



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

天津

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中国铁道出版社

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CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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《中国历史文化名城·天津》

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翻 译：苏能良

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

天津：汉英对照 / 阮仪三主编. — 北京：中国铁道出版社，2008.12

（中国历史文化名城系列画册/阮仪三主编）

ISBN 978-7-113-09323-5

I.天… II.阮… III.旅游指南- 天津市- 画册 IV.

K928.921-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第165423号

责任编辑：石建英 特约编审：金 月

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 刷：河北新华印刷二厂

版 次：2008年12月第1版 2008年12月第1次印刷

开 本：889×1194 1/48 印张：2.5 字数：100千

书 号：ISBN 978-7-113-09323-5/K·144

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.

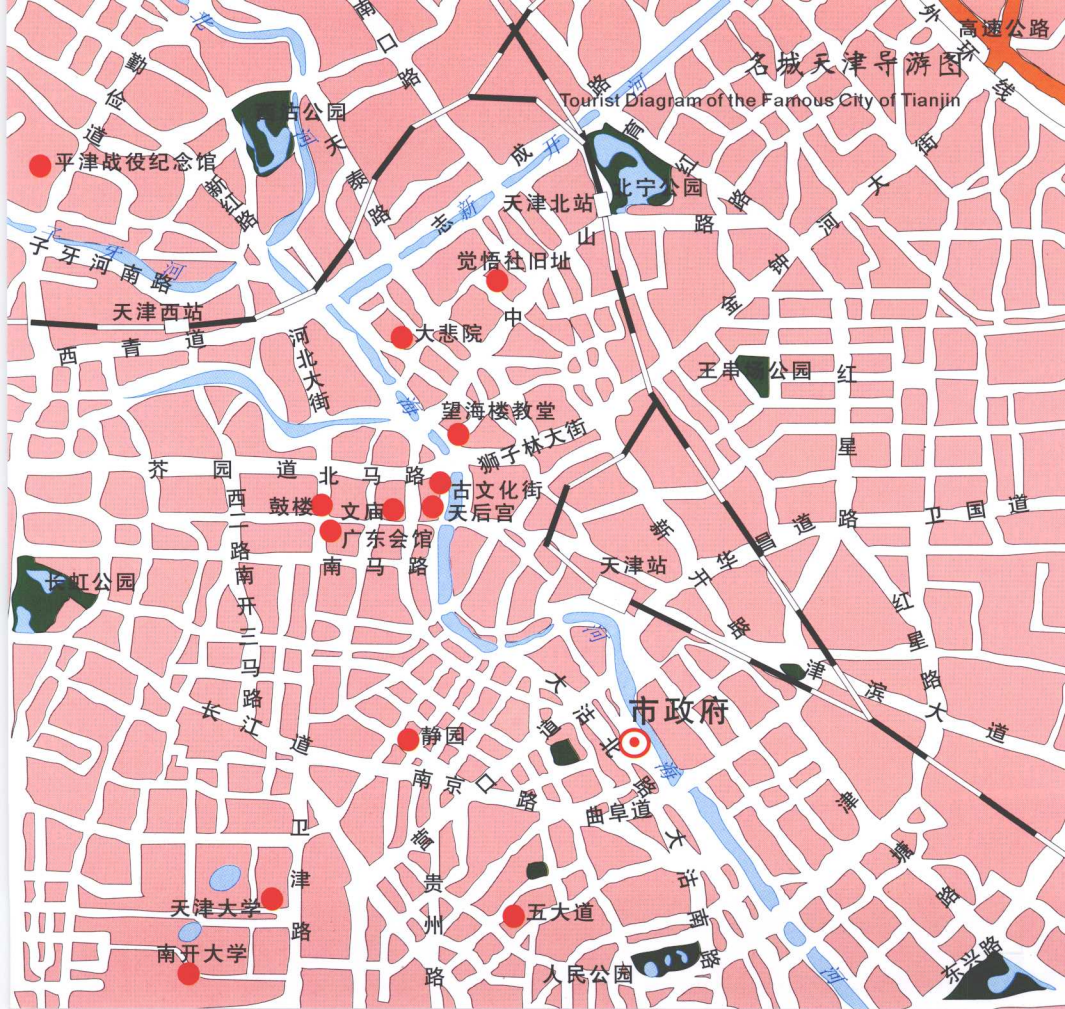
Zhou Ganzhi

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

Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Tianjin



名城天津

天津简称津，别称津沽、津门，沽上等，中央直辖市。天津市位于环渤海经济圈的中心，是中国北方最大的沿海开放城市、近代工业的发源地、我国北方的海运与工业中心。天津市地处华北平原东北部，东临渤海，海岸线长153公里；北依燕山，地势西北高东南低，腹地辽阔，海河的五条支流在此汇合，又是京沈、津沪两大铁路干线交会点，是华北最大的水陆交通枢纽和经济中心，在对内对外的合作交流中有着重要的枢纽作用。天津的自然资源也十分丰富，海盐产量全国第一，大港油田、渤海油田储量均很丰富。天津市现辖15区3县。

天津历史可上溯到新石器时代，蓟县、宝坻一带已有先民活动。东汉末年，曹操在此开凿平虏渠等水利工程；隋朝开挖的大运河贯通南北，此地成为运河北段重要枢纽；唐中叶以后，此地又成为南方粮、绸北运的水陆码头。金代在此设直沽寨，元朝设海津镇，是军事重镇和漕粮转运中心。明建文二年（1400年），燕王朱棣率兵经此渡河南下夺取政权，称帝后，赐此地名为天津，即天子渡口之意。永乐二年（1404年）正式设卫，转年（1405年）筑墙围城。清雍正年间改卫为州，后又升为府。光绪二十六年（1900年），八国联军一度占领天津时，拆除城墙，开辟东、西、南、北四条



青銅鼎 (西周)
S Bronze Tripod
(Western Zhou Dynasty)

马路，形成近代天津市区的城市基本格局。1928年，当时的国民政府设天津为特别市；1949年建国后，天津曾归属河北省；1967年定为中央直辖市。

明清两代，天津作为京畿门户、海河要冲，是漕粮、盐运、绸缎等南北货物的水陆转运枢纽，从而带动了市区的商业、文化的发展，1860年天津被帝国主义列强辟为通商口岸后，在西方资本的刺激下，天津的商品经济和近代工业开始大规模发展，城市也随之扩大。改革开放后，天津的经济建设和社会事业得到全面发展，成为中国北方重要的综合性工业基地和商贸金融中心的地位。

天津独特的城市发展历史，造成了漕运河路文化和外来海路文化的碰撞、融合，也使天津成为中国独具特色的历史文化名城。其中最有特色的是城市建筑，既有雕梁画栋、典雅朴实的古建筑，又有众多新颖别致的西洋建筑。人们通常把这些西洋建筑称之为“小洋楼”。这些建筑不仅饱含着中国近代史的底蕴，并且具有极高的历史、艺术价值。它们不但见证了历史，也向人们叙述着历史。

天津旅游资源丰富，津门十景、“京东第一山”之称的蓟县盘山、黄崖山长城、新开发建设的海河旅游观光带、滨海观光度假旅游区等不胜枚举。



瓦当 (东周)
Eaves Tile
(Eastern Zhou Dynasty)

在新的历史时期，天津人民正以饱满的热情、昂扬的斗志，勇于开拓、奋发图强，努

力把天津建设成为现代化的国际港口大都市和中国北方重要的经济中心城市。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF TIANJIN

Tianjin, called "Jin" for short and with alternative names Jingtu, Jinmen, Gushang, etc. is a municipality directly under the Central Government. Located at the center of the Circum-Bohai Sea Economic Circle, Tianjin City is the largest coastal open city in the northern part of China, the source region of modern industry, and the ocean shipping and industrial center in the northern part of our country. It is situated in the northeastern section of the North China Plain, adjacent to the Bohai Sea in the east, with the coastline 153 kilometers long; based on Mount Yan in the north, the terrain is high in the northeast and low in the southwest, the back-land is vast, the five tributaries of the Haihe River converge here, and it is also the point of intersection and convergence of the two major railway lines of Beijing-Shenyang, Tianjin- Shanghai, and the largest water and land transportation hub and the economic center in north China, playing an important pivotal role in the internal and external cooperation and exchange. Its natural resources are extremely abundant, too: the sea salt output is the first in the whole country, and the reserves of Dagang Oilfield and Bohai Oilfield are both very rich. Currently, Tianjin City has 13 districts and 5 counties under its jurisdiction.

Tianjin's history can be traced back to the Neolithic Age, when ancient people already lived in the areas of Ji county and Baodi county. During the last years of the Eastern Han Dynasty, Cao Cao dug the water conservancy projects of the Pinglu Canal here; the Grand Canal dug during the Sui Dynasty



玉器（汉）
Jade carving
(Han Dynasty)



铜造像（北魏）
Bronze Statue
(Northern Wei Dynasty)

runs south and north, this place has become the important hub of the northern section of the Grand Canal; after the middle period of the Tang Dynasty, this place has also become the port handling the river and land cargo of grain and silk from the south to the north. During the Jin Dynasty, Zhigu Zhai was established, and during the Yuan Dynasty, Haijin Town was established here, it was the key military position and the tribute rice transportation center. In the 2nd year of the Jianwen reign of the Ming Dynasty (1400), Zhu Di, King of the Yan Kingdom led troops and passed through Zhi Gu and crossed the river and went to southward to conquer political power, after assuming the kingship, he granted the name of Tianjin to this place, that is, the meaning of the ferry of the son of the Heaven. In the 2nd year of the Yongle reign (1404), Wei (name of military establishment) was formally established, and in the next year (1405), walls were built to encircle the city. During the Yongzheng reign of the Qing Dynasty, the Wei was changed to a state, later was raised to a prefecture. In the 26th year of the Guangxu reign (1900) when the Eight-Power Allied Forces once seized Tianjin, they demolished the walls, and opened up four roads in the east, west, south and north, forming the basic urban setup of the modern Tianjin City proper. In 1928, the National Government of that time established Tianjin as a special city. After the founding of the new China in 1949, Tianjin came under the jurisdiction of Hebei Province. In 1967, it was raised to a municipality directly under the Central Government.

In the two dynasties of Ming and Qing, Tianjin as the gateway of the places near the capital and the river and sea communications center, is the water and land transportation hub of the southern and northern cargo of tribute rice, salt, silk fabrics, etc. thus spurring on the commercial, cultural development of the city proper. After Tianjin was opened up as an open port by the imperialist powers in 1860, under the stimulation of the Western capital, Tianjin's commodity economy and modern industry began to develop on a large scale, and the city also expanded accordingly. After the reform and opening up, Tianjin's economic construction and social undertakings have achieved an all-round development, it has become an important comprehensive industrial base and commerce, trade and finance center of the north.

The unique urban development course of Tianjin has caused collision and blending of the water transport of grain route culture and external sea route culture, and has also made Tianjin become a historic and cultural famous city with



彩罐 (唐)
Color jar
(Tang Dynasty)

characteristics of China. Of which what is most characteristic is the urban architecture. The city boasts both richly ornamented, elegant and simple ancient architecture and numerous novel unconventional western buildings. People usually call these western building "small western-style buildings". These structures not only fully contain the contents of China's modern history but also have extremely high historic, artistic value. They not only have witnessed the history but also are narrating the history to people.

Tianjin's tourist resources are rich, such as the Ten Scenes of Jinmen, the Ji County's Mount Panshan: No.1 Mount to the East of Beijing, the Great Wall at Huangya Pass, the newly developed Haihe River Sightseeing Zone and the Binhai Sightseeing Tourist Resort.

In the new historic period, the Tianjin people, brimming with enthusiasm and high morale, dare to advance, and strive to build Tianjin into a modernized international port metropolitan and important economic center around the Bo Sea.

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

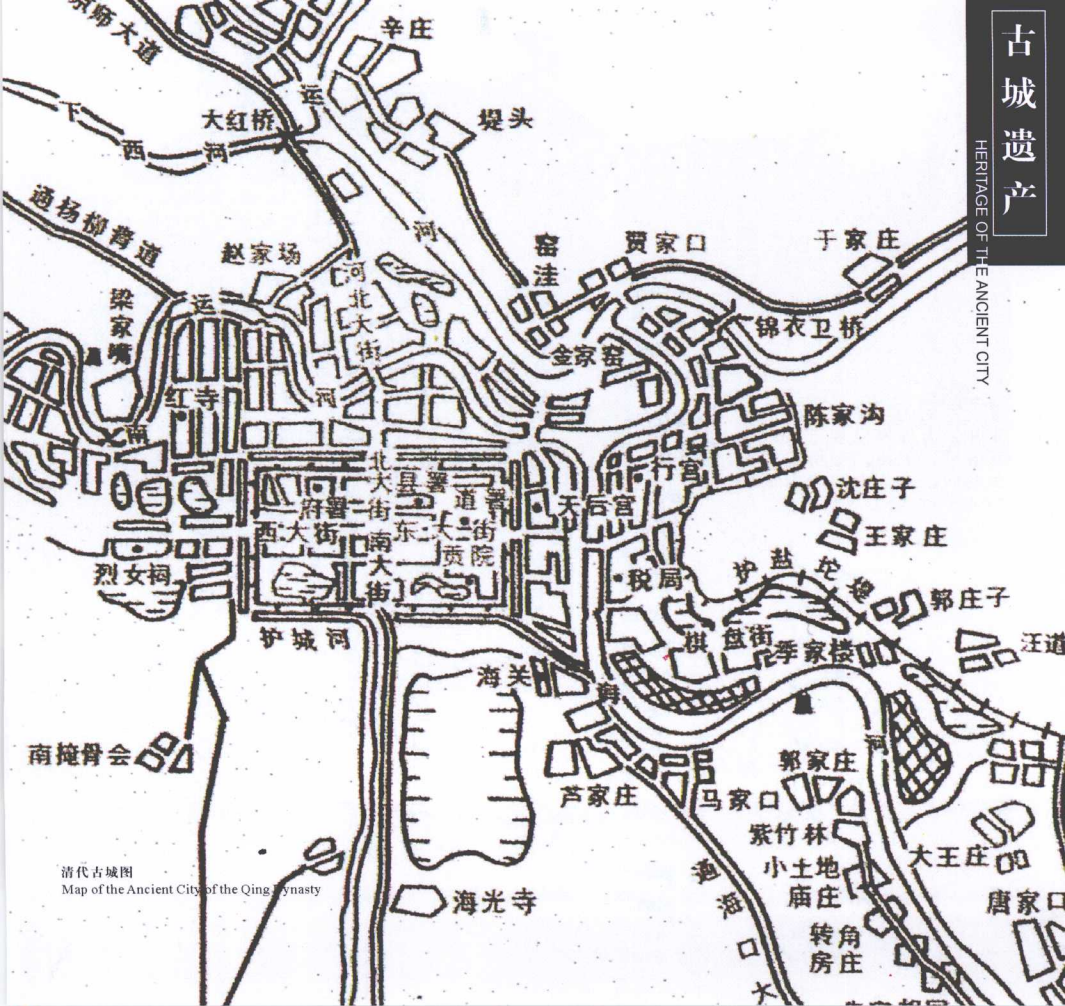
Unit of Cultural Relic

● ● ● 国家级 At the National Level

● ● 省级 At the Provincial Level

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

○ 名城天津	THE FAMOUS CITY OF TIANJIN	
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清代古城图

Map of the Ancient City of the Qing Dynasty



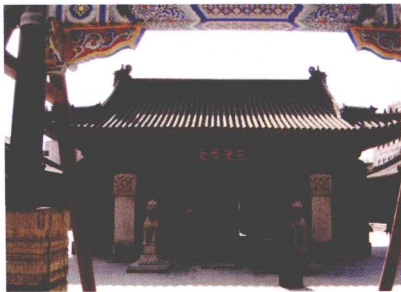
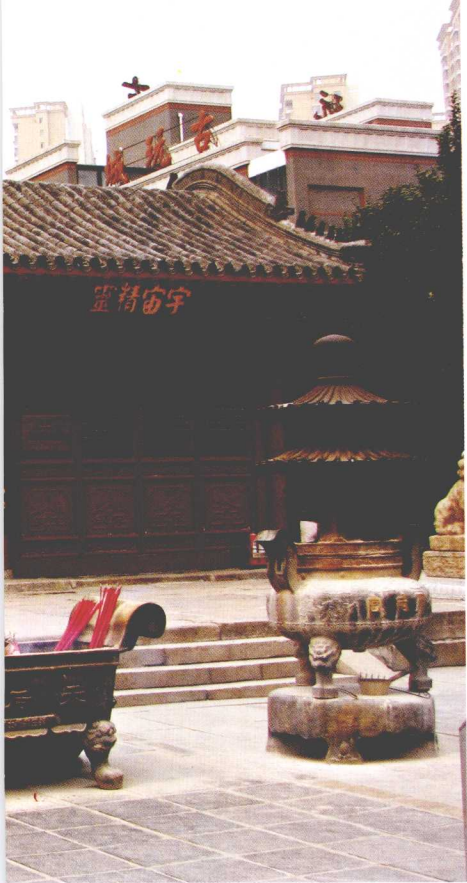
大殿 Main Hall

天后宫

堪称天津文化原点，位于大运河与海河交汇的三岔河口西岸，俗称“娘娘宫”，与福建莆田湄州妈祖庙、台湾北港朝天宫并称中国三大妈祖庙。始建于元泰定三年（1326年），初为船工祭祀海神天妃、举行酬神演出及聚会娱乐的场所，1985年增设民俗博物馆。

TIANHOU PALACE

Tianhou Palace (Queen Palacy) is located on the west bank of the Sancha River mouth where the Grand Canal meets the Haihe River, it is regarded as the starting point of Tinajin culture popularly known as "Palace of Goddess". This palace is one of the Three Mazu Temples in China; the other two are the Meizhou Mazu Temple of Putian, Fujian, and the Beigang Chaotian Palace of Taiwan. Its construction first started in the 3rd year of the Taiding reign of the Yuan Dynasty (1326). Originally, it served as a place where the boatmen offered sacrifices to sea gods and concubines of Heaven, held thanking-Gods performances, gatherings and recreations. In 1985, it was opened up as a folk customs museum.



前殿
First Hall



福星门 Lingxing Gate

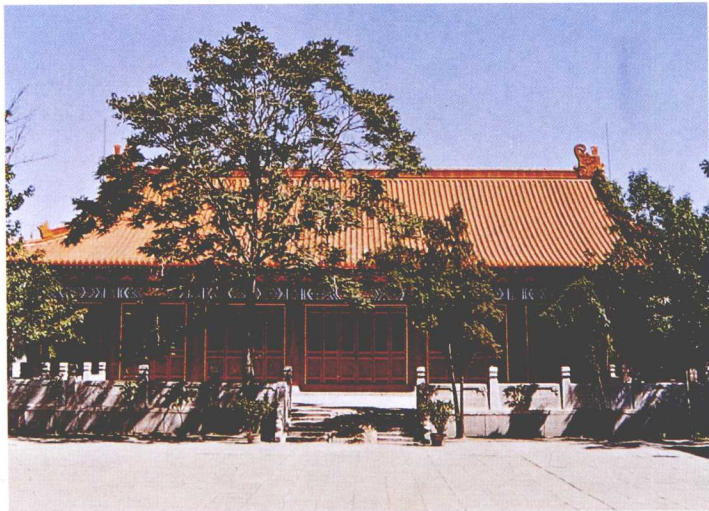
first constructed in the 1st year of Zhengtong period of the Ming Dynasty (1436), and later underwent reconstructions and expansions in the following Ming and Qing Dynasty. During the Yongzheng reign of the Qing Dynasty, both Tianjin city and Tianjin county set administration offices in the city, so the east side of the temple belonged to the city temple, while the west side belonged to the county temple.

◎ 文庙 ◎

位于老城东门里，是市区保存完善、规模最大的古建筑群。大殿始建于明正统元年（1436年），以后明清等历代重修、扩建。清雍正年间，天津府、县同设治所于城内，因而庙东侧为府庙，西侧为县庙。

CONFUCIAN TEMPLE

Located inside the East Gate of the old city, it is a well preserved ancient architectural complex with the largest scale in the city proper. The hall was



大成殿
Dacheng Hall



◎ 玉皇阁 ●

位于东北角天后宫迤北，建于明宣德二年（1427年），是天津市区规模最大的道观。观内主体建筑清虚阁是市区现存年代最早的木结构高层建筑，上层内供玉皇铜像，周围有回廊，可登临远眺。

JADE EMPEROR TOWER

Located in north of Tianhou Palace in the northeastern corner, and built in the 2nd year of Xuande reign of the Ming dynasty (1427), it is the largest Taoist temple in Tianjin city proper. In the temple, the Qingxu Tower, its main architecture, is the oldest wood structure high construction existing in the city proper. In the upper storey, a bronze statue of the God of Heaven is worshipped. In the surroundings there are winding corridors where one can enjoy distant views of the city.



大雄宝殿 Hall of Great Strength

◎ 大悲禅院 ●●

位于天纬路中段，为全国重点佛教寺院，由东西两院组成，西院建于清顺治十五年（1658年），东院为1943年重修时所建，因供奉一尊3.6米高的“大慈大悲救苦救难观世音菩萨”而被称为大悲院。大悲院内珍藏着魏、晋、南北朝至明、清各代铜、铁、石、木佛像数百尊。

GREAT COMPASSION BUDDHIST TEMPLE

Located in the middle section of Tianwei Road, it is a national key Buddhist temple, consisting of the east and west compounds. The west compound was built in the 15th year of the Shuzhi reign of the Qing dynasty (1658), the east compound was built during the reconstruction in 1943. Because a 3.6 meters high statue of Goddess of Mercy is enshrined and worshiped here, it is called as Great Compassion Compound. In the Great Compassion Compound, hundreds of bronze, iron, stone and wood Buddhist figures from Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties to Ming and Qing Dynasties are preserved. Earthly Tranquility as its center, the inner living yard is the place for the feudal emperor and his empress and concubines to live in.



大悲禅院 Great Compassion Buddhist Temple

