



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

衢州

QUZHOU



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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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



名城衢州导游图

Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Quzhou



Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Quzhou

衢州名胜导游图

Tourist Diagram of Quzhou Attraction



名城衢州

衢州市位于浙江西部，南交福建，西邻江西，北接安徽，素有“四省通衢”之称；省内与杭州、金华、丽水三市相邻。境内自然环境优越，南北为丘陵，中部为盆地。属亚热带季风气候，四季分明。全市总面积8841平方公里，人口245.5万。

衢州历史悠久。考古资料表明，远在五六万年前这里已有先民繁衍生息，春秋末为姑蔑之地，战国时属楚，秦置太末县。东汉初平三年（192年）置新安县，此为衢州建城之始。陈永定三年（559年）置信安郡，唐武德四年（621年）置衢州，自此而后，衢州城历为州、府、路、道和专区的治所。清初，这里同时为浙闽总督衙门、金衢严道台衙门驻地。衢州现为地级市，辖二区（柯城区、衢江区）、一市（江山市）、三县（龙游县、常山县、开化县）。

衢州古城已有1800多年的历史，城廓、官署、驿站、仓储、桥梁、河渠、校场、试馆、书院、书局、寺庙、观院等点缀其中，有著名的九楼八阁十三厅等建筑，所谓“一邑风景，万井人烟”。衢州还是著名的军事要隘，素有“守两浙而不守衢州，是以浙与敌也；争两浙而不争衢州，是以命以敌也”之说。

衢州是国家级历史文化名城，现存古城墙2000余米，古城门6座，钟楼1座，护城河基本完整，全国仅有的两座孔氏家庙之一南宗孔氏家庙已修缮一新，《聊斋志异》中所记述的衢州三怪出没之地保持原汁原味。同时，这里先后修缮了赵抃祠、周宣



原始青瓷罐（西周）
Primitive Celadon Jug
(Western Zhou Dynasty)



青铜编钟（春秋）
Bronze Chime (Spring and
Autumn Period)

灵王庙、天妃宫、神农殿、弥陀寺、书院等文保单位，使以国家一级文保单位南宋孔氏家庙为中心的35个重要文物保护单位组成了一道亮丽的文化景观。

衢州境内各类资源丰富，有矿产30余种；土地资源、森林资源、水利资源皆居浙江省前茅。

动植物种类繁多，其中属国家保护的珍稀树种达24类，珍稀动物有30多种。农副土特产有龙顶茶、胡柚、椪柑、金针菇、猕猴桃、白莲、水煮笋、白毛乌骨鸡等享誉海内外。

衢州旅游资源丰富，有国家级风景名胜区江郎山，国家级动植物保护区古田山，国家级地质公园三衢山，国家级森林公园钱江源，“世界第九大奇迹”龙游石窟，世界级地质奇观乌溪江节理石柱，天下第一圣山关公山等。此外，还有齐天山、九龙湖、三叠岩、廿八都、浮盖山、三门源、太真洞、仙霞关等景区。

衢州自古即为水陆交通枢纽，唐宋以来，都为江浙及北方各地至赣、闽及西南数省的通道。浙赣铁路贯穿市区，杭金衢高速公路以及国道、省道公路可通向全国各地，民航开通至北京、深圳、厦门等地。

改革开放以来，衢州城市建设和市容市貌发生了翻天覆地的变化，城市面积已扩大到36.2平方公里，先后新建和扩建了斗潭公园、府山公园、江滨公园、世纪公园、衢化公园、南湖公园、荷花市民健身公园等园林胜景。旧城改造与古城保护的完美结合，使衢州城既保留了历史文

脉，又充满了强烈的现代气息。当您来到衢州时，您会感到这座城市的与时俱进，当您游览衢州各个

景区时，您会感到如入仙境。江南好！浙江美！！衢州更醉人！！！！

THE FAMOUS CITY OF QUZHOU

Located in the western part of Zhejiang Province, the City of Quzhou connects with Fujian Province in the south, neighbors Jiangxi Province in the west and borders Anhui Province in the north; and neighboring the three cities of Hangzhou, Jinhua and Lishui in Zhejiang Province, it has been reputed as a "thoroughfare for four provinces". With an advantageous natural environment, it is of hilly topography in its northern and southern parts and basin in its central part. Belonging to a subtropical monsoon climate, it has four distinct seasons. With a total area of 8,841 square km, the whole city has a population of 2.455 million.

Quzhou has a long history. The archeological materials show that there were ancestors living and multiplying here as early as fifty to sixty thousand years ago; at the end of the Spring and Autumn Period it was the land of Gumie, belonged to State Chu in the Warring States Period and was established as County Taimo by the Qin Dynasty. The Eastern Han Dynasty set up County Xin'an here in the third year of the Chuping Period (192), which was the beginning for Quzhou to has its city built. It was established into Prefecture Xin'an in the third year of the Yongding Period of the Chen Dynasty (559) and into Prefecture Quzhou in the fourth year of the Wude Period of the Tang Dynasty (621); from then on the city of Quzhou has been the government seat of prefecture, district, region and province in successive dynasties. In the early Qing Dynasty, the



斜纹双系青瓷壶 (汉)
Primeval Celadon Jug
(Han Dynasty)



木雕佛像 (南朝)
Wooden Statue
(Southern Dynasty)

place here was at the same time the seats of Office Mansions of Governors in General as well as the Jin-Qu-Yan Circuit Intendants of both the Zhejiang and Fujian Provinces. As a prefecture-level city now, Quzhou has two districts (Kecheng District and Qujiang District), one city (Jiangshan City) and three counties (Longyou County, Changshan County and Kaihua County) under its jurisdiction.

The ancient city of Quzhou has a history of over 1,800 years; embellished with city walls, government office mansions, courier posts, warehouses, bridges, rivers, drill grounds, examination complex, academies of classical learning, printing houses,

Buddhist and Taoist temples and nunneries inside and around, it is famous for its nine towers, eight storied chambers and thirteen halls, presenting a scene of "locality full of landscape, and thousands of densely populated marketplaces and streets". A well-known military fortress, Quzhou has always been of the saying that "to defend the East and West Zhejiang Province but

not Quzhou is to give up Zhejiang Province to enemy, while to fight for the East and West Zhejiang Province but not Quzhou is give up life to enemy".

A National-level historical and cultural city of fame, Quzhou now has over 2,000 meters of ancient city walls, six ancient city wall gates, 1 bell tower and a basically intact moat; one of the nationally only-two Confucius Family Temples, the Southern School Confucius Family Temple has now been renovated anew; the haunts of the

three demons of Quzhou that are recorded in the *Strange Stories of Liaozhai* are preserved in their original intact scenery and style. At the same time, the place has renovated in succession the Zhao Bian Temple, Temple of Zhou the King Xuanling, Heavenly Queen Palace, Shennong Hall, Amitabha Monastery, Academy of Classical Learning and other cultural relic units under protection, to enable the 35 important cultural relic points under protection with the State Grade I cultural relic unit under protection of the Southern Song Confucius Family Temple as their core to structure a pretty cultural landscape.

Rich in diversified resources in its territory, Quzhou has over 30 kinds of minerals; and is at the top of the list in Zhejiang Province in terms of land resources, forest resources and water resources. Its animals and plants are of multiple varieties, among which the rare and precious tree varieties under the State protection number to 24 kinds, while the rare and precious animals over 30 species. Among the local farm sideline products are Longding tea, Huyou pomelo, Penggan tangerine, golden needle mushroom, kiwi fruit, white lotus, water boiled bamboo shoots and white-feather black-bone chickens that enjoy reputation both at home and abroad. With abundant tourism resources, Quzhou has the National-level spot of scenic and historical attraction of Mount Jianglang, the National-level animal and plant reserve Hill Gutian, the National-level geological park Hill Sanqu, the National-level forest park Source of River Qianjiang, the "world ninth wonder" Longyou Stone Grotto, the world geological wonder Joint Stone Pillar of Wuxi River and the first holy hill under heaven of the Lord Guan Hill. Besides, there are also scenic areas such as the Hill Qitian, Nine-dragon Lake, Three-



金娃娃 (南宋)
Golden Kid
(Southern Song Dynasty)

tier Crag, Nianbadu Ancient Town, Mount Fugai, Source Sanmenyuan, Supreme Master Grotto and Xianxia Pass.

Having been a land and waterway communication hub since ancient times, Quzhou has been the passageway for Jiangsu Province, Zhejiang Province and various places in North China to pass through to Jiangxi Province, Fujian Province and the provinces in Southwest China after the Tang and Song dynasties. The Zhejiang-Jiangxi Railway traverses the city area, by the

Hangzhou-Jinhua-Quzhou Expressway as well as State and provincial highways it's possible to reach all the parts of the country, and there are airlines opened to Beijing, Shenzhen and Amoy.

Since the reform and opening up, Quzhou has got world-shaking changes in its city construction and city appearance and scenery: its urban area has been expanded to 36.2 square km, and the classical garden scenic spots of Doutan Park, Fushan Park, Riverside Park, Century Park, Quhua Park, South Lake Park and the Lotus Citizen Fitness Park have been newly built or expanded in succession. The perfect combination of the old city transformation and the ancient city protection has made the city of Quzhou not only preserve its historical cultural vein, but also to fill with strong modern flavor. On coming in Quzhou, you will feel the city's advancing with the time; when touring each of its scenic areas, you will feel as if had been to fairylands. South of the Yangtze River is fair! Zhejiang Province is beautiful!! And Quzhou enables you to be in ecstasies over it!!

图例 Legend

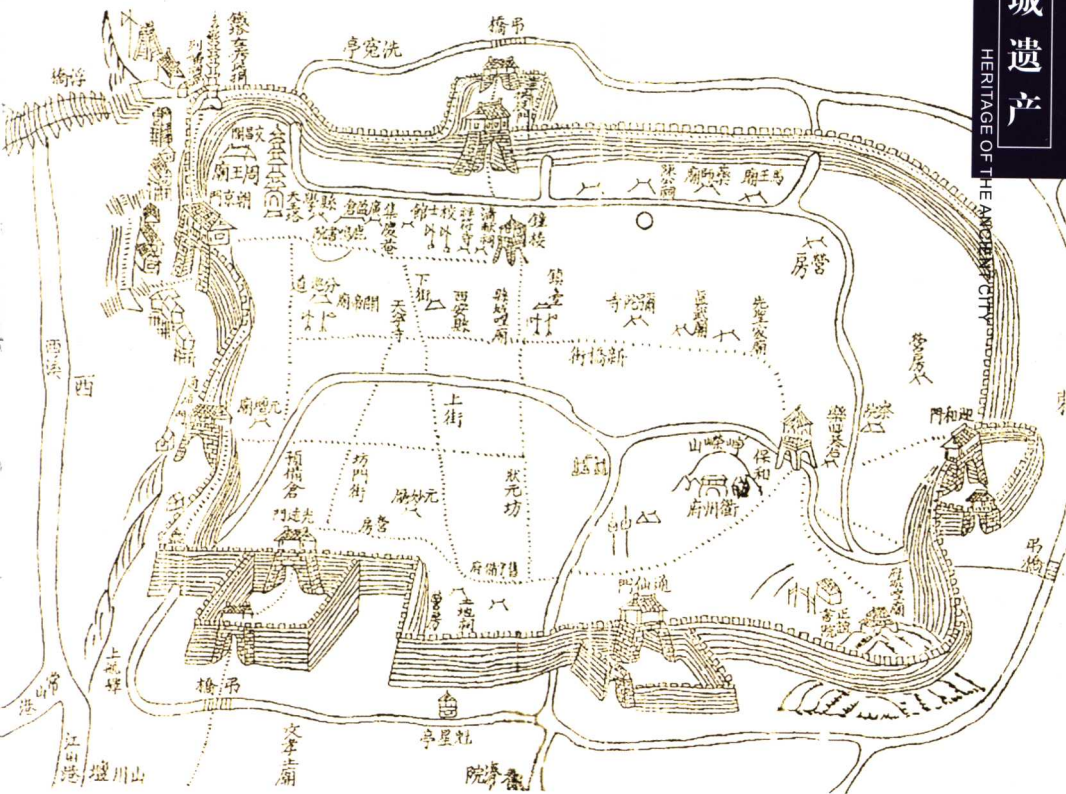
文物保护单位

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

○ 名城衢州 THE FAMOUS CITY OF QUZHOU

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明代衢州古城图
The Plan of the Ancient City of Quzhou, the Ming Dynasty

◎ 衢州府城 ●●

位于城区，唐建州治楼，依山筑城。北宋宣和二年（1120年），方腊起义军攻克衢州，城毁。次年，知州高至临重筑，辟有六处城门，其中西为航远门，亦名朝京门，俗名水亭门；各城门之上都建有城楼。城外三面浚濠，西临衢江。后经历代多次毁坏与多次修缮，成今状。

PREFECTURE CITY OF QUZHOU

Sited in the urban area, it was built in the Tang Dynasty with its prefecture seat and towers as well as city walls constructed against the hill. The city was destroyed in the second year of the Xuanhe Period of the Northern Song Dynasty (1120) when Fang La uprising army captured it. The next year Gao Zhilin the Prefecture Governor reconstructed it with six gates opened, among which the west one is Hangyuan Gate, by the alternative name of Chaojing Gate and the popular name of Water Pavilion Gate; there are gate towers built on all the city wall gates. The wall has deep moats on three sides around it, with the western side facing the Qujiang River. Afterwards, it was destroyed and renovated many times through successive dynasties to become in today's state.



城门
City Gate

水亭门
The Water Pavilion Gate







北门古城墙 North Gate Ancient City Wall



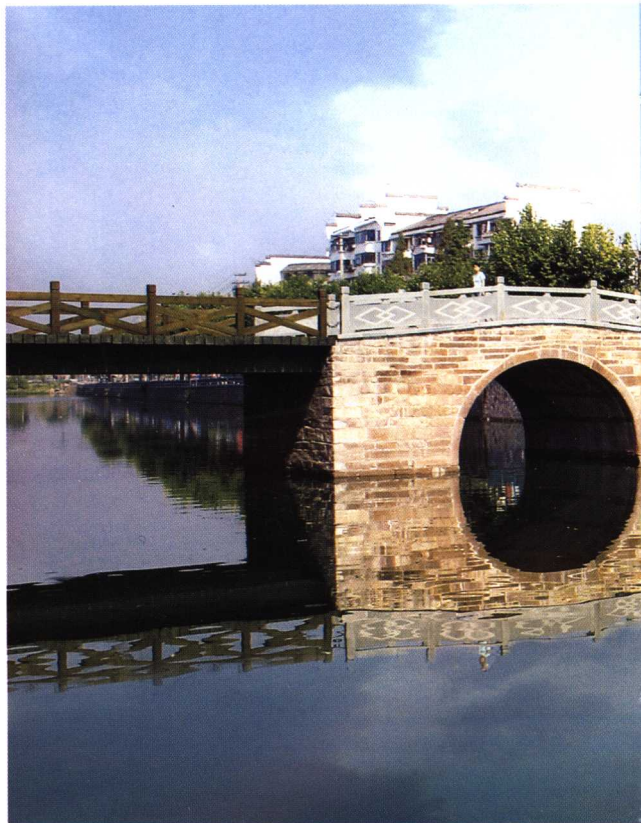
小西门 Small West Gate



小南门 Small South Gate



大南门 Great South Gate



吊桥 Drawbridge





府山之冬 Winter of Prefecture Hill



府山之春 Spring of Prefecture Hill

◎ 府山

坐落于古城东南隅，是嵯峨山和龟峰山的合称。嵯峨山在龟峰山的西北，山势突兀。龟峰山其形如龟，昂首垂足，与嵯峨山紧紧相连。从唐代到民国，这里一直是郡、州、府衙门所在地，人们习惯称之为府山。

PREFECTURE HILL

Standing in the southeastern corner of the ancient city, it is the joint name of the two hills of Lofty-Steep and Tortoise Peak. Northwest of the Tortoise Peak Hill, the Lofty-Steep Hill is of towering crags. The Tortoise Peak Hill is like a tortoise in shape, with its head rising and feet hanging down, closely connected with the Lofty-Steep Hill. From the Tang Dynasty to the period of the Republic of China, the place here had been the seat of the office mansion of successive prefectures, regions and districts, so people call it the Prefecture Hill out of habit.