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Historical and
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in China

中国历史名城

郭成◎编著



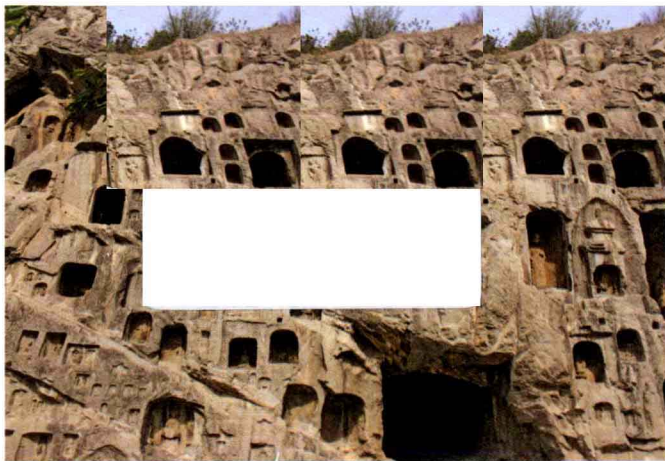
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郭成编著

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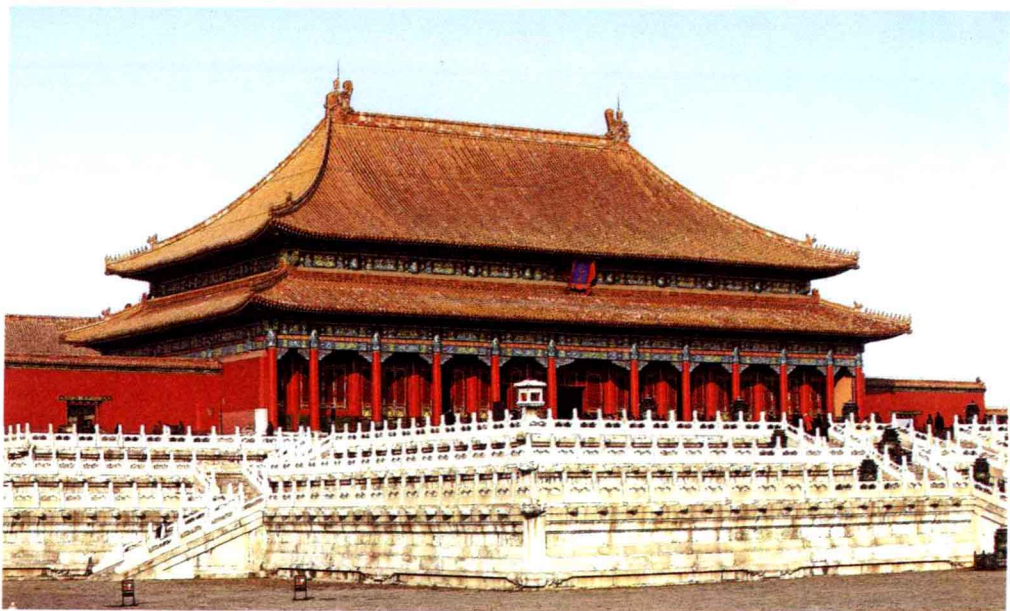
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中国是一个幅员辽阔、历史悠久的文明古国，在几千年的发展历程中，诞生了许多历史名城。这些城市有的曾是各朝帝王的都城，有的曾是

China is a vast country with long history behind. It has many historic and famous cities from the past thousands of years, some being the capital city of a dynasty, some of unusual political, economic and cultural



当时的政治、经济、文化重镇，有的因拥有珍贵的文物遗迹而享有盛名，有的则以秀美壮丽的风景吸引游人，它们就如珍珠翡翠般镶嵌在中华民族的版图上。

在这些历史名城里，处处彰显着中华民族悠久的历史 and 灿烂的文化。走进这些城市，不仅可以从物化环境中感悟历史，更可以从民风民俗中亲近历史。

本书精选了19座各具特色的中国历史文化名城。步入这些城市，读者可以从中感受到岁月的流转、历史的积淀，可以品悟出每一座城市独特的风情与文化。

significance for a certain period of time, some owing their fame to cultural relics and still some, ascribing their reputation to spectacular views. Like unstrung pearls they are seen across the country.

These cities exhibit China's long history and brilliant culture. In these cities, people feel like walking into history, or into a museum of folk customs.

Each of the 19 cities included in this booklet is special. Readers may find it hard to resist the temptation of history, culture and customs from these cities.



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古都名城

Ancient Capitals

古都，是指中国历史上的王朝或政权的都城，它们是当时的政治中心，有的同时还是经济中心和文化中心。中国历史悠久，朝代更迭频繁。每当改朝换代之际，常会发生迁都的情况，因此作过都城的城市不少。其中比较著名的是七大古都：安阳、西安、洛阳、开封、南京、杭州和北京。

As the capital city of a dynasty, it was often the center of politics, and some, also the center of economy and culture. China has many dynasties in its long history and each time the old one is replaced, the capital city changed. The city that once served as a capital was not few, but the most famous were seven: Anyang, Xi'an, Luoyang, Kaifeng, Nanjing, Hangzhou and Beijing.





> 安阳

安阳是中国历史上可以确定地理位置的最早的都城，位于河南省最北部，地处山西、河北、河南三省的交汇处。

安阳是中国有史可考的较早的地区，具有3300多年的建城史和建都史。公元前14世纪，商王盘庚迁都于殷（今安阳小屯村一带），一直到商纣王亡国为止，历时273年，殷一直是商代都城。因此商朝也叫“殷商”。商朝人曾经在这里创造了光辉灿烂的文明，以青铜冶铸为代表的手工业和农业生产迅速发展。

商纣王亡国之后，殷都渐渐荒芜，化为一片废墟，故称“殷墟”。直到春秋战国时期，安阳地区才重新繁荣起来，并兴起了两座

> Anyang

As the oldest capital identified in Chinese history, Anyang in the northernmost tip of Henan Province is where Shanxi, Hebei and Henan meet.

Anyang, with 3300 years of history behind, is the earliest capital identified by archeological studies. During the 14th century B.C., Pan Geng, ruler of the Shang Dynasty, moved his capital to Yin, present-day Xiaotun Village of Anyang. In the following 273 years until the Shang Dynasty was overthrown in the reign of King Zhou, Yin had remained as the Shang capital. Because of this, the Shang Dynasty is also called “Yin Shang”. Shang people left a brilliant civilization in this place. Bronze melting and casting stood out as the representative of its advanced handicraft technology and farming production.

After the Shang Dynasty was down,



• 后母戊鼎

后母戊鼎因腹内壁铸有“后母戊”三字而得名。鼎造型高大厚重，通高133厘米，器口长110厘米、宽79厘米，重832.84千克，是迄今发现的中国古代最大的青铜礼器。现藏中国国家博物馆。

The Houmuwu Ding, Bronze Vessel from the Shang Dynasty

This huge bronze work got its name from the inscription found on its inside wall. The vessel is huge and steady, 133cm tall, 110cm across on its mouth, 79cm wide and weighing 832.84 kilograms. It is now in the collection of the National Museum of China as the largest bronze work so far discovered in the country.



城市——邺城和安阳。以邺城为中心，安阳先后成为三国时期（220—280）的曹魏，十六国时期（304—439）的后赵、冉魏、前燕，北朝时期（386—581）的东魏、北齐六个王朝的都城，因此安阳被称为“七朝古都”。

清光绪二十五年（1899），金石学家王懿荣等在作为中药的“龙骨”上发现了甲骨文，又经金石学家罗振玉的查访考证，确定了甲骨文的出土地为安阳小屯，从而证实

however, this place of Yin, the former capital, was reduced into ruins. Because of this, contemporary scholars call this place, Yingxu, meaning the Yin Ruins. A desolate situation lasted until the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods, when this place, presently called Anyang, revived. Two cities, Yecheng and Anyang stood in this place. Still later, during the Three-kingdom Period Anyang was the capital city for the State of Wei (220-280) ruled by Cao Cao. It was also the capital for smaller regimes like Houzhao, Ranwei, Qianyan, Dongwei and Beiqi of



- 刻有甲骨文的兽骨

Animal Bones Inscribed with *Jia Gu Wen*

此地为殷墟。20世纪30年代，考古学家们对殷墟进行了大规模的发掘，发现了宫殿区、居住区、手工作坊区和墓葬区等重要遗址，出土了大量珍贵文物，其中就包括举世闻名的后母戊鼎。殷墟出土的带字甲骨约有15万片，这些甲骨原是商代占卜之物，上面记载的内容涉及政治、军事、文化、社会习俗等多方面的内容，以及天文、历法、医

the Northern Dynasty (386-581), six in total. People call Anyang “the capital city of the seven dynasties”.

In 1899, the 25th year of the Guangxu Reign of the Qing Dynasty, Wang Yirong, a scholar in the studies of ancient inscriptions found on metal and stones, accidentally found *jia gu wen*, the inscriptions made on bones or tortoise shells of the Shang Dynasty. By academic efforts made by another scholar Luo Zhenyu, Xiaotun of Anyang was identified as the place these bones and tortoise shells had been found. Further on, the Yin Ruins that had lost in history were identified. A large-scale excavation began in that place, which brought to light the Shang Dynasty’s residential, palatial, handicraft and burial areas. A large amount of finds were made, including the worldly famous bronze vessel, Houmuwu Rectangular Ding. The inscribed bones and tortoise shells were as many as 150 thousand. They were originally for the practices of divination but the inscriptions on them were about politics, military, culture, customs, astronomy, calendar and medicine. Up to now, these inscriptions make the earliest and also the most complete system of written characters ever found in China.



殷墟妇好墓

殷墟墓葬众多，比较出名的是妇好墓。妇好墓是商代第二十三代王武丁的配偶妇好之墓。据甲骨文记载，妇好生前曾参与国事，从事征伐和主持祭祀。妇好墓发掘于1976年，是殷墟发掘以来唯一能与甲骨文相印证，而确定墓主及时代的商代王室墓。

妇好墓中出土了大量的随葬品，有铜器、玉石器、骨器、象牙器、陶器等1928件，贝6800余枚。铜器品类齐全，有不少器形是罕见或从未见过的。其中带铭文的铜器有190余件，包括妇好生前宴飨或祭祀用器、妇好子辈祭母用器、方国的贡品和贵族的馈赠物等。玉器中不乏色泽晶莹、雕琢精细的上品，显示出商代玉雕技艺的高水平。人物玉雕五官位置准确，身体比例适当。写实的动物玉雕形象逼真、栩栩如生。非写实的动物玉雕有龙、凤、怪鸟等，表达了商人对龙凤的崇拜。



• 妇好三联甗（炊器）（商）

妇好三联甗由长方形六足甗架和三件大甗组成，上有精美的纹饰和“妇好”铭文。

Trigeminy Yan, a Cooking Utensil Unearthed from Fu Hao's Tomb (Shang Dynasty, 1600 B.C.-1046 B.C.)

This cooking utensil is made up with a rectangular shelf of six feet and three pots, on which a decorative pattern and "Fu Hao" were inscribed.

Fu Hao's Tomb Found in the Yin Ruins

Among the large number of tombs, Fu Hao's is the most famous. Fu Hao was the wife of Wu Ding, the 23rd ruler of the Shang Dynasty. By inscriptions found on these bones, Fu Hao was very active in state affairs and religious ceremonies. She even joined the army for expeditions. The excavation of her tomb was conducted in 1976. This tomb is the only one belonging to a Shang-dynasty royal family member able to be verified by the documentation of *jia gu wen*.

1928 bronze, jade, bone, ivory and pottery burial items were brought to light from her tomb, plus 6,800 pieces of sea shells. Some bronze works from the tomb had never been known before. The 190 with inscriptions included those for banqueting and worshipping when she was alive, some from her children or lords or subordinate regimes contributed to her. Some jade pieces were fantastically made to show advanced carving techniques of the time. The five organs in a human face and the proportion of body parts were perfectly done. Animal figurines like dragon, phoenix and eerie birds were very much life-like, showing a popular dragon worship of the time.



• 妇好铜盘（水器）（商）

Fu Hao's Bronze Plate (for keeping water) (Shang Dynasty, 1600 B.C.-1046 B.C.)



• 妇好墓出土骨饰（商）

Bone Works Unearthed from Fu Hao's Tomb (Shang Dynasty, 1600B.C.-1046B.C.)



• 妇好鸛尊（酒器）（商）

Fu Hao's Bronze Wine Vessel (Shang Dynasty, 1600 B.C.-1046 B.C.)

药等科学技术。甲骨文是中国目前发现的最早、最完整的古文字，其出现将中国有文字可考的历史推移到4000年以前。

殷墟是商代灿烂文化的代表，其重要的文化价值有目共睹。2006年7月13日，联合国教科文组织将其列入《世界文化遗产名录》。

除了殷墟，安阳还有许多名胜古迹，著名的有灵泉寺、修定寺塔、文峰塔等佛教建筑。

灵泉寺位于安阳市区西南的宝山山谷之中，周围群山环抱，原名“宝山寺”，始建于东魏，隋朝时改称“灵泉寺”。在寺东和寺西分别是大留圣窟和大住圣窟。唐代时佛教地位上升，灵泉寺成为北方佛教圣地，号称“河朔第一古刹”。后世许多高僧以大留圣窟或者大住圣窟为依托开窟建塔，形成了全国规模最大的浮雕塔林——万佛沟。万佛沟内现存石窟2座，塔（殿宇）龕245个，佛、僧雕像数百尊，高僧

They pushed the history of China's written characters back to 4,000 years ago.

The Yin Ruins represent the brilliant Shang culture and the significance is worldly acknowledged. On July 13, 2006, UNESCO took it into the *World Cultural Heritage List*.

Apart from the Yin Ruins, Anyang has many places of interest like Buddhist buildings of Lingquan Temple, Xiuding Temple Pagoda and Wenfeng Tower.

The Lingquan Temple in the southwest of Anyang nestles comfortably



- 安阳灵泉寺石窟 (图片提供: 全景正片)
Grottoes of the Lingquan Temple, Anyang

铭记百余篇。这些遗存是研究中国古代建筑史、石刻艺术史、佛教史的珍贵文物。

修定寺塔位于安阳市区西北35千米处清凉山的东南麓，俗称“唐塔”，建于唐代，素有“中国第一华塔”之称。修定寺塔由塔基、塔身、塔顶三部分组成，远看似一顶方轿。塔身呈正方形，四壁用模制的菱形、矩形、三角形、五边形，

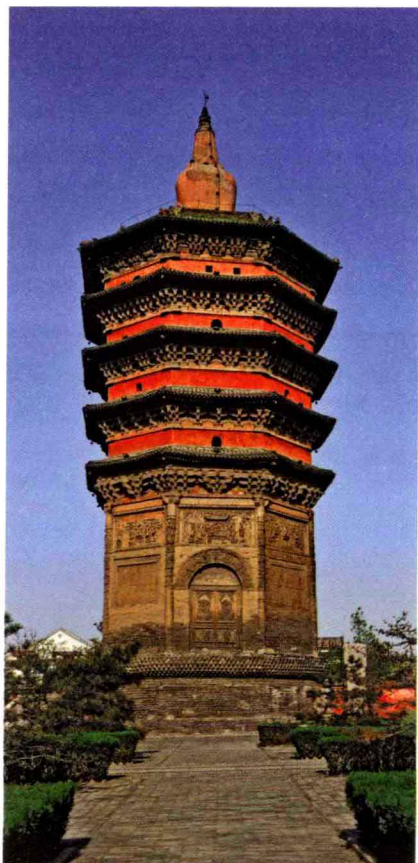
in the arms of surrounding mountains. The temple used to be called Baoshan Temple when it was built in Eastern Wei. It changed to its current name during the Sui Dynasty. On either side of it is a famous cave. Its fame reached zenith during the Tang Dynasty, when it became the number one Buddhist place in China's north. Monks of later generations expanded the temple around the two caves by building pagodas. So

- 修定寺塔 (图片提供: FOTOE)
The Xiuding Temple Pagoda



以及直线和曲线组合的各种形制的3775块高浮雕砖镶嵌而成，装饰面积达300多平方米。浮雕图案有76种，有仕女、飞天、童子、武士等人物图案，以及青龙、白虎、花卉、彩带等事物图案。

文峰塔位于安阳市古城的西北角，建于五代后周时期，原名“天



the largest stone relief carvings across the country appeared: Wanfogou. It has two grottoes, 245 shrines, over a hundred statues and inscribed writings by established monks. They make a valuable source of information for the studies of ancient architecture, stone carving and Buddhism.

35 kilometers northwest off the Anyang City proper, on the southeastern slop of Mount Qingliang, this Xiuding Temple Pagoda built during the Tang Dynasty is very famous. To some, it is “number one pagoda” in China. This structure contains three parts, base, body and top. Looked from afar, its rectangular shape resembles a sedan chair used in the old days. Its sides have 3775 high-relief carvings in different shapes, diamond, square, triangular, pentagon in straight and curve lines. Put together, these carvings are over 300 square meters large. Their motif has a wide range of objects, from noble ladies, flying apsaras, children and warriors, to dragons, tigers, flowers and color ribbons.

- 文峰塔 (图片提供: 微图)
The Wenfeng Pagoda



宁寺塔”，清乾隆年间改称“文峰塔”。这座塔的建筑富有独特的风格，为中国古塔中罕见的形制。其塔身为五层楼阁密檐式砖木结构建筑，从下至上逐层增大，呈伞状。文峰塔为八角塔，8个角上都有巨龙环绕的盘龙柱，上加铁链枷锁；8根龙柱之间有8幅浮雕佛教故事图像，八角的檐头上都系有铜铃。塔身底层的四周正面各有一券门，其中正南面为真门，其他为装饰所用。券门上为砖雕的二龙戏珠图。这座塔自古以来都是安阳的标志性建筑。

Wenfeng Pagoda on the northwestern corner of the old town of Anyang was built in Houzhou of the Five-dynasty Period. It had different names in history, but after the Qianlong's Reign, the present one. This pagoda is very unique. Its body has five stories, all having multi-eaves in wood, width keeping growing with each floor up to form an umbrella shape. This pagoda is an eight-corner structure, each corner having a pillar with a dragon locked up with iron chain intertwining on it. Between the eight columns are eight low-relief carvings telling stories from Buddhism. There is a bronze bell on each of them. At the base of the pagoda, on each side is an arched door, but the southern one is real, all the rest being only symbolic. On the lintel is a carving of two dragons playing with a ball. This pagoda, ever since it was built, has been the landmark of the city.

