

郴州市

CHENZHOU CITY

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FOREWORD

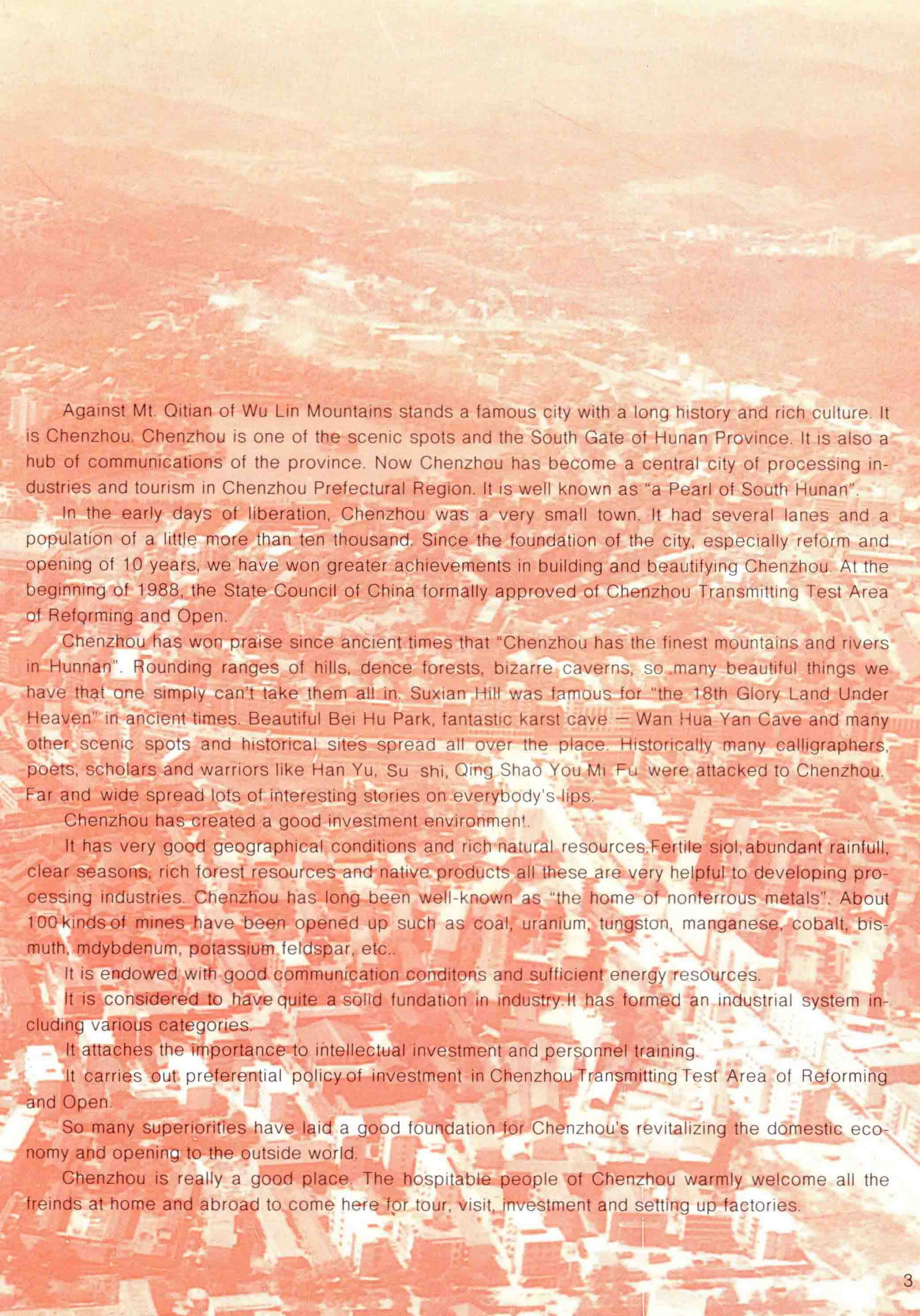
郴州市位於五嶺山脈的騎田嶺下，是湖南的歷史文化名城和風景名勝區之一，是湘南門戶和交通樞紐，是郴州地區着重發展加工業和旅遊業的中心城市，被人們譽為“湘南明珠”。

解放初期，郴州市還是個祇有“九街十八巷”、萬餘人口的小鎮。建市三十年來，尤其是改革開放十年來，全市人民努力建設郴州，美化郴州，取得了較大的成就。1988年初，湖南省人民政府報請國務院正式批准郴州為改革開放試驗區。

郴州自古享有“山川之秀甲湖南”的美譽。境內峯巒疊嶂，林木茂密，巖洞奇偉，湖光山色美不勝收。這裡既有號稱“天下第十八福地”的蘇仙嶺、優美如畫的北湖和千姿百態的萬華巖溶洞等自然風光，又有星羅棋佈、令人遐想聯翩的名勝古跡。歷史上許多賢相名將、墨客騷人如韓愈、蘇軾、秦少遊、米芾等與郴州結下過不解之緣。他們都同“蘇嶺雲松”、“北湖水月”打過交道，都喝過“園泉香雪”，聽過“南塔鐘聲”。

郴州市具有良好的投資環境。這裡有得天獨厚的地理優勢和豐富的自然資源，蘊藏着許多礦產，現已發掘有煤、鈾、鎢、錳、鉍、鉬等百餘種，是聞名於世的“有色金屬之鄉”。這裡土地肥沃，雨量充沛，四季分明，有豐富的森林資源和農副產品可供加工。這裏有便利的交通通訊條件和充足的能源，有較強的工業基礎，已形成門類比較齊全的工業體系。這裏重視智力投資、人才培養，並制定了改革開放試驗區的有關投資優惠政策。這諸多優勢，為郴州市的“開放搞活”和“外引內聯”奠定了良好的基礎。

國內外的朋友們，郴州確實是個好地方。郴州人民熱忱歡迎您到這裡來旅遊、觀光、投資、辦企業。

An aerial photograph of Chenzhou, Hunan Province, China, showing a dense urban landscape with numerous buildings and roads. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent red color. The text is positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the image.

Against Mt. Qitian of Wu Lin Mountains stands a famous city with a long history and rich culture. It is Chenzhou. Chenzhou is one of the scenic spots and the South Gate of Hunan Province. It is also a hub of communications of the province. Now Chenzhou has become a central city of processing industries and tourism in Chenzhou Prefectural Region. It is well known as "a Pearl of South Hunan".

In the early days of liberation, Chenzhou was a very small town. It had several lanes and a population of a little more than ten thousand. Since the foundation of the city, especially reform and opening of 10 years, we have won greater achievements in building and beautifying Chenzhou. At the beginning of 1988, the State Council of China formally approved of Chenzhou Transmitting Test Area of Reforming and Open.

Chenzhou has won praise since ancient times that "Chenzhou has the finest mountains and rivers in Hunnan". Rounding ranges of hills, dense forests, bizarre caverns, so many beautiful things we have that one simply can't take them all in. Suxian Hill was famous for "the 18th Glory Land Under Heaven" in ancient times. Beautiful Bei Hu Park, fantastic karst cave — Wan Hua Yan Cave and many other scenic spots and historical sites spread all over the place. Historically many calligraphers, poets, scholars and warriors like Han Yu, Su Shi, Qing Shao You Mi Fu were attracted to Chenzhou. Far and wide spread lots of interesting stories on everybody's lips.

Chenzhou has created a good investment environment.

It has very good geographical conditions and rich natural resources. Fertile soil, abundant rainfall, clear seasons, rich forest resources and native products all these are very helpful to developing processing industries. Chenzhou has long been well-known as "the home of nonferrous metals". About 100 kinds of mines have been opened up such as coal, uranium, tungsten, manganese, cobalt, bismuth, molybdenum, potassium feldspar, etc..

It is endowed with good communication conditions and sufficient energy resources.

It is considered to have quite a solid foundation in industry. It has formed an industrial system including various categories.

It attaches the importance to intellectual investment and personnel training.

It carries out preferential policy of investment in Chenzhou Transmitting Test Area of Reforming and Open.

So many superiorities have laid a good foundation for Chenzhou's revitalizing the domestic economy and opening to the outside world.

Chenzhou is really a good place. The hospitable people of Chenzhou warmly welcome all the friends at home and abroad to come here for tour, visit, investment and setting up factories.



李鵬同志來郴州視察工作

Comrade Li Peng is in an inspection tour of Chenzhou.



田紀雲同志到郴州視察工作

Comrade Tian Ji Yun makes an inspection of Chenzhou.



楊得志同志在郴州參加湘南起義紀念塔落成典禮
Comrade Yang De Zhi attends the inauguration ceremony of the monument to
revolutionary martyrs who joined in Xiang Nan Uprising.

蕭克同志在郴州視察
Comrade Xiao Ke inspects Chenzhou.





宋任窮同志視察郴州體育訓練基地
Comrade Song Ren Qiong inspects Chenzhou Physical Training Base.

鄧力羣同志爲郴州青少年宮題詞
Comrade Deng Li Qun is writing an inscription for the Youth Palace.





省委、省政府領導同志熊清泉、陳邦柱來郴州檢查指導工作。

Xiong Qing Quan and Chen Bang Zhu, the leaders of provincial Party Committee and Government, come to Chenzhou to check up on work.





中國女排從這里騰飛

The "taking-off" place of the Chinese Women's Volleyball Team.

風光名勝

Scenic Spots

郴州市是湖南省審定的歷史文化名城。翻開郴州的歷史，上面記載着從楚漢相爭，歷經唐、宋，直至太平天國、湘南暴動等重大歷史事件和動人故事。這裏至今還留下了一批有價值的歷史文物古跡。郴州市又是一座“四面環山列翠屏，草色花香盡是春”的秀麗山城，是湖南的風景名勝區之一。新中國建立以來，特別是近十年來，政府不斷投資，恢復和新建了一批批旅遊景區、景點，每逢春暖花開，或是秋高氣爽，便見遊人如織。

Chenzhou is a famous historical and cultural city examined and approved by the provincial government. In Chenzhou's history are recorded many important historical events and stirring stories from the Chu, Han, Tang, Song Dynasties to Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and Xiang Nan Uprising. There are valuable historic figures and sites left up to now. Chenzhou is a beautiful city sheltered with trees and clothed with flowers and grass and also one of the scenic spots in Hunan. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially recent 10 years, we have been continuously investing in tourist industry. More and more scenic spots are resumed and set up. In four seasons thousands upon thousands of tourists pour into the spots.

義帝陵
The Mausoleum of
Emperor Xiong Xin
of Yi.



銅壺(周)
A Bronze Kettle (the Zhou Dynasty)



海馬葡萄紋鏡(漢)
A Bronze mirrors with carvings of sea
horses and grapes (the Tang Dynasty)



銅劍(東漢)
A Copper sword (the Eastern Han Dynasty)



銅箭、鏃、矛、戈(戰國)
A Copper metal arrowhead, spear,
dagger-axe (the Warring States Dynasty)



青銅豆(西周)
A Bronze bowl (the Western Chou
Dynasty)



瓜瓣壺(唐)
A Kettle Shaped like segment
of melon (the Tang Dynasty)



龍耳鼎(漢)
A Dragon Ears Tripod
(the Han Dynasty)



青釉碗(宋)
A Blue Glazed Bowl
(the Song Dynasty)



鎮墓獸(唐)
The Beast of Guarding
the Tomb (the Tang
Dynasty)



提梁壺(西周) A Handle Kettle
(the Western Chou Dynasty)



銅熨斗(宋)
A Copper Flatiron (the Song Dynasty)



甬鐘(周)
A "Yong" Bell (the Chou
Dynasty)



椰棗紋壺(唐)
Kettles decorated with the designs
of date palm and petals (tri-colored
glazed pottery of the Tang Dynasty)



韓愈像 Status of Han Yu

唐代古文運動的倡導者韓愈曾六次往返經過郴州。唐貞元二十一年(公元805年)，韓愈從廣東陽山來郴待命，郴州刺史李伯康在北湖築了一間亭子，邀同韓愈泛舟遊湖，叉魚爲樂，韓愈在此寫下了有名的《叉魚詩》。

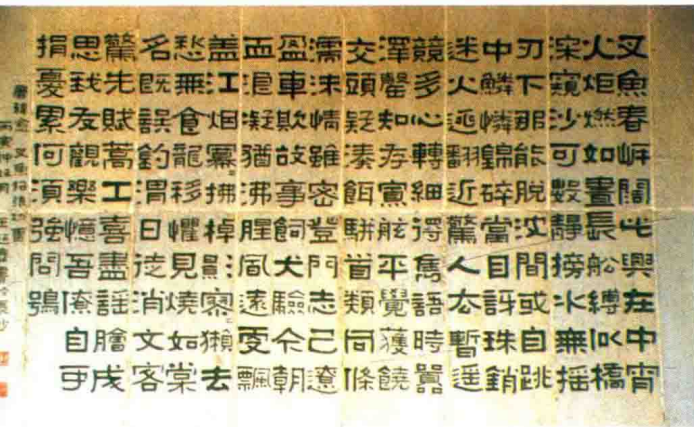
Han Yu passed through Chenzhou for six times who initiated the ancient style prose of the Tang Dynasty. In the 21st year of Zhen Yuan (805) in the Tang Dynasty, he arrived at Chenzhou from Yangshan in Guangdong for awaiting orders. Li Bo Kang, prefectural governor of Chenzhou then, built a pavilion in the middle of Beihu Lake and invited Han Yu to going boating and forking fish for pleasure, Han Yu wrote down a famous poem—Forking Fish Poem.



叉魚詩
Forking Fish Pavilion



叉魚亭
Forking Fish Poem



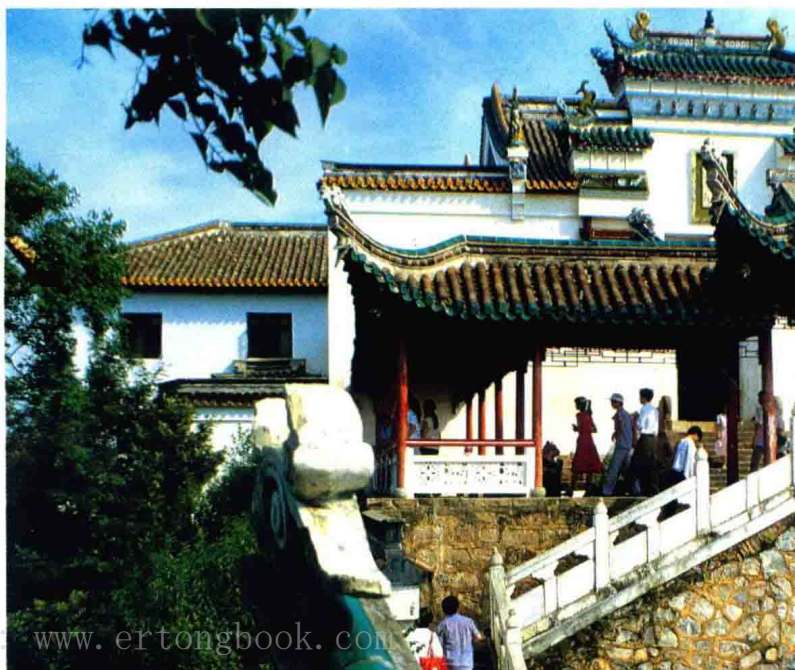
北湖在市中心位置的北湖公園內。
 “北湖水月”為郴州八景之一。

Bei Hu Lake is in Bei Hu Park which lies in the centre of the city. “the moon and water of Bei Hu Lake” has always been rated as one of the “Eight Wonders” of Chenzhou.





蘇仙嶺在市區東面一公里處，
傳說蘇耽在這裡升天，故又有“天
下第十八福地”之稱。嶺上蒼松如
蓋，雲纏霧繞。“蘇嶺雲松”為郴
州八景之一。



蘇仙嶺頂庵

The temple on the top of Suxian Hill