



中国历史文化名城

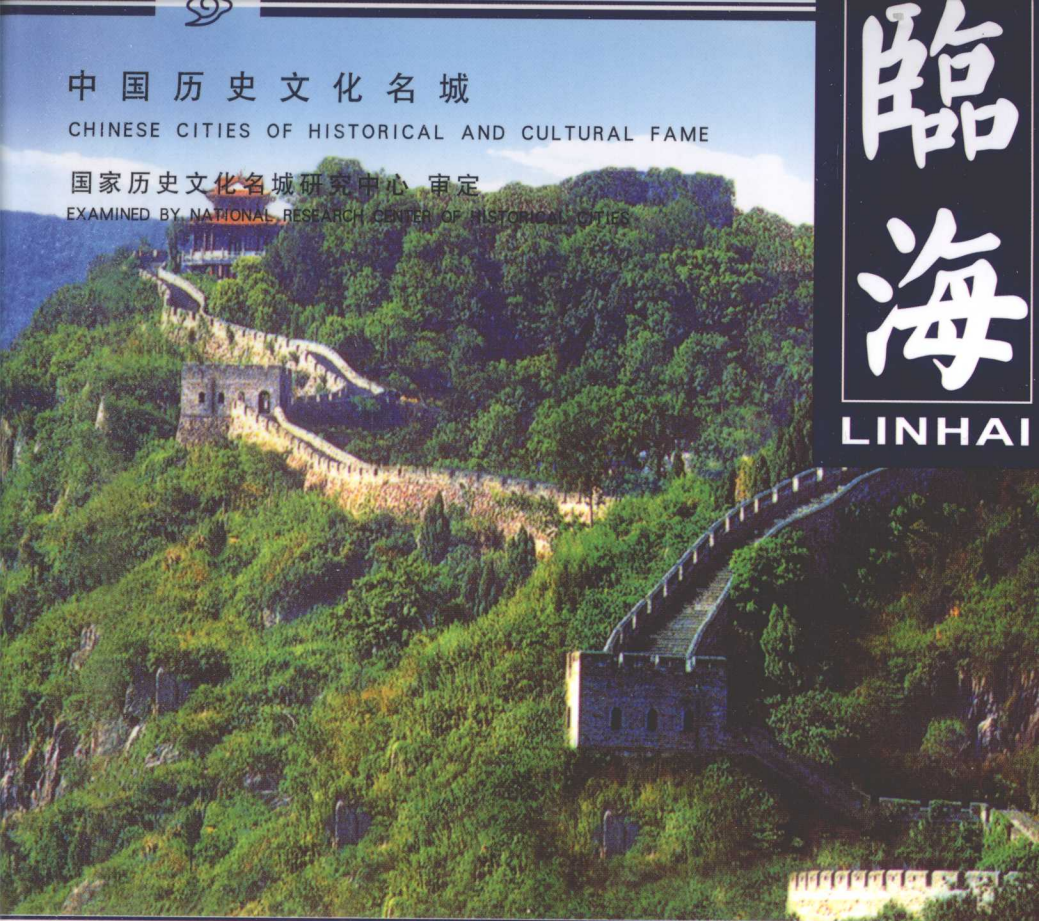
CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

臨海

LINHAI



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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藏书章

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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

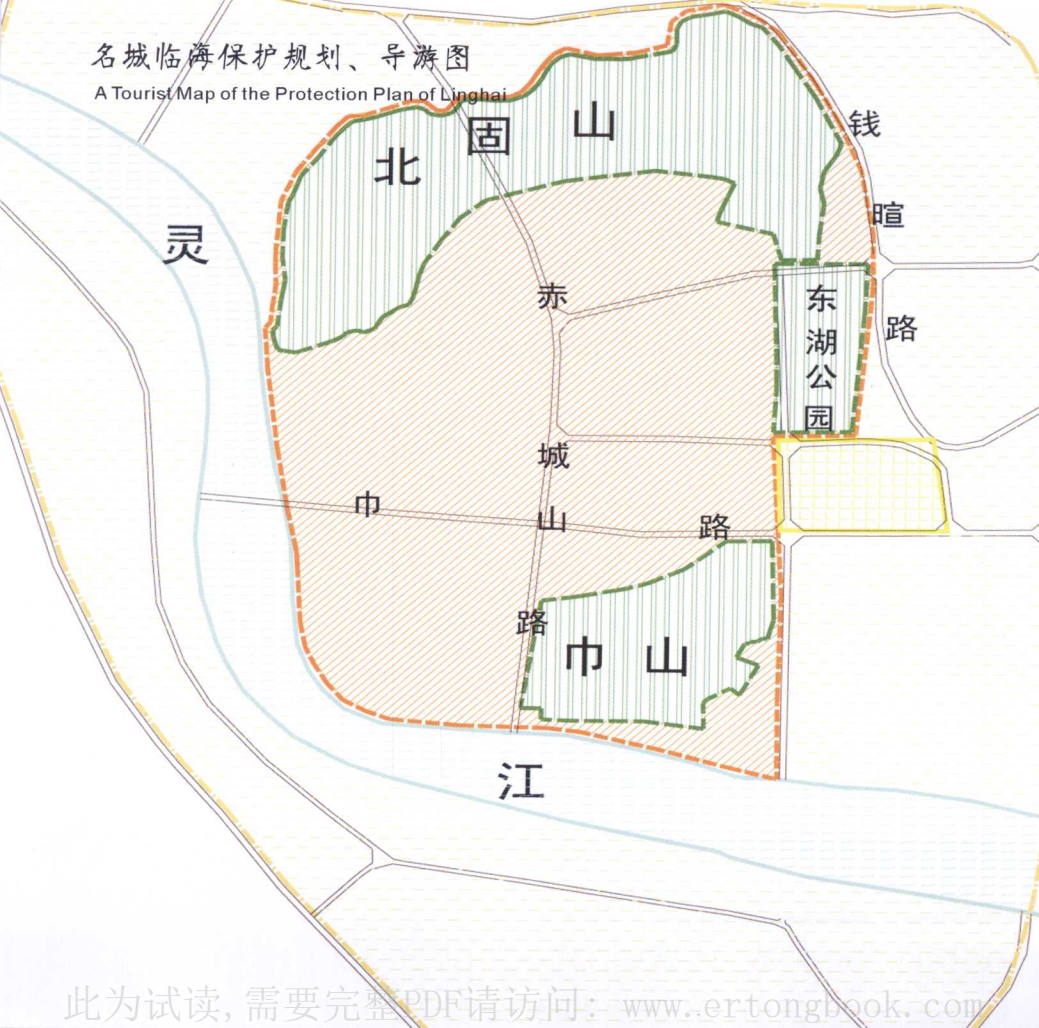
Chairman of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame

Member of China Academy of Science

Member of China Academy of Engineering

名城临海保护规划、导游图

A Tourist Map of the Protection Plan of Linghai



名城临海

临海，位于浙江中部，北邻天台、南傍雁荡、东临大海、西踞括苍，兼山海之利。

西汉始元二年（公元前85年），在此置回浦县。三国孙吴太平二年（257年）改设临海郡，辖境包括今浙江台州、温州、丽水、宁波及福建闽江以北地区；黄龙二年（230年）孙权遣大将卫温率士万人首次远征台湾，就是从临海港出发的。隋代废临海郡，唐代改设台州，自此临海便一直是台州的政治、文化中心。宋代是台州历史上最发达的时期，有“小邹鲁”之称，特别是南宋建都临安，以台州为辅郡，临海更是名人辈出，百业兴旺。南宋政治家、海陵王谢道清就是临海人，她的祖父谢深甫做过宋宁宗的宰相；被誉为历史上著名地方志的《嘉定赤城志》也出在这里；台州官刻本《荀子》传入日本以后，更被日本人赞誉为“稀世之宝典”；元末方国珍率起义军攻入台州城后，曾一度在此“立国”。

临海城约初建于东晋，当时就有“隋平陈，以千人护其城”的明确记载。进入唐代，城池规模不断扩大，达到“周围一十八里”。现存古城的主体为宋代所筑。古城地理形势险要，西、南灵江环绕以成天堑，北面大固山横贯以为屏障，东面则开凿了护城河。据志书记载，在宋代，临海城被大水冲毁过八次，后为防水患，把临江城墙“马面”建成半弧半凸形，以减弱江水的冲击力；故至今临海城墙得以完好保存。



石刀（新石器时代）
The Stone Knife
(Neolithic Age)

临海城内文物古迹众多，其中元代重建的千佛塔有非常高的文物价值。位于城内东南隅的巾山，相传因皇华真人得道升天时遗巾于此而得名。山有四塔，兼有天宁寺、三元宫、谈画阁、通翁亭等名胜，故巾山素有“一部游观之胜”的美称。城畔东湖开凿于北宋，原本是一个船场水军营，后来成为官僚仕绅游赏宴乐之所。清代著名文人俞樾曾题一联，赞云：“好山好水，山东郭不半里而至；宜晴宜雨，比西湖第一楼如何？”

临海山水早就称美于世，5世纪初，杰出的山水诗人谢灵运因爱临海山水，率僮仆数百人，浩浩荡荡，“伐木开径”，经刻县、过关岭、越天台、进入临海，即能佐证。

东海之滨的桃渚一带是省级风景区，又是国家地质公园，罕见的珊瑚岩景观就分布在这里。珊瑚岩的总面积约5平方公里，高出地表的岩石就像人工做成的六角形石柱，参差林立，漫山成片，大小各异，形态多变，鬼斧神工，蔚为奇观，是典型的火山熔岩地貌造型的代表作。

为抗倭患，明代朝廷在江浙一带专门建造了50多个卫所，桃渚城堡就是其中之一。桃渚城规模不大，“高二丈一尺，周围一里七十七步”，开设三门。嘉靖年间，名将戚继光在此大胜倭寇，史称“桃渚大捷”。

临海以其悠久灿烂的历史文化，跻身于国家历史文化名城之列。近年来，临海对古城的文



青铜戈（商）
The Bronze Dagger-ax
(Shang Dynasty)

文化遗产加大了保护力度，整修古城墙、修复文物古迹，尤其对紫阳街历史街区投入了非常可

观的财力和物力，有效地促进了古城的复兴和历史文脉的延续。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF LINHAI

Linhai is located in the central part of Zhejiang, neighboring Tiantai in the north, close to Yandang Mountains in the south, facing the sea in the east, leaning against Guancang Mountains in the west, and enjoying the advantages both in mountains and sea.

The Western Han Dynasty established Huipu County here in the second year of the Shiyuan Period (85 BC). In the Three Kingdom Period, it was re-established into Linhai Prefecture in the second year of the Taiping Period of the Sun Clan's Kingdom Wu (year 257), with today's Zhejiang Taizhou, Wenzhou, Lishui, Ningbo and regions north of Fujian's Minjiang River under its jurisdiction; in the second year of the Huanglong Period (year 230) when Sun Quan sent General Wei Wen to lead ten thousand generals and soldiers to make an expedition to Taiwan, it was here the Linhai Port that they departed from. The Linhai Prefecture was abolished in the Sui Dynasty, and the Taizhou Prefecture was re-established in the Tang Dynasty, and later on Linhai was always the political and cultural center of Taizhou. In the Song Dynasty Taizhou saw its heyday in its history, being called the "Minor Zou and Lu"; especially at the time when the Southern Song Dynasty established its capital in Linan with Taizhou as the auxiliary prefecture, Linhai had all the more celebrities appearing one after another and all its business prosperous. The Southern

grandmother Xie Daoqing is a native of Linhai, and her grand father Xie Shenfu had worked as Prime Minister for Emperor



羊形水注（晋）
The Goat-shaped
Water Injector
(Jin Dynasty)



狮形水注（晋）
The Lion-shaped
Water Injector
(Jin Dynasty)

Ningzong of the Song Dynasty; the *Chronicles of Jiading Chicheng* that was reputed as famous local chronicles in history was also published here; the government engraved *Xun Zi*, after being passed to Japan, was appraised by the Japanese as a "rare book in the world"; and at the end of the Yuan Dynasty after Fang Guozhen led his uprising troops to capture the city of Taizhou, he once "founded his kingdom" here.

The city wall of Linhai was first built in the Eastern Jin Dynasty, and there was an explicit record that "the Sui Dynasty pacified the Chen, protected the city with a thousand men". Entering the Tang Dynasty,

the city was expanding ceaselessly in scale, becoming as large as "eighteen li in circumference". The main part of the existing ancient city was built in the Song Dynasty. The topography is strategically located and difficult of access, with the Lingjiang River around its west and south to form a natural moat, Mt Dagushan traversing in the north to be used as protective screen, and a moat being dug in the east, According to local chronicles, the city of Linhai was destroyed by floods eight times, and later in order to prevent the flood disaster, the city wall "horse fa-ade" was built into a half-arc and half-projected shape, to weaken the impact force of the river water; so the city wall of Linhai can be successfully preserved.

There are lots of cultural relics and historical sites in the city of Linhai, among which the Thousand Buddha Pagoda re-built in the Yuan Dynasty has a very high cultural relic value. Standing atop Mt Jinshan in the southeastern

corner of the city, its name is derived from the legend that Huanghua the Perfected Lord left his headdress here when he cultivated himself to become an immortal and went up to the heaven. The mount has four pagodas together with Tianning Temple, Sanyuan Palace, Painting Reading Chamber, Buweng Pavilion and other historical sites, so Mt Jinshan has been reputed as "a superb place for tourism and sightseeing in the whole prefecture". The East Lake by the city was dug in the Northern Song Dynasty, which was originally a shipyard of navy barracks, and later became a place for officials and gentlemen to amuse themselves. Yu Yue the famous man of letters in the Qing Dynasty inscribed a couplet to praise it: "Good hill and good water, east of city wall only less than half a li away; being suitable rain or shine, how is it to be compared with West Lake First Tower?" The beauty of Linhai's mountains and waters has long been known to the world, which can be proved by Xie Lingyun the Outstanding Scenic Poet's love for the Linhai's mountains and waters who at the beginning of 5th century led hundreds of houseboys and servants to "felled trees to open up roads" with great strength and vigor, to enter Linhai by traversing Shanxian, striding over Guanling and crossing Tiantai. The region of Taozhu along the coast of the East China Sea is a provincial-level scenic area, and at the same time the State Geological Park, the rarely seen coral crag scenes are dotted here. With a total area of 5 square km, the crags projecting



青铜钟 (宋)
The Bronze Bell
(Song Dynasties)

out of ground surface are like man-made hexagonal stone pillars of diversified dimensions jaggedly standing in stretches over the mountains and of varied shapes to present a wonderful sight of divine craftsmanship, being the typical representative works of volcanic slag topographic molding.

In order to resist the attacks of Japanese pirates, the imperial court of the Ming Dynasty specially built more than 50 defense posts in the region of Zhejiang, and the Castle of Taozhu is one of them. The city of Taozhu is not of a large scale, it is "twenty-one chi high and one li and seventy bu in

circumference" with three gates opened in it. In the years of the Jiajing Period, famous general Qi Jiguang gained a complete victory over the Japanese pirates, which is called the "Great Victory in Taozhu" in history.

Linhai has been listed as a historic and cultural city of the State with its long and glorious history and culture. Over recent years, Linhai has increased its strength to protect the cultural heritages of the ancient city: by renovating the ancient city wall, repairing cultural relics and historic sites, and especially investing quite considerable financial and material resources in the renovation of the historic street block of the Ziyang Street, which has effectively promoted the rejuvenation of the ancient city and the continuation of the historical culture tradition.

图例 Legend



世界文化遗产
World Cultural Heritage



中国文化遗产
The Intangible Cultural Heritage in China



中国非物质文化遗产
The Chinese Cultural Heritage

文物保护单位
Unit of Cultural Relic

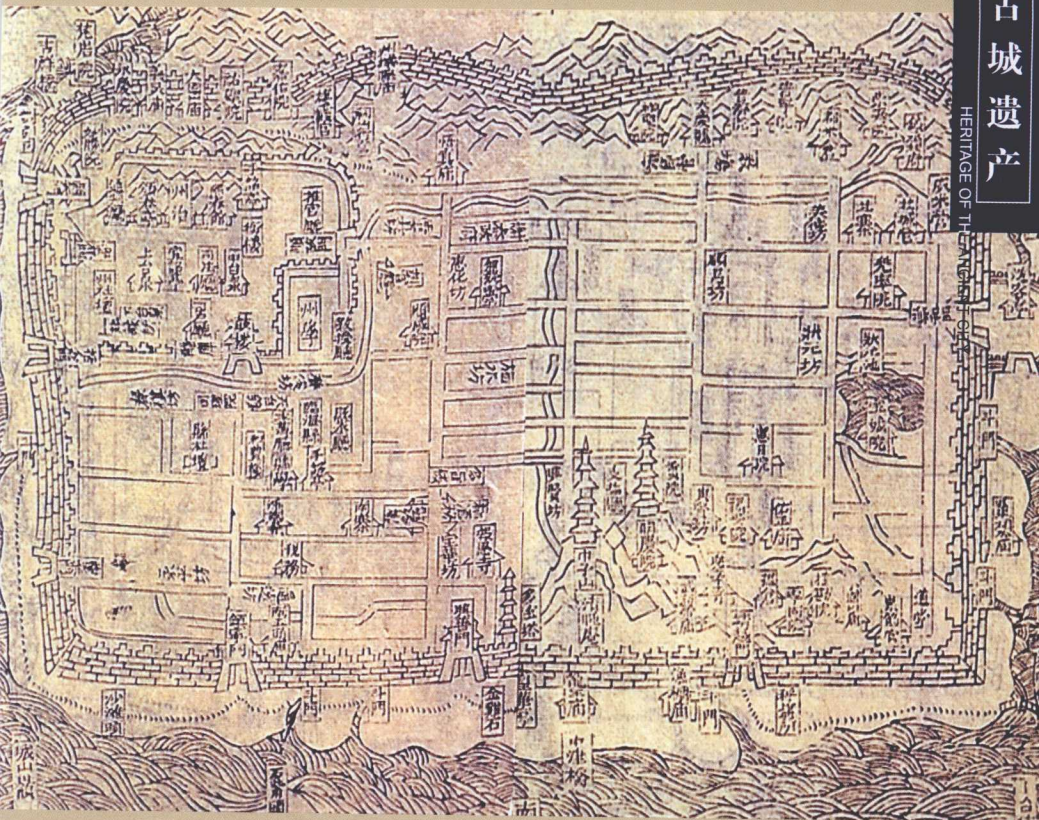
- ● ● 国家级 At the National Level
- ● 省级 At the Provincial Level
- 市(县)级 At the Municipal (County) Level

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明代古城圖

Map of the Ancient City of the Ming Dynasty



觀勝門 The Attraction Appreciating Gate

◎ 台州府城墙 ●●●

临海古城，即台州府城，始建于东晋末年。城“周长一十八里”，至今仍保存着南、西、北三面。我国明代著名人文地理学家王士性（临海人）曾经云：“两浙十一郡城池，唯吾台最据险。西南二面临大江，西北巉岩插天，虽鸟道亦无。”临海古城既有北方长城之雄险，更有江南山水之清丽，故有“江南长城”之美誉。

THE CITY WALL OF TAIZHOU PREFECTURE

The ancient city wall of Linhai, i.e. the city wall of Taizhou, was first built in late Eastern Jin Dynasty.



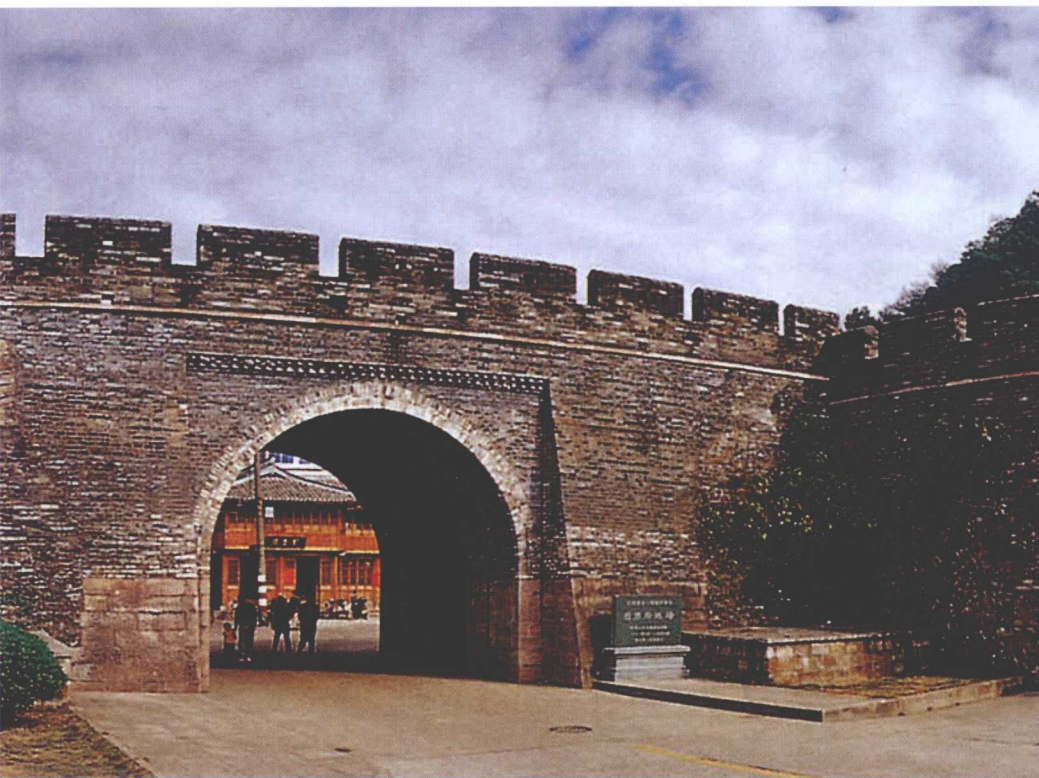
崇和门 The Chonghe Gate

The city wall, of eighteen li long in circumference", has still preserved its three facades on the southern, western and northern sides. Wang Shixing the well-known humanistic geographer of our country (a native of Linhai) once said: "Among the eleven prefectures in the two regions of Zhejiang, only our Taizhou has the most natural barriers for defense. It faces great rivers in the west and south, and is provided with dangerously steep precipices penetrating into the clouds in the northwest, presenting no paths even for birds." The ancient city of Linhai has not only imposing barriers like the Great Wall in North China, but also has elegant and nice waters and mountains south of the Yangtze River, so it has been reputed as the "Great Wall south of the Yangtze River".



城牆馬面 The Horse-faced Wall





兴善门瓮城 The Entrapping City Wall of Doing Good Beeds Gate





靖越门 The Peace Gate





朝天门瓮城 The Entrapping City Wall of Heaven Worshipping Gate



城墙 The City Wall