

ZHENG  
ZHOU

郑州

ALLUSIONS

典故

地名篇

PLACE NAMES SECTION

郑州古籍出版社

郑州市人民政府新闻办公室 编  
主 编 杨丽萍



26.1

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## 序

一座城市的魅力是由久远历史的沉淀和博大精深的民族文化凝结而成的。这个城市从她诞生之日起,就饱经风霜,历尽沧桑。她的每一点进步,她的每一点发展,她的每一步铸造,她的每一步成熟,都在历史长河的寻觅、认同、继承、延续之中。

她,就是中华民族文明的发祥地之一,雄踞中华九州之中,地处中原腹地、黄河之滨的郑州。这里不仅有距今 8000 年的裴李岗文化、5000 年的大河村文化、4000 年的二里头文化等文化遗址,还有传说中的中华民族的人文始祖黄帝的出生地——轩辕之丘。

这里不仅是中华民族建立起的第一个奴隶制王朝——夏的郛邑,还是商汤盛世的都城。在郑州城区内高高矗立于地面的商代城墙,虽然经历了几千年的风霜雪雨,仍然风采依旧。

这里不仅有被炎黄子孙称为“母亲河”的黄河,还有被地质学家誉为“五世同堂”的“天然地质博物馆”的中岳嵩山。它巍峨挺拔、危峰突兀的奇观,令人赞叹不已。

这里荟萃了佛、道、儒三教,有“天下第一名刹”美誉的中国佛教“禅宗祖庭”少林寺,少林武功享誉天下;有历代帝王祭祀中岳、被称为道教“第六洞天”的中岳庙,它是五岳中现存规模最大的古庙宇建筑群,其中的亭、台、楼、阁幽深雅致、庄严古朴;而宋代四大书院之一的嵩阳书院,以其产生出来的“程朱理学”学说,被誉为中国古代的“清华”、“北大”。

这里有我国现存最早的天文台遗址——观星台,它是中国天文科学领域中的珍贵遗产;还有听不见钟声的石窟寺,其中产生于北魏时期的浮雕作品《帝后礼佛图》和飞天造像,以其栩栩如生雕琢,被公认为中外现存石刻艺术中的珍品。

这里有规模庞大、建筑雄伟、埋葬着北宋时期七帝的皇



陵,其石刻造像群的石雕技术水平之高是其他陵寝无法比拟的,堪称中国历史上最大的露天石刻博物馆;还有人们熟悉的  
中国象棋棋盘中两军对垒的“楚河汉界”,古人挥舞利刃,在黄河岸边、邙山之巔,划出一道长长深深的沟壑,写出皇皇史册中的神来之笔——“楚汉相争,鸿沟为界”。

豫剧、曲剧、越调等剧种,以其婉转动听、优美抒情的旋律,演绎着中原历史张张画卷;民歌民谣、民风民情,抒绘着中原人纯朴、善良的豪情……

回望历史,传承文明,促进发展,是我们编辑出版《郑州典故》系列丛书的初衷。

《郑州典故》系列丛书包括地名篇、成语篇、风情篇、名胜篇四个部分。在内容和形式的结合上,本书围绕主题配以具体生动的插图,增加可读性、艺术性。整套丛书均采取中英文对照的语言,便于海外各类人士阅读。

在编辑出版《郑州典故》的过程中,我们得到了各有关部门的大力支持,得到了社会各界人士的鼎力相助,在此,表示衷心感谢。愿《郑州典故》的出版,为介绍郑州、促进交流、推动发展起到应有的作用。

编者

2003年5月5日

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"Three mountains were not conspicuous

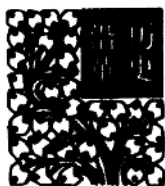
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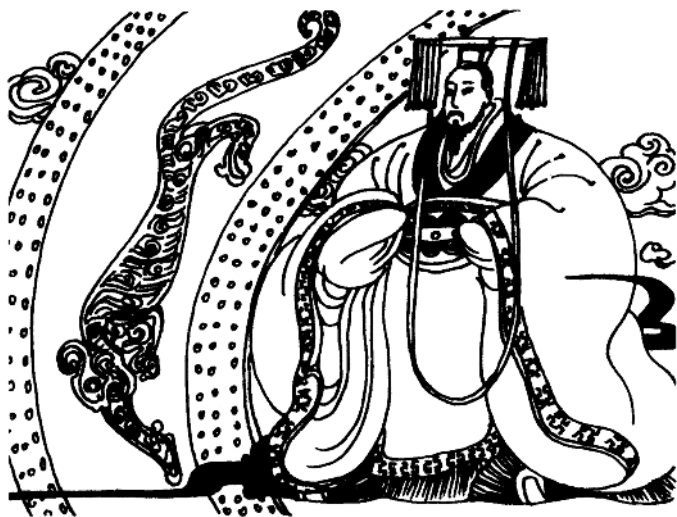
*Historical Evolution*

## 源远流长的文明

郑州,地处中华民族文明的发祥地区,是我国最古老的城市之一。被誉为“河南第一洞”的蒙阳织机洞旧石器时代遗存的发现,说明至少距今 10 万年前,我们的祖先就繁衍生息在这块土地上。郑州辖区内有距今 8000 年的裴李岗文化



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001





遗址,距今 5000 年的仰韶文化——大河村遗址,距今 4000 年的二里头文化等丰富的文化遗存。传说中的中华民族的始祖黄帝的出生地轩辕之丘,就在郑州境内的新郑。《史记》说:“黄帝者,少典之子,姓公孙,名曰轩辕。”据传,黄帝定都有熊(今新郑)后,制定历法,创造文字,育蚕制丝,教民播种五谷,饲养家畜,为后来郑州城市的发展奠定了基础。

公元前 21 世纪,我国第一个奴隶制王朝——夏朝建立,夏禹被推为部族首领,其都阳城就在今登封告成。郑州地区成为夏王朝统治的中心地区。

汤建立商朝后,把都城建在亳,即今郑州商城。自汤以后,外丙、仲壬、太甲、沃丁、太庚、小甲、雍己、太戊均都于此。位于郑州市区东部的商代遗址,总面积 25 平方公里,存有巨大的宫殿遗址和高高矗立在地面的城墙。商城内城城墙周长近 7 公里,城墙夯筑底宽近 20 米,现存最高达 10 米,虽经历了几千年的风霜雪雨,今天依然屹立。

西周灭殷后,周武王将其弟管叔封于今郑州一带,称为管国。作为当时周朝之“东方重镇”,管之地位十分重要。据史载:“管叔自作殷之监,东隅之侯,咸受赐于王。”在整个奴隶社会时代,郑州地区一直处于王畿地区,并在城市发展和经济、文化方面居先进地位。

春秋战国时期,由于郑州地区重要的战略地位,成为诸侯争霸的要地,郑、韩先后在新郑建都,达 500 多年之久。在郑韩故城遗址内,发现有保存完好的城墙和宫城遗址,以及多种手工业作坊遗址。先后出土多种铜兵器 180 多件,郑国王室青铜重器 255 件。特别是出土编钟 18 套计 144 件,为国内罕见。反映了当时郑国在政治、经济、文化、科技方面所处的领先地位。

秦汉时期,郑州的手工业曾一度得到空前的发展,冶铁业尤其发达,是国内重要的冶铁基地。这一时期在郑州地区始置荥阳、巩、京、新郑等县,是中国历史上最早的一批建制县。荥阳因地处河运与陆路交通要道,经济日趋发达。一度成为“富冠海内”的天下名城。

隋朝,开皇三年(583)实行州县二级制,郑州正式得名。开皇十六年(596),管城从中牟划出单独为县,成为郑州治

所。特别是隋炀帝开通大运河和通济渠后,郑州“商旅往返,船乘不绝”,成为全国水路交通的重要枢纽。

北宋建都汴京后,郑州属京畿路,崇宁四年(1105),建为西辅,成为宋代四辅郡之一。明初,郑州划归开封府;清代,郑州曾两次升为直隶州。

20世纪初,由于京汉和陇海铁路在郑州交汇,郑州的民族工业、手工业和商业得到较快发展。1948年10月郑州建市,1954年成为河南省省会。郑州现辖6区5市1县:即金水区、二七区、中原区、管城区、惠济区、上街区、巩义市、登封市、荥阳市、新密市、新郑市、中牟县。改革开放以来,郑州得到快速发展,已成为河南省重要的工业基地,科技教育基地,全国交通枢纽,国家历史文化名城,国家优秀旅游城市及中部地区商贸中心城市和陇海、兰新经济带的重要中心城市。



003

### *Long Standing and Well Established Civilization*

Zhengzhou, situated in the origin area of the civilization of the Chinese nation, is one of the oldest cities in China. The findings of the relics of the Old Stone Age in the Zhiji Cave in Xinyang honored as the "No. 1 Cave in Henan" show that at least 100000 years ago the Chinese ancestors had lived and multiplied on this land. Within its boundaries are the rich cultural ruins of the 8000 - year - old Peiligang Culture, the 5000 - year - old Yangshao Culture at Dahecun (Big River Village), the 4000 - year - old Erlitou Culture, etc. Xuanyuan Mound, the legendary birthplace of Emperor Huangdi (the Yellow Emperor), the first ancestor of the Chinese nation, is just located in Xinzheng City under Zhengzhou Municipality. According to the *Records of the Historian*, Huangdi was the son of Shao dian, his surname was Gongsun, and his first name Xuanyuan. As the legend goes, after the Yellow Emperor established his capital in Youxiong (modern Xinzheng), he worked out a calendar, created the Chinese characters, fed silkworms and made silk,

and taught his subjects to grow grain and raise livestock, laying a foundation for the development of the city Zhengzhou in the later times.

In the 21st century B. C. , the Xia Dynasty—the first slavery dynasty in the Chinese history was founded, and Xia Yu was supported to be the Chief of the tribe. His capital Yangcheng was in the modern Gaocheng Town in Dengfeng City (under Zhengzhou Municipality). Consequently the Zhengzhou region became the central area under the rule of the Xia Dynasty.

After establishing the Shang Dynasty, Tang built his capital in Bo, i. e. today's Shang City in Zhengzhou. Following Tang, some other kings of the dynasty including Waibing, Zhongren, Taijia, Woding, Taigeng, Xiaojia, Yongji and Taiwu also kept their capital here. Now the Shang Dynasty Remains located in the eastern part of the proper of Zhengzhou cover a total area of 25 square kilometers and contain the ruins of the grand palaces and the city wall standing high above the ground. Now the inner town wall of the Shang City extends nearly 7 kilometers, its rammed bottom is nearly 20 meters wide, and the highest existing part of the city wall reaches 10 meters. After experiencing thousands of years of natural and man-made challenges, the city wall still stands erect today.

After the Western Zhou Dynasty wiped out Yin (the name for the late Shang Dynasty), King Wu of Zhou granted the area around modern Zhengzhou to his younger brother Guanshu, hence the state of Guan. As the "Important Town in the East" of the Zhou Dynasty, Guan held a crucial position. As recorded in history: "Guanshu personally acted in the capacities of the supervisor of Yin and Marquis of the eastern part of the country, all these were granted by the king." Throughout the whole slave society, Zhengzhou area had been all the time a key part to the rulers, as a result, it had maintained an advanced level in terms of city development, economy and culture.

During the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States Peri-



ods, Zhengzhou area, because of its strategic importance, had been a prime target for the various forces to scramble for supremacy. Both the states of Zheng and Han built their capital in modern Xinzheng for a total length of more than 500 years. The findings made at the ruins of the Ancient Capital of Zheng and Han include well - preserved city wall and remains of the palace court as well as a variety of ruined workshops of handicraft industry. Successively unearthed are the over 180 bronze weapons of various types, 255 heavy bronze wares used in the royal family of Zheng, and especially the 18 sets of musical bells totaling 144 pieces which are rare across the country, indicating the advanced level State Zheng had accomplished in the areas of politics, economy, culture, science and technology.

In the dynasties of Qin and Han, the handicraft industry in Zhengzhou realized unprecedented development, with the sector of iron smelting being more developed, and made the area a major iron-smelting base in the country. It was in such periods that the counties of Xingyang, Gong, Jing, Xinzheng, etc. were established, among the earliest counties in the Chinese history. Thanks to its critical location in the networks of river navigation and overland communication, Xingyang steadily achieved a developed economy and once became a famous town with "its wealth ranking first across the land".

In The Third Year of Kaihuang ( A. D. 583 ) during the Sui Dynasty, the name of Zhengzhou officially appeared following the implementation of the prefecture - county two - level system. In The Sixteenth Year of Kaihuang ( A. D. 596 ), Guancheng was separated out of Zhongmu as a separate county and became the seat of Zhengzhou Prefecture. Especially with the opening to traffic of the Grand Canal and the Tongji Channel during the reign of Emperor Yang of Sui, this area turned into a chief national hub of both waterway and land transportation, witnessing the "endless coming and going of the business people and boats".



After the Northern Song Dynasty established its capital in Bianjing (modern Kaifeng), Zhengzhou was put under the jurisdiction of Jingji Lu, and set in The Fourth Year of Chongning (A. D. 1105) as Xifu, one of the four such administrative zones in the whole country. In the early years of the Ming Dynasty, this area was brought under Kaifeng Prefecture; and twice in the Qing Dynasty, it was a prefecture directly under the central government.

In the early 20th century, thanks to the crisscrossing of the railways of Jing Han (Beijing - Hankou) and Long Hai (Lanzhou - Lianyungang) in the town, the local national industry, handicraft industry and commerce grew quite fast. Zhengzhou became a city in October 1948 and the capital of Henan Province in 1954. Now Zhengzhou has jurisdiction over the 6 districts of Jinshui, Erqi, Zhongyuan, Guancheng, Huiji and Shangjie, 5 county - level cities of Gongyi, Dengfeng, Xingyang, Xinmi and Xinzheng, and 1 county, i. e. Zhongmu. Since China's reform and opening - up, Zhengzhou has achieved a rapid development and now become a leading industrial, scientific and technological and educational base of Henan Province, a national hub of communications, a national famous historical and cultural city, a top tourist city of China, a central commercial and trade city in central China, and a major central city in the Long Hai and Lan Xin Economic Belt.



## 博大精深的文化

一向被称为“雄峙中原，控御险要”的郑州，雄踞中华九州之中，十省通衢。它悠久的历史文明，孕育了博大精深的文化。

横卧于郑州境内的嵩山，被地质学家誉为“五世同堂”的“天然地质博物馆”。公元前 770 年周平王迁都洛阳后，封嵩山为中岳。历史上朝拜过嵩山的皇帝就有三十多个，唐代则天女皇一生就曾 10 次登上嵩山朝拜，还留下了上刻“乞求玉皇大帝除武曌罪名”的一块金简。嵩山之中儒、道、释三教荟萃。“天下第一名刹”少林寺，是中国佛教禅宗祖庭和少林武术的发祥地。建于 5 世纪的嵩阳书院是我国宋代四大书院之一，宋代大儒程颢、程颐、司马光、范仲淹等都曾在此讲学。程朱理学滥觞于此，至今影响着中国人的伦理道德。院内



地名

007







3000 年树龄的汉柏,为中国目前所发现的最大最古老的柏树。嵩山脚下的中岳庙,始建于秦,扩建于汉,是历代帝王祭祀中岳的场所。唐开元十八年(730)唐玄宗增建修饰中岳庙,奠定了今日庙址基础,明、清两代对中岳庙进行了大规模修整,现存中岳庙的建筑格局与规模,即在此时形成。

唐诗是中国诗歌的高峰,在灿若繁星的唐代诗人中,“李、杜、白”最负盛名。在这三大诗人中,郑州就有两位:杜甫和白居易。诗圣杜甫故里在距郑州 80 余公里的巩义,他的《春望》诗中的名句“烽火连三月,家书抵万金”,常为人传颂。巩义笔架山下,杜甫故里纪念馆所陈列的诗人事迹与诗作,让我们看到了一生忧国忧民的诗人走出了郑州和中国,成为世界历史文化名人;白居易的故里在新郑的东郭寺村,他的诗明白晓畅,妇孺皆通,如《赋得古原草送别》中的名句“野火烧不尽,春风吹又生”,千百年来脍炙人口。北宋建都开封,而北宋的历朝皇帝陵墓却在郑州境内的巩义。北宋九个皇帝,除徽、钦二皇帝囚死在漠北外,七个皇帝均葬于此,加上宋太祖之父的陵墓,故称“七帝八陵”。历时 160 年建成的长 15 公里、宽 10 公里的皇家陵园,埋葬皇后、亲王、公主、文臣武将的陵墓近 200 座,皇室宗亲墓近千座。家喻户晓的铁面包拯、与杨家将有不解之缘的“背靴”的寇准等,均长眠于此。

郑州人杰地灵,人文荟萃,引无数英雄竞折腰,令文人墨客流连忘返。御风而去的列子是郑州人,生在战国时代,著有《列子》等留存后世。毛泽东同志十分喜爱的唐诗人“三李”之一的李商隐,其祖父迁居郑州荥阳,遂为荥阳人。死后葬在荥阳。宋代著名的建筑家、《营造法式》的作者李诫,就是郑州管城人。唐宋八大家之一的欧阳修,生前就在新郑选好了墓地。公元 1061 年,居住在郑州城区西门外,即现在的维新街一带的宋代大诗人苏东坡在骑马送弟外出时,赋诗曰:“登高回首坡垄隔,惟有乌帽出复没。苦寒念尔裘衣薄,独骑瘦马踏残月。”孤独伤感的诗句,是苏氏二兄弟依恋郑州的生动写照。

在郑州的现代和当代历史上,同样产生了对中国乃至世界有极大影响的社会各界代表人士。如:参与夏、商、周断代