

A SURVEY OF TAICANG

2009

太仓概览



古吴轩出版社
GUWUXUAN PUBLISHING HOUSE

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中共太仓市委宣传部 编

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城市概况

GENERAL INFORMATION



一、地理位置

位于江苏省东南部，长江口南岸。地处北纬 $31^{\circ} 20' \sim 31^{\circ} 45'$ 、东经 $120^{\circ} 58' \sim 121^{\circ} 20'$ 。

东濒长江，与崇明岛隔江相望，南临上海市宝山区、嘉定区，西连昆山市，北接常熟市。



太仓地理位置图 Map of Geographical Location of Taicang



城市新貌 Newlook of Taicang



太仓区位图 Map of Location of Taicang

Geographical Location

Taicang is located on the east coast of China, southeast portion of Jiangsu Province, just on the south bank of the Yangtze River Mouth. The map coordinates of Taicang covers from Northern $31^{\circ} 20'$ to $31^{\circ} 45'$ Southern, and longitude from $120^{\circ} 58'$ East to $121^{\circ} 20'$ on the West.

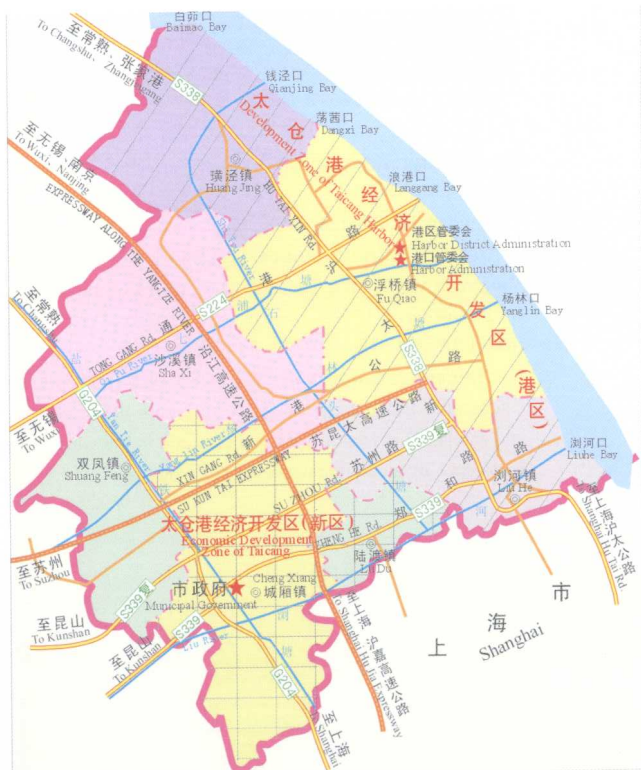
Taicang is borders the Yangtze River in the east with Chongming Island to the west. To the south there are Baoshan and Jiading Districts of Shanghai City and in the west it adjoins Kunshan City and in the north is Changshu City.



二、行政区划和人口

隶属江苏省苏州市管辖。总面积为822.9平方公里，其中陆域面积648平方公里。

辖太仓港经济开发区（港区、新区）、7个镇、90个行政村、3483个村民小组、68个居民委员会。全市户籍人口46.6万人，到年底在册流动人口39.9万人。



行政区划图 Map of the Jurisdiction of Taicang



群众文艺 Public Art

Jurisdiction Area and Population

Taicang is under the jurisdiction of Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province. It covers an area of 822.9 km², of which 648 km² is land.

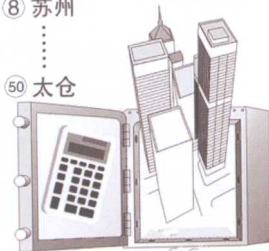
Taicang now administrates Taicang Harbor Economy Development Zone (harbor and new area) and 7 towns, 90 administrative villages, 3483 village groups and 68 residential committees. There are 466,000 registered residents and there are also 399,000 people who are shacking up.

2008福布斯中国大陆最佳商业城市榜

- ① 杭州
- ② 上海
- ③ 无锡
- ④ 南京
- ⑤ 宁波
- ⑥ 北京
- ⑦ 佛山
- ⑧ 苏州



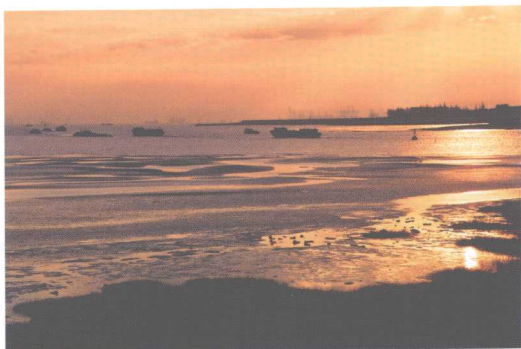
研究对象为中国
大陆652个城市
对其中2006年
GDP超过190亿元
的194个城市进行
基础数据搜集和研究



三、自然条件

属长江三角洲冲积平原。全境地势平坦，自东北向西南略呈倾斜。东部为沿江平原，西部为低洼圩区。太仓属北亚热带南部湿润气候区，四季分明，气候温和。

太仓港口岸长38.8公里，其中深水岸线25公里，是距长江入海口最近的港口。岸线基本平直且边滩稳定，终年不冻不淤，深水区开阔、稳定，能满足5万吨级船舶回转水域的要求，是长江下游地区的“黄金岸线”。



晨曦 First Sunray in the Morning



太仓港码头 Berth Special for Taicang Port



太仓港集装箱码头 Taicang Harbor Container Berth

Natural Conditions

Taicang is located in the Yangtze triangular alluvial plain; it is mainly flat, with slightly sloping from northeast to southwest. The eastern part of the city is a flat plain and the west is low dyke area. Suited at the temperate zone and with subtropical climate, Taicang enjoys four distinct seasons and mild temperature.

Taicang port is the nearest one to the mouth of the Yangtze River with a length of 38.8 km bank, of which 25 km is deep water area. Bank line is straight on the whole and it does not experience freezing or silting throughout of the year. It is so wide and stable that can meet the demand of 50,000 ton ships' turning about and thus it is called the "Gold line".

四、历史文化

太仓古代为滨海村落。春秋时属吴地，秦属会稽郡，汉为吴郡娄县惠安乡。三国吴于此建仓屯粮，渐次发展。元代于刘家港开创漕粮海运，遂日益繁盛，成为万家之邑。明弘治十年（1497）建太仓州。民国元年（1912）定名太仓县。1993年3月，撤县建太仓市。

太仓因处娄江之东，古亦称娄东。自古人文荟萃，教泽绵长，形成了独具风格的娄东文化。是郑和七下西洋的起锚地，江南丝竹的发源地，娄东文化的发祥地，又是神话传说牛郎织女的降生地。保存完好的5座元代石拱桥建筑独具风格，为国内所仅见，被列为全国文物保护单位。

现今，太仓特色文化精彩纷呈，有全国桥牌之乡、武术之乡、龙狮之乡、民乐之乡、舞蹈之乡等称号。



石箭镞（良渚文化时期，距今4500年）
Stone Arrow (Liangzhu Civilization Period, 4500 years ago)



几何印纹灰陶罐（马桥文化时期，距今3800年）
Geometry Mark Gray Pot
(Maqiao Civilization, 3800 years ago)



元代古桥 Ancient Bridge in Yuan Dynasty

History and Culture

Originating from a small ancient coastal village, Taicang saw a long and colorful history. In the Spring and Autumn Periods of Taicang's history, it belonged to Wu Area, and in Qin Dynasty it belonged to Kuaiji Shire. In Han Dynasty, it was called Hui-an Town in Lou County. During Three Kingdoms period, the Wu Dynasty built their army barns here. In Yuan Dynasty Liujiafang started the rice transportation and thus the city became rich and prosperous. In Hongzhi 10 year period, Ming Dynasty, Taicang State was finally formed. In 1912 it was given the name Taicang County until 1993, it was renamed with Taicang City.

Taicang has a long history of unique culture which is called Lou Dong Culture. Zhenghe weighed anchor from Taicang to start his seven great voyage visits to foreign countries. Taicang is the birthplace of Lou Dong Culture genre, Jiangnan strings and bamboo music (Si-zhu) also originated from this area. The popular legend said that cowboy and vega were born in Huang-gu village in Taicang. Yuan Dynasty was famous for its bridge construction art and here we can see 5 ancient bridges with special styles.

Taicang boasts of its characteristic cultures and has been entitled with "Bridge Hometown", "Martial Art Hometown", "Dragon & Lion Dancing Hometown", "Jiangnan Sizhu Hometown", etc.

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舞狮表演 Dragon Dancing

太仓自古以来文化艺术大家灿若群星，有明清文豪王世贞、吴伟业，复社领袖张溥，明四家之一仇英，娄东画派王时敏、王鉴、王原祁，著名教育家暨交通大学创始人唐文治，当代画家朱屺瞻、宋文治和中国新舞蹈艺术奠基人吴晓邦等。

在科学领域，走出了被誉为“中国的居里夫人”的吴健雄，诺贝尔物理学奖获得者朱棣文以及顾懋祥、陆佑楣、龚知本、唐孝威、唐孝炎、邹世昌、黄胜年、吴建屏、杨胜利等11位两院院士。



明代文坛“后七子”领袖——王世贞
*Wang Shizhen: The Leader in Literary
World of Late Ming Dynasty*



清代娄东画派的领袖——王原祁
*Wang Yuanqi: Leader of Lou Dong
Painting School*

Taicang has been proud of giving birth to a great many prominent people from ancient times. They are in various fields of arts such as Wang Shizhen, Wu Weiye, Zhangpu, and Qiuying; the representatives of LouDong drawing genre: Wang shimin, Wangjian and Wang Yuanqi; famous educationalist and the founder of Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Tang Wenzhi; Zhu Qizhan, Song Wenzhi, who are famous contemporary painters; Wu Xiaobang, the founder of Modern Dancing of China.

In the field of science, Taicang enjoys the famous woman-scientist, Wu Jianxiong, who is honored as “Chinese Madame Curie”. And the Nobel Prize winner Mr. Zhu Diwen and Gu Maoxiang, Gong Zhiben, Tang Xiaowei, Zou Shichang, Huang Shengnian, Wu Jianping, Yang Shengli and altogether Taicang has 11 academicians.