



中国

历史文化

名镇

周

庄

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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

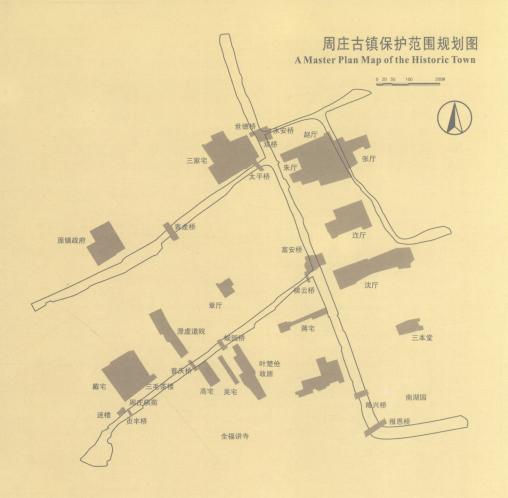
总序

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。

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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.



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周庄,地处苏州东南隅,春秋时期为吴王少子摇的封地,称摇城,后因有桥名贞丰,隋唐改称贞丰里。北宋元祐元年(1086),周迪功郎信奉积德,将自己庄园捐为寺院,百姓感其恩德,遂把贞丰里改名为周庄。南宋时因宋王朝南迁,故周庄也随之兴盛;至元末江南首富沈万三之父沈祐从浙江湖州南浔迁来,给周庄带来了商业繁荣,形成了以富安桥为中心的

名镇周庄

集市,经过明清两代发展,周庄逐渐成为粮食、丝绸、陶瓷、手工艺品等货物的集散地,成为苏州商贸重镇。 历史上,周庄管辖一直有变,原属吴江,又属长洲,归过吴县,后归昆山,但总在苏州辖内。

周庄,"镇为泽国,四面环水",古镇在白蚬湖、北白荡、南湖、澄湖、淀山湖等湖荡怀抱之中, 犹如浮在水面上的莲花,特有的自然

THE FAMOUS TOWNSHIP OF ZHOUZHUANG

Located in southeast of Suzhou, Zhouzhuang was the fief of Yao the youngest son of King of State Wu in the Spring and Autumn period, and was thus called Yaocheng; later it was called Zhenfengli Community because there was a bridge by the name of Zhenfeng. In the first year of the Yuanyou period of the Northern Song Dynasty (1086), Zhou the Gentleman for Meritorious Achievement believed in the accumulating of virtue deeds and donated his own manor to be built into a temple; and people renamed Zhenfengli into Zhouzhuang out of thanks for his virtue deeds. In the Southern Song Dynasty, Zhouzhuang became prosperous along with the Song Dynasty's moving to the south; by the end of the Yuan Dynasty, Shen You the father of Shen

Wansan the No. One Rich Man south Nanxun, Huzhou and brought form a market fair with Fu' an Bridge of the Ming and Qing two dynasties, gathering and distributing place of as well as other commercial goods, and trade town in Suzhou. In its frequent changes in administration Wujiang, and also to Changzhou, once



of the Yangtze River moved here from Zhouzhuang a booming commerce to as its center; through the development Zhouzhuang gradually became a grains, silks, ceramics, arts and crafts and became a large-sized commercial history, Zhouzhuang has experienced jurisdiction: originally it belonged to was put under the jurisdiction of Wu 环境形成了周庄的典型的江南水乡风貌;进入周庄,古时苏州水乡的特色在这里保存完好,张厅"船从家中过"显而易见人与河道、与水的亲近。周庄街道依水而筑,全镇纵横井字形的四条河道形成了八

条长街,河道上保存着 元、明、清代的古桥十余 座,长街里保护了无数明 清古建筑,至今仍存砖雕 门楼60余座。周庄被誉为



中国第一水乡,2003年被国家第一批(10座)列为中国历史文化名镇,并已被列入中国世界文化遗产预备清单。

周庄也是人文荟萃之地, 西晋大书法 家张翰, 唐代诗人刘禹锡、陆龟蒙, 宋代

> 在此设庄的周迪功郎,元末 明初在周庄发展经济的大富 豪沈万三,近代的柳亚子、 叶楚伧、费公直等等,均在 周庄的历史上留下了篇章。

county, and later was placed under the jurisdiction of Kunshan; however, it has been always under the jurisdiction of Suzhou. Zhouzhuang is a "town of marshland, surrounded by waters on all its four sides", the ancient town, embraced by the lakes of Baixian (White Clam), Beibaidang (North White Marsh), Nanhu (South Lake), Chenghu (Clear Lake), Dianshanhu and so on, is like a lotus floating on water surface, with its specific natural environment forming Zhouzhuang's typical water-land features south of the Yangtze River; after entering the ancient town, one can see the water-land features of ancient Suzhou perfectly preserved here, and the sight of "boat's being able to pass through a family house" in the Zhangs' Hall evidently shows the intimacy of people with rivers and waters. The streets of the ancient town are built along rivers, all the four longitudinal and latitudinal rivers of the whole town, in the "#" pattern, form the eight long streets, with over ten ancient bridges built in the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties preserved over them; and on the long streets are numerous ancient buildings preserved from the Ming and Qing dynasties, with more than 60 brick carving gateway arches still existing till now. Reputed as the No. One Water Land in China, Zhouzhuang was listed by the State as the Historical and Cultural Famous Town of China in the first batch (ten towns) in 2003, and has also been included in the Preparatory List of China's World Heritages.

Zhouzhuang is also a talent gathering place: Zhang Han the great calligrapher of the Western Jin Dynasty, Liu Yuxi and Lu Guimeng the Tang Dynasty poets, Zhou the Song Dynasty Gentleman for Meritorious Achievement who set up the manor here, Shen Wansan the Ming Dynasty No. One Rich Man who developed economy in Zhouzhuang as well as contemporary Liu Yazi, Ye Chucang, Fei Gongzhi and the others have all left behind their chapters in the history of Zhouzhuang.

Kunqu opera the World Oral Non-material Cultural Heritage has been sung popularly in Zhouzhuang, the folk ditties have been

世界口头和非物质文化遗产昆曲在周庄广为传唱,民间小调至今还在周庄的船头与小巷唱响,舞龙灯、摇快船等民俗节庆活动,表达了百姓安居乐业的喜悦心情;中市街上开设的民俗文化店铺——铁匠铺、豆腐店、酒馆作坊、箍桶店等,保留保存了许多江南的传统手工艺。

周庄是江南鱼米之乡,一年四季鱼虾不断,水晶虾、清水蟹、鲃鱼、河鳗、鳜鱼等为水中精品;具有文化特色的万三

蹄、海棠糕、青团子等风味特产,也是赠 送亲朋的佳品。

近年来,镇政府在保护古镇文化遗产 方面做了大量卓有成效的工作,在确保遗 产原真性的前提下,对全镇展开了大规模 的环境综合治理和古建筑的修缮修复工 作,有效地促进了古镇风貌和历史文脉的 保护延续。



sung up to now on the boats and in the lanes of Zhouzhuang, the folk festival cerebrating activities such as dragon dance, rowing the fast boats and so on express the common people's joyful emotion thanks to their peaceful living and work; the folk cultural shops—blacksmith's shop, bean-curd workshop, pub, bucket binding workshop and the like are opened on the Zhongshi (Central Market) Street, which retains and preserves the non-material cultural heritages of the traditional arts and crafts south of the Yangtze River.

A land of fish and rice south of the Yangtze River, Zhouzhuang produces fishes and shrimps at all four seasons throughout the year, with crystalline shrimps, fresh

water crabs, barbell fish, river eels, mandarin fish, etc. being the exquisite aquatic products among them; the local flavors of Wansan braised pork knuckles, begonia cakes, green dumplings and so on that are of cultural features are also excellent gifts to be presented to relatives and friends.

Over recent years, the Town Government has done a great deal of very fruitful work to protect the cultural heritages of the ancient town; has, under the prerequisite of ensuring the originality and truthfulness of the heritages, launched a large-scale environmental comprehensive administration and repair and renovation work all over the town, and has to effectively promoted the protection and continuation of the ancient town's features and style as well as its historical cultural veins.

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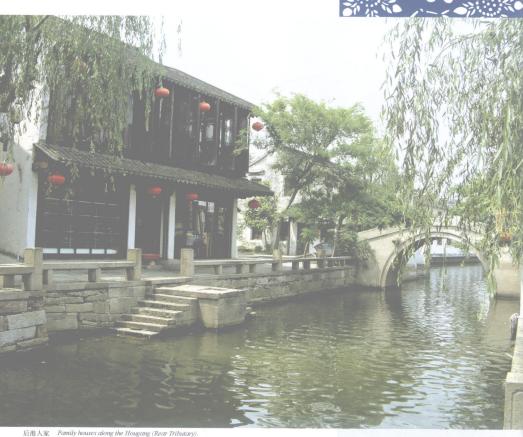


鸟瞰周庄 Get a bird's-eye view of Zhouzhuang.

镇口牌坊 The memorial arch zhenkou.



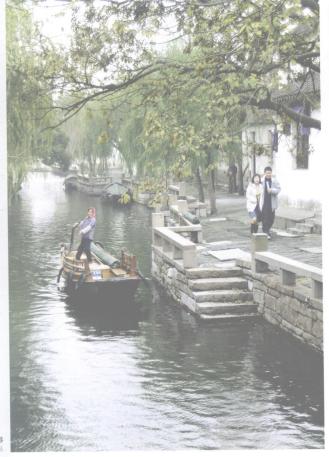
THE STYLE AND FEATURES OF ANCIENT TOWN / 3





缆船石 Bitt stones





后港 The Hougang (Rear Tributary).

THE STYLE AND FEATURES OF ANCIENT TOWN / 5







石雕 Stone carving.

青龙桥 The black dragon bridge.

贞固堂

位于后港街,为爱国民主人士、教育家沈体兰故居,建于清末民初。此堂结构精巧,室内布置古朴别致。

ZHEN' GU HALL

Built in the Qing Dynasty, the hall is the former residence of Shen Tilan, a patriotic democratic figure and educator. This hall is of exquisite structure, its interior furnishings are simple, unsophiscated and unique.

正厅 The front hall .



贞固堂 The Zhengu hall.



备弄 A standby lane.

THE STYLE AND FEATURES OF ANCIENT TOWN / 7

