



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

REVIEWED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

長沙

CHANGSHA

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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。我国以其光輝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

# 名城长沙导游图

Tourist Diagram for the Famous City of Changsha



## 名城长沙



四面方鼎 (商代)  
Square Cooking Vessel with Hinged Feet  
Pattern (Shang Dynasty)

长沙，湖南省省会，全省政治、经济、科教、旅游、文化和商贸中心，地处美丽富饶的湘中平原，东倚罗霄，西接武陵，南依衡山，北瞰洞庭，下辖5区1市3县。总面积1.18万平方公里，总人口613万；城区面积556平方公里，市区常住人口近200万。长沙是国务院公布的首批历史文化名城之一，也是中国首批优秀旅游城市之一。

长沙历史悠久，具有三千多年可考的文明史。灿烂的古代文化，给长沙留下了丰富的文化遗产，素有“潇湘洙泗”、“楚汉名城”之称。商代大铜铙，西汉古墓，三国简牍，岳麓书院，麓山古寺等处流淌着星城远古的足音。截至目前，全市有国家级文物保护单位7处，省级文物保护单位56处。

长沙英才辈出，有“革命圣城”之称。戊戌维新，辛亥革命在这里上演了一幕幕壮烈史剧，造就了谭嗣同、黄兴等彪炳千秋的卓越人物。毛泽东、刘少奇等老一辈无产阶级革命家生长在这片热土上，并长期在这里进

行革命活动，使长沙成为中国红色革命的“摇篮”。

长沙风景秀丽，有“山水洲城”之称。岳麓山巍峨西峙，浏阳河逶迤东来，湘江滔滔北去，橘子洲浮碧江心，水光山色，浑然一体。橘子洲、天心阁、爱晚亭、白沙井，令众多文人墨客留恋忘返。一代伟人毛泽东曾赋诗赞颂：“独立寒秋，湘江北去，橘子洲头，看万山红遍，层林尽染”。

长沙气候温和，雨量充沛，物产丰富，素有“鱼米之乡”、“花炮之乡”、“湘绣之乡”、“陶器之乡”的美誉。丰盈的物产为长沙的经济发展提供了坚实基础。近年来，长沙城市发展日新月异，旅游业更是取得了长足的进步。到2004年底，全市共有星级饭店74家，旅行社153家。旅游度假区（点）80余处，年接待游客突破2300万人次，实现旅游总收入达140亿元。

法国学者雅克先生曾感叹：“长沙的美是‘令人震惊’和‘不可思议’的”。历经沧桑巨变，今日的长沙，处处呈现出“繁荣、开放、文明、秀美”的壮丽景象。展望未来，朝



龙凤纹铜镜 (战国)  
Bronze Mirror with Dragon and Phoenix Design  
(Warring States Period)

着建设“文明长沙”、“和谐长沙”和全面建设小康社会的宏伟目标。长沙人民将更加奋发向上，努力创造

新的辉煌。一座属于中国更属于世界的神韵俱佳的国际型山水文化名城即将崛起。让我们翘首以盼！

## THE FAMOUS CITY OF CHANGSHA

Changsha, the capital city of Hunan Province, is the political, economic, scientific and educational, tourist, cultural and trade center of the province. It lies at the beautiful and rich Central Hunan Plain, neighboring Mountain Luotiao on the east, Mountain Wuling on the west, Mountain Hengshan on the south and Dongting Lake on the north. It administers five districts, one town and three counties. The total area is 11,800 square kilometers; the population totals 6.13 million; the urban area is 556 square kilometers, with an urban permanent residential population of nearly 2 million. Changsha is among the first group of historical and cultural famous cities announced by the State Council. It is also one of the first group of superb tourist cities in China. Changsha has a long history and boasts an ex-



马王堆一号汉墓出土剑柄 (汉代)  
The Unearthed T-shaped SBC. Parrying at  
Mawangdui No. 1 Han Dynasty Tomb  
(Han Dynasty)



马王堆汉墓出土  
Lacquerware Wine Vessel  
with Cloud Design  
(Han Dynasty)

aminable civilization of over 3000 years. The splendid ancient culture endowed Changsha with abundant cultural heritages. It has been known as "Xiao Xiang Zhu Si (Four major rivers of Hunan Province)" and "Renowned City of Chu and Han Kingdom". The big bronze cymbals of the Shang Dynasty, the ancient tomb of the Western Han Dynasty, the bamboo writing slips of the Three Kingdoms Period, Yuelu Academy, and ancient temple of Mountain Yuelu are all overflowed with the ancient traces of Changsha. Till now, in the city there are 7 national-level cultural heritages protection units and 56 provincial-level cultural heritages protection units.

Changsha is endowed with generations of heroes and is called "Holy City of Revolution". The Wuxu Reform and the Xinhai Revolution



staged acts of grand historical events here and brought up heroes like Tan Sitong and Huang Xing. The passed senior proletarian revolutionaries like Mao Zedong and Liu Shaoqi were born here and for a long time carried out revolutionary activities here, making it the cradle of Chinese Red Revolution.

Changsha has beautiful scenery and is well known as "the city with mountain, river and island". Mountain Yuehu stands grandly in the west; Liuyanghe River winds its way from the east; Xiangjiang

River roars northward; the green Orange Island floats at the center of the river. The scenery of river and mountain is integrated as a whole; Orange Island, Tianxin Pavilion, Aiwan Pavilion, Baisha Well are places enchanting the men of letters. The Giant Mao Zedong once composed a glorifying poem which goes as, "Standing alone in the deep autumn, Running north is the Xiangjiang River. On the tip of Orange Island, Appreciating the red leaves all over the mountain. The layers of forest are all tinted..."

Changsha has a mild climate, rich rainfall, and abundant resources. It has been known as "rich land of fish and rice", "land teemed with fireworks", "birthplace of Xiang



长沙窑瓷器 (唐代)  
Porcelain Products of Chinese Kiln  
(Tang Dynasty)

embroidery", and "land famous for ceramics". The abundant resources lay a solid foundation for the economic development of Changsha. In recent years, development of Changsha City is upgrading dramatically, especially the tourism has made remarkable progress. By the end of 2004, in the city there are altogether 74 star hotels, 153 travel agencies, over 80 tourist resorts, with an annual total tourist number exceeding 23 million (person-times) and realizing a total tourist income of 14 billion RMB yuan.

French scholar Mr. Jacques once remarked, "The beauty of Changsha is shocking and unbelievable." Though having undergone the great historical changes, Changsha today displays the grand scenes of "prosperity, opening-up, civilization, and charms" everywhere. Looking into the future, people in Changsha will endeavor to make larger progress and pioneer new chapters, aiming at the grand goal of building a civilized and harmonious Changsha, and a comprehensive well-off society. An international famous mountain-water cultural city of China with both charms and beauties will rise up. Let's look forward to the coming of that day.

#### 图例 Legend

- 世界文化遗址 World Cultural Heritage
- 自然保护区 Natural Reserve

#### 文明保护单位 Civilized Heritage

- 国家公园 National Park
- 国家森林公园 National Forest Park
- 自然保护区 Natural Reserve
- 世界文化遗址 World Cultural Heritage

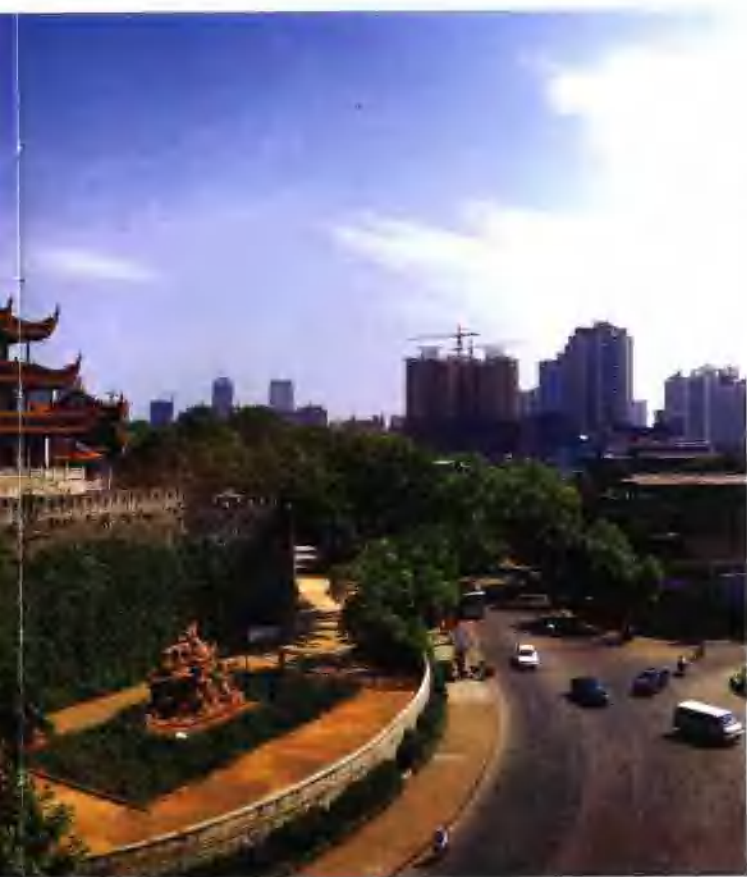


○ 名城长沙 THE FAMOUS CITY OF CHANGSHA

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## ◎ 天心阁 ●

位于长沙老城东南角古城墙上，建于明代，主阁三层，檐角飞翘。上匾“楚天一览”，为长沙古城的标志性建筑。

### TIANXIN PAVILION

The Tianxin Pavilion, which was built in the Ming Dynasty, lies at the southeast corner of the ancient rampart of Changsha. As the defining landmark building of the city, the eaves of the pavilion are curved and rising upward. The horizontal sector of the tablet on the front reads "Overviewing Kingdom Boundary of Chu".

## ○ 走马楼三国孙吴简牍

1996年长沙市中心走马楼建筑工地22号古井出土14万余片三国孙吴时代简牍。其数量超过历年中国出土简牍的总数,被评为当年十大考古发现之一。

## BAMBOO WRITING SLIPS UNEARTHED AT ZOU MALOU

In 1996, over 140,000 pieces of bamboo writing slips of Wu Kingdom - Three Kingdom Period were unearthed in No. 22 ancient well at the Zoumalou construction site in the downtown of Changsha City. The overall number exceeded the total number of unearthed bamboo slips ever found in China in the past years, thus the finding was ranked among the top ten archaeological discoveries of the year.



走马楼三国孙吴简牍

Bamboo Writing Slips Unearthed at Zoumalou (Wu Kingdom - Three Kingdom Period)





长沙简牍博物馆 Bamboo Writing Slips Museum of Changsha



## ○ 贾太傅祠

居于太平街，西汉政治家、文学家贾谊任长沙王太傅时居于此地。宋代建为贾谊祠。贾谊故居内的长怀井相传为贾谊所凿，因杜甫诗“长怀贾傅井依然”而得名。

### TEMPLE OF JIA YI

Living at Taiping Street, it is the residential place of Jia Yi, the statesman and literator in the Western Han Dynasty during his term of Taifu (a highly honorable position equal in rank to the Prime Minister) for Changsha Prince. In the Song Dynasty, Jia Yi Temple was first built. It was said that Jia Yi dug the Chinghui well. The well got its name for the poem of Du Fu when he goes as: "I wonder for a long time at the unchanging well of Jia Yi".

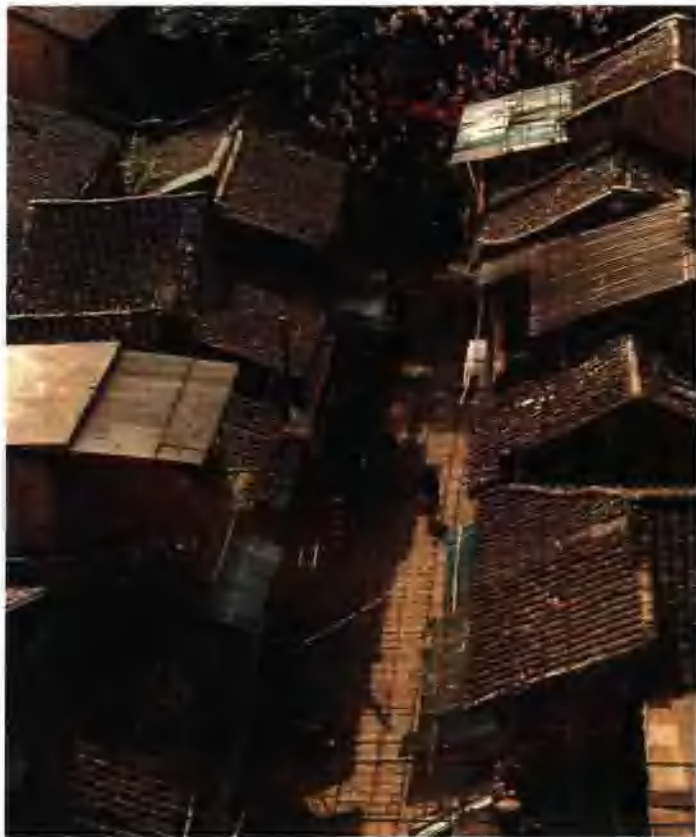


## ○ 太平街

为长沙市立法保护的  
历史文化街区。区内文物古迹  
和历史建筑集中，老式公馆  
保留了较为原始的石库门、  
青砖墙、天井四合院、回楼护  
栏等传统格局。

### TAIPING STREET

*Taiping Street is a historical cultural community under the special legal protection of Changsha City. Within the range of the district, there exists the plasters of the ancient relics and historical architecture. The old style of luxurious residences include the original traditional patterns, such as stone gate of shawroom, walls of blue brick, courtyard houses with patio, winding stairs with rails and so on.*





太平街老屋天井  
The Patio of Old  
Residence in Taiping  
Street.