

淮安

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

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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

# 淮安楚州古城导游图

A Tourist Diagram of Chuzhou County Seat in Huai'an



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# 名城淮安



穷曲纹铜鼎（春秋）  
Copper Pot (Spring and Autumn Period)

淮安，即取淮水安澜之意，夏周为“淮夷”，“徐夷”聚居地。春秋战国时期，先后属吴、越、楚国。秦代始置淮阴县，隋代称楚州，东晋置山阳郡，南宋升为淮安州，明、清为淮安府。

淮安自古为南北交通咽喉，历来兵家必争的军事重镇。元、明、清后，楚州古城一直为州府首邑，古城格局独特，历经2000余年，至今城址不变，风貌犹存，1986年淮安被国务院命名为国家历史文化名城。

淮安古城早在宋代已形成旧城、新城和夹城三联城的格局，是我国唯一由三座城池相连的古城。以镇淮楼、总督漕运公署、淮安府署和南门大街形成一条中轴线，加上方整对称的棋盘形街道，是典型的州府格局。城中，古文渠的几条分支流淌在黛瓦青砖墙传统民居之间，会同运河沿线的清江浦和有千年历史的码头、河下古镇，尽显淮上古城特色。

淮安历史悠久，文化积淀深厚，人文古迹遍布城乡，全市有各级文物保护单位100余处，其中国家级2处，省级20处。市内

现有馆藏各类文物40000余件，其中国家一级历史文物100余件，二、三级革命、历史文物1500余件。淮安又是淮盐管理和转运中心，自古至今，商贾云集，名人荟萃，孕育了当地特有的漕运文化，著名的淮扬菜着、淮安名酒，随着舟楫往来，载誉四海。

淮安在明代诗歌中被誉为“襟吴带楚客多游，壮丽东南第一州”，自然景观优美多姿。古老的运河、淮河和黄河故道穿过全境，烟波万顷的洪泽湖和密布在全境的大小河湖水系，构成一幅苏北淳朴的水乡景观。洪泽湖、淮河、盱眙铁山寺国家森林公园和清晏园、勺湖、萧湖等，均为著名的旅游胜地。

从古至今，淮安先后涌现了一大批军事家、政治家、思想家、文学家、科学家和艺术家。如“兴汉三杰”之一的韩信，南宋抗民族英雄梁红玉，清代民族英雄关天培，汉辞赋家枚乘、枚乘父子，画家龚开、扬州八怪之一的边寿民，《西游记》作者吴承恩，《老残游记》作者刘鹗等。近代有京剧“四大名旦”的宗师王瑶卿，京剧“麒派”创始人周信芳，雕塑大



凫形玉带钩（汉）  
Wigeon-shape Jade Belt Hook  
(Han Dynasty)

师滑田友，摄影大师郎静山，教育家汪达之、李更生等。一代伟人、开国总理周恩来就出生在淮安，并在此度过了他的童年。

淮安历史上屡遭战事和水患。解放后，在毛泽东主席“一定要把淮河修好”的号召下，大规模兴修水利，国民经济得到很快恢复和发展，加上自然资源丰富，已成为苏北腹地的中心城市。改革开放以来，兴修铁路，发展水运，五条高速公路在此交汇，淮安已成为江苏重要交通枢纽。

当今淮安的食品、纺织、建材、化工和冶金、机械、能源等产业有较强的实力，各类专业市场繁荣兴旺，已成为江淮明珠。她正穿越历史文化的时空，演绎着吴风楚韵，向着经济强市和旅游大市迈进。



耳环形铜灯（汉）  
*Earring-shape Copper Lamp  
(Han Dynasty)*

## THE FAMOUS CITY OF HUAI'AN

Huai'an, which means in Chinese the calm of the Huaihe River, was the inhabitancy region of 'Huai aborigines' and 'Xu aborigines' in the Zhou Dynasty. The city was then subordinated to Wu Kingdom, Yue Kingdom and Chu Kingdom in succession in the spring and autumn period and the Warring States period. It was not until the Qing Dynasty that the Huaiyin County had been established. The county was named Sanyang Eparchy in the Eastern Jin Dynasty and Chuzhou Eparchy in the Sui Dynasty. In the South Song Dynasty, it was named as Huai'an Eparchy and finally as Huai'an prefecture in the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

Huai'an has been a key communication city and a strategic town of military importance since the ancient time. The old city of Chuzhou, boasting its unique structure that was surviving the 2,000 years' history, had been the capital city of the eparchy since the Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties. In 1986, the city was nominated as Chinese National Historic and Cultural City by the State Council.

A pattern of three conjoint parts of Huai'an, consisting of the old city, the new and the mid one, which claims the exclusive one in China, had come into being since the Song Dynasty. An axes, on which the Zhenhuai



莲瓣四系青瓷罐（南北朝）  
*Lotus Petal Green Porcelain Jar  
(Northern and Southern Periods)*

Tower, the general office of the old-time transportation, the former yamun and the avenue to the south city gate are located, together with the symmetrical tessellated streets, constitutes a typical pattern of the prefecture city.

Huai'an boasts an age-long history and a profound accumulated culture. Cultural relics can be found here and there in the town and the countryside. More than 100 cultural relics preservation units have been established, 2 of which are of national level and 20 of provincial level. Not less than 40,000 cultural relics, 100 of which are of national first degree and 1,500 of second or third degrees, are taken care of in different museums and units in the city. Huai'an was also a center of salt administration and transportation of the country and a large number of merchants and literators were assembled here. A particular water transportation culture, together with the famous Huaiyang dishes and good wines, made its reputation in the world.

Huai'an, with a beautiful and diversified natural scenery, was extolled in a poem in the Ming Dynasty as 'that more and more visitors are thirsty for a tour to Wu and Chu Kingdoms, belongs to rushing on Huai'an is the first place for journey.' The Grand Canal, the Huaihe River and the Former Huanghe River run through the area, together with the tremendous Hongze Lake and other small rivers, constitute a sight of primitive and simple watery region. The Hongze Lake, the Huaihe River, the state forest park of the Tieshan Temple, the Shaohu Lake and the Xiaohu Lake, are all famous scenic spots.

Eminent characters such as militarists, politicians, ideologists, literators, scientists and artists come forth in great number from Huai'an, such as Han Xin, a great militarist of the Han Dynasty, Liang Hongyu, a heroine of the Southern Song Dynasty standing against the Jin Kingdom, Guan Tianpei, a hero of the Qing Dynasty, Mei Cheng and Mei Gao, father and son, two literateurs of the Han Dynasty, Gong Kai and Bian Shouming, both famous painters, Wu Cheng'en, the author of "a jour-

ney to the west", Liu E, the writer of "travel notes by Laocan". There are also modern time celebrities such as Wang Yaoqing, one of the great four master actors famous for the female character of Peking Opera.

Zhou Xinfang, the founder of Kylin style of Peking Opera, Hua Tianyou, a master of statuary, Lang Jingshan, a famous camerist, and Wang Dazhi and Li Gengshen, famous educators, etc. Besides, the late premier Zhou Enlai was born and brought up in Huai'an.

Huai'an has experienced many warfare and floods throughout its history. After the foundation of the New China, and under the direction of Chairman Mao Zedong, known as 'we must get the Huaihe River under control', large-scale water conservancy works have been carried out, and the local economy has been developed rapidly. Huai'an is now a communication center of Jiangsu Province.

The food, textile, building materials, chemical, metallurgy, mechanical and energy source industries of Huai'an are performing well. Huai'an is running through the space-time of history and culture, rushing on the expressway.



青瓷多足砚（隋）  
Celadon Multi-feet Inkstone  
(Sui Dynasty)

图例 Legend

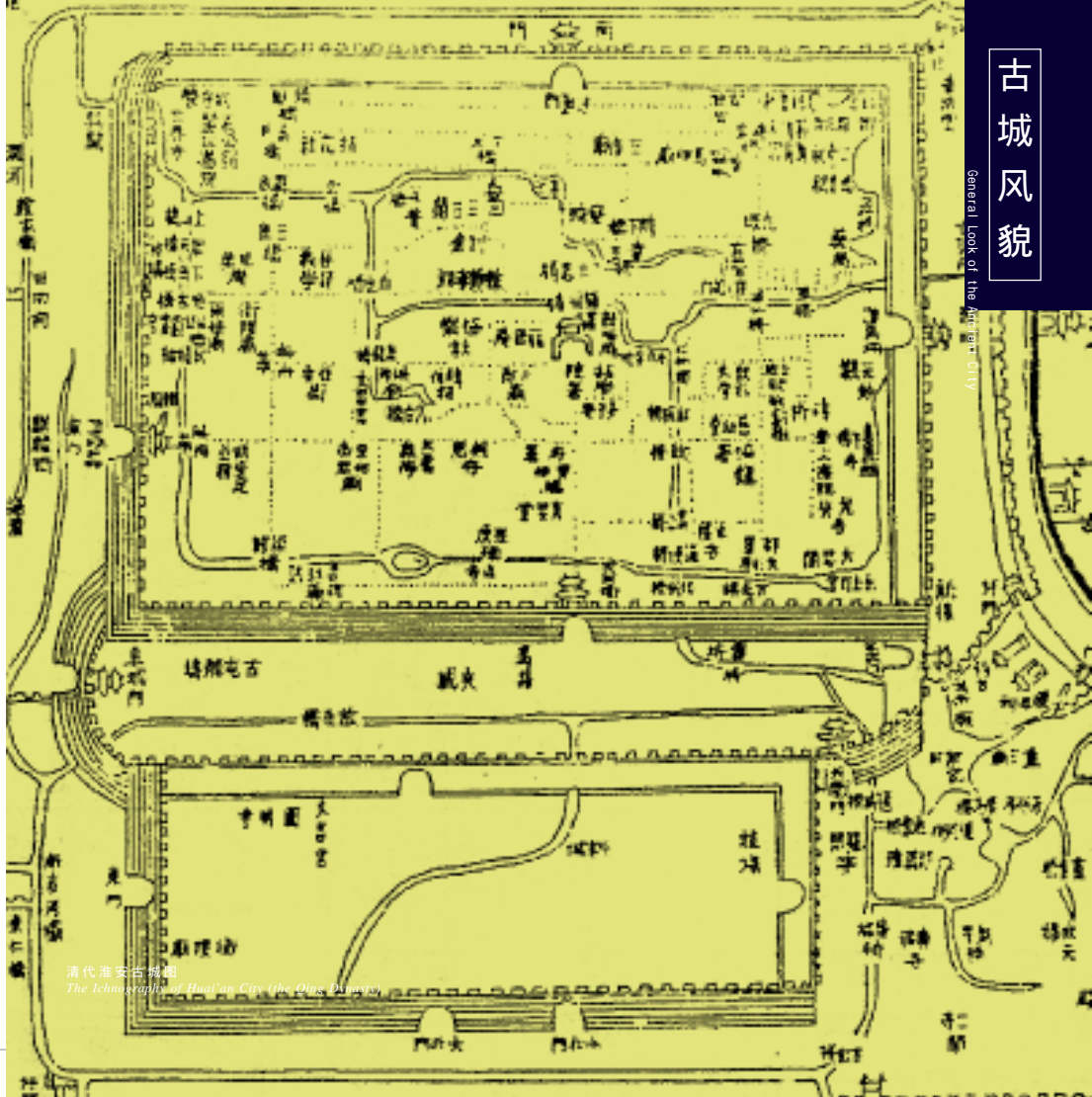
文物保护单位

Unit of Cultural Protection

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

# 古城风貌

General look of the ancient city



清代淮安古城圖  
*The Ichonography of Huai'an City (the Qing Dynasty)*



### ○ 镇淮楼 ●●

坐落于楚州城区中心，始建于宋宝庆二年（1226年），1959年重修。原为都统司酒楼，明改为鼓楼，清改名为镇淮楼，含安镇淮水之意。重檐楼阁，古朴浑厚。

### ZHENHUI TOWER

*Zhenhuai Tower is located in the center of the Chuzhou County Seat. The tower was first established in Baoqing period of the Song Dynasty (1226), rebuilt in 1959. It was initially built as drinkery, then the Drum Tower in the Ming Dynasty. In the Qing Dynasty, it was named Zhenhuai Tower, expecting to calm the Huaihe River. It consists of many brims, showing the style of primitive simplicity.*

### ○ 古淮阴市碑

位于古城楚州府市口，明重建。碑高近3米，碑正面刻有“淮阴市”，碑背面刻有“汉淮阴侯韩信故里”。

#### THE OLD STELE OF THE CITY

The stele, located in the Fushikou of Chuzhou County Seat, was rebuilt in the Ming Dynasty. It is 3 meters high, with the words "Huaiyin City" carved on the face and "the Hometown of Han Xin, the Huaiyin Duke" on the back.





### ○ 文渠 ●

在楚州城区内，明嘉庆年间修。由西水关引运河水，分南、北、东三支，流贯全城，长约5公里，用于城内用水和排水。

#### WEN CHANNEL

*Located in the Chuzhou County Seat, built in the Jiaqing period of the Ming Dynasty. The channel, drawing water from the Grand Canal and running through the whole city divided into three branches, was used as water supply and drainage.*



○ 淮安府署 ● ●

THE FORMER CITY HALL

位于楚州东大街。宋代原为五通庙，元代改建为淮安路总管府，明洪武三年（1370年）改为淮安府署，直至清代原有房屋600余间，今仍保存大堂、二堂。

*Located in the East Street in Chuzhou County Seat, it is initially a temple of the Song Dynasty, and rebuilt as an administrative office of Huai'an prefecture in the Yuan Dynasty, rebuilt in the Hongwu period of the Ming Dynasty (1370) and continued to be until the Qing Dynasty. There have been more than 600 houses and only the first hall and the second hall remain now.*



### ○ 跨下桥 ○

位于楚州城区跨下北街，原建于明代，清同治年间修复，1977年重修。为一木结构牌坊，一间二柱，柱高5米，横额书“跨下桥”，以纪念韩信跨下受辱的故事。

#### UNDER-CROTCH BRIDGE

*Located in north Under-Crotch Street in Chuzhou County Seat, built in the Ming Dynasty, repaired in the Tongzhi period of the Qing Dynasty and rebuilt in 1977. The office is a timberwork memorial archway, consisting of a house and two 5-meter high pillars. The name is in the memory of the Han Xin, who chose to creep from under the crotch of a rogue to avoid a meaningless conflict.*

## ○ 韩侯祠 ●

位于楚州区镇淮楼东路，始建于唐代，明重建，1982年重修。现有祠堂三间，塑有韩信像。

### MEMORIAL TEMPLE OF HAN XIN

*Located in Zhenhuai Tower East Road in Chuzhou County Seat. Initially built in the Tang Dynasty, rebuilt separately in the Ming Dynasty and 1982. The temple has three houses and a statue of Han Xin.*



## ○ 东岳庙 •

位于楚州城区镇淮楼东路，始建于唐贞观年间，明、清重修，为淮上道教重地。庙前两棵银杏树龄有400余年。

## EASTERN MOUNT TEMPLE

*Located in Zhenhuai Tower East Road in Chuzhou County Seat. Built in the Zhenguan period of the Tang Dynasty, rebuilt in the Ming and Qing dynasties, the temple was once an important spot of Taoism of vicinity. The two ginkgo trees in front of the temple are more than 400 years old now.*





○ 关天培祠 ●●

MEMORIAL TEMPLE OF GUAN TIANPEI

位于楚州城区县东街，始建于清道光二十六年（1846年），后毁于侵华日军之轰炸，1954年重建。

*Located in the East Street in Chuzhou County Seat. Built in the 26th year of the Daoguang period of the Qing Dynasty (1846), destroyed in a bombing in the anti-Japan War, rebuilt in 1954.*