

中 国 江 北 水 城

The Water City in the North of the Yangtze River, China



中国·聊城

Guide to Travel and Commerce of Liaocheng, China

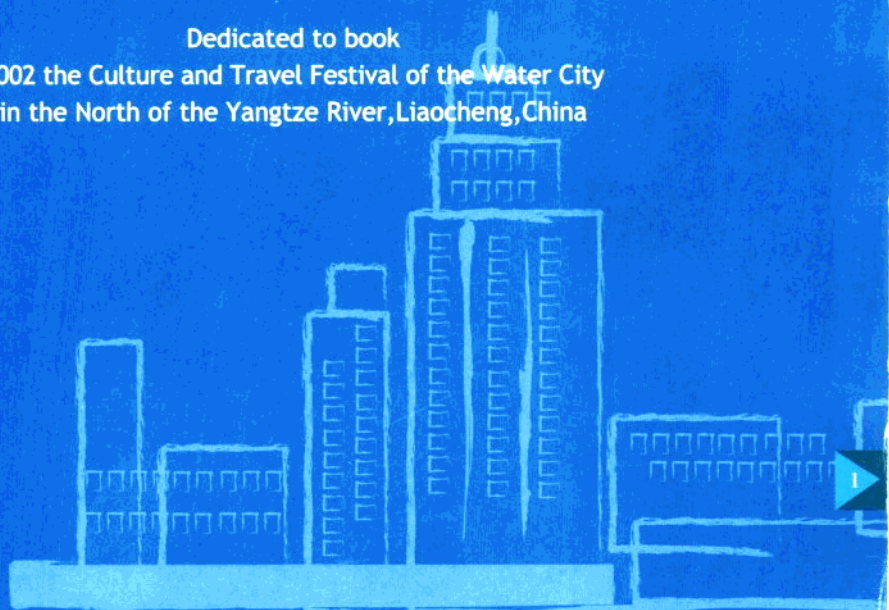
# 旅游商务指南

Liaocheng Newspress office, shandong

山 东 省 聊 城 市 新 闻 出 版 局

谨以此画册献给  
2002中国江北水城(聊城)文化旅游节

Dedicated to book  
2002 the Culture and Travel Festival of the Water City  
in the North of the Yangtze River, Liao Cheng, China





# 聊城交通旅游地图

## Traffic and Travel map of Liaocheng





中国江北水城(聊城)  
WATER CITY NORTH OF THE YANGTSE RIVER(LIAO CHENG)



2002中国江北水城(聊城)文化旅游节吉祥物“淼淼”  
Lucky symbol "miao miao"

## 序

郭秀华

聊城居鲁西倚秦岱而望秦晋，挟燕赵而跨黄河。为国家级历史文化名城，是中华民族的主要发祥地之一。早在新石器时期这里已有氏族定居，为巢父游牧之地，颡顼与尧王寿终正寝所在；商代纣王之庶兄微子启受封于此，称“微子国”；东周时为“齐之西鄙”，秦统一中国后置聊城县，迄今已有2200余年的历史。

5000多年来，先民们在这里繁衍生息，勤劳耕耘，用辛勤的汗水和聪明的智慧创造了光辉灿烂的文化，为后人留下了大批文物名胜。全市现存文物古迹400余处，其中有气势雄浑，苍劲挺拔的宋代建筑——铁塔；有冲霄凌汉，连云梯目，飞檐斗拱，伟岸壮观的明代建筑——光岳楼；有雕梁画栋，金碧辉煌，工艺精美的清代建筑——山陕会馆；有闻名中外的武松打虎故地——景阳冈、斗杀西门庆的旧址——狮子楼；有藏书宏富，版本精良，为清代全国四大藏书楼之一的海源阁；有造型独特，崇峻挺秀的舍利塔，还有临清的鳌头矶，东阿的曹植墓等一大批文物古迹闻名遐迩。

聊城境内河流纵横，以江北水城著称。全市流域面积在30平方公里以上的河流有23条，流域面积在100平方公里以上的河流有3条。闻名中外的京杭大运河从市区穿过，中国北方最大的城内湖泊——东昌湖，水域总面积达5平方公里，可与杭州的西湖相媲美。在聊城市区，湖、河水域面积多达13平方公里，占城市建成区的三分之一。众多的河流与美丽的东昌湖共同构成了城中有湖，湖中有城，城河湖一体的独特城市格局。游客由东昌湖登船，不仅可尽兴遨游于浩淼的水域，而且可以由东昌湖泛舟直达古运河，一览运河两岸的风光。

聊城历来为鲁西政治、经济中心。自隋唐起一直为郡、府（州、道、地区）治所。明清时期，穿越城区的京杭运河，给聊城带来了400余年的经济繁荣。当时运河中帆樯如林，舳舻相连，河岸码头货积如山，车马如流。漕运的畅通，吸引了秦晋、江浙、苏皖等客商纷纷到聊城经商、开作坊、设银行，城内店铺鳞次栉比，作坊星罗棋布，百业兴旺。聊城遂有“漕挽之咽喉，天府之肘腋，江北一都会”之美誉。



建国后，在保护历史文物的方针指导下，我市斥巨资对众多的文物单位进行大规模的修缮，恢复了昔日的光彩。并建设了聊城烈士陵园、范筑先纪念馆、孔繁森纪念馆、古运河公园、湖滨公园等一批有观赏、教育功能的人文景观；以及姜堤乐园、凤凰苑科技园、马颊河游乐园等一批自然生态型观光园。这些历史的和现代的景观相映生辉，如璀璨的明珠在鲁西大地放射出绚丽的光彩，为聊城增添了无限的辉煌；为人们休憩观赏、陶冶文化情操提供了美好的处所。

聊城既是一座文明古城，又是一座充满生机的现代化城市，改革开放以来，在市委、市政府的领导下，经济建设突飞猛进，城区面貌发生了翻天覆地的变化，居民的生活条件得到极大改善。住房建设、街道建设日新月异；供水、供电、供气、供暖及排水等设施日趋完善。城乡公路四通八达，而且有济馆高速公路、邯济铁路横穿东西，京九铁路纵贯南北。优越的交通条件为聊城经济的腾飞插上了翅膀。随着投资环境的改善，国内外客商连翩云集，来聊城开发投资，经商办厂；一批民营经济、工业园区如雨后春笋，也迅速崛起。一个富裕文明、对外开放、朝气蓬勃、充满现代化景象的聊城，以其前所未有的绚丽英姿，已经屹立在鲁西大地。

为了宣传、推介聊城，让世界了解聊城，让聊城走向世界，配合文化旅游节的举办和江北水城名牌的打造，本书编辑人员不辞辛苦，积极工作，多方搜集资料，精心编纂了《中国·聊城旅游商务指南》一书。整理、编写、拍摄出反映我市旅游景点和企事业单位风貌的文字材料和图片，以丰富的内容真实展现了聊城的历史和现状。一书在手，可知聊城古今。本书诚可为在聊城旅游和从事商务工作的指南，对旅游业的发展和实现聊城经济建设的新跨越将产生一定的推动作用。

(作者为聊城市人民政府副市长)

2002年4月9日

# Preface

Guo Xiuhua

Liaocheng is located in the west of Shandong, lying at the foot of the Mount Tai. It is a famous historical and cultural city on the state level, one of the birthplaces of the Chinese nation. Early in the new stone age, it has been a habitat for a clan, and a hunting place for Father Chao, and also Ruihao and king Yao passed away here; Weizi Qi, the cousin of king Zhou of Shang Dynasty was honored here, which was called "kingdom of Weizi"; it is known as "the remote area of kingdom Qi" in East Zhou. After Qin Dynasty united the whole country, Liaocheng county was set up with a long history of over 2,200 years up to date.

For more than 5,000 years, forefathers have produced themselves, worked diligently and created splendid culture with the sweat and intelligence, leaving their descendents many cultural relics and scenic spots. Now there are more than 400 historical sites and cultural relics, including Iron Tower-a construction of Song Dynasty, imposing and bold; Guangyue Tower-a construction of Ming Dynasty, with carved beams and painted rafters, magnificent and splendid; Jingyanggang-the world-famous place where Wu Song, an ancient hero, beat a tiger to death; the Lion Building, the former site where Xi Menqing was killed by Wu Song; Haiyuange-one of the four buildings for book storage in Qing Dynasty with plenty of books of excellent versions; Sheli tower, old and unique in form; Aotouji in linqing, the tomb of Cao Zhi in Dong'e, etc., which are all very prominent.

There are rivers crossing vertically and horizontally in Liaocheng, which is known as a water city in the north of the Yangtze River. There are 23 rivers, whose drainage areas are over 30 square kilometers, and 3 with drainage areas of more than 100 square kilometers. The world-famous Great Jinhang Canal crosses the city. Dongchang Lake, the largest city lake in the north of China, covers an area of 5 square kilometers, and it can be favorably compared with Xihu Lake of Hangzhou. In Liaocheng, the drainage area of rivers and lakes amounts to 13 square kilometers, making up one third of the established parts of the city. So many rivers and the beautiful lake constitute a unique city pattern-a lake in the city, the city surrounded by the lake, the combination of the city, the lake and rivers. If they get aboard in Dongchang Lake, travelers can not only enjoy themselves in the water area, but reach the ancient canal on boat to appreciate the views on its sides.

Liaocheng has always been the center of politics and economy of the west of Shandong (Luxi). It has been governed by Jun or Fu (name of local governments of ancient China) since Sui and Tang dynasties. In the period of Ming and Qing dynasties, the great Jinhang Canal brought the city economic prosperity for more than 400 years. At that time, the masts stood like forests, the boats were adjacent to each other, goods on harbors was laid like hills and there were incessant streams of horses and carriage. The unimpeded transport attracted lots of businessmen from Qinjin, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, and Anhui etc. to make business, open workshops, establish banks. Shops stood row upon row, workshops spotted like stars in the city and everything was prosperous. Hence, Liaocheng is honored "the throat of the canal, the armpit of heaven, a capital in the north of the Yangtze River"



After the founding of china, guided by the policy of protecting historical and cultural relics, the city government spends large amounts of money improving and restoring many cultural relics, and makes them show their magnificence again. It has also constructed some humane sites for visit and instruction, such as Liaocheng cemetery of revolutionary martyrs, Fan Zhuxian Museum, Kong Fansen Museum, ancient canal park, the lakeshore garden and some natural and ecological visiting gardens like Jiangdi garden, the scientific and technological garden of Fenghuangyuan, Majiahe amusement park. These historical and modern sites form delightful contrasts, like a bright pearl shining over the west of Shandong, adding radiance and beauty to Liaocheng, and provide wonderful places for recreation, appreciation, and the molding of cultural sentiment.

Liaocheng is a prosperous modern city as well as an ancient cultural city since the reform and opening up policy was adopted under the leading of the city committee and administrative government, economy has made great progress, and great changes have taken place in the city appearance and the standard of living has been improved a lot. Housing and street construction takes on a new look, and water and power supply, air and heating supply and drainage are becoming complete. Roads throughout the city and the town radiate in all directions. There is Jiguan highway and Jingjiu railway crossing the city. The convenient transportation brings opportunities for the development of economy of Liaocheng. With the improvement of investment environment, merchants both at home and abroad are crowding here to invest and set up factories. A lot of private enterprises and industrial zone are mushrooming. Liaocheng has taken on a completely new look and become a civilized, flourishing and modern city, which stands erect in the west of Shandong province.

In order to make Liaocheng known to the world, and coordinate with the holding of cultural and traveling festival, the editorial staffs of the book have tried their best to get the materials and carefully compiled " guide to travel and commerce in Liaocheng, China". The book, with writing materials and pictures reflecting the new look of scenery spots and enterprises of Liaocheng, reveals the history and present situation of Liaocheng. With this book, you can know the past and today of the city.

To some extent, this book that is deserved to be a guide to travel and business will accelerate the development of tourism and economy of Liaocheng.

Due to the limited time and being short of materials, it is not avoidable to make some mistakes. We will appreciate your good advice.

(The author is vice mayor of liaocheng Municipal Government)

2002.4.9





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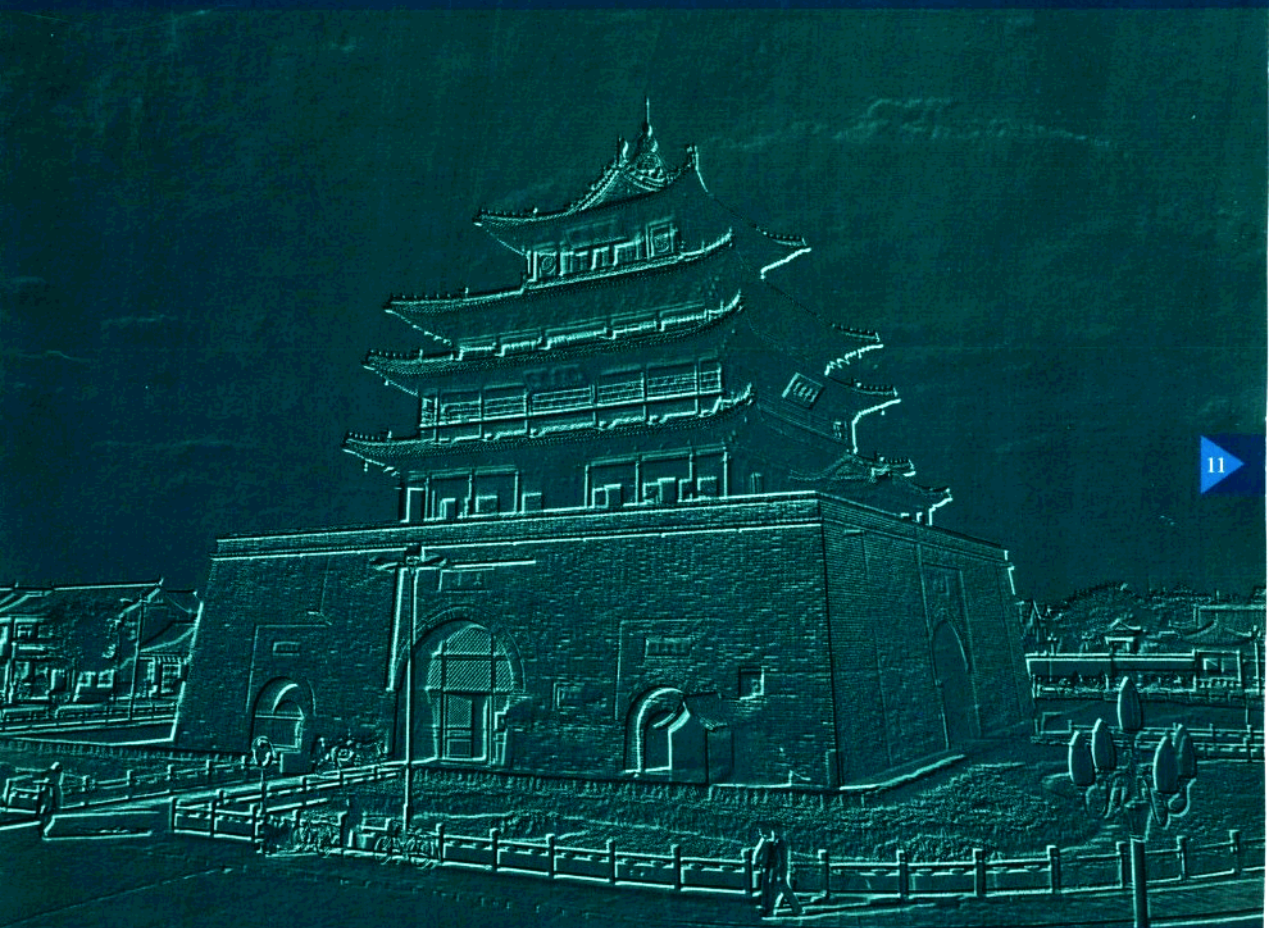


# 聊城风光

Views of Liaocheng

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Guide to Travel and Commerce of Liaocheng, China







# 昌湖

DONGCHANG LAKE



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**东**昌湖，又称环城湖，始辟于宋熙宁三年（公元1070年），共有八大湖区，水面面积达5平方公里，略小于杭州西湖，是我国江北最大的城市内湖。就城市水域面积而言，居全国第二位。东昌湖物产丰富，景色秀丽，是得天独厚的风景旅游区，有“北方西湖”之美誉。

**D**ongchang Lake, called round-the-city lake, was started to be built in the third year of Xining period of the Song Dynasty in 1070. It consists of eight lake regions, with a water area of 5 square kilometers, a little smaller than the West Lake in Hangzhou. Dongchang Lake is the biggest inner lake of the city in North of the Yangtze River. It occupies the second place in China so far as the water area of a city is concerned. Dongchang Lake with beautiful scenery has plenty of resources. It is a tourist area with particularly favourable natural conditions. It is reputed as "West Lake in North China".







# 腾龙广场

Dragon Soaring (Teng Long) Square



**腾**龙广场位于湖滨公园的北部，北临孔繁森同志纪念馆，西靠聊城贸易学校，东依美丽的东昌湖，向南直达金凤广场。

腾龙广场中的腾龙雕塑是由两条腾龙和祥云座组成，总高度为15.8米，宽度随视角变化而变化，最大宽度为10米。两条腾龙构成“二龙戏珠”的形象，“二龙”采用中国传统的龙的造型，一升一降，腾于祥云之上，龙身为自由双曲面造型，龙的头、爪、须、鳍、尾各不相同，体现出龙的力度和动感。

**D**ragon Soaring (Teng Long) Square lies in the north of seashore park, to the north of Kong Fansen Museum, to the west of Liaocheng Trade School, to the east of Dongchang Lake, to the south of Jinfeng square.

Dragon soaring sculpture on the square is made of two soaring dragons and clouds base, with the total height of 15.8 meters and the maximum width of 10 meters. Two dragons take the form of playing with a pearl and adopt the traditional forms, one ascending and the other descending, soaring in colorful clouds. The bodies of them are free hyperboloid. Their heads, claws, feeler, fin and tails are all different, demonstrating their strength and sense of movement.



# 金凤广场

Golden Phoenix

(Jinfeng) Square

金

凤广场面积约为20000平方米，是湖滨公园内最大的广场。聊城古城区呈正方形，边长1公里，根据其形状，使古城似一“凤凰”，故聊城有“凤凰城”之说。

金凤广场群雕主要由双凤雕塑、百鸟朝凤浮雕柱和凤城传说浮雕墙三组雕塑组成。金凤广场群雕的主雕塑是用不锈钢材料做成的“双凤和鸣”雕塑。它由两只凤和花岗岩圆柱组成，总高度为15.8米。两只凤凰一升一降形成“S”形，柔美飘逸，在空中相对而歌，婉转动听，我们似乎能听到凤凰鸣歌发出的悠扬的玉箫之声。两凤的造型象征着太平盛世。主雕塑旁边的这五根石柱叫“百鸟朝凤柱”，每个柱子上都刻有吉祥图案，分别是“鸳鸯戏水”、“鹤舞祥云”、“双凤衔绶”、“喜鹊登枝”、“孔雀开屏”。



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Golden Phoenix (Jinfeng) Square, with an area of 20,000 square meters, is the largest square in Hubin (Lakeshore) park. The ancient city area of Liaocheng takes the form of a square with every side 1 kilometer long. According to its form, Liaocheng looks like a phoenix, hence, it is also called phoenix City (Fenghuang city). Groups of sculptures on the square mainly consist of the sculpture of two phoenixes, a relief sculpture pillar of hundreds of birds worshipping the phoenix, the relief sculpture wall of the legendary phoenix city. The main sculpture of it is the one of "two phoenixes chirping harmoniously" which is made of non-rust steel materials. The sculpture is made of two phoenixes and a round pillar, with the total height of 15.8 meters. The two phoenixes form an "S" with one ascending and the other descending, tender and elegant. The five stone pillars beside the main sculpture are called hundreds-of-birds-worshipping-the-phoenix pillars, on which there are lucky designs: "mandarin ducks playing in water"; "cranes dancing in clouds"; "two phoenix carrying ribbons"; "magpie perching on the branches"; and "peacocks opening their tails".



# 古运河新姿

ANCIENT CANAL NOWADAY



著

名的京杭大运河全长1700多公里，纵贯聊城。明清时期，漕运畅通，东昌府遂成为“富庶甲齐郡”、“江北一都会”之地。而今，经过开发整理的古运河聊城城区段已成为风光秀丽的旅游景点。

The famous Jing-Hang Canal is totally 1,700 kilometers, which runs across Liao Cheng. In the Ming and Qing Dynasty, since the canal was unblocked, Dongchang Fu had been a rich and populous place. Today, the district of ancient canal in Liao Cheng, developed and arranged, is a wonderful touring sight.

