



中国历史文化名城

CHINESE CITY

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中国历史文化名城研究中心

CHINA CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

吉林

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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

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国家历史文化名城研究中心、吉林市规划局、吉林市城乡规划设计研究院编

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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

名城吉林导游图

Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Jilin



名城吉林



石铲（商代）
Stone Shovel
(Shang Dynasty)

吉林市位于吉林省中东部，为吉林省第二大城市，也是全国唯一省、市同名城市，也是国家级历史文化名城。吉林市居住着汉、满、朝鲜、回、蒙古等35个民族共450万人，市域面积27120平方公里，市区面积3636平方公里。

吉林市是史前文化发源地和满族重要发祥地之一，凝结了西团山文化、夫余文化、高句丽文化、渤海文化以及独特的民族风情，构筑出吉林文化多元性、兼容性和开放性的鲜明特色。早在6万年前的旧石器时代，便有人类在这片沃土上渔猎耕耘、繁衍生息。周秦时期，这里就聚居着满族的祖先肃慎人；从西汉初年开始，先后出现夫余、高句丽、渤海等隶属中央的少数民族地方政权。西汉初年的夫余王国初期都城便是吉林市城市建

设史的开端。明清年间，于吉林设厂造船，始称“船厂”。清康熙十二年（1673年）建城，康熙十五年（1676年）设将军衙门，船厂从此称“吉林乌拉”，满语的意思为沿江的城池。清康熙皇帝于康熙十三年（1674年）东巡吉林时，巡视水师营后挥笔做诗，名曰《松花江放船歌》。因其中有“连樯接艤屯江城”的诗句，故吉林市遂有“北国江城”之称。吉林还以其“远迎长白、近绕松花、扼三省之要冲、为两京之屏障”的重要地位，成为当时中国东北政治、经济、文化中心和水陆要塞、军事重镇。



双鸟兽短剑（战国）
CTwin Bird Animal
Short Double-edged Sword
(Warring States Period)

吉林市自然环境优越，属于温带大陆性季风气候，夏无酷暑、冬无严寒。夏季平均气温20.9℃，气候凉爽宜人，是避暑的好去处。冬季雪期长，雪质条件好，是中国四大自然奇观之一雾凇的故乡。

吉林市一江秀水、三叠碧湖、四脉奇山。大自然的偏爱

赋予了吉林市特有的风韵和魅力，四季奔腾的松花江呈“S”形穿越市区，江水回转，群山环绕，沿江两岸百里“清水绿带”构成著名的城市生态走廊。世界石陨石之王“吉林陨石”、亚洲一流的北大湖滑雪场、国家重点风景名胜区松花湖、东北最大的汉魏时期墓葬群帽儿山墓地、吉林省最大的寺庙群北山寺庙群、高句丽古城遗址、乌拉古城、明代留下的阿什哈达摩崖石刻、吉林文庙、哥特式风格的天主教堂等自然人文景观魅力万千，享誉中外。

吉林市被称为京剧的第二故乡，吉林巨商牛子厚曾创办了我国最早的京剧科班“喜（富）连城”社，培养了梅兰芳、周信芳、马连良等一大批京剧大师和表演艺术家，为中国京剧事业的继承和发展作出了巨大贡献。吉林市还有放河灯、秧歌会、刺绣、剪纸、传统吉菜、满汉全席等丰富多彩的具有浓郁地方特色的民俗文化。

吉林市是中国魅力城市、中国优秀旅游城市和国家园林城市。吉林市以其鲜明的山水风

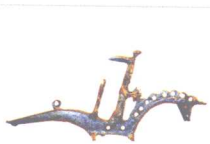
光特色、淳朴的民族民俗气息、深厚的历史渊源和文化底蕴，首批入选中央电视台“最

值得向世界介绍的中国名城”行列，也被誉为中国北方最宜居的魅力城市。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF JILIN

Located in the central east part of Jilin Province, the City of Jilin is the second largest city of the Province of Jilin, and is the whole country's only city with the same name as its province; being also a State-level historical and cultural city of fame. In Jilin City, there live 35 nationalities of Han, Man, Korean, Hui, Mongolian, etc, which amount to 4.5 million people in total; the city territory covers an area of 27,120km², while the city proper has an area of 3,636km².

One of the pre-history culture source-lands and important birthplaces of Man nationality. Jilin City cemented the Xituanshan Hill Culture, Fuyu Culture, Koguryo Culture, Bohai Culture as well as unique national charm in its combination, and structured the distinct features of the multi-element, compatible and open-up nature. As early as in the Paleolithic Age some 60,000 years ago, there were people fishing, hunting, farming as well as multiplying and living on this tract of fertile land. In the Zhou and Qin period, there were Sushen People, the ancestors of the Man nationality, inhabited the place here; starting from the early Western Han Dynasty, there sprang up in succession the local political powers of Fuyu, Koguryo and Bohai kingdoms that belonged to national minorities and were under the jurisdiction of the central political power. The Fuyu Kingdom in the early Western Han Dynasty is just the start of the city construction of the City of Jilin. In the Ming-Qing years, there were shipyards set up in Jilin, and the place thus was called "Chuanchang (Shipyard)". A city was



双人马铜饰（渤海时期）
Twin Human
Horse Copper Ornament
(Bohai Period)

constructed in the twelfth year under the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty (1673), and a general administrative office was set up in the fifteenth year under the reign of Emperor Kangxi (1676), Chuanchang began to be called "Jilin Wula" from then on, which in Manchurian language means a city along a river. In his thirteenth reign year (1674) Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty paid his eastward inspection tour to Jilin and, after inspecting the navy barracks, composed a poem which is called *Song to Going Boating on the Songhua River*. Because in the poem there is a line that

reads "Continuously lined boats are stationed by the (Songhua) River City", so the City of Jilin got the name of "River City in North China". With an important position of its "meeting Changbai Mountains from afar, having Songhua River surrounding around, occupying strategic spot of three provinces and serving as the screen for the two country capitals", Jilin became the then political, economic and cultural center as well as a water-and-land strategic fortress and an important spot in military operations.

With an excellent natural environment, Jilin City belongs to the temperate-zone continental monsoon climate, with neither scorching heat in summer nor severe cold in winter. Its summer average atmospheric temperature is 20.9℃ of a pleasant cool weather, being a good resort for getting away from hot summer. Its snow period is long in winter, and the snow quality is of good conditions, offering one of the four major



双鲤鱼铜镜（金代）
Twin Carp Copper Mirror
(Jin Dynasty)

natural spectacles of Chinabeing the homeland of rime.

Jilin has an elegant river, three tiers of green lakes and four wonderful hills. The favor of Mother Nature endowed Jilin City with special graceful bearing and glamour, the Songhua River, surging in all four seasons round, presents an “S” shape to traverse the city proper, and the winding river water with hills surrounding it is lined by the famous urban ecological corridors that are composed of a hundred-li “clear waters and green belts” along the river. All the natural and humanist landscapes such as the “Jilin Meteorite” the king of world stone meteorites, the Asia top-grade North Grand Lake Skiing Ground, the State key scenic and historic site of Songhua Lake, the Northeast China largest Han-Wei period tomb group of Mao'er Hill graveyard, the Jilin Province largest temple group of Beishan temple group, the ruins of the Koguryo Ancient City, the Ancient City of Wula, the Ashihada Inscriptions on Precipices left from the Ming Dynasty, the Jilin Confucius Temple and the Gothic style Catholic Church are of tremendous charm and enjoys reputation at home and abroad.



辽东道宣慰司印（元代）
Seal of the Pacification
Commission of
Liaodong Intendancy
(Yuan Dynasty)

Jilin is reputed as the second homeland of Beijing Opera, Niu Zihou the magnate businessman of Jilin once founded our country's earliest Beijing Opera school of “Xi (Fu) Liancheng” Troupe, and fostered a large group of Beijing Opera masters and performance artists such as Mei Lanfang, Zhou Xinfang, Ma Lianliang and so on, to make great contributions to the carrying forward and development of the Beijing Opera cause of China. Jilin City also has abundant and colorful folklore cultures of floating river lanterns, yangko dance, embroidery, paper-cut, traditional Jilin cuisine, full and formal banquet combining

Manchurian and Chinese delicacies, etc which are of strong local characteristic features.

Jilin City is a charm city of China, and an excellent tourism city and State garden city of China. With its distinct landscape sight features, unsophisticated national and folk flavor and strong historical origin and cultural accumulation, Jilin City was the first to be selected into the rank of “being most worthy to be recommended to the world” by CCTV, and is also reputed as a charm city in North China to be most suitable for dwelling in.

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

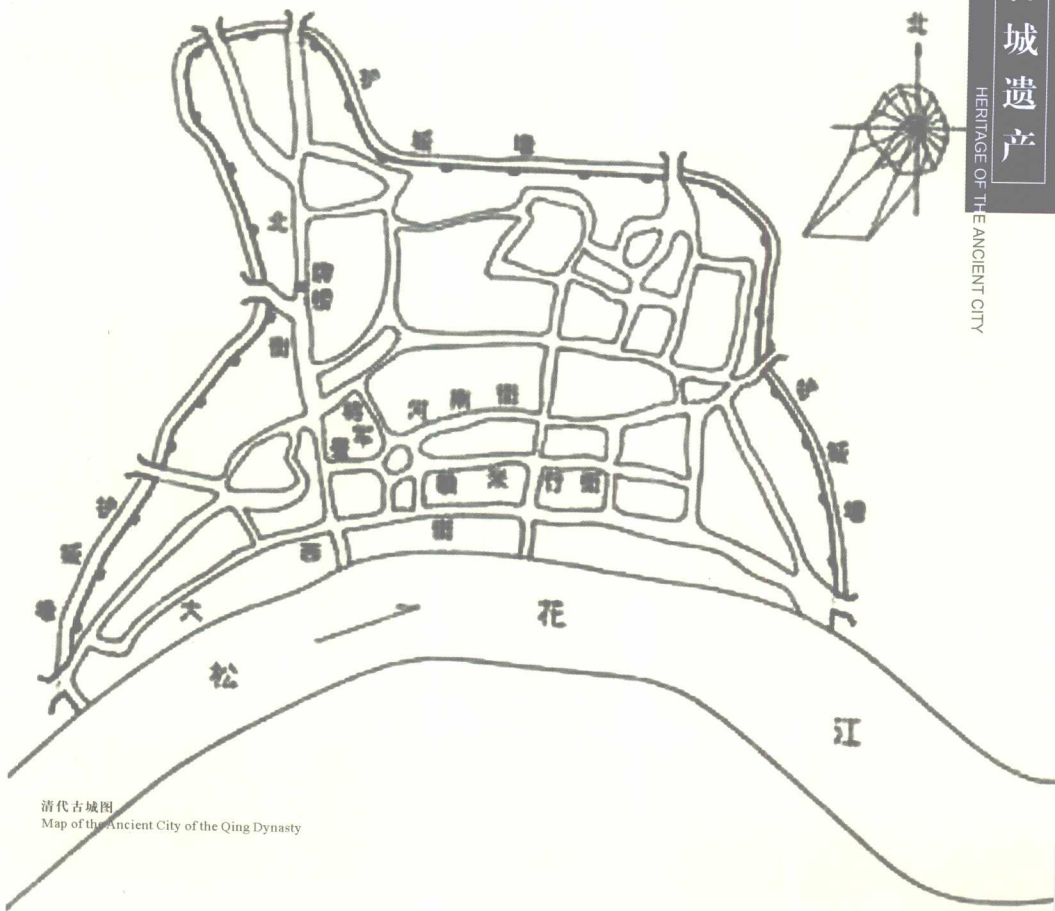
Tourist Diagram of Jilin



○ 名城吉林 THE FAMOUS CITY OF JILIN

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HERITAGE OF THE ANCIENT CITY



清代古城图

Map of the Ancient City of the Qing Dynasty



福星門 Heavenly Field Star Gate



泮池 Pan School-Pond



石雕护栏 Stone Carved Railing

大成殿
Great Achievement Hall



◎ 吉林文庙 ●●●

位于昌邑区文庙胡同，始建于清乾隆元年（1736年），1907年于现址重建。吉林文庙与曲阜孔庙、南京孔庙、北京文庙并称为中国四大孔庙，它建成于古曲建筑的成熟时期，在某种程度上保存了我国古曲建筑艺术之精华，反映出当时建筑工匠的高超技艺和建筑水平，是一座完好的不可多得的古建筑群。

CONFUCIUS TEMPLE OF JILIN

Sited on the Wenmiao (Confucius Temple) alley, Changyi District, it was first built in the first year under the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty (1736), and was reconstructed in 1907 on the present address. The Jilin Confucius Temple and the Qufu Confucius Temple, Nanjing Confucius Temple and Beijing Confucius Temple are jointly called the four major Confucius Temples across the country; it was constructed in the period when our classical architecture become mature, so it preserves the cream of our country's classical architecture to certain extent, to reflect the superb technical art and architectural level of the construction craftsmen at that time, being an ancient building group perfectly preserved and hard to come by.



蟠龙石
Coiling Dragon Stone



孔子像
Portrait of Confucius



碑林 Tablet Forest



碑林 Tablet Forest



◎ 观音古刹 ●

位于船营区昆明街南端，始建于清乾隆三十五年(1770年)，1938年如莲法师重修，是吉林市佛教活动中心，在东北及香港等地佛教界中有一定影响。

ANCIENT MONASTERY OF GUANYIN

Located at the southern end of the Kunming Street of Chuanying District, it was first built in the thirty-five year under the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty (1770), and was renovated in 1938 by Buddhist Master Rulian, being the center of Buddhist activities in Jilin city, and having certain influence in the Buddhist Circle in Northeast China, Hong Kong and other places.