



中国历史文化名城

CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

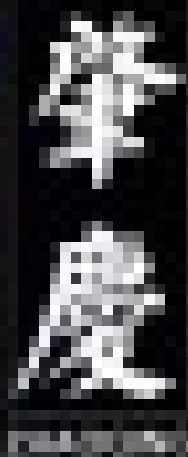
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中国历史文化名城

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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

名城肇庆

肇庆位于广东省中西部，辖四县二市二区和一个省级开发区，面积1.5万平方公里，人口380多万，东距广州90多公里，水路距香港140多海里，为泛珠三角平原向山地过度的交汇地带。珠江主流西江穿境而过，北回归线横贯其中，气候温和，风景绮丽，如泼墨山水，是天然氧吧。

肇庆古称端州，自秦起至今已有2200多年，有丰厚的人文历史底蕴，是国家级历史文化名城。古端州是宋徽宗赵佶的封地，“肇庆”城名为其登基后亲笔所赐，意为“开始带来吉庆”。

肇庆是岭南文化的发祥地，广府汉族地域文化和白话（广府话）的发祥地，以及两种文化交叉演进的核心地域，也是中原文化与岭南文化、西方文明与中国传统文明交汇较早的地区之一，曾经是西江流域的政治、经济、文化中心。汉元鼎六年（公元前111年），汉武帝在今肇庆封开（古称广信，取意“初开粤地宜广布恩信”）设管辖岭南各郡的“交趾刺史部”，长达375年；明嘉靖四十三年（1564年）至清乾隆十一年（1746年），肇庆为两广总督府驻地长达183年。

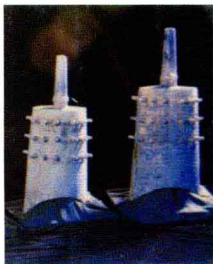
1583年9月，被誉为“沟通中西文化第一人”的意大利传教士利玛窦带着自鸣钟、日晷和世界地图等代表欧洲文艺复兴的成果来到肇庆，并于1585年建成中国历史上第一座天主教堂“仙花寺”，绘制出版了第一幅中文世界地图《山海舆地全图》，此图的刊行首次向中国人民介绍具有现代意义的世界观念——球形大地观。

古往今来，肇庆孕育出著名古文经学家陈钦和陈元父子，两广第一位状元莫宣卿等一批出类拔萃的人物。唐代文学家书法家李邕，佛教禅宗代表惠能，日本高僧荣睿，北宋名臣包拯，意大利传教士罗明坚、利玛窦，革命先行者孙中山，以及北伐名将叶挺等众多历史人物在肇庆都曾留下遗迹。

肇庆是中国优秀旅游城市，有1000多年旅游历史，星湖、西江小三峡、德庆盘龙峡、封开白石岩、大斑石、怀集燕岩、广宁竹海、四会贞山、鼎湖砚洲各具特色，星湖（含七星岩、鼎湖山两大景区）极负盛名。唐以来的七星岩摩崖石刻被誉为“千年诗廊”，与宋城墙、梅庵、德庆学宫、悦城龙母祖庙同为国家重点文物保护单位。



古入牙齿化石（旧石器时代）
The Teeth Fossils of the Ancients
(Old Stone Age).



青铜编钟（战国）
The Ancient Bronze Musical
Instruments (Warring States Period).

肇庆山川毓秀，物产丰饶，金、玉、木、石诸材俱备，能工巧匠代有其人。端砚被誉为我国“文房四宝”之珍品，具有很高的文化品位。高要盛产蒲草，草席生产有4000年历史，以草细柔软、编织精美为各阶层人士喜爱。肇庆的牙雕、玉雕、竹编和工艺扇也具有浓厚的民族风格和地方特色。剑花、蛋花、肇实、首乌，还有紫贝天葵，都是名优特产；清蒸文鳢鲤，清蒸麦溪鲤等特色名菜，肇庆独有；“天下粽子肇庆有，肇庆裹蒸天下无”，这里的民间美食天下无双。

肇庆有多姿多彩的地域文化，怀集的“贵儿戏”是我国稀有的戏曲剧种之一，距今已有300多年历史；鱼龙舞、雄鸡舞、麒麟白马舞、十二月采茶歌，400年来至今传唱在田垌村圩。

在肇庆的历史文化长河中，岭南土著文化、端砚文化、宋文化、龙母文化等等异彩纷呈，包公文化尤其是包拯治理端州的事迹更是其中一颗璀璨的明珠。

The Famous City of Zhaoqing

Zhaoqing City is situated in the mid-west of Guangdong Province, having four counties, two cities and two districts under its jurisdiction, a total area of 15,000 square Kilometers and a population of 3.8 million. It is 90 kilometers west of Guangzhou and 140 sea miles from HongKong. It lies at the juncture of the Pan-Pearl River Plain and the mountainous region. The Xijiang River, the main stream of the Pearl River and the Tropic of Cancer run across the city. It has a mild climate and fresh air. It's a natural Oxygen bar with beautiful sceneries like a traditional Chinese painting. In ancient China, Zhaoqing City was named Duanzhou. It has a long history of 2200 years since the Qin Dynasty. It is a Nationally Designated Historical and Cultural City with a lot of cultural relics and historical sites. Old Duanzhou was the fief of the Emperor Zhaoji of the Song Dynasty. The name of the city "Zhaoqing" was given by him after he ascended the throne, meaning beginning to bring happiness and good luck.

Zhaoqing has been the origin of the culture of the South China aborigines and Han Nationality as well as Cantonese. It was the key area for the intersection and evolution for two kinds of culture. And it was also one of the first places where the Main Plain culture and South China culture, western culture and Chinese culture intersected. Zhaoqing has been the political, economic and cultural center in the Xijiang River basin. It had been 375 years since the year 1118BC when the Emperor Hanwu of the Han Dynasty set up the Jiaozhi Cishi Ministry in Fengkai of Zhaoqing to exercise jurisdiction over all the prefectures in South China. (Fengkai, with its old name as Guangxin, which means Had better distribute favor and trust when first came to South China.) The Government Office of Guangdong and Guangxi had been in Zhaoqing for 183 years from



铜三足熏斗（东晋）
Bronze Tripod (Dongjiao Dynasty).



乾宁铜钟（唐）
Qianning Bronze Bell (Tang Dynasty).

1564 to 1746. In September 1583, the famous Italian Missionary Matteo Ricci, regarded as the first man to link western culture with Chinese culture, came to visit Zhaoqing with the achievements of the European Renaissance such as clock, sundial and map of the world. In 1585, he set up Xianhua Church in Zhaoqing, the first Catholic church in Chinese history. And he drew the first map of the world in Chinese(*Shan Hai Di Quan Tu*).

In the long history of Zhaoqing, there came forth many outstanding famous people, such as Chenqin and his son Chenyuan, famous scholars of ancient Confucian classics, Mo Xuanqing, the first No. 1 scholar in Guangdong and Guangxi Province in the Tang Dynasty. A lot of historical relics had been left by these famous people in history, such as Liyong, a famous literature writer and calligrapher of the Tang Dynasty, great master Rongrui, the studying monk from Japan, Huineng, the Sixth Master of the Chan Sect of Buddhism, Baozheng, the famous official in the Beisong Dynasty, Luomingjian, the Italian missionary, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the pioneer of the Chinese revolution and Yeting, the famous general of the Northern Expeditionary Army etc.

Zhaoqing is the top tourist city of China with a tourism history of 1000 years. It has a lot of tourist attractions with their unique characteristics, such as the Seven Star Lake, the mini Three Gorges along the Xijiang River, Panlong Gorge in Deqing, the White Rock and the Big Stone in Fengkai, the Ocean of Bamboo in Guangning, Zhenshan Mountain in Sihui, Yanzhou Islet in Dinghu, among which the Seven Star lake is the most famous, including the Seven Star Crag and the Dinghu Mountain. The cliff carving in the Seven Star Crag since the Tang Dynasty is called "the Poetry Corridor of a Thousand Years". It is the key unit for cultural relics protection together with the Song Dynasty Wall, the Plum Temple, the Confucian Temple in Deqing and the Dragon Mother Temple in Yuecheng.

Zhaoqing has a beautiful landscape and rich resources e.g. gold, jade, wood and stone. There have been skilled craftsmen in different time of history. Duanxi Ink Stone is regarded as the most precious in the Four Treasures of the Study of China with high cultural value. Gaoyao is rich in cattail, the production of straw mat has a history of 4000 years with its tenderness and delicacy appreciated by people from all walks of life. The ivory carving, jade carving, bamboo strips weaving and handicraft fans all have their distinctive national features and local specialty. Zhaoqing has its famous local products, such as Crab Cactus Flower, Frangipani, Zhaoqing Gordon Euryle Seed, Polygonum Multiflorum Thunb and Purple Back Begonia. The famous dishes Steamed Wenqing Carp and Maixi Carp are exclusive in Zhaoqing. Zhaoqing has all the glutinous rice dumplings in the world and the Zhaoqing Glutinous Rice Dumpling is unique in the world. The delicate cuisine of Zhaoqing is peerless.

Zhaoqing has diverse regional culture. Guierxi in Huaiji is one of the precious operas in China with a history of 300 years. Fish and Dragon Dance, Rooster Dance, Kylin Dance, the Song for Picking Tea Leaves in December have been in villages and fields for 400 years.

In the long history of Zhaoqing, the aboriginal culture of South China, the ink stone culture, the Song Dynasty culture and the Dragon Mother culture have been gorgeous and splendid. The Baoqong culture, especially the story of the famous Magistrate Baozheng when he was in office in Duanzhou, is one of the brightest pearls.



端砚 (宋)
Duanxi Ink Stone(Song Dynasty).

图例 Legend

文物保护单位

Unit of Cultural Relic Protection

● ● ● 国家级

At the National Level

● ● 省级

At the Provincial Level

● 市 (县) 级

At the Municipal (or County) Level

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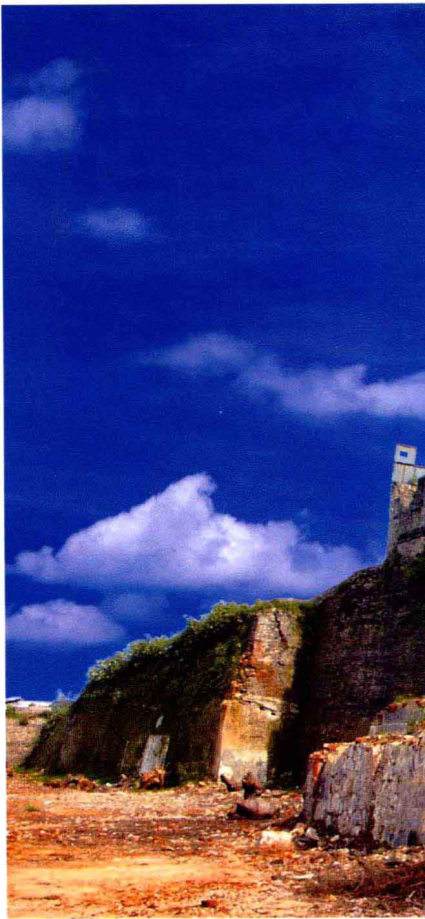
肇 庆 宋 城 墙 ●●●

位于城区内，始建于北宋皇祐五年（1053年），政和三年（1113年）扩建为外皮砖砌，内为夯土，高6.5~10米，宽8~18米，周长2800米，现城墙保存完好。“宋城揽古”为肇庆八景之一。

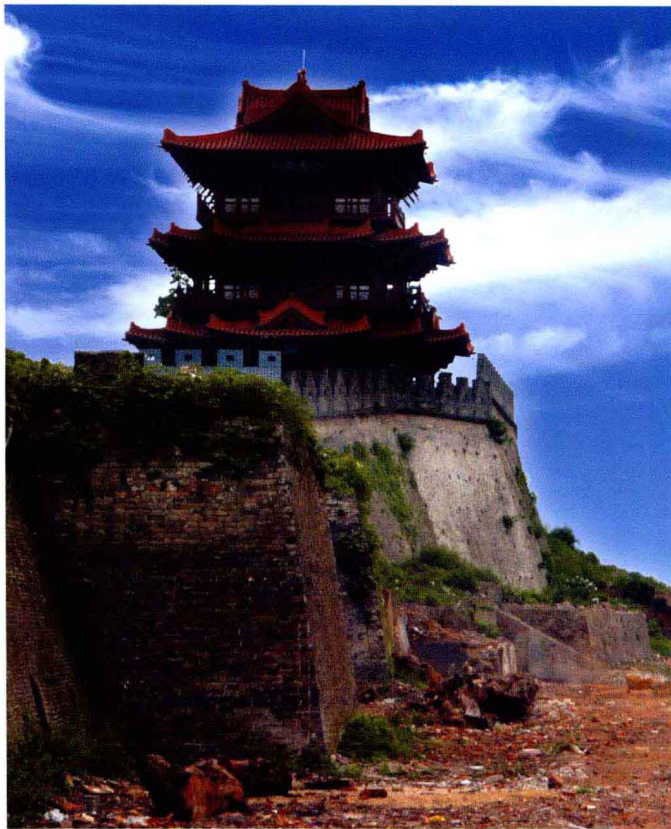
SONG DYNASTY WALL OF ZHAOQING

Located in the downtown area, built in 1053 in the Beisong Dynasty, enlarged in 1113 to be have bricks outside with soil inside. 6.5~10 meters high, 8~18 meters wide, 2800 meters in circumference. Well preserved. It's one of the eight major attractions of Zhaoqing.

城墙砖局部 Wall Bricks (Partial).







披云楼 *Piyun Tower.*

披云楼

位于宋城墙北墙之颠，始建于北宋政和三年（1113年），1988年重建。

PIYUN TOWER

On the top of the north part of the Song Dynasty Wall. Built in 1113 in the Beisong Dynasty and rebuilt in 1988.



古端名郡匾额
*Stele of Famous City
Old Duanzhou.*



“肇慶府”匾
The Plaque with Characters
“Zhaoqing Prefecture” in Chinese on it.



丽 谯 楼 •

位于城区内，始建于北宋重和元年（1118年），为宋代包拯端州衙门前增建的宋徽宗题匾“肇庆府”的御书楼，明成化七年（1471年）重建并更名丽谯楼。

LIQIAO TOWER

Situated in downtown area, right in front of the Duanzhou Government Office in ancient times. First built in 1118. There is a plaque with the characters “Zhaoqing Prefecture” on it bestowed by the Emperor Huizong in the Song Dynasty. It was rebuilt in 1471 and got its name changed into Liqiao Tower.

丽谯楼 Liqiao Tower.





肇庆包公祠 Bao Gong Temple of Zhaoqing.



肇庆包公祠

北宋名臣包拯在肇庆任端州知军州事三年(1040~1042年),政绩颇丰,甚得百姓赞誉。宋熙宁年间端州始建包公祠,清道光十四年(1834年)硃洲百姓在硃洲建了包公楼。

BAOGONG TEMPLE OF ZHAOQING

Baozheng, the famous official of the Beisong Dynasty had been in office as Magistrate of Duanzhou for three years.(1040~1042) He had great achievements and gained praise from the local people. Baogong Temple was built in the Song Dynasty. In 1834, the 14th year during the rein of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty, the people in Yanzhou built Baogong Tower there.



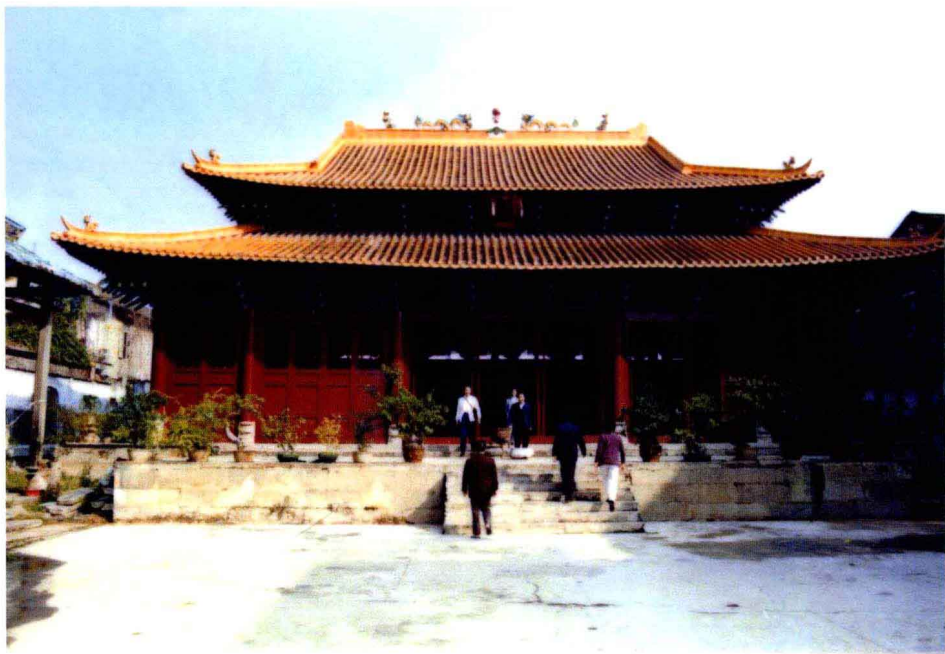
肇庆包公井 ● ● ● Baogong Well of Zhaoqing.

高要学宫(肇庆学宫) ●●

位于城区正东路，始建于北宋崇宁初年，明洪武二年（1369年）重建，现存大成殿和西庑。大成殿重檐歇山顶，保留明代的梁架结构，雕梁画栋和地方特色的彩绘。

GAOYAO CONFUCIAN TEMPLE (ZHAOQING CONFUCIAN TEMPLE)

Located in Zhengdong Road in downtown. Built in the Beisong Dynasty. Rebuilt in 1369, in the Ming Dynasty. Now there remains Dacheng Hall and the West Wing. The ridge framework of the Ming Dynasty still remains. It is richly ornamented with local colored patterns.



高要学宫(肇庆学宫) Gao Yao Confucian Temple (Zhaoqing Confucian Temple)