

DISCOVER ZHUJIAJIAO IN SHANGHAI

主 编：陆章一 蒋晓红
执行主编：冯朝雄 范贻光

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中国出版集团
中国对外翻译出版公司

图书在版编目 (C T P) 数据

走进上海：朱家角 / 陆章，蒋晓红主编. —北京：
中国对外翻译出版公司，2006.8
ISBN 7-5001-1023-5

I. 走... II. ①陆... ②蒋... III. 乡镇—概况—上
海市 IV. K925.15

中国版本图书馆 C T P 数据核字 (2006) 第 103582 号

走进上海朱家角

主 编 陆章一 蒋晓红
执行主编 冯朝雄 范贻光
责任编辑 臧惠娟
装帧设计 冯朝刚

出版发行 中国对外翻译出版公司
地 址 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲 4 号物华大厦六层
电 话 (010)68359376 68359303 68359101 68357937
邮 编 100044
传 真 (010)68357870
E-mail: ctpc@public.bta.net.cn
http://www.ctpc.com.cn

排 版 苏州中外名人研究会
印 刷 北京翔利印刷有限公司
经 销 新华书店北京发行所

规 格 889 × 1194 毫米 1/16
印 张 6
版 次 2006 年 9 月第一版
印 次 2006 年 9 月第一次

ISBN 7-5001-1023-5 定价：120.00 元



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中国对外翻译出版公司

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冯朝雄



中 国 出 版 集 团
中 国 对 外 翻 译 出 版 公 司

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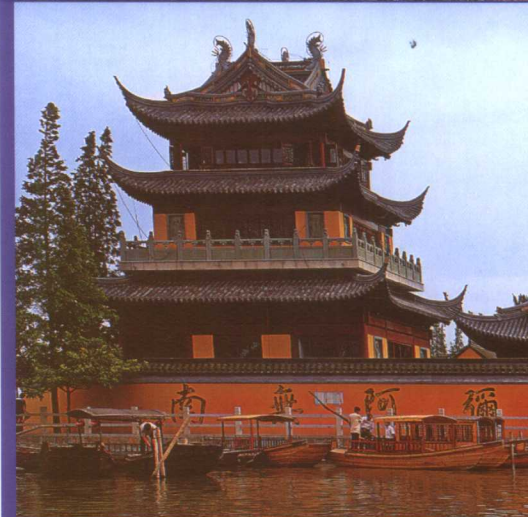
苏州中外名人研究会

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Suzhou Celebrity Studies Institute

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水乡古镇，上海明珠

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水乡传统江南屋

庙市河街盛世图

五孔巨桥知岁月

东边都会西边湖

二〇〇六、八、十五于北京

黎寶齋

著名古建专家郑孝燮先生题诗

A poem in Praise of Zhujiajiao by Mr. Zheng Xiaoxie,
Famous Specialist in Ancient Chinese Architecture
August 15, 2006

上海朱家角，水陸交通便捷，自然
条件优越，历史悠久，文化内涵丰富，文
物古迹众多，是罕有的历史文化名镇。
希望进一步加以整理、发掘、弘扬、发展，
在建设有中国特色的社会主义中做
出重要的贡献。

二〇〇六年丙戌初秋

罗哲文



第

页

著名古建筑专家罗哲文先生题词

An Inscription by Mr. Luo Zhenwen,
Famous Specialist in Ancient Chinese Architecture
Autumn, 2006



序 言

上海名镇朱家角，位于上海市西郊美丽的淀山湖畔，是上海市与江苏、浙江二省交界处青浦区的重镇。她以历史悠久、物产丰富、风景优美、民风淳朴而素负盛名；以江南水乡风情保留完整而著称。作为生活在这里的朱家角人，我们感到无比的自豪。

朱家角是上海古文明的发源地，六千多年前就有先民在这里开荒种植。三国时期为东吴所辖，唐宋时期趋以繁荣，宋元时期形成集市，名朱家村。明代万历年间正式建镇，名珠街阁，又名珠溪。以后称朱家角，明清时期成为江南地区著名的商镇。明末清初，发达的布业带动米业、油业，朱家角百业兴旺。随后资本主义萌芽显现，直至近现代的经济的发展。朱家角的演进是一幅秀美壮丽的历史长卷。

当前，随着上海现代大都市的发展，保护和继承朱家角历史文化遗产，越来越受到人们的关注。朱家角曾荣获上海市四大名镇的称号；2006年，又是上海市唯一荣获中国最值得外国人浏览的50个地方金奖；今年，还将申报中国历史文化名镇。朱家角人决心在建设新郊区、新农村的进程中，立足当前、着眼长远，对古镇的历史文脉、文化底蕴、风貌建筑、风土人情，本着正确处理保护与传承、保护与利用、保护与发展的关系，具体规划，加大投入，组织实施。既要保护朱家角的江南水乡风貌，又要改善群众的生活环境。在保护中扩大利用，以利用推动保护。使保护和利用走上良性发展的轨道。使朱家角的传统历史文脉，在发展中生生不息，发扬光大，传之后世。

临近丹桂飘香时节，《走进上海朱家角》与广大读者见面了。她创意新颖，以特有的视角深入品味朱家角的历史、文化、风貌、习俗。以图文并茂的形式使您在受到视觉冲击的同时，感受到朱家角人崇文重德、兼容并包的人文精神。使您了解世代朱家角人繁衍生息创造历史、创造文化的轨迹，彰显人本思想对于社会发展的贡献。

朱家角保护历史文化遗产的工作，需要向先进地区学习，我们亟待专家、学者、志士仁人莅临指教。当我们奉上这本画册时，真诚地说一声：纯朴热情的朱家角人欢迎您！

上海市青浦区人民政府区长

2006年8月

Preface

Zhujiajiao, a well-known outskirts town of Shanghai, is situated in the west of the city in its Qingpu District on the beautiful water land by Dianshan Lake, bordering Zhejiang and Jiangsu provinces. To the pride of the sober mannered local people, it is historically renowned as a typical Yangtse Delta water town of abundant natural produce, cultural heritage and fine scenery.

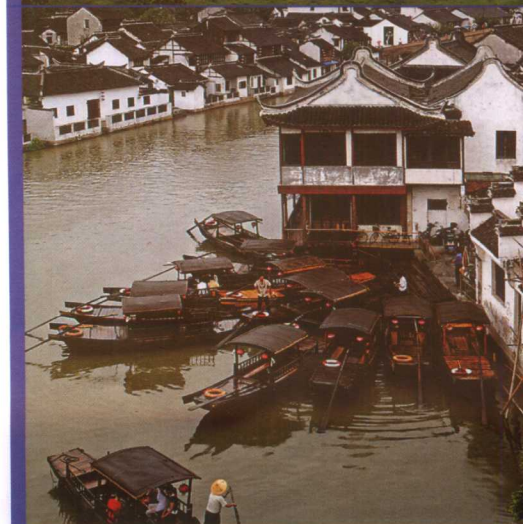
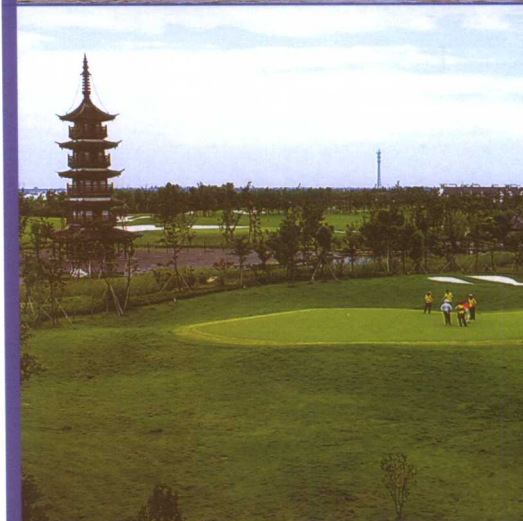
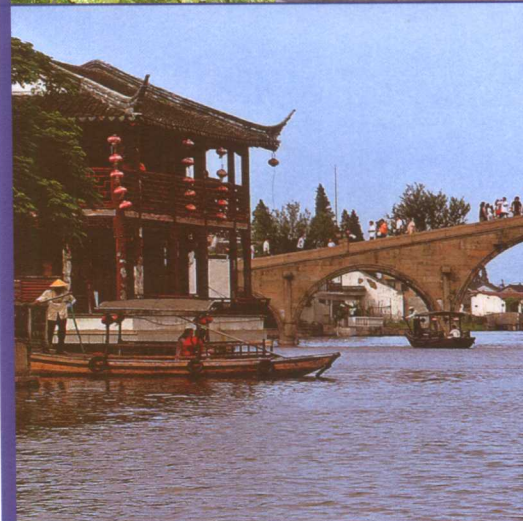
A birthplace of Shanghai area's early civilization, Zhujiajiao began to have agriculture as early as 6,000 years ago. It was part of the ancient Wu State's territory during the Three Kingdoms Period(220-280), became prosperous during the Tang and Song Dynasties, and evolved as a market place later in the Song and Yuan period. The town formed on the basis of a village during Wanli Emperor's reign of the Ming Dynasty. It kept developing later through the Ming and Qing and eventually became a well-known trading center of all daily necessities.

Currently, with the development of Shanghai, the protection and inheritance of Zhujiajiao's cultural heritage has draw greater attention from the public. The town is accredited as one of the top four representative towns of Shanghai area. This year, after winning the gold medal for being one of the 50 places of greatest international tourist attraction, it is ready for applying for the status of historically and culturally renowned town of China. The local people are determined to further widen their vision in the process of its protection, appropriately handle the contradictions between protection, inheritance, utilization and development. With considerate planning and more investment, they are to keep the original water-bound townscape in the course of improving its environment. The government will utilize its resources gradually in the mean time of protecting its cultural heritage.

Now with the approaching season of osmanthus, this picture book is out of press. You will find in it original thoughts, unique perspectives and apt appreciation of Zhujiajiao's cultural history, general appearance and the people's customs. You will also experience the local people's respect for learning and ethics, and their open mind and containing spirit. Ultimately you will see the achievements they have made.

This book is presented to you as a token to welcome you to Zhujiajiao on behalf of the sober-minded and enthusiastic local people, who believe that exchanges of experiences and ideas is to the benefit of us all.

Jiang Yao



聆听朱家角 一曲悠远的历史歌谣

在上海地理版图上，青浦形如一只绚丽的彩蝶，翩然展翅于上海西郊。历史文化名镇朱家角正处于蝴蝶之中心腹地。走进朱家角，无论老街、幽弄，还是古桥、水巷，都在有声无声地诉说着古镇的历史风雨、沧桑变迁，宛如一支古老悠远的歌谣，声声流唱至今。

远古时期，青浦地区从一片汪洋泽国中率先成陆。随后，上海先民于此点燃了熊熊篝火，垦荒种植，生息繁衍，创造出处处灿烂辉煌的史前文化，迈入了人类文明的门槛。福泉山的玉琮、朱家角西漾淀的黑陶、淀山湖底的石器 etc 文物的出现，令世人叹为观止。

春秋战国，烽火九州。当你注目于淀山湖底出土的青铜句铎（乐器）之时，吴越争霸的铮铮鼓乐仿佛依然回响于耳际。战国时代上海地区先属越、后属楚。1930年，朱家角祥凝浜东吴大将军甘宁之墓的发现，证明了三国时期此地属吴国所辖。在亲历兵燹烽火、刀光剑影的漫长岁月中，朱家角也在广泛吸收着各种文化之长。

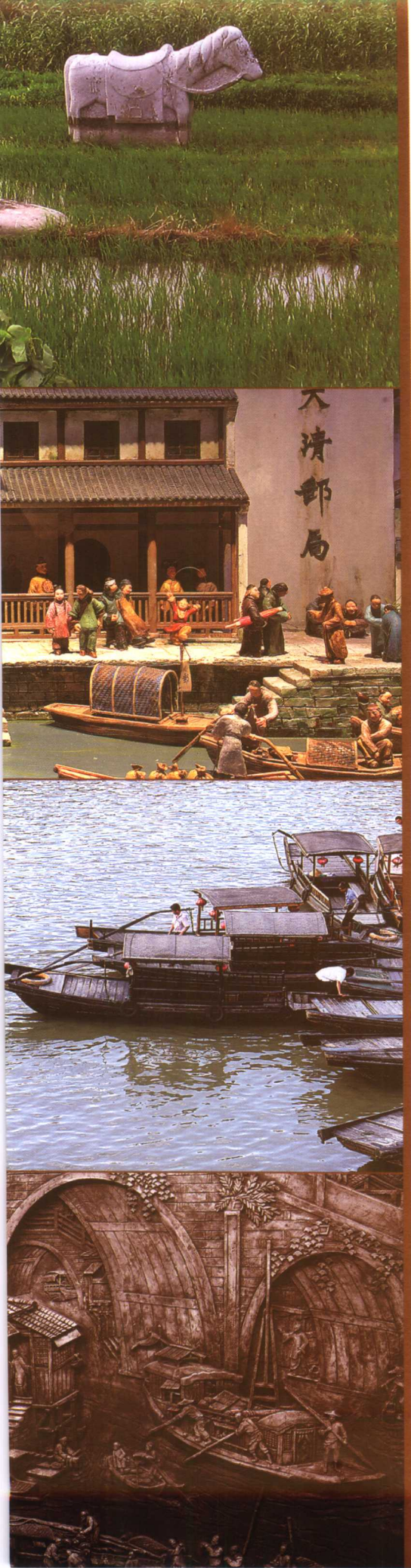
青浦地区湖塘密布，河浦纵横，海上贸易自古繁盛。建于唐代作为舟船航行之航标的泖塔，是朱家角日趋繁华的见证。而“依海枕江，襟湖带浦”之青龙镇，于晚唐至北宋时期成为上海地区最早的对外贸易港口集镇。朱家角虽然宋元之时才崭露头角，但从上海建县后，即因利乘便，蔚然兴盛，一跃成为商贾云集、烟火千家的贸易集镇。朱家角之繁华日胜一日，历史文化含蕴也日渐浓厚。如今，历史已逝，泖塔犹存，那漕港河水依然在日夜流淌诉说。

明清时期，青浦水乡集镇秉承唐宋青龙镇之遗风，群镇俱兴，尤以朱家角最盛。明代万历年间朱家角正式建镇，名珠街阁，清嘉庆年间的《珠里小志》称其为“珠街镇，一名珠溪”，素有“衣被天下、粮油江南”之美誉。如今踏上某条原汁原味的明清老街，或立于放生桥上放眼宽阔悠久的漕港河道，朱家角昔日之繁荣景象依然会浮于眼前。

明末清初，朱家角已为棉布交易中心，“商贾辏聚，贸易花、布，京省标客往来不绝”。后来，米业兴起，时有“三泾不如一角”之佳话。至近代，在上海资本主义经济的辐射下，朱家角的近代工业蔚然兴起，为古镇注入了新的活力。

伴随着经济的步步繁荣，文化也渐趋多姿多彩，朱家角历来水木清华、科第兴旺、人文蔚起、文儒辈出。明清至民国，朱家角逐渐发展成为雄踞一方的经济、文化中心。

追溯朱家角的历史，聆听朱家角的沧桑。古镇朱家角，其所承载的悠久历史、灿烂文明，在上海乃至全国的历史卷册中写下了辉煌的一页。



Part One

Zhujiajiao—An Ever-Lasting Epic through History

On the map of Shanghai, Qingpu district assumes the shape of a color butterfly over its western suburban area. Zhujiajiao, the culturally renowned historical town, lies in the central part of this district. Here the ancient streets, tranquil alleys, old bridges all have witnessed the vicissitudes in history, quietly relating a long epic about the town's development from the past to the present.

In remote antiquity, Qingpu district was the first part of land in this area to emerge from the immense ocean. Then the ancestors of Shanghai people began cultivation as they multiplied on other places in the area, creating a splendid prehistorical civilization. As evidence of this and to the wonder of the world, there are such cultural relics as the jade articles in Fuquan mountain, the black pottery in Xiyangdian, and the stone tools at the bottom of the Dianshan Lake.

Fixing your eyes on the bronze musical instrument unearthed beneath the Dianshan Lake, you may wonder how important this area was during the Spring-Autumn and Warring States Period. You may feel as if the ancient battle drum beats are still resounding in your ears. The fact is that the area of what has become today's Shanghai successively belonged to the Yue and Chu. In 1930, a tomb was found to prove that it was later governed by the Wu during the period of the three kingdoms. These may all indicate that the place has experienced various modes of civilization.

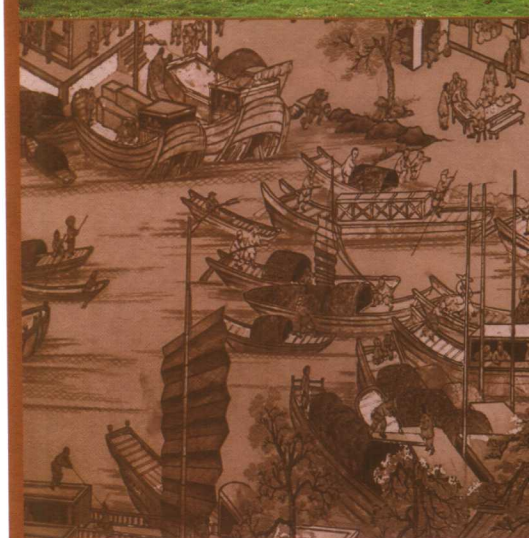
Facilitated by a complete system of close-woven watercourses, overseas trade in Qingpu became well-developed since the very ancient time. This fact was borne out by the lighthouse Mao Tower which was built in the Tang Dynasty. Zhujiajiao grew faster in the Ming-Qing Period, when it gradually gathered businessmen of all trades and over a thousand residences. In such a process of accelerating development into prosperity, its deposit of cultural heritages has of course become richer. Now, what is gone is gone forever, but the lighthouse still stands there as a witness, and the gurgling water of the Caogang River seems to be relating the whole story.

During the Ming-Qing period, as more towns were successively set up in the area, Zhujiajiao became even more prosperous. It took different names in this period, such as Zhujiege and Zhuxi, and was for a time reputed for having the capacity "to clothe the world and feed all the people of the south of the Yangtse River". Now as you walk in an ancient street here or stand at the head of Fangsheng Bridge to view the wide, ever-flowing water of the Caogang River, you will probably be able to imagine its past prosperity.

During that period, Zhujiajiao first rose to be a commercial center of cotton and cloth, attracting a chain of businessmen from various parts of the country. Later, as its rice market enjoyed a boom, it was considered as the No.1 business hub in the whole area. Then in the modern time, under the influence of Shanghai, the rise of capitalist industry in Zhujiajiao became a new momentum for development, breathing fresh vitality in the ancient town.

In other aspects, Zhujiajiao's development is backed up by its natural advantages, fine scenery and generations of talented people, which helped it to rise to the status of an influential hub of commercial and cultural activities of the area in the earlier period of the modern times.

As we experience all the changes of the ancient town through this book, we will see that it is a place of long history and splendid civilization, contributing a wonderful page of glory to the history of China as well as to the history of Shanghai.



辉煌灿烂的史前文明

古镇朱家角地处江浙沪之要枢，其源远流长的历史、灿烂多彩的文化极其耐人寻味。

一万年前，上海还是一片汪洋大海。七千多年前青浦地区率先成陆，为上海原始先民的生息提供了生存基础，成为上海文明的发源地。六千多年前（马家浜文化时期）几支远古先民远途跋涉，迁徙至东海之滨的崧泽、福泉山等地聚居，点燃了熊熊篝火，开创了上海人类文明历史的先河。正是这批最早的先民在这里开凿了中国最早的水井、培育了上海最早的水稻、建造了上海最早的房屋、饲养了上海最早的家猪，也制作了上海最早的玉器。五千年前的崧泽文化则是以青浦崧泽村命名的，此时的上海先民们已经大量使用陶器、玉器。

四千多年前，上海先民进入了史前文化高度发达的良渚文化时期。福泉山遗址的精美玉器、朱家角西漾淀的黑陶等历史文物的发掘让世人刮目，成为上海具有悠久历史和灿烂文化的最佳见证。而良渚文化是中国新石器时代晚期玉文化发展的最高峰，其玉器数量之众多、品种之丰富、雕琢之精湛令东方史前同期诸文化难以望其项背。

1958年考古工作者在淀山湖底打捞出新石器时代石器四百余件，还有战国时代的印纹硬陶、铜镞等等。

辉煌灿烂的史前文化是古镇朱家角魅力永驻的重要依托，这也是朱家角与其他古镇相比更具特色的地方所在。

A Splendid Prehistoric Civilization

Situated at a pivot point between Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Shanghai, Zhujiajiao has a resourceful history and splendid culture for us to savour.

About 7,000 years ago, Qingpu District first emerged from the ocean when larger areas of what is now Shanghai area were still under sea. So, this district can be considered as the cradle of Shanghai's civilization, which belonged to the Majiabang civilization (6,000 years ago). The first ancestors of Shanghai settled in Songze, Fuquan Mountain and the surrounding areas. Here they dug Shanghai's earliest wells, grew its earliest rice, built its earliest houses, raised the earliest animals, and also made the earliest jade and pottery objects.

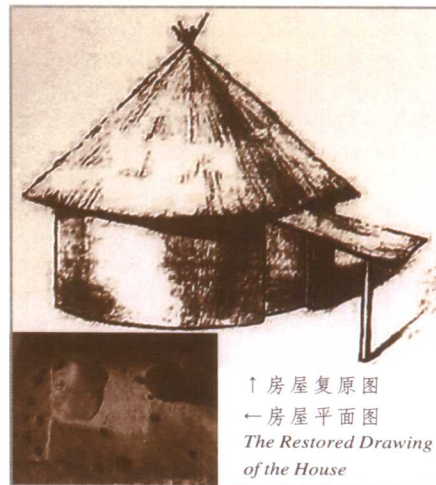
Shanghai people entered a prehistoric Liang-Zhu Civilization about 4,000 years ago. The fact bearing this out is found in the excavations of finely polished jade objects in the Fuquan Mountain and the black pottery in Zhujiajiao's Xiyangdian, which came as a surprise to the world. Liang-Zhu Civilization is known to mark the peak of jade art in its later period in China because of its great variety and exquisite craftsmanship.

In 1958, more than 400 objects of the New Stone Age were landed from the bed of the Dianshan Lake, together with some designed pottery pieces and bronze arrowheads of the Warring States Period.

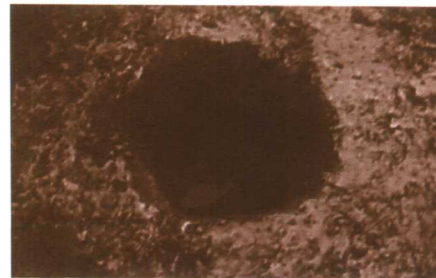
These relics further contributed to the importance of Zhujiajiao as an ancient town.

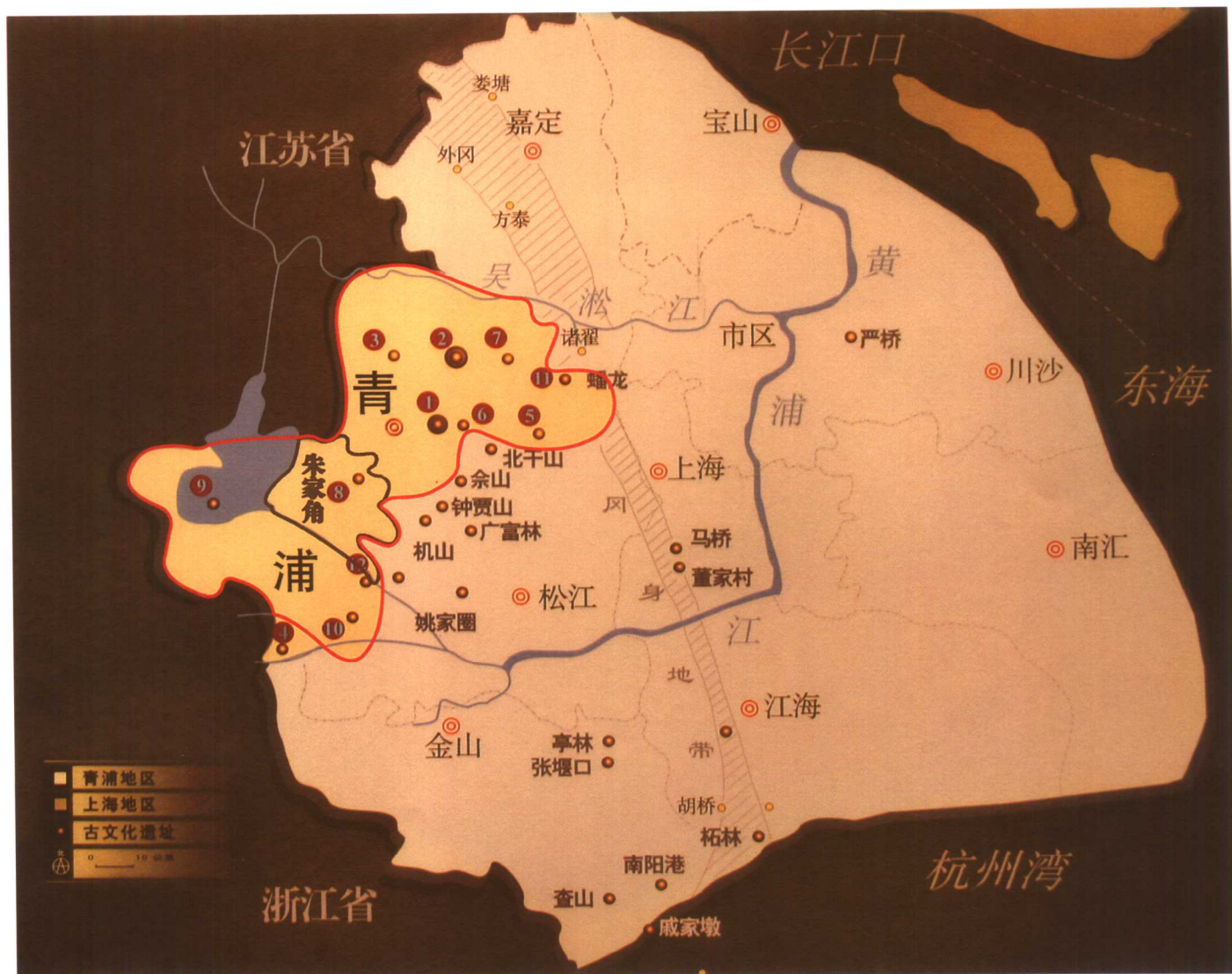
2004年，考古学家再次对崧泽遗址进行了考古发掘，不但发现了创造上海最早原始文化的“马家浜”人，并且发现了最早的上海人居住的房屋基址

In another Excavation in the Songze Site in the Year 2004, Researchers not only Found the Remains of Majiabang People, but also the Earliest House Foundations in Shanghai



青浦崧泽遗址下层发现的两口水井之一，是迄今我国发现的最早的水井
One of the Two Earliest Wells of China Found in Songze





上海古文化遗存图

上海新石器时代的文物精品和典型器物绝大多数出土于青浦，种类齐全、器型丰富、地层清楚、鉴定精确。迄今为止，青浦区境内共发现十二处古文化遗址。

Sites of ancient civilization in Shanghai area

Most of the cultural relics of the New Stone Age found in Shanghai lie in Qingpu. There are all together 12 such sites in Qingpu District alone.

图释 Illustration

- ① 崧泽村古文化遗址
- ② 福泉山古文化遗址
- ③ 寺前村古文化遗址
- ④ 金山坟古文化遗址
- ⑤ 刘夏古文化遗址
- ⑥ 千步村古文化遗址
- ⑦ 果园村古文化遗址
- ⑧ 凌家湖古文化遗址
- ⑨ 淀山湖古文化遗址
- ⑩ 乐泉村古文化遗址
- ⑪ 蟠龙古文化遗址
- ⑫ 汤庙村古文化遗址



福泉山出土的飞鸟兽面纹大玉琮。在良渚文化的玉琮中，兽面纹的族徽较为普遍，但阴刻的飞鸟纹却非常罕见
Jade Objects Unearthed in Fuquan Mountain, with Unique Designs of Animals

青浦出土的马家浜文化时期的玉玦
Jade Objects Unearthed in Qingpu, of Majiabang Civilization

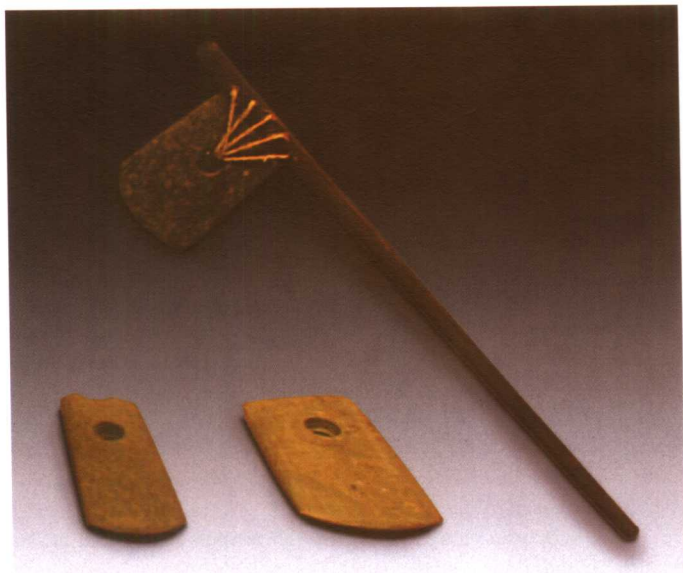


青浦出土的崧泽文化时期的竹编纹陶罐
Designed Pottery Unearthed in Qingpu, of Songze Civilization



青浦出土的良渚文化时期的神像纹玉坠
Ornament Jade Unearthed in Qingpu, of Liangzhu Civilization





崧泽遗址下、中文化层出土的石器石料来源于崧泽附近几公里至数十公里的范围内，以火山喷发形成的沉凝灰岩类为主，质地致密、坚硬，经过打制、切割、磨制、钻孔等多道工序制作成石斧

The Stone Objects Found in the Lower and Middle Layers of Songze Civilization were Made Mainly from the Lava Deposit in a Circumference of Several Kilometers. It is Seen that the Axe Had Gone Through a Complex Process of Work in Making



此为朱家角西漾淀良渚文化的木井中出土的黑陶之一
A piece of Black Pottery Found in a Well of the Liangzhu Civilization, in Xiyangdian of Zhujiajiao

黑陶上刻画的阴纹鸟形图案
Bird Design on Black Pottery



此为朱家角西漾淀良渚文化的木井中出土的黑陶之二
Another piece of Black Pottery Found in a Well of the Liangzhu Civilization, in Xiyangdian of Zhujiajiao

从沉默千载到蔚然兴盛

或许因年代悠远、古迹湮灭，或许是文字记载的简约和缺失、考古发掘资料的相对缺乏，朱家角地区在唐宋以前的漫长岁月中大多是以沉默者的身份存在的。其间，只有春秋、战国时期在吴越间的历史相对清晰而短暂，朱家角及上海其他地区先属越、后属楚。

唐宋之际，江南经济逐渐兴盛。青龙镇一跃成为上海地区最早的对外贸易港口集镇。商贾云集，市井繁荣，海上贸易十分发达。当时作为舟楫航行之航标的泖塔，见证着朱家角一带的日渐繁华。千帆竞发、舟楫遍河的景观成为朱家角地区一道独特的风景线。

古镇朱家角以水为媒，依水兴市，集市形成始于宋元时期，名曰朱家村。元代至元二十九年（1292年）上海建县，属松江府，辖青龙镇。元代黄道婆革新纺织技术后，松江府渐成全国棉纺织业中心，成为天下名郡。随着人口的逐渐增多，朱家角凭借优越的地理、自然条件，广种棉花、稻米和油菜，形成了以棉、米、油为主的贸易集镇，商业日盛，烟火千家。漕港河边圆津禅院、慈门寺这两座古刹也都始建于元代至正年间。

从沉默千载到蔚然兴盛，古镇朱家角在江南经济大发展的背景下逐渐成长，其历史文化蕴含更是愈渐浓厚。

The Rise of the Silent Land to Prosperity

Because of inadequate historical records and archeological findings, Zhujiajiao's development before the Tang-Song Period is for most part a silent story. However, there is a clearer picture of its earlier conditions in the Spring-Autumn and Warring States Period, showing that it successively belonged to the Yue and Chu.

Beginning from the Tang-Song Period, Qinglong Town quickly rose to the status of great commercial center with the earliest international port. A galaxy of businessmen gathered here and the market places became very busy. This certainly had great influence on the development of Zhujiajiao. This may be borne out by the historical Mao Tower which served the function of a lighthouse at the time and is now still standing there to remind people of the relations between the two towns. It may be imagined that hundreds of boats were moored somewhere near Zhujiajiao each day at the time, carrying all varieties of goods.

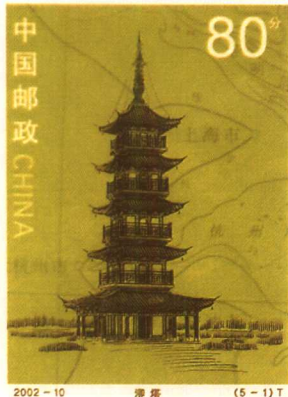
Anyway, extant records of the time show clearly that Zhujiajiao became a market place in the Yuan Dynasty, after Shanghai became a county (in 1292). This was based on its advantageous geographical situation and other natural conditions. At that time, it was called Zhujia Village. It grew faster in the Ming-Qing Period, when it gradually gathered businessmen of all trades and over a thousand residences.

From a silent land to a thriving business center, the town's growth was gradual and yet fast. And in such of course of development, it has accumulated a rich reservoir of cultural heritage.

泖塔邮票

A Stamp Design of Mao Tower

泖塔历来为往来船只之望，1997年被国际海事局列为世界历史灯塔遗产。在中国邮政于2002年10月发行的古塔套系邮票中，泖塔位列第一

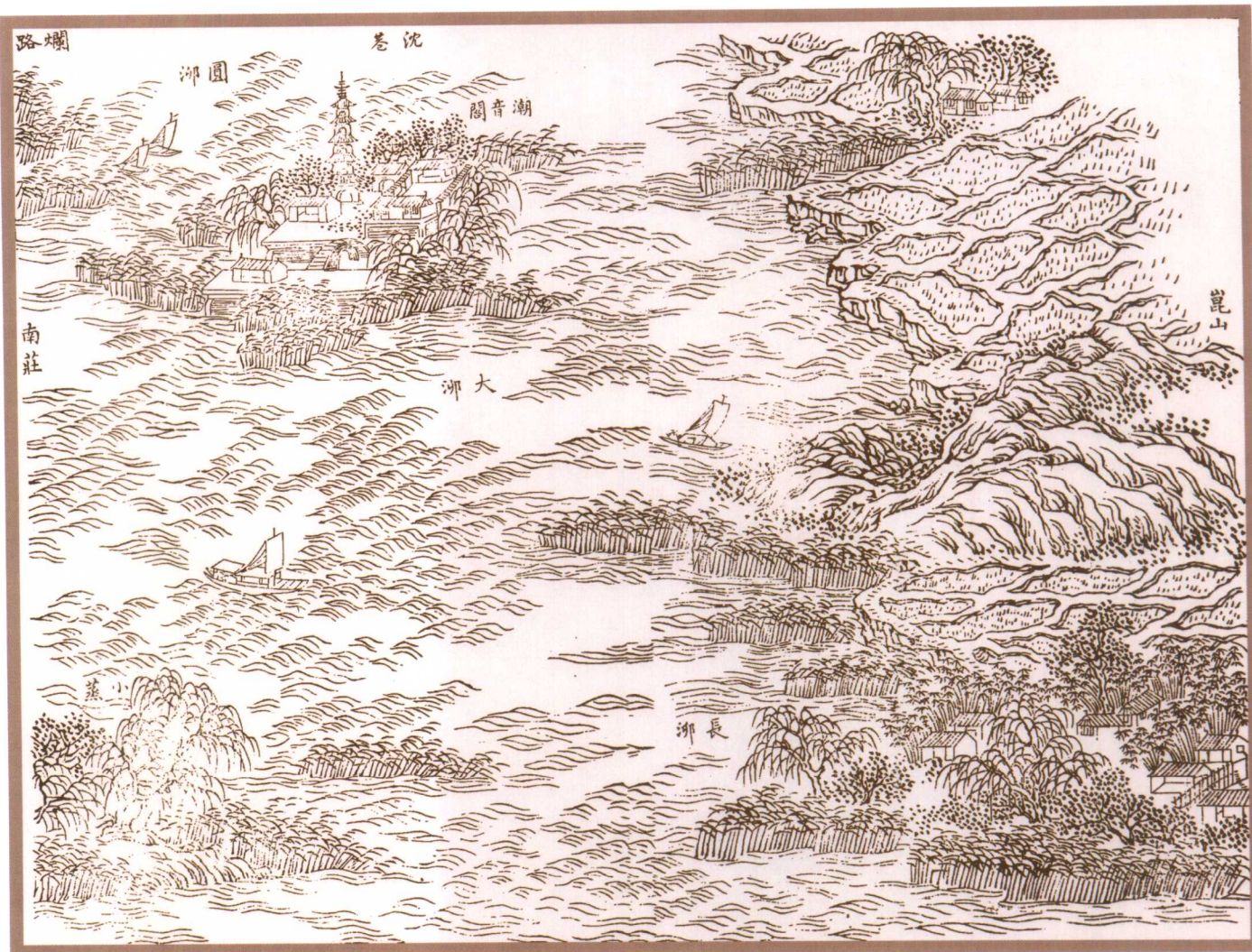


泖湖泖塔

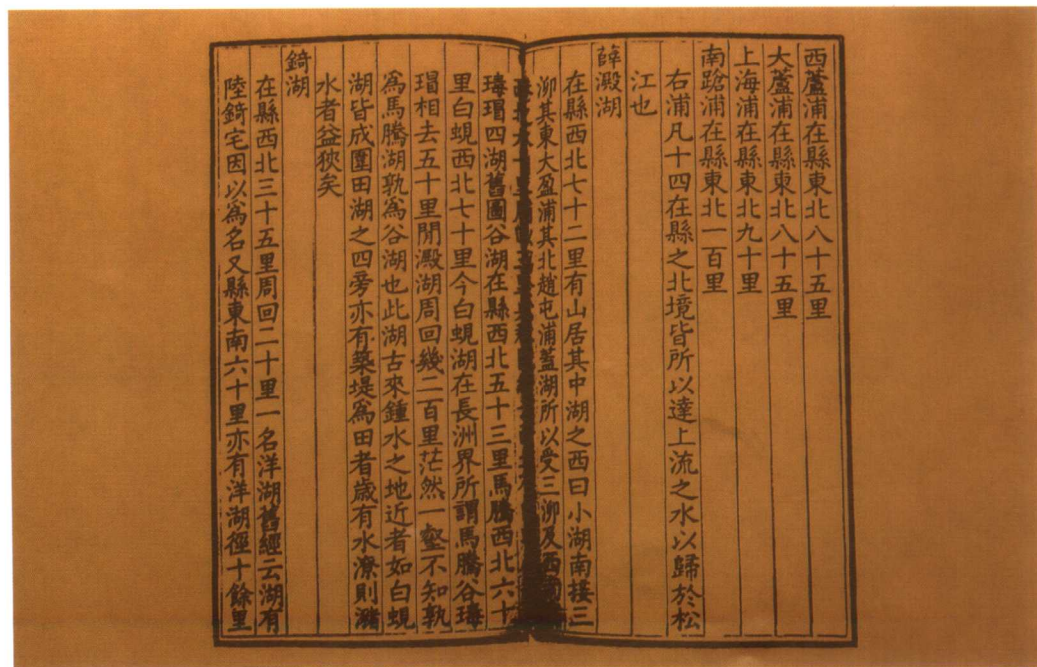
Mao Tower and the Mao Lake

云间山水之最胜，泖湖秦时为谷水，水势浩淼。后因谷水沉淀，长泖、大泖淤为平地，圆泖变成泖河。泖塔建于唐代乾符年间（874—879），千百年来，泖塔静立在泖河中央，塔铃风动叮咚有声，白天作为航行标志，位于今朱家角沈巷，夜间塔顶挂起红灯，为舟船指点方向。登塔瞭望，江山美景，一览无余；夜宿寺院，听钟问浪塔，离绝尘世；观月出东海，波澄如镜。历代文人征明、倪家允等登塔咏诗，无不为之赞叹。宋时，塔院香火日盛，成为佛寺。宋徽宗赵佶赐“云山堂”匾，朱熹为之题“江山一览楼”匾额。清末民初，寺院因兵燹被毁，只有泖塔，茕茕兀立水中。四周种满桃树，春时红霞一片，别有一番田野情趣





光绪版三泖图，泖湖旧称三泖（即长泖、圆泖、大泖）或谷泖
The "Triple Mao" Picture Printed during Emperor Guangxu's Reign



南宋绍熙年间（1190—1194）
《云间志》始见有淀山湖的记载

The Existing Earliest Record of Dian-shan Lake is Seen in Yun-Jian-Zhi (Record of Yun-Jian), Compiled during the Period of 1190-1194 in the South Song Dynasty.