



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

汉中

HANZHONG



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

漢中

CHANGHONG CHINA



中國圖書出版

CHINA PUBLISHING HOUSE

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

汉中

HANZHONG



中国铁道出版社。

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

《中国历史文化名城》系列画册编委会

主 任: 阮仪三 (国家历史文化名城研究中心主任)

常务编委: 阮涌三 郭 宇 顾鉴明 王春丽

《中国历史文化名城·汉中》

国家历史文化名城研究中心、汉中市城乡建设规划局编

名誉主编: 张荣珠

主 编: 曾 岚

副 主 编: 王春丽 王 铎

编 委: 李 星 冯岁平 王景元 郭玉勋 王 阳

宋 雄 李 朝 李 烨 王庆安

摄 影: 李仁义 曲 伟 孙伟杉 赵纳勋 吴 宏

蒙 悟 李 平 杨 均

撰 稿: 李 星 冯岁平 李 烨 王景元

翻 译: 苏 能

策 划: 顾鉴明

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

汉中 / 曾岚主编. — 北京: 中国铁道出版社, 2006.4

(中国历史文化名城系列画册/阮仪三主编)

ISBN 7-113-06909-6

I.汉... II.曾... III.旅游指南—汉中市—画册

IV.K928.941.3-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第003676号

责任编辑: 石建英 郭力伟 特约编审: 金 月 宋长征

装帧设计: 古 文

出版发行: 中国铁道出版社

地 址: 北京市宣武区右安门西街8号 (100054)

印 制: 河北新华印刷二厂

版 次: 2006年4月第1版 2006年4月第1次印刷

印 数: 1~5000册

开 本: 889×1194 1/48 印张: 2.5 字数: 90千

书 号: ISBN 7-113-06909-6/K·114

定 价: 28.00元

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

●汉中火车站

名城汉中导游图

Tourist Diagram for the Famous City of Hanzhong



Diagram of Hanzhong Tourist Attraction

Diagram of Hanzhong Tourist Attraction



名城汉中



红陶罐 (新石器时代)
Terra-cotta Jar (Neolithic Age)

汉中，位于陕西省南部、秦岭南麓的汉江上游，古属梁州，西周时称周南、南郑，战国时置汉中都。现市域面积2.7万平方公里，人口372万。境内气候温暖湿润，河流众多，其中汉江横贯全境，自古就有“汉”之美称。

公元前451年，秦厉共公于此筑南郑城，东汉迁汉中郡治于南郑，以后唐宋明清相继筑城。近2500年来，汉中城虽历经沧桑，但城址不移，仍然保持了南北东西相交的井田式街坊格局，其中内城十三坊、外城四门四关，面积3.5平方公里。汉中民居多为三进、四进式四合院，穿斗式梁架结构，起为阁楼，成百上千相依相靠结合为一体。低洼处聚泉为湖，亭台楼阁布置其间，花树杂生水畔，相映成趣。1994年，汉中被国务院公布为国家历史文化名城。

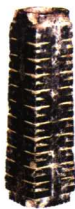
汉中文化底蕴丰厚，城西南的梁山旧石器时代已经有古人类栖息。境内有历史文化遗址200余处，尤以两汉三国为胜。汉王刘邦在此礼贤下士，萧何月下追韩信，刘邦筑坛拜将，明修栈道、暗度陈仓，终成汉朝的四百年基业。汉中—汉朝—汉族—汉语，这些名称与汉中一脉

相承、源远流长。三国时期，刘备曹操争雄于定军山，老将黄忠逞雄，名士杨修替罪；诸葛亮开府沔阳，鞠躬尽瘁，死而后已，遗命归葬定军山，上演了一幕幕感人的历史名剧。“丝绸之路”的开拓者博望侯张骞，有“北斗

喉舌”之称的东汉名臣李固、谷口隐士郑子真等，是汉中文化的先行者。城北的褒斜道石门，是我国最早的人工开凿的穿山交通隧道，镌刻于崖壁间的汉魏摩崖石刻，誉为国之瑰宝。汉中地域文化独具魅力，影响深远，慷慨激昂的汉调桄桡戏、优雅文静的二黄戏，于清末南下湖广，西入川滇，传经送艺，有力地推动了当地戏曲的发展，至今为人称道。

汉中是一座风景优美的旅游城市。巴山如屏陈于城南，群峰竞秀，烟云如画。秦岭诸峰列于城北，古木森森，修竹蔽日，河溪缓流。这里是我国最大的动植物资源宝库，是朱鹮、大熊猫、金丝猴、羚牛等珍稀动物的家园。长青自然保护区、朱鹮栖息地保护区、天台森林公园等国家级景区，已经成为生态旅游观光胜地。

汉中素有“西北小江南”的美誉，鱼肥藕香，稻麦



玉琮 (新石器时代)
Jade Cong
(Neolithic Age)

两熟，物产丰饶，历来是陕南、川北、陇南的商贸中心。改革开放以来，经济建设和社会事业取得了飞跃发展，社会安定，人民安居乐业。

跨入新世纪，汉中这座历史文化名城正朝着繁荣的商贸旅游城市、陕甘川鄂毗邻地区经济强市目标迈进。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF HANZHONG

Located within the upper reaches of the Hanjiang River at the southern foot of the Qinling Ridge in South Shaanxi Province, Hanzhong belonged to the Liangzhou Prefecture in ancient times, was called Zhounan and Nanzheng in the Western Zhou Dynasty, and was established as the Hanzhong Prefecture in the Warring States Period. Now the city has an area of 27,000 square km and a population of 3.72 million. Having a warm and humid climate in the territory, it has numerous rivers with the Hanjiang River among them traversing through the whole region, and has been reputed as the "Heavenly Han" since ancient times.

In the year BC 451, Duke Ligong of the Qin State established the Nanzheng City here; the Eastern Han Dynasty moved the Hanzhong prefecture seat to Nanzheng; and the city was renovated in succession in the later Tang, Song, Ming and Qing dynasties. Over the past 2500 years, the Hanzhong City, though going through all the vicissitudes, has not been moved from its original address, and has still preserved its north-south and east-west crisscross-shaped block pattern, which has thirteen blocks inside the city and four gates in the city wall with four-gate regions outside the city, and is in a total area of 3.5 square km. The citizen houses of Hanzhong are mostly three-yard and four-yard in-depth quadrangles of a



黑陶罐（新石器时代）
Black Pottery Jar (Neolithic Age)

through-jointed frame structure with storied pavilions and rooms built upon them, and with hundreds and thousands of them built in dependence on each other to form an integral whole. In the lowland places, waters gather to form lakes, with pavilions, terraces, towers and storied rooms arranged among them, to contrast each other finely with the flowers and trees on the lakeshores. In 1994, the State Council listed Hanzhong as a Historical and Cultural City of Fame of the State.

Hanzhong has a rich accumulation of culture, there were ancient human beings living around Mount Liangshan southwest of the city in the

Paleolithic period. There are over 200 historical and cultural remains sites within the territory, among which those left behind from the Western Han, Eastern Han and Three Kingdom periods are especially famous. Liu Bang the King of Han treated worthy men with courtesy here, with Xiao He trailing Han Xin to call him back under the moonlight; and Liu Bang, building the altar to appoint him the general as well as pretending to advance along the Cliffside Plank Road while secretly going through Chencang, finally succeeded in establishing his dynasty career of four hundred years. The names of Hanzhong-Han Dynasty-Han Nationality-Han language come down in one direct line of evolution, and



青铜铺首（东周）
Bronze Knocker Seat
(Eastern Zhou Dynasty)

are of a remote source with long stream in continuous reproduction of endless succession. In the Three Kingdoms Period, the historical famous plays of Liu Bei and Cao Cao's contending for hegemony at Mount Dingjunshan, Huangzhong the old general's flaunting his superiority and Yang Xiu the accomplished scholar's acting as scapegoat as well as Zhuge Liang's opening the prefecture of the Mianyang, devoting himself to the utmost and passing away in harness, and leaving his last words of having himself buried back at Mount Dingjunshan were presented one scene after another. Extensively Reputed Duke Zhang Qian the pioneer of the "Silk Road", Li Gu the famous minister of the Eastern Han Dynasty reputed as the "Plough Star Mouthpiece", Zheng Zizhen the Gukou Hermit and so on are all the forerunners of Hanzhong's culture. The Bao-Xie Path Stone Gate is the earliest man-made through-mountain tunnel in our country; and the Han-Wei precipice inscriptions on the cliffs are worthy to be called the gem of the State. The regional culture of Hanzhong has its own unique charm with profound and far-reaching influence, the fervent and excited guangguang opera and the elegant and quiet erhuang opera spreading southward to Hunan and Guangdong Provinces as well as westward to Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces, to pass their know-how and valuable art to energetically boost the development of local traditional Chinese operas, which has been spoken approvingly by people up to now.

Hanzhong is a tourist city with fine scenery. Mount Bashan presents



出土陶器四合院模型(东汉)
Pottery Ware, the Model of Quadrangle
(Eastern Han Dynasty)

itself south of the city as a screen, with peaks contending for elegance and mists and clouds appearing like pictures. Peaks of Qinling Ridge line north of the city, with ancient trees in their myriads, tall bamboos covering all the sky and streams flowing gently. Here is the largest treasury of animal and plant resources in our country, and is the homeland of the rare animals of crested ibises, giant pandas, golden monkeys, takins and so on. The Changqing Natural Reserve, Crested Ibises Habitat Reserve, Tiantai Forest Park and other State-level scenic areas have become the famous ecological sites of tourism attraction.

Having long been reputed as the "Little South of the Yangtze River in Northwest", Hanzhong is rich in fatty fish and fragrant lotus roots, rice and wheat of two harvests and other produce, and has been the commercial and trade center in the region of South Shaanxi Province, North Sichuan Province and South Gansu Province. Since the beginning of the reforming and opening up, leap-frog development has been seen in economic construction and social undertakings, with society being stable in peace and people enjoying a good and prosperous life.

Having stepped into the new era, the famous historical and cultural city of Hanzhong is making headway to the target of becoming a prosperous tourist city and an economically strong city in the neighboring region of Shaanxi Province, Gansu Province, Sichuan Province and Hubei Province.

图例 Legend

文物保护单位

Unit of Cultural Relic

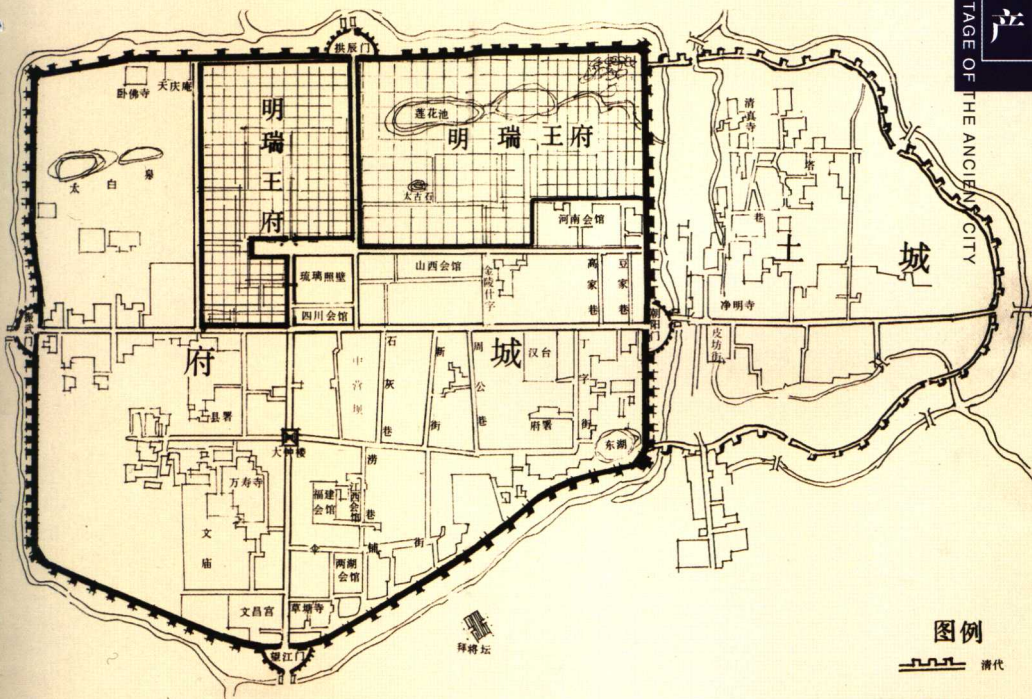
● ● ● 国家级 At the National Level

● ● 省级 At the Provincial Level

● 市(县)级 At the Municipal (County) Level

○ 名城汉中 THE FAMOUS CITY OF HANZHONG

一 / 古城遗产 /	1
Heritage of the Ancient City	
二 / 三国遗踪 /	19
The Remaining Traces of the Three Kingdoms	
三 / 名胜古迹 /	39
Place of Interest and Historical Sites	
四 / 自然风光 /	61
Natural Sights	
五 / 梁州名人 /	71
Famous Personages of Liangzhou	
六 / 文化精粹 /	81
The Cultural Cream	
七 / 风味特产 /	91
Local Delicious Food And Speciality	
八 / 当代建设 /	97
Contemporary Construction	
九 / 旅游服务 /	107
Tourist Service	



明清古城图

Plan of the Ancient City of the Ming and Qing Dynasties



○ 汉 台 ●●

位于市区东大街，西汉三遗址之一，相传系汉高祖刘邦的行宫遗址。台高7米，气势雄伟，园林古建，巍然大观。现为汉中市博物馆馆址。

ANCIENT HAN TERRACE

Standing on the East Revenue in the downtown area, it is one of the remains of the three Western Han sites, and is said to be the ruins of the Temporary Dwelling Palace of Liu Bang the Emperor Gaozu of the Han Dynasty. Seven meters high, the terrace is of magnificent appearance in the style of ancient garden building. Now it is the address of the Hanzhong City Museum.



古汉台东门 East Gate of the Ancient Han Terrace

古汉台
Ancient Han Terrace

○ 望江楼 ●●

在古汉台北院，始建于南宋，又称“天汉楼”。重檐滴水，造形别致，屋面风格多变，地方特色十分鲜明，是汉中标志性古建筑。

THE RIVERSIDE TOWER

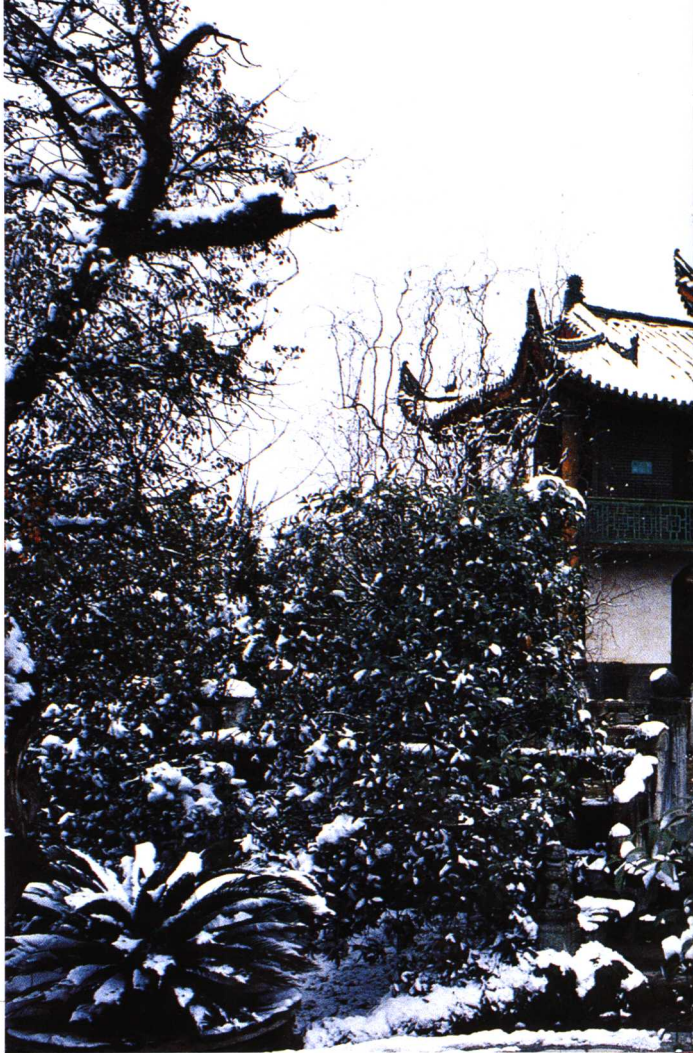
In the northern courtyard of the Ancient Han Terrace, it was first built in the Southern Song Dynasty, and is also called the "Heavenly Han Tower". With three tiers of overlapped eaves of unique molding, its roof is of varied styles with distinct local features, and is a symbolic ancient building of Hanzhong.

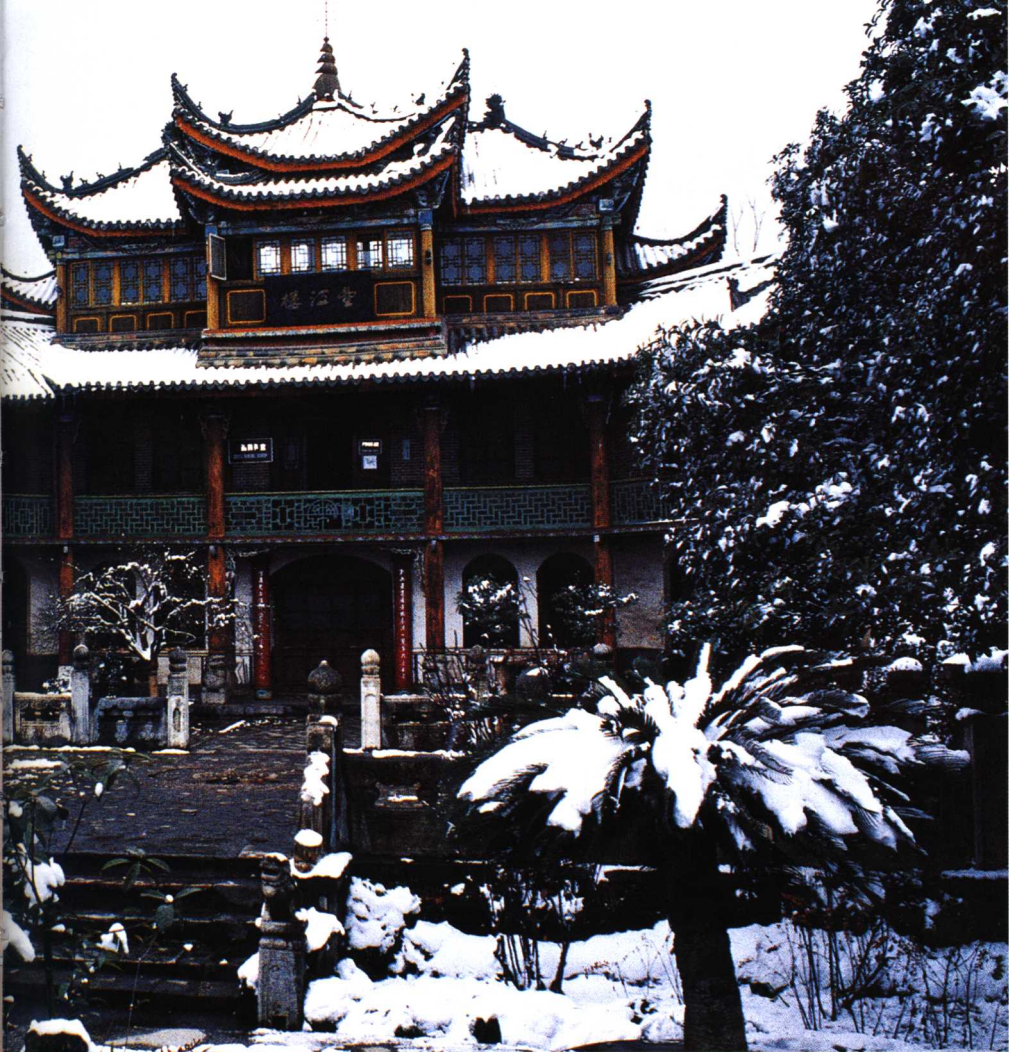


石雕 The Stone Carving

望江楼

The Riverside Tower







古汉台东石墙 East Stone Wall of the Ancient Han Terrace