



# 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

# 武漢

WUHAN



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

武漢

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**Abstract**



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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

名城武汉导游图

Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Wuhan





## 名城武汉

武汉简称汉，唐代大诗人李白的诗行“黄鹤楼中吹玉笛，江城五月落梅花”，使这座中国腹地的特大中心城市有了“江城”的美誉。

武汉是湖北省省会，位于富饶的江汉平原东部、世界第三大河流长江及其最大的支流汉水相汇处，是中国经济地理的“心脏”，历来被称为“九省通衢”。东汉末年，传统市区由隔江鼎立的武昌、汉口、汉阳三部分组成，通称武汉三镇。现已发展为13个区和2个开发区，面积8000多平方公里、人口1800多万的特大城市。

武汉因水运发达，物产丰富，历来是兵家必争之地，三国时期筑有夏口和却月古城，后由军事中心进而发展为区域性政治商贸中心。唐宋时武昌已是著名商埠。明清时汉口为中国“四大名镇”之首，武汉也因此拥有融汇多元文化的优势和特质。1911年，辛亥革命就在武昌打响了第一枪，推翻了统治中国长达2000多年的封建帝制。武昌首义展现了武汉人敢为天下先的人文精神。1986年，武汉市经国务院批准成为国家第二批历史文化名城之一。

武汉历史悠久，文化积淀丰富，3500年前的商代早期就建立了盘龙城，后又成为楚文化的发祥地。汉剧、楚剧、湖北大鼓、杂技、汉锣、汉绣等赋予了武汉丰富的文化特色。在近代历史上，武汉经历了1861年汉口开埠，既蒙受列强侵害，又对外开放，形成发展契机。后张之洞治鄂，缔造了武汉早期近代化和工商业的兴



饕餮纹青銅甗(商代)  
Bronze Jar with Taotie Design  
(Shang Dynasty)

盛，号称“东方芝加哥”。在武汉土地上形成了商埠文化、码头文化、辛亥首义文化、红色文化。在特定的地域条件下，还形成了抗洪文化、里份文化、“过早”文化、乘凉文化等。

武汉历代人才辈出，远在4000年前的夏代，大禹就走进了武汉地区；战国时的屈原泽畔行吟，到过龟山和东湖；高山流水遇知音的故事主人翁钟子期就出生在蔡台；三国时期的吴王孙权在武昌修建夏口城；唐宋时的李白、崔颢、陆游等都有很多关于武汉的题咏；爱国名将岳飞武昌抗金，立下过赫赫战功。近现代



编钟(西周)  
Chime  
(Western Zhou Dynasty)

的孙中山、黄兴、毛泽东、董必武、李先念、向警子和詹天佑、李四光、闻一多等一大批政治家、思想家、文学家、革命家、科学家在武汉活动过。当代武汉，高等学府、科研院所林立，成为了华中地区的科学、文化、教育中心。

武汉素有“百湖之市”的美誉，水域面积占到全市国土面积的1/4，居全国大城市之首。市内旅游资源丰富多彩，风景名胜星罗棋布，有名胜古迹339处，革命纪念地103处、国家和省市级重点文物保护单位189处。其中，有人选国家5A级景区的黄鹤楼、水域面积33平方公里的东湖（全国最大的城中湖），还有归元禅寺、古琴台、晴川阁、汉口江滩、租界区、木兰山等名胜古迹闻名遐迩。

在建设“两型社会”理念指导下，武汉正进一步挖掘和保护历史文化名城资源，创新保

护机制，完善保护工作，加大保护力度，更有效地传承和弘扬武汉优秀的历史文化传统和深

厚的人文积淀，将武汉历史文化名城从中国推向世界。

## THE FAMOUS CITY OF WUHAN

Wuhan is called Han for short, and this central megacity in the hinterland of China got its repute of “(Yangtze)River City” thanks to the lines of Li Bai, the great poet of the Tang Dynasty, that read: “Playing the jade flute in the Yellow Crane Tower, and the plum blossoms falling in the fifth month in the (Yangtze) River City”.

As the provincial capital of Hubei Province, Wuhan is located in the eastern part of the fertile Jiang-Han Plain in the place where the world third largest river Yangtze River meets its largest tributary Hanjiang River, serving as the “heart” of China's economic geography and having been known as the “Thoroughfare to Nine Provinces” ever since. At the end of East Han Dynasty, the traditional city proper of Wuhan had been formed with Wuchang, Hankou and Hanyang standing as the three legs of a tripod with rivers partitioning in-between, collectively called as the Triple Town of Wuhan. And now the city has developed into thirteen districts and two development parks with a total area over 8,000 km<sup>2</sup> and a population above 8,000,000.

Due to its developed waterway transportation and abundant products and resources, Wuhan has ever been a place contested by all strategists. As early as in the period of the Three Kingdoms, there were ancient cities of Xiakou and Queyue built here. Later, this military center transformed into a regional political and commercial center. By the Tang Dynasty, Wuchang had become a well-known commercial port and in the Ming-Qing period, Hankou ranked first among the “Four



青瓷坞堡(三国)  
Celadon castle  
(Three Kingdoms)



生肖龙俑(隋代)  
Year-long Pottery Figurine  
(Sui Dynasty)

Famous Towns” in China, thus giving Wuhan a unique advantage and special quality of multi-element culture integration. In 1911, the Revolution of 1911 started its first shooting in Wucang, which overthrew the feudal monarchy that lasted for over two thousand years in China, and built up the humanistic spirit of pioneer of the Wuhan people. In 1986, the City of Wuhan was listed among the second batch of the national historical and cultural cities with the approval of the State Council.

Wuhan has a long history with rich cultural accumulation, which can date back to the Panlong City in the early Shang Dynasty some

3,500 years ago, and later became the birthplace of Chu culture, Han opera, Chu opera, Hubei dagu (versified story telling with the accompaniment of a small drum and other instruments), acrobatics, Han gong and Han embroidery have also endowed rich cultural characteristics to Wuhan. In contemporary history, Wuhan experienced Hankou's becoming treaty trading port in 1861, which brought into not

only the aggression of the capital imperialism but also the opportunity of opening up to the outside world. Later Zhang Zhidong administrated Hubei and leaded to the early modernization and industrial and commercial prosperity of Wuhan, and Wuhan thus renowned as the “Oriental Chicago”. On this land of Wuhan, there have been formed the commercial-port culture, wharf culture, 1911 Revolution birthplace culture, red culture, etc. and also under specific geographical conditions, the flood-fighting culture,



lifen(neighborhood-sharing) architectural culture, “ guozao” (breakfast) culture, cool-enjoying culture and so on.

Wuhan has also nurtured multiple talents from dynasty to dynasty. As early as in the Xia Dynasty some 4,000 years ago, Da Yu, the chief of the tribes in Xia came into the region of Wuhan; during the Warring States period, Qu Yuan, the ancient great patriot had been to Tortoise Hill and East Lake on his travel and recited poems around the lakes here; Zhong Ziqi, the major character of the story of Meeting Bosom Friend When Playing Lute was just born in Caidian; during the period of the Three Kingdoms, Sun Quan the King of State Wu built the City of Xiakou in Wuchang; during the Tang and Song dynasties, Li Bai, Cui Hao, Lu You and other poets all have their recitations and inscriptions concerning Wuhan; and Yue Fei the famous patriotic general made brilliant achievements in the war against Jin troops in Wuchang. A great number of modern and contemporary statesmen, thinkers, writers, revolutionaries and scientists such as Sun Yatsen, Huang Xing, Mao Zedong, Dong Biwu, Li Xiannian, Xiang Jingyu and Zhan Tianyou, Li Siguang, Wen Yiduo, etc. all had their activities once in Wuhan. With its institutions of higher learning as well as scientific research institutes standing in great numbers, Wuhan has become the scientific, cultural and educational center in the region of Central China.



青花四愛瓶(元代)  
Vase with the Four-love  
Drawing in Under-glaze Blue  
(Yuan Dynasty)

Reputed as “ A City of One Hundred Lakes” , Wuhan has a water area accounting for 1/4 of its total state-owned land area, ranking first among all the largest cities across the country. Inside the city, there is a rich and colorful tourism resource with historic sites and scenic spots scattered, totally 339 historic sites and scenic spots, 103 revolutionary memorial places and 189 key cultural relic units under the state, provincial and city-level protection. Among them, the famous Yellow Crane Tower has been listed as the State Grade-5A Scenic Spot. And the East Lake with an water area of 33km<sup>2</sup> ranked first among downtown lakes

over the country. There are also other famous historic sites and scenic spots such as Guiyuan Buddhist Temple, Ancient Lute Terrace, Qingchuan Pavilion, Hankou Riverfront, Concession District and Mulan Hill.

Under the guidance of the idea of constructing a “resource conservation and environment friendly society” , Wuhan carries out further excavating and protecting its historical & cultural famous city resources, to innovate protective mechanism, perfect protective work and strengthen protective force, so as to more effectively take over and carry forward the excellent historical culture tradition and profound humanistic accumulation, finally to push this historical and cultural famous city of Wuhan from China to the world.

#### 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



## ○ 名城武汉 THE FAMOUS CITY OF BEIJING

一 / 古城遗产 /	1
Heritage of the Ancient City	
二 / 革命遗址 /	23
Revolutionary Ruins	
三 / 近代史迹 /	41
Modern Historical Site	
四 / 历史胜迹 /	57
Places of Historical Interest	
五 / 东湖名胜 /	71
Scenic Spots on Donghu Lake	
六 / 江城名人 /	79
Famous Person in Jiangcheng	
七 / 文化精粹 /	85
Cultural Cream	
八 / 风味特产 /	95
Special Local Flavors and Products	
九 / 当代建设 /	99
Contemporary Construction	
十 / 旅游服务 /	105
Tourist Service	



清代古城图 (1876年)

Map of the Ancient City of the Qing Dynasty (1876)





### ◎ 胜像宝塔 ●●

亦称宝像塔，因其色白，又称白塔。原在黄鹤楼故址前的黄鹤矶头，1955年修建武汉长江大桥时拆迁。后又迁至黄鹤楼正前方，是黄鹤楼故址保存最古老的建筑。

#### ARROW TOWER OVER DESHENGMENT

By an alternative name of Baoxiang Pagoda, it is also named White Pagoda because it is in white color. Originally, it was atop the Huanghu Crag, and was resettled in 1955 when the Yangtze Bridge at Wuhan was being built. Later it was moved to right ahead of the Yellow Crane Tower, being the most ancient building preserved in the former address of the Yellow Crane Tower.







## ◎ 黄鹤楼

国家5A级景区，位于武昌蛇山之巅，享有“天下江山第一楼”美誉，始建于三国吴黄武二年（223年），屡毁屡建，是名传四海的游览胜地，与湖南岳阳楼、江西滕王阁并称为江南三大名楼。

### YELLOW CRANE TOWER

5A national-level scenic spots, Standing atop Snake Hill of Wuchang, it enjoys the reputation of “No. 1 Tower Amidst the Rivers and Mountains Under Heaven” First built in the second year of Huangwu Period of Kingdom Wu of the Three Kingdoms (223), it was destroyed and rebuilt repeatedly, but is still a world renowned tourist interest, being jointly called the Three Famous Towers South of Yangtze River together with Yueyang Tower in Hunan and Tengwang Tower in Jiangxi.



洪山宝塔 Imperial Garden



洪山摩崖 Imperial Garden

### ◎ 洪山宝塔 ●●

位于武昌洪山宝通寺后山。始建于元至元年间，为仿木结构楼阁式砖石塔，塔高44.1米。现塔为清同治年间重修，安装文笔峰式铸铜顶，使之更加巍峨挺拔。

### HONGSHAN PAGODA

Towering atop the north side of the hill of Hongshan Baotong Temple in Wuchang, it was first built in the seventeenth year in the Zhiyuan Period, and is a wood-imitating structure pavilion-like brick-stone pagoda with a height of 44.1m. It was rebuilt in the Tongzhi Period of the Qing Dynasty, and the highest landmark type cast copper roof top makes it all the more lofty and distinguished.



## ● 宝通寺 ●

位于武昌武珞路549号。南朝刘宋时在此建“东山寺”；唐初，鄂国公尉迟敬德更名“弥陀寺”；南宋端平年间，宋廷赐名“崇宁万寿禅寺”；明成化二十一年(1485年)，宪宗敕赐“宝通禅寺”；现存建筑多系清同治四年(1865年)至光绪五年(1879年)重建。

## BAOTONG TEMPLE

It is sited at No. 549 Wuluo Road, Wuchang. At the time of the Southern Dynasties period, Liu Songshi built the "ast Hill Temple" here. In the early Tang Dynasty Lord Eguo(Hubei) Yuchi Jingde renamed it "Amitabha Monastery". In the years of the Duanping Period of the Southern Song Dynasty, the Song Imperial Court bestowed the name of "Chongning (Peace Worshipping) Longevity Monastery" and in the twenty-first year of the Chenghua Period of the Ming Dynasty (1879), Emperor Xianzong bestowed the name of "Baotong Buddhist Monastery" by edict. The buildings existing now were mostly rebuilt from the fourth year of the Tongzhi Period (1865) to the fifth year of the Guangxu Period of the Qing Dynasty (1879).

## ◎ 长春观 ●●

位于武昌大东门外，始建于元代，为纪念长春真人丘处机而命名。咸丰年间毁于战火，同治二年重修，经1931年修缮，形成一个分三路由南至北依山而上，层层递进的建筑群，极具湖北道教建筑艺术特色，兼得雄、秀、庄、艺诸种风格。现为武汉地区保存最为完整的道教建筑群。

### CHANGCHUN TAOIST TEMPLE

Situated outside the Grand East Gate of Wuchang, it was first built in the Yuan Dynasty, named in memory of Qiu Chuji the Changchun Perfected Taoist. The building was destroyed during the Xianfeng Period, and it was rebuilt in the second year in the Tongzhi Period of the Qing Dynasty. After 1931, the building were arranged in three lines against the hill from south to north, and ascended tier upon tier to be in extremely Hubei Taoist architectural feature with such artistic styles of magnificence, elegance, solemn-ness and artistry. Now it has become the most integrally preserved Taoist architectural complex in the region of Wuhan.

