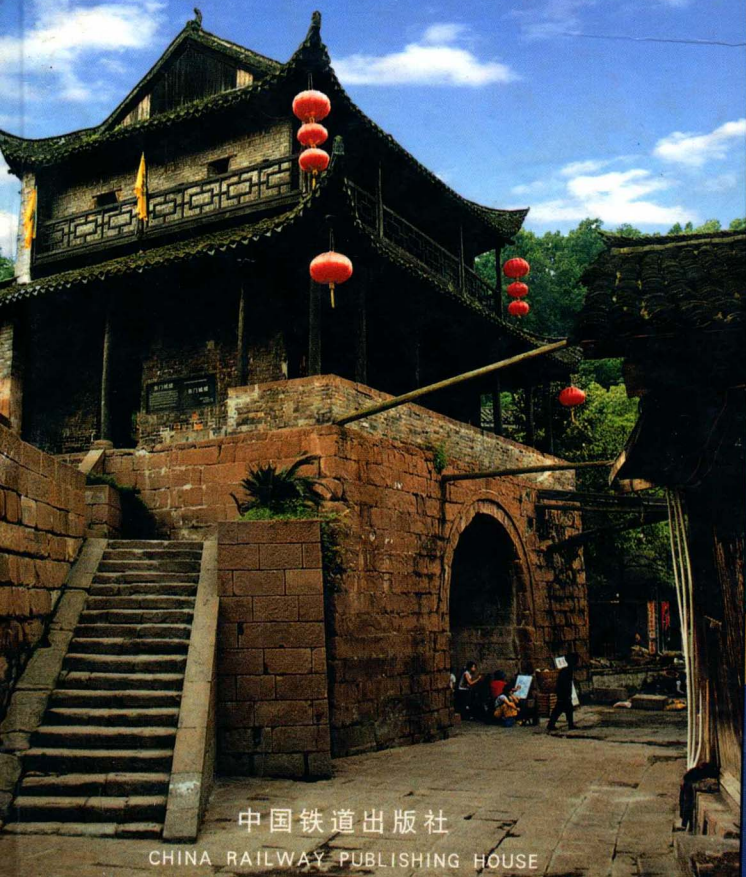


国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES



# 凤凰

中国历史文化名城

FENGHUANG

CHINESE CITIES OF  
HISTORICAL AND  
CULTURAL FAME

中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

中 ■ 国 ■ 历 ■ 史 ■ 文 ■ 化 ■ 名 ■ 城

CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

# 凤 凰

## FENGHUANG



铜 釜 ( 汉代 )

*Copper Boiler (of the Han Dynasty)*

中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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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





# 名城凤凰导游图

Guide Map of the Famous Ancient City: Fenghuang

## 名城凤凰

凤凰地处湖南省西部边缘、云贵高原余脉东侧，县辖面积1759平方公里，人口37万，其中古城4.8平方公里，人口5.6万。

凤凰因西南方有山如凤形得名，春秋战国时期，为“五溪蛮之地”，秦统一中国后，属黔中郡；唐垂拱二年（686年）设县，始称沅阳县，此后，或为长官司，或为兵备道，或为直隶厅；清代设厅以后，县城镇竿镇（今沱江镇）逐渐成为湘西政治、军事中心，至今县城保持着明清时期的风格；2001年被国务院命名为国家历史文化名城。

凤凰古城位于沱江之畔，群山环抱，东门和北门两座古城楼连着半壁城垣，城内20多条石板街巷纵横交错，亭台楼阁重重叠叠，黛瓦粉墙的传统民宅院落和轻巧别致的吊脚楼，组成了“一幅浓墨重彩的山水画”，堪称我国古代小城镇建设史上的杰出代表。古城周边还有书家堂、拉毫营盘寨、山江苗寨等历史文化名村，以及黄丝桥古城、绵延190余公里的南方长城等名胜古迹，极大地丰富了凤凰的历史文化内涵。

凤凰风景秀丽，境内河湖密布，山峦重叠，溶洞众多，林幽、山奇、水秀，旅游景点共有150多处，令人目不暇接、乐而忘返，被称为“中国最美丽的小城”。

凤凰文化底蕴深厚，民俗风情浓郁，人文古迹遍布城乡，文物保护单位多达85处，其中省级8处，地市级2处，另有2000余件馆藏文物；民族风情有苗族“四月八”跳花舞，“六月六”歌会



虎钮钫（东汉）  
A kind of Jar (Eastern Han Dynasty).



城砖（明）  
Bricks (Ming Dynasty).

节,有被誉为民间戏曲化石之称的“傩堂戏”,以及椎牛古根、苗族拦门酒、茶灯戏、阳戏、哭嫁歌、接龙舞等。

凤凰人杰地灵、英才辈出,涌现了一大批政治家、文学家、艺术家、科学家,如郑国鸿、田兴恕、熊希龄、田星六、沈从文、黄永玉、陈渠珍、肖继美等。

今天,“天下凤凰”正传承着历史文化,迈着现代文明的步伐,展开美丽的翅膀,扶摇九天,走出中国,走向世界。

## A Well-Known City: Fenghuang

Fenghuang is located on the eastern part of Yunnan-Guizhou plateau, on the edge of the west of Hunan. It has an area of 1,759 square kilometres, with a population of 370,000 people. Inside the town, it covers 4.8 more square kilometres, with a population of 56,000 people.

On the southeast of Phoenix Town, there is a hill, which looks like a flying phoenix. So the ancient town got its name. After Qin ruled China, it belonged to Qian Zhong Prefecture. In the reign of Emperor Chuigong in the Tang Dynasty set up a county called Weiyang. After the Qing Dynasty, the county—Zhengan Town (Today called Tuojiang Town) became the centre of military affairs and politics. Up to now, the county keeps the style of the Ming and Qing periods; In 2001, it's listed as a "National Famous Historical and Cultural Town of China" by the State Council.

Fenghuang is near the bank of Tuojiang River and surrounded by mountains. Over twenty flagstone streets and lanes crisscross the two old town between the East Gate and the North Gate connecting half of the city wall. The garrets overlap. There are many traditional local -style dwelling-houses and unique stilted houses. All these look like a beautiful landscape painting. It is called the outstanding rep-



镂空雕花牡丹玉带 (清)  
The Hollow Jade Belt Carved Peony  
(Qing Dynasty).



缸杜红柳叶瓶 (清)  
A Bottle with Red Willow Leaves  
(Qing Dynasty).

representative work of small town constructions in the ancient times of our country. Many famous historical cultural villages, such as Shuijiatang, Lahao, Shanjiang Miao village and Yellow Silk Bridge, the 190 Kilometre long South Great Wall and Qiliang Cave surround the county and they greatly enrich the well-known Fenghuang.

Fenghuang has beautiful scenery. The forests, mountains, rivers, caves, people and city here are integrated to create a harmonious landscape between man and natural environment. It is regarded as "One of the most beautiful small towns of China." There are over 150 travelling scenic spots.

Fenghuang's culture has deep details. It has a strong local conditions and customs. famous people and historical sites spread town and country. There are 85 units of preservation of cultural relics. Among them, province---eight; prefecture---two. There are another 2,000 cultural relics stored by the local museum. The customs including Miao People's Dancing Around Flowers by the Moonlight "on lunar April 8", "Singing Festival on lunar June 6", "Nuoxi", Thrusting Bulls for sacrifice, Yangxi, Tea Lantern Show, Miao People's Block-Door Wine, Songs for Marrying, Dragon Dance and so on are considered as the living fossil of the folk traditional opera.

Fenghuang is famous because of its celebrities. Many persons of outstanding abilities came forth in large numbers. A group of politicians, writers, artists, scientists have emerged, such as Zheng Guohong, Tian Xingshu, Xiong Xiling, Tian Xingliu, Shen Congwen, Huang Yongyu, Chen Quzhen, Xiao Jimei and so on.

Today, Fenghuang is carrying on the historical culture, walking with the modern civilized strides, spreading out its beautiful wings, rising into the heaven, coming out of China and walking into the world.



朱漆盒 (清)  
Red-Lacquered Box (Qing 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



## 目 录

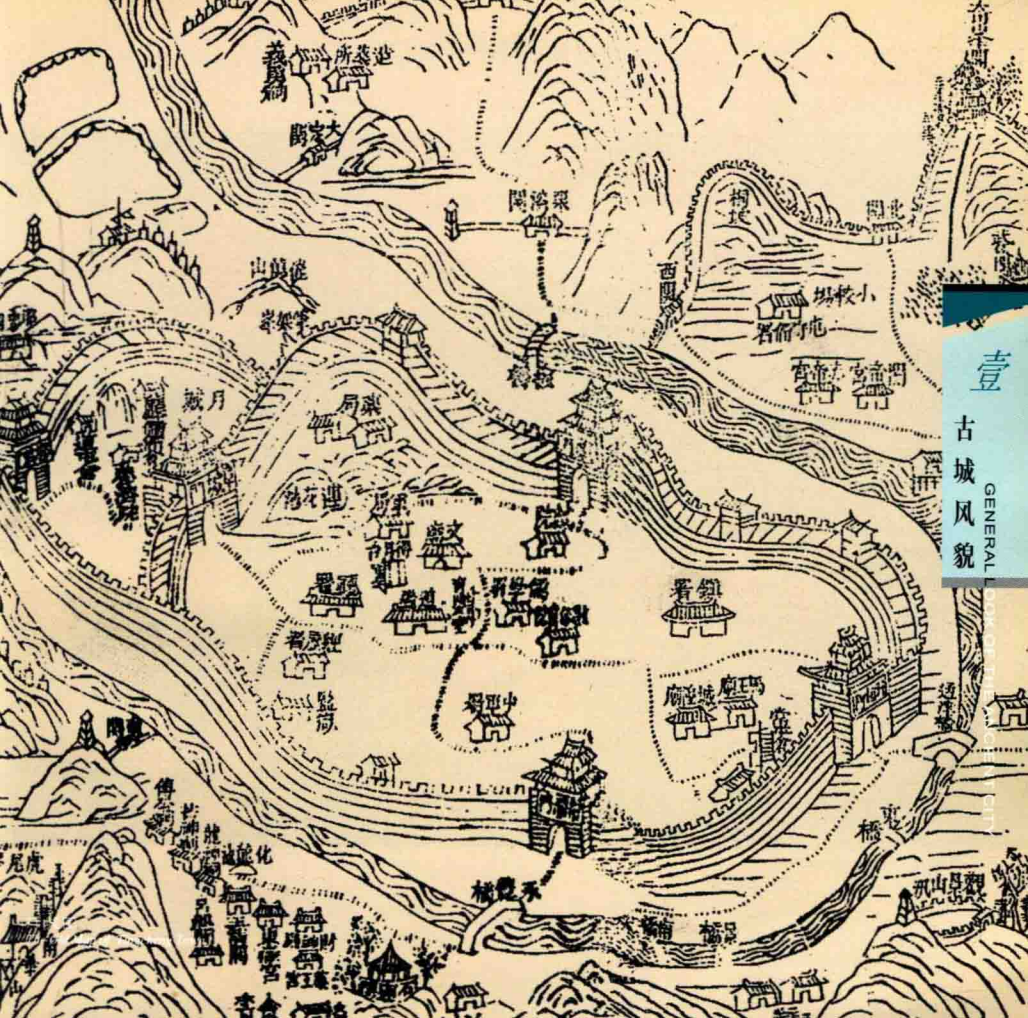
### CONTENTS

<b>总 序</b>		<b>伍 / 五竿人物</b>	<b>65</b>
Preface of Album Series		5.Wugan Figures	
<b>名城凤凰</b>		<b>陆 / 民族风情</b>	<b>73</b>
A Well-Known City: Fenghuang		6.National Traditions and Customs	
<b>壹 / 古城风貌</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>柒 / 传统工艺</b>	<b>83</b>
1.General Look of the Ancient City		7.Troditional Crafts	
<b>贰 / 传统民居</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>捌 / 风味特产</b>	<b>91</b>
2.Traditional Residences		8.Special Local Products	
<b>叁 / 凤凰名胜</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>玖 / 当代建设</b>	<b>99</b>
3.Scenic Spot of Fenghuang		9.Contemporary Construction	
<b>肆 / 特色村寨</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>拾 / 旅游服务</b>	<b>105</b>
4.Vlliages With Distinguishing Features		10.Tourist Service	

壹

古城风貌

GENERAL





凤凰城 The City of Fenghuang.







东门城楼 Eastern City Gate.

### 东门城楼

位于城东沱江边，又名“升恒”门，建于清康熙五十四年（1715年）。城楼上筑有炮台，城楼古朴典雅，雄伟庄严。

### EASTERN CITY GATE

Eastern City Gate lies on the Tuojiang River, east of the county. It's also called "Shengheng". It was built in 1715 in the Qing Dynasty. On the city gate are batteries. It's of primitive simplicity. It's magnificent and dignified.

### 北门城楼

位于城北的沱江南岸，又名“壁辉”门，建于清康熙五十四年（1715年）。城门上方刻有各种人物、异兽浮雕，古朴生动。城楼飞檐翘角，气势恢宏。

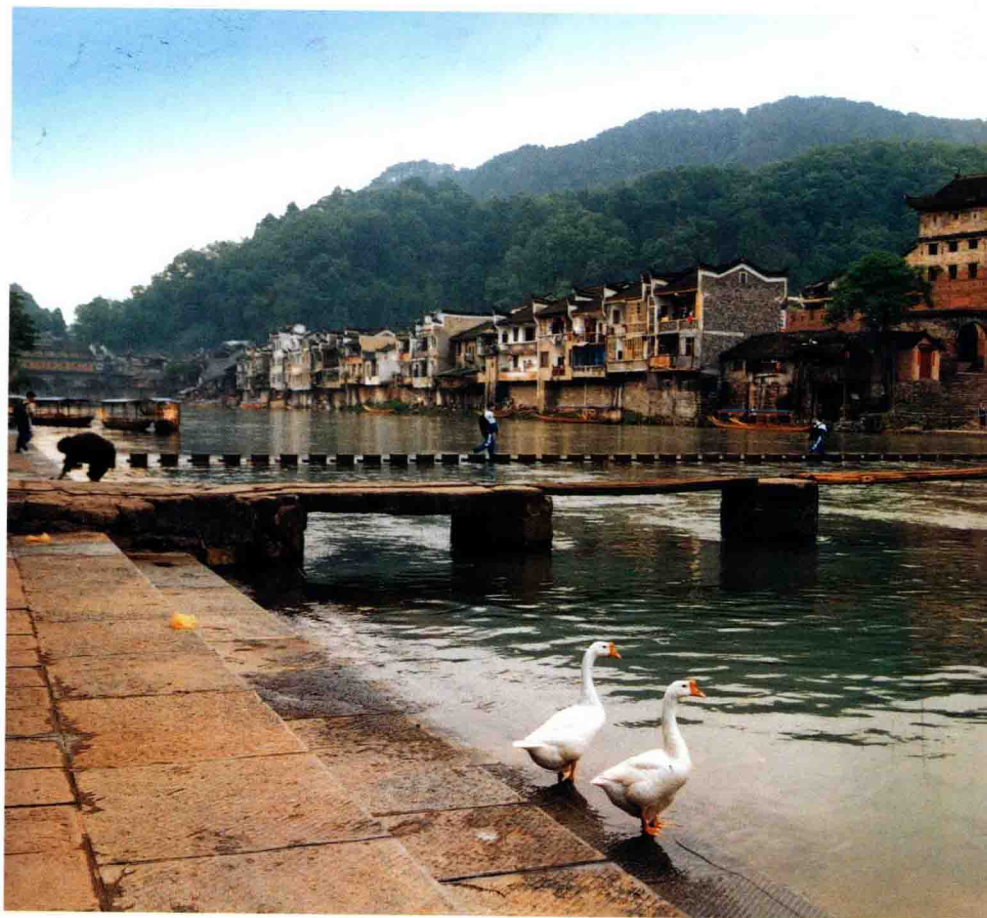
### NORTHERN CITY GATE

The City Gate lies on the south bank of the Tuojiang River, north of the city. It's also called "BiHui." It was built in 1715 in the Qing Dynasty. On the upper part of the city gate, painted all kinds of characters, strange animals and relief sculptures. It's of primitive simplicity and lively. And it's very grand.





北门城楼 Northern City Gate.





古梁桥 Gu Liang Bridge.

北门城楼、古梁桥、跳岩  
Northern City Gate, Cu Liang Bridge, Rock Bridge.





沈从文故居 The Former Residence of Shen Congwen.

### 沈从文故居

位于城南中营街，为南方典型的四合院，清代木结构建筑，小巧精致，古色古香。沈从文诞生在这里，并在此度过童年。

### THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF SHEN CONGWEN

The Residence lies in Zhongying Street, south of the county. It's a typical quadrangle. It is a wooden structure made in Qing Dynasty. It's small and pretty, with an air of great antiquity. Shen Congwen was born here and spent his childhood in this house.