

中国历史文化名镇丛书

A Famous Historic and Cultural Town of China Series

丛书主编 国家历史文化名城研究中心

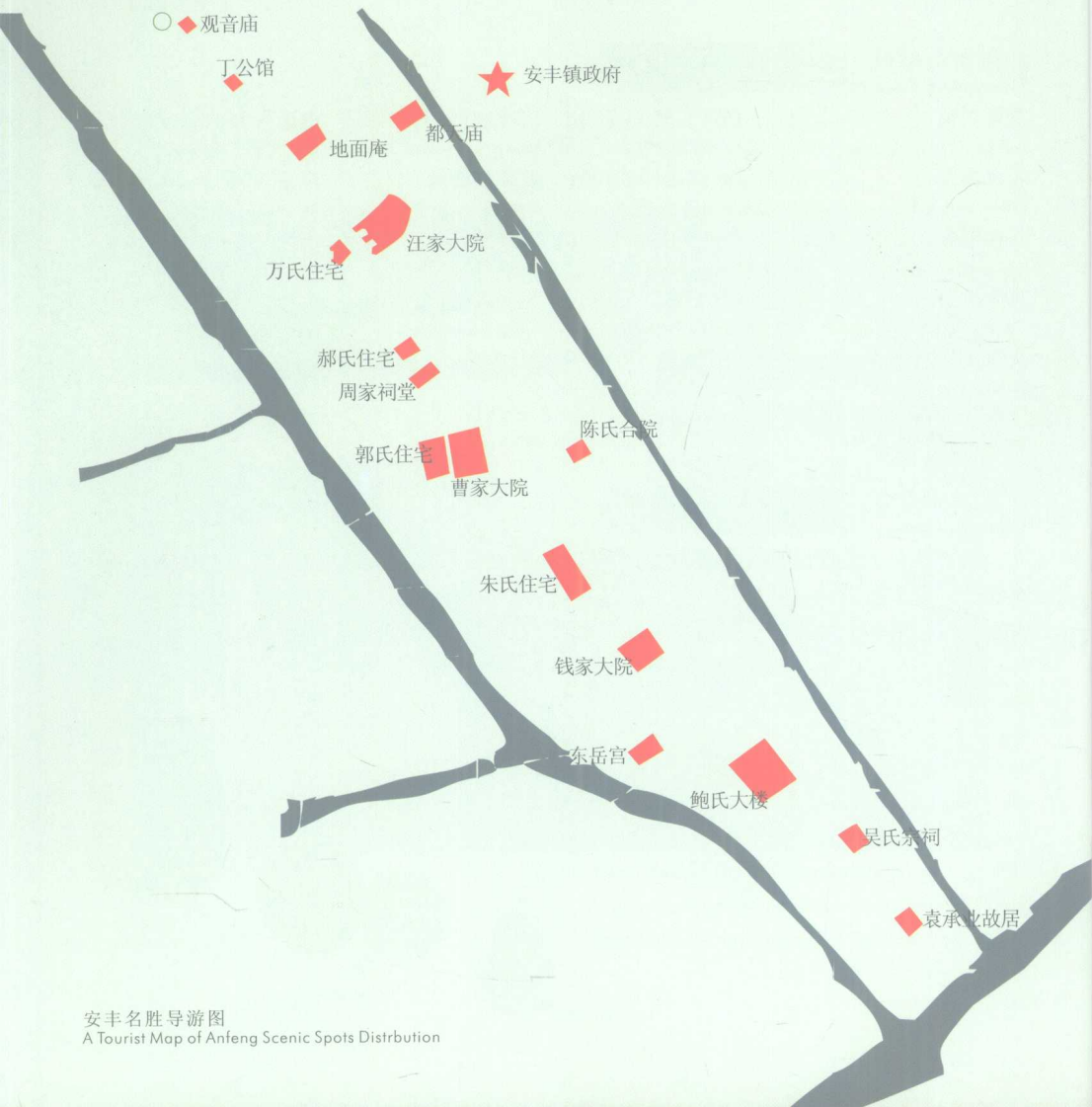
Edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities

安丰

An Feng

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安丰名胜导游图
A Tourist Map of Anfeng Scenic Spots Distribution

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撷荷花

Prying up lotus flowers

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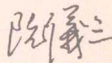
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总序

在神州大地上有许多历史城镇，是中华民族悠久历史文化的结晶。1982 年以来，国家已命名了 4 批共 101 座历史文化名城，2003 年又命名了首批 10 座历史文化名镇，许多乡镇正在积极申报，这说明国家已把历史名镇的保护提升到新的高度，也反映了人们对保护遗产的共识。历史名镇和名城一样，拥有较高的文化、科学和艺术价值，承载着不同地区和民族的优秀传统。不少名镇有幸地保留了更多的具有鲜明特色的文化遗存，弥足珍贵。我国地域辽阔，城镇众多，历史文化名镇的保护与合理发展方兴未艾。我们编辑出版这套关于中国的历史文化名镇系列画册，是想通过介绍这些名镇的历史文化精华，以及介绍各地保护名镇的经验，更好地促进历史文化名镇保护工作。

全国历史文化名城专家委员会委员
国家历史文化名城研究中心主任



GENERAL PREFACE

There are numerous historic and cultural cities and towns on the vast territory of this Divine Land; they are the cultural crystallization of the long history of the Chinese Nation. Since 1982 the State has nominated 101 historic and cultural cities in successive 4 groups, and in 2003 it again nominated 10 historic cultural towns for the first time; now a great number of towns are enthusiastically applying for the nomination, which explains that the State has raise the protection of historic towns to a new high, and also reflects that people have got a common view on protecting heritages. Just as famous cities, famous historic towns are also provided with relatively high cultural, scientific and artistic value, and carry the excellent tradition of varied regions and nationalities. Quite a few famous towns have fortunately preserved much more cultural remains with distinctive special features, which are indeed precious. Our country has a vast territory and a great many cities and towns, and the protection and rational development of historic and cultural towns are well under way without signs of decline. The aim of our editing and publishing of this Series Picture Albums of China's Famous Historic and Cultural Towns is that we would like, through introducing the historical and cultural essence of these famous towns and protecting the efforts made for carrying forward traditional culture, to intensify the strength of the billows and waves in protecting the famous towns.

Ruan Yisan

Member of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame

Head of National Research Centre of Historical Cities

坎-水

以四通八达的水网林道为主

艮-山

以花木疗养为主

太极阴阳鱼-

景观中心区

乾-天

以天的广阔、生态疗养为主

震-雷

再现古战场气势

兑-悦

以生态湿地、水产养殖为主

巽-风

以休闲游园为主

坤-地

以大地景观为主

安丰古镇保护规划图

A Planning map for the ancient town of an feng

图例

太极阴阳鱼区

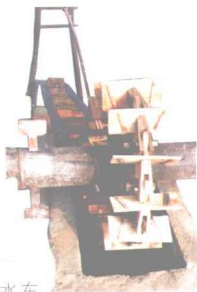
坎区

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石碌磙
Stone roller for threshing
grain and leveling floor



脚踏水车
Foot-pedaled water wheel



石杵臼
Stone mortar and pestle

名镇安丰

中国历史文化名镇——安丰，位于苏中平原东部东台市，东临黄海，西枕泰州，南近上海，北接盐城，沿海高速、新长铁路穿境而过，范公堤、串场河、通榆大运河贯穿其间。

安丰历史悠久。新石器时期成陆，唐开元建置，初名东淘；宋范仲淹率修捍海堰，御潮灾，解民悬，乃更名安丰；时至明清，盐业日隆，雄居“淮南中十场”之冠。农耕兴，市贸荣，八方商贾辐辏，七里长街绵延，千家店铺，万户居民，镇气象蔚云蒸，成为中国“和”文化发祥地之一。

安丰人文底蕴深厚。明代哲学家、泰州学派创始人王艮(1487-1541年)诞生于安丰月塘湾，其在安丰设“东淘精舍”传道授徒，所倡“百姓日用即道”哲学思想和“中道”主张影响深远。明末清初，安丰著名布衣诗人吴嘉纪(1618-1684年)，一生写下了1400多首反映盐民疾苦的诗篇，著有《陋轩诗》，诗风直追杜甫。此后，名贤迭出，进士举人逾百。清代翰林陈宝、榜眼季愈；诗坛四杰“东淘四逸”吴嘉纪、王大经、王大成、沈聘开；丹青高手“袁氏四竹”袁老竹、袁小竹、袁啸竹、袁义竹；清末大数学家杨冰；孙中山倚重的讨伐陈炯明前敌总指挥周甘坐；享有“北徐(悲鸿)南戈”美誉的著名画家戈湘岚和“世界三大汉语言学家”之一者周法高。

安丰宗教渊源流长。宋代以来佛教、道教脉脉相传，明清时趋于极盛，先后建有七十二个半庙堂。从安丰走出的应慈、苇舫、真禅三高僧，位居

中国佛教协会副会长、常务理事。目前，东岳宫、观音堂、地藏庵、北都天庙、南都天庙(净土庵)等香火旺盛。

安丰物华天宝，人寿年丰。明清形成的石板古街店铺林立，各式名点小吃享誉四方，鱼汤面获1912年巴拿马博览会金奖，唐氏茶干、跳面、下灶贡豆、凤糖糕皆闻名遐迩；传统民间工艺葫芦画、漆湖刻纸、发绣和微刻红楼梦“大观园”承载着古镇久远的文化，庙会、灯会、青苗会、做祭、唱麒麟、唱凤凰、搞荷花凸显出里下河水乡的习俗风情；九秩寿星，百岁人瑞更成为长寿之乡安丰的一道独特风景。

安丰历史遗存丰富。古镇保护区24万平方米，清代以前的建筑群总面积15万平方米。现今保存较为完整的历史街道4处，古巷道38条，尤以北玉街、南石桥大街、民生街、解放街称著。各具特色的明代建筑、清代建筑数十处，鲍氏建筑群为江苏省文物保护单位，明清古街与吴氏家祠为盐城市文物保护单位，汪氏建筑群近4000平方米。位于镇西的唐代水系八卦遗址中国独有，卦内水网交织，草木葱茏、鸟语花香，景色迷人。600多年的无心白果树、500多年的五谷树及200多年的黄杨树更为称奇，膜拜观赏者不绝。

2007年世界遗产日，国家建设部、文物局公布安丰为中国历史文化名镇。

Famous Town of Anfeng

Situated in Dongtai City of the eastern part of the Central Jiangsu Plain, the historical and cultural town of China Anfeng overlooks the Yellow Sea in the east, neighbors Taizhou in the west, adjoins Shanghai in the south and connects with Yangcheng in the north; with the Coastal Expressway and Xin-Chang Railway traversing through its territory and Fangong Dyke, Chuanchang River and Tong-Yu Grand Canal passing amidst it.

With a long history, Anfeng became a land during the New Stone Age, and was designated as an administrative region in the Kaiyuan years of the Tang Dynasty, with its initial name being Dongtao. Fan Zhongyan of the Song Dynasty constructed the Sea Wall to resist the tidal disasters to rescue the people from misery; hence its name was changed into Anfeng (Peace and Abundance). Up till the Ming and Qing dynasties, its salt industry had become prosperous day after day, and had admittedly ranked number one among the "ten salterns south of River Hua". With farming flourishing and market trade bustling, it had merchants gathering from all corners of the country and seven-li stone slab street lined by thousands of shops and tens of thousands of resident households, the town looked rising as sun rays and rosy clouds radiating in all directions and became one of the birth places of the Chinese traditional "He" (harmony) Culture.

Anfeng is of profound culture and humanity essence. Wang Gen (1487-1541), the philosopher and the founder of the Taizhou Academic School of the Ming Dynasty, was born at Yuetang Lough (Yuetang: Moon Pond), Anfeng, and he set the "Dongtao Pithy School" to propagate his doctrines and teach disciples, the philosophical thought of "common people's daily necessities are principal doctrine" and the assertion of "golden mean" advocated by him had got a far and profound influence. During late Ming and early Qing, Anfeng's famous cotton-garment poet Wu Jiayi (1618-1684) composed more than a thousand four hundred poems in his whole life to reflect the sufferings and hardships of the salt producers, and he had the Poems From A Humble Pavilion to be handed down, with his poet style directly following that of Du Fu's. Following Wang Gen and Wu Jiayi, there were famed personages springing up one after another, whose number exceeds a hundred for the successful candidates out of the imperial civil service recruitment examination alone, among whom were Qing Dynasty Academician Chen Bao and the second successful candidate at the palace examinations Ji Yu; the "four poetry masters" and "four hermits in Dongtao" of Wu Jiayi, Wang Dajing, Wang Dacheng and Shen Dankai; the painting masters of "four bamboo painters of Clan Yuan" of Yuan Laozhu, Yuan Xiaozhu, Yuan Xiaozhu and Yuan Yizhu; late Qing Dynasty great mathematician Yang Bing; Zhou Ganchen whose service was heavily relied on by Sun Yat-sen and who worked as the Frontline General Commander for suppressing Chen Jiongming; famous painter Ge Xianglan who enjoys the reputation of "Xu (Beihong) in North China and Ge in South China" and Zhou Fagao who is "one of the world's top three Chinese language scientists".

The religion in Anfeng has a long history. Since the Song Dynasty, Buddhism and Taoism had come down in one continuous line, and tended to their most prosperous days in the Ming and Qing period, with seventy-two and a half temples set up in succession. The well-known holy monks Yingci, Weifang, Zhenchan and others who came out of Anfeng all worked as vice chairmen of Buddhist Association of China. At present,

the Dongyue Palace (Dongyue: God of Mt. Taishan), Guanyin Hall (Guanyin: Goddess of Mercy), Dizang Nunnery (Dizang: Earth Guardian), North Dutian Temple (Dutian: Heaven Protectorate), South Dutian Temple (Sukhavati Nunnery) and etc are worshiped by many a pilgrim all the time.

Having been known as a land of attractive resources and magical power and person longevity crops abundant harvest, Anfeng formed its old stone-slab street lined with shops standing in great numbers in the Ming and Qing period, and its food and beverage culture displayed by famed snacks and refreshments and so on has a long history, with the noodles in fish soup winning the gold award at Panama Expo in 1912, and the tea-savored dried bean curd of Clan Tang, flavored noodles, Xiazaos (tribute beans (Xiazaos: Lower Stove), beehive sweet cakes being well-known far and near. The traditional folk crafts of bottle gourd painting, Qinhu paper cutting, hair embroidery and micro-carving of "Grand View Garden" from the Dream Of Red Mansions have all embody the cultural transmitting of the ancient town. The temple fairs, lantern fairs, green seedling fairs, worshiping ceremonies, singing the unicorn kylin, singing the phoenix, prying up lotus flowers and so on all demonstrate the unique folklore charming style of Anfeng. The senior people and the 100-year-old people still become a unique scene of Anfeng land of longevity.

With lots of historical remains, the historical-style protecting zone of the ancient town stretches to 240,000m², having an area of building groups dating back to before the Qing Dynasty totaling 150,000m². It has 4 places of fairly-integrally-preserved historical street blocks and 38 ancient lanes, among which it is specially famous for the Beiyu Street (Beiyu: North Jade), the Nanshiqiao Avenue (Nanshiqiao: South Stone Bridge), the Jiefang Street (Jiefang: Liberation) and the Minsheng Street (Minsheng: People's Livelihood). There are tens of buildings of the Ming and Qing dynasties having different characteristic features, among which the building group of Clan Bao is a historical relic under the Jiangsu-provincial-level protection, the Anfeng Ming and Qing ancient streets and the family ancestral temple of Clan Wu are historical relics under the Yangcheng city-level protection, and the building group of Clan Wang extends to nearly 4,000m². West of the town, the Tang Dynasty water system of Bagua Remains (Bagua: the Eight Diagrams) are unique to China, which have crisscross water-net and luxuriant vegetation with birds' twitter and fragrance of flowers, presenting a charming scenery. The kernel-less ginkgo tree that is over 600 years old, the five-cereal tree that is more than 500 years old and the Chinese little-leaf box tree that is over 200 years old are more wondering and seldom, in which many tourists come here to worship and visit one after the other.

Anfeng is promulgated as a historical and cultural town of China by State Ministry of Construction and State Administration of Cultural Heritage on the World Heritage Day of the year 2007.

图例 Legend

文物保护单位 Unit of cultural relic

■ 省级 Provincial level

■ (市/县) 级 At the municipal (county) level



江北水乡 Water land north of the Yangtze



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鸟瞰安丰 A bird's eye view of Anteng





古镇遗产

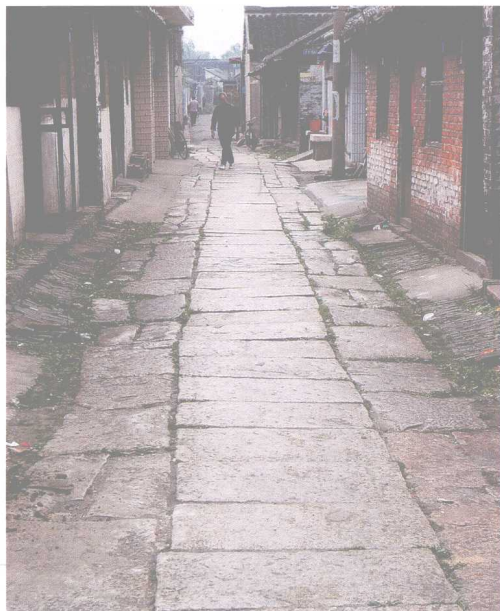
Heritage of the Ancient Town

明清古街

Ancient streets left behind from the Ming and Qing dynasties

安丰成陆于新石器时期，唐初建置，初名东陶。宋范仲淹修成捍海堰，始更名安丰。明清时，安丰位居著名盐场“淮南中十场”之冠，八方商贾云集，形成七里石板长街，九坝十三巷，七十二个半庙堂。镇南的明清古街，历经沧桑，保存较好，古韵犹存。

Becoming a land in the Neolithic Age, Anfeng was established as an administrative region in early Tang Dynasty, and was first named Dongtao. Fan Zhongyan of the Song Dynasty built up the sea wall, then the town was begun to be renamed into Anfeng (Peace and Abundance). In the Ming and Qing period, Anfeng was one of the famous "ten salterns south of River Huai"; with merchants gathering from all corners of the country, it formed its seven-li stone slab long street, nine dams and thirteen lanes, as well as seventy-two and a half temples and halls. The ancient streets left from the Ming and Qing dynasties south of the town have experienced many vicissitudes, and are fairly well preserved, with their ancient stylish charm still existing.



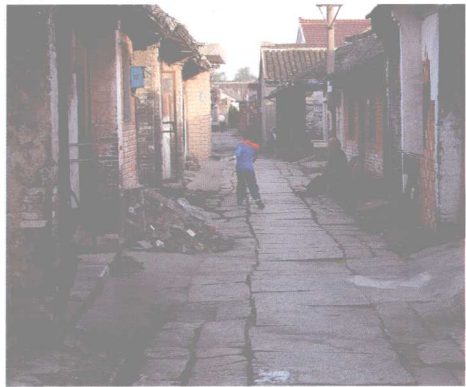
明清古街 Ancient streets left behind from the Ming and Qing dynasties



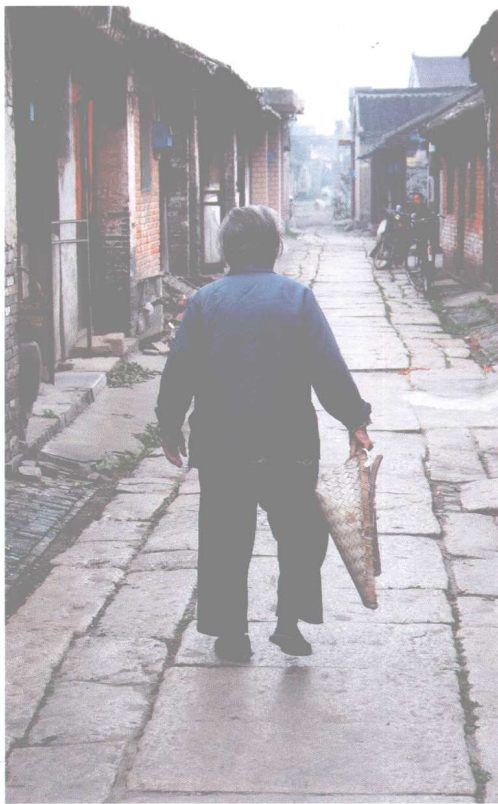
古街 Ancient street



古街 Ancient street



古街 Ancient street



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