



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

荊州

JINGZHOU



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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危起伟 胡青云 倪隆广

封面摄影 金 陵

绘 画 尹道新 陈秀英 肖代贤

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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



景明观

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荆保宾馆

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荆州百货

关帝庙

荆州中心车站

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南门

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绛帐台

奥林外语学校

文庙

顶甲山

荆州博物馆

开元观

大北门

三国公园

西门

城南经济技术开发区

名城荆州导游图

A Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Jingzhou

北方试读 需要完整PDF请访问: www.xitongbook.com

名城荆州



麻鞋 (西汉)
Hem Shoes
(The Western Han Dynasty)

荆州城，又名江陵城，是国务院首批公布的全国24座历史文化名城之一，是中国优秀旅游城市。

荆州地处长江中游，江汉平原腹地，下辖2区6县(市)，面积1.41万平方公里，总人口630万，中心城区54平方公里、人口63万。

荆州历史悠久。黄帝划野分州，荆州就是九州之一。荆州的古老底蕴，更可上溯至久远的史前时期。距今5万年前的鸡公山旧石器时代人类遗址和石器加工场遗址，就坐落在古城小北门外附近。古城周边已发现的较大型新石器时代文化遗址更是多达20余处。

荆州是楚文化的中心发祥地。春秋战国时期的楚国，在荆州城北5公里处的纪南故城，建都长达411年，创造了与黄河流域中原文化辉映并重的另一支中华文化源流——长江流域楚文化。

荆州又是闻名于世的“三国文化”的诞生和繁衍的历史胜地。一百二十回《三国演义》就有七十二回涉及荆州。“刘备借荆州”、“关羽大意失荆州”等脍炙人口的历史故事，就发生在这块古老的土地上。

荆州古城自秦、汉以来，一直是历代王朝封王置府的重镇。秦时，这里置南郡设江陵县。汉时，划全国为十三州，荆州

是其一。三国时，这里是争霸的要津。此后，东晋末年的安帝，南朝时的齐和帝、梁元帝、后梁宣帝，隋时的后梁王，以及唐末五代十国时的南平国王等，先后有11个纷争王侯在此称帝建都。唐代中期，荆州被列为陪都。元代时，这里是荆湖行省省会。明代以后这里一直是州(府、署)县的治所。

荆州在中国漫长的历史演进中，积淀了极为丰富的人文景观。全市现有各级重点文物保护单位500余处，其中全国重点文物保护单位7处。大禹治水的息壤、雄楚立国的故都、三国纷争的遗迹、保存完好的荆州古城池等文物古迹，似繁星点点，数不胜数；问鼎中原的楚庄王，“循吏良臣”孙叔敖，辞赋宗师屈原、宋玉，戏剧始祖优孟，唐“一门三相”岑文本、岑长倩、岑羲，“宰相之杰”张居正，明著名进步文学流派“公安三袁”(袁宗道、袁宏道、袁中道)等都是荆州光耀千秋的历史名贤。

荆州还是风景秀美的水乡园林城市。境内江河纵横，湖泊星罗棋布，千亩以上的湖泊达30多个，城区绿化率达32.1%。全市现已形成古城历史文化旅游区、洪湖渔家生态区、流水风景名胜區、长江天鹅洲湿地观光区等四大精品景点。

丰富的历史文化资源和得天独厚的



虎座凤架鼓 (战国)
Drum with Tiger Based and
Phoenix Supported
(Warring States)

环境区位优势，有力地促进了荆州的现代化建设进程。传统的鱼米之乡，已成为国家重要的农业综合商品生产基地，并形成纺织、汽车配件、化工、家电、食品加工等五大支柱产业。这里有产量、出口量稳居全国第一的农药

生产企业，这里有亚洲最大的人造材料制品企业，这里有世界最大的换流站，这里融古城保护与新区建设于一体。古老的荆州，正焕发出新的青春。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF JINGZHOU

Jingzhou City, which is also called Jiangling City, is one of the 24 nationwide famous cities of historical culture publicized by the State Council for the first batch and it is designated as Grade A tourist city.

Located in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River and in the hinterland of Jiangnan Plain, Jingzhou has an area of 14, 100 square kilometers and a population of 6,300,000 with 2 districts and 6 counties under its control, of which the central urban area is 54 square kilometers with a population of 630,000.

Jingzhou has a long history. Yellow Emperor divided his territory into nine states, one of which is Jingzhou. The profound culture of Jingzhou can be dated far back to prehistorical times. The living ruins in the Paleolithic Period Site of Jigongshan 50, 000 years ago and the Jiagong Square Site are located not far from the little northern gate of the ancient Jingzhou City. And more than 20 fairly big Neolithic cultural sites have been found around the ancient city.

Jingzhou is the birthplace of Chu culture. Jinan



丝织秋衣（战国）
Silk Floss Robe
(Warring States)



羽人
Wooden Carving Bird-like Man

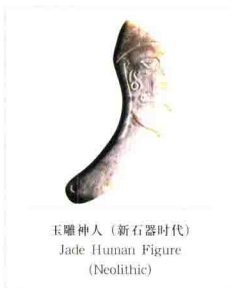
City, 5 kilometers north of today's Jingzhou city, where Chu State had made its capital for 411 years from the Spring and Autumn Period to Warring States. The Yangtze River valley culture, a kind of culture shining with central plain culture of the Yellow River, had been created here.

Jingzhou is also the birthplace and historical multiplying place of the world famous Three Kingdoms culture. In the Chinese classic novel *Romance of Three Kingdoms*, Jingzhou is mentioned 72 of the 120 chapters. The popular historical stories such as "Liu Bei Borrowed Jingzhou", "Guan Yu Lost Jingzhou" and all just happened right here.

The ancient city has been a place conferred by the dynasties of the past since Qin and Han Dynasties. During Qin Dynasty, it was conferred as the Southern Prefecture called Jingling. During Han Dynasty, the whole country was divided into 13 prefectures, Jingzhou was one of them. It was still strategically important in Three Kingdoms period. Then Jingzhou was made capital by 11 kings such as the Emperor An of late Eastern Jin

Dynasty, the Southern Dynasty the Emperor He of Qi State, the first Emperor of Liang State, the Emperor Xuan of Late Liang State in Southern Dynasties, Late Liang King in Sui Dynasty and the King of Nanping State during the late Tang Dynasty. In the middle of Tang Dynasty, Jingzhou was classified as the alternate capital. It was the capital of Jinghu administrative province in Yuan Dynasty. From Ming Dynasty, it has been always the seat of local government of state or prefecture.

In the long historical progress of China, Jingzhou has deposited abundant human sceneries. Today, there exist more than 500 key cultural relic protection units of different levels in Jingzhou, 7 of which are national protection units. The relics, as many as the shining stars in the sky, include such as the land on which Da Yu prevented floods by water-control, the former capital where powerful rulers were throned, the historic remains where the Three Kingdoms were disputed and the Ancient City Wall of Jingzhou which has been preserved in good condition. Here were immortal historic people of outstanding, such as Zhuang King of Chu who conquered the Central Plains, Sun Shuao of "Upright Courtier", Qu Yuan and Song Yu the masters of fu(a kind of poetic style), You Meng the father of Chinese drama, "Three Prime Ministers From One Family" Chen Wenben, Chen Changqian and Chen Xi in Tang Dynasty, "Outstanding Prime Minister" Zhang Juzheng, "Brothers of Yuans in Gongan(Yuan Zongdao, Yuan Hongdao and Yuan Zhongdao) who belonged



玉雕神人（新石器时代）
Jade Human Figure
(Neolithic)

to a famous progressive literature school in Ming Dynasty and so on.

Jingzhou is also a scenic garden city with a crisscross network of rivers and numerous lakes, of which the area of each over 1,000 mu are more than 30 in number. The afforested area of the urban is 32.1%. Now the city has become a tourist attraction composed of four excellent scenic sites. They are the historical and cultural touring site of the ancient city, the ecological site of the fisher families in Honghu, the scenery site of Weishui Reservoir and the touring site of

Yangtze River Swan Wetland.

The abundant historical and cultural resources and the environmental conditions quickly help Jingzhou's modernization and construction. The traditional fish and rice land has been built as the important national agricultural synthetic merchandise producing base and has been formed five key industries like textile, automobile spare parts, chemical industry, household electrical appliances and food processing. There is a pesticide producing enterprise which the output and exportation occupies the first place all over the country, the biggest artificial timber enterprise in Asia, here is Jingzhou Yangtze River Bridge, of which the span is the longest in Asia, second longest in the world, and here is the world's biggest current exchange station: Jiangling Current-exchange Station, now the protection of the ancient city and the construction of the new city have been integrated, ancient Jingzhou is radiating his youth.

图例 Legend

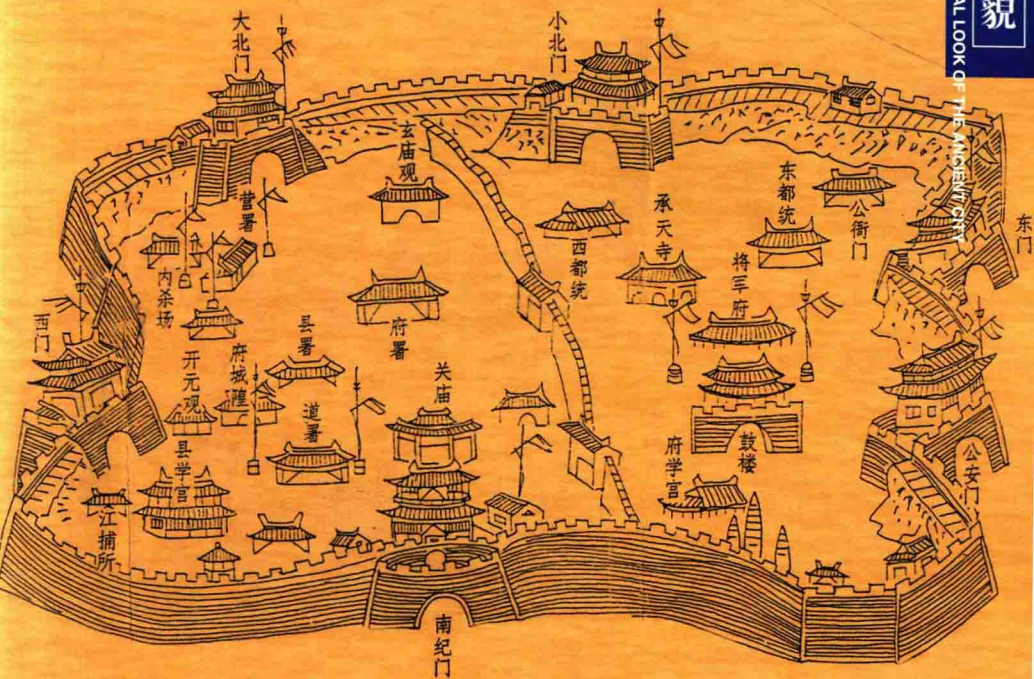
文物保护单位
Unit of Cultural Relic

- ● ● 国家级 At the National Level
- ● 省级 At the Provincial Level
- 市（县）级 At the Municipal/County/Level

○ 名城荆州 THE FAMOUS CITY OF JINGZHOU

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荆州府城图



荆州府城图 (清)
Map of old Jingzhou City (Qing Dynasty).



古城楼 Ancient City.

○ 荆州古城池

荆州古城东西长3.75公里，南北宽1.2公里，总面积4.5平方公里。古城有完好的古城墙和完整的古护城河相依相伴，古城墙巍然耸立，古护城河碧波荡漾，二者相辅相成，共同组成了当今独一无二的完整的荆州古城池。

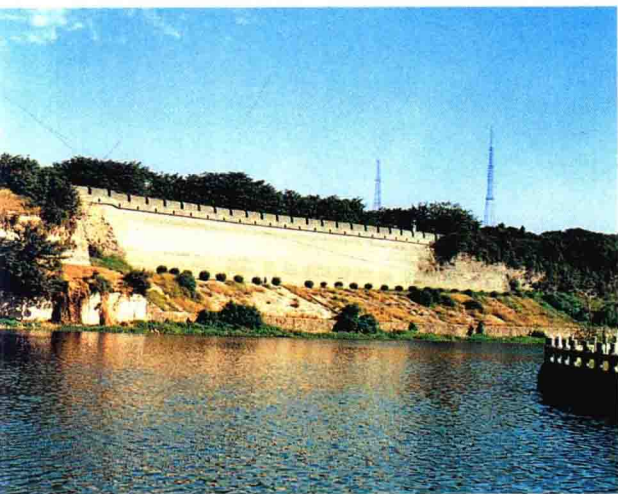


ANCIENT CITY OF JINGZHOU

The length of Jingzhou city from east to west is 3.75 kilometers, the width from north to south is 1.2 kilometers and the total area is 4.5 square kilometers. In the old city, well-protected old wall accompanied with the completed moat. The old city wall stands rock-firm, and there are ripples on the blue water of the moat. They are composed the unique completed ancient city of Jingzhou.



护城河 The City Moat.



古城池 Ancient City.



○ 荆州古城墙 ●●●

由外展的砖墙和内衬的土垣组成，周长11281米，砖墙通高9米，土城垣呈护坡状，墙体环城一周无断缺，6座古城门及瓮城、马面、藏兵洞等墙体设施均保存完好。城墙修造始于2800多年前的周厉王时期，五代始有砖城墙，是我国延续时间最长、保存最为完整的府城级古城墙。

ANCIENT CITY WALL

The walls were built with rectangular stone slabs at the foot, large bricks on the outside. And the perimeter is 11281 meters. The city walls are 9 meters high. The soil walls built as a protection form, the circuit of the wall system is well-protected, there are six groups of city gate buildings, the enceinte of the city gate, the mound dais on the city walls, army shelter cave and other establishment of wall system are all well protected. The wall was built from King Zhouli period, which is 2800 years ago, and the brick wall was appeared in the five dynasties. It is a wonder as a prefecture level old city wall, still in a good complete protection.



大北门瓮城
Urn City
of Grand North Gate.

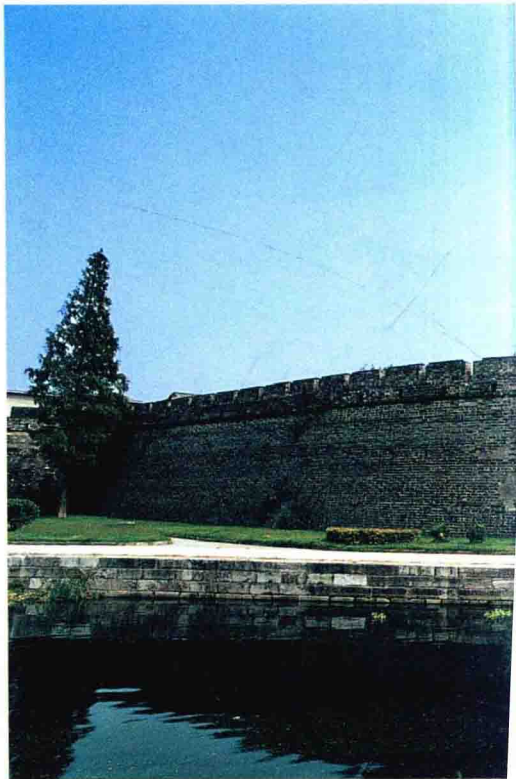
马面
Horse Face
(An Extending Part of City Wall).



东门城墙 City Wall of East Gate.



东门城楼 East Gate Tower.





西门城墙 City Wall of West Gate.



大北门城楼 Tower of Grand North Gate.



○ 藏兵洞

荆州古城墙墙体共暗设有4座藏兵洞，其中北城墙2座，东、南城墙各一座。藏兵洞分上下两层，每层又有小藏兵洞5~6个，小洞可容2人，洞中均设射孔，每座藏兵洞可暗伏兵力100余人。

ARMY SHELTER CAVE

It is scattered in the wall of Jingzhou, there were originally four army shelter caves, two in the north wall, and about other two, one in the south, the other in the east. It is divided into upper one and lower one, each one with five or six arrow slits, every slit can hide two man. There are embrasures in every cave and each army shelter cave can hide at least 100 soldiers.



北城墙藏兵洞 Army Shelter Cave of the North Rampart.