

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

震泽

Zhen Ze

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昆剧
Kunqu Opera

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World Publishing Corporation
Guangzhou · Shanghai · Xian Beijing

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《中国历史文化名镇·震泽》

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摄 影：震泽旅游文化发展有限公司 震泽镇文化站 潘福官 金 月等提供

撰 稿：海涌等

翻 译：苏 邹

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

震泽：汉英对照 / 国家历史文化名城研究中心主编。

— 广州：广东世界图书出版公司，2010.10

(中国历史文化名镇系列)

ISBN 978-7-5100-2874-8

I. 震① II. 国① III. ①乡镇—概况—吴江市—汉、英

IV. ①K925.35

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2010) 第197432号

责任编辑：张立琼

责任技编：刘上锦

特约编辑：金 月

装帧设计：宋 元

出版发行：广东世界图书出版公司

(广州市新港西路大江冲 25 号 邮编：510300)

电 话：020-84451969 34201967

<http://www.gdst.com.cn>

E-mail: pub@gdst.com.cn

经 销：各地新华书店

印 刷：广东信源彩色印务有限公司

版 次：2010年10月第1版 2010年10月第1次印刷

开 本：965mm × 635mm 1/48 印张：2.5

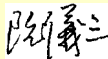
书 号：ISBN 978-7-5100-2874-8/K · 0105

定 价：28.00元

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的保护工作。

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

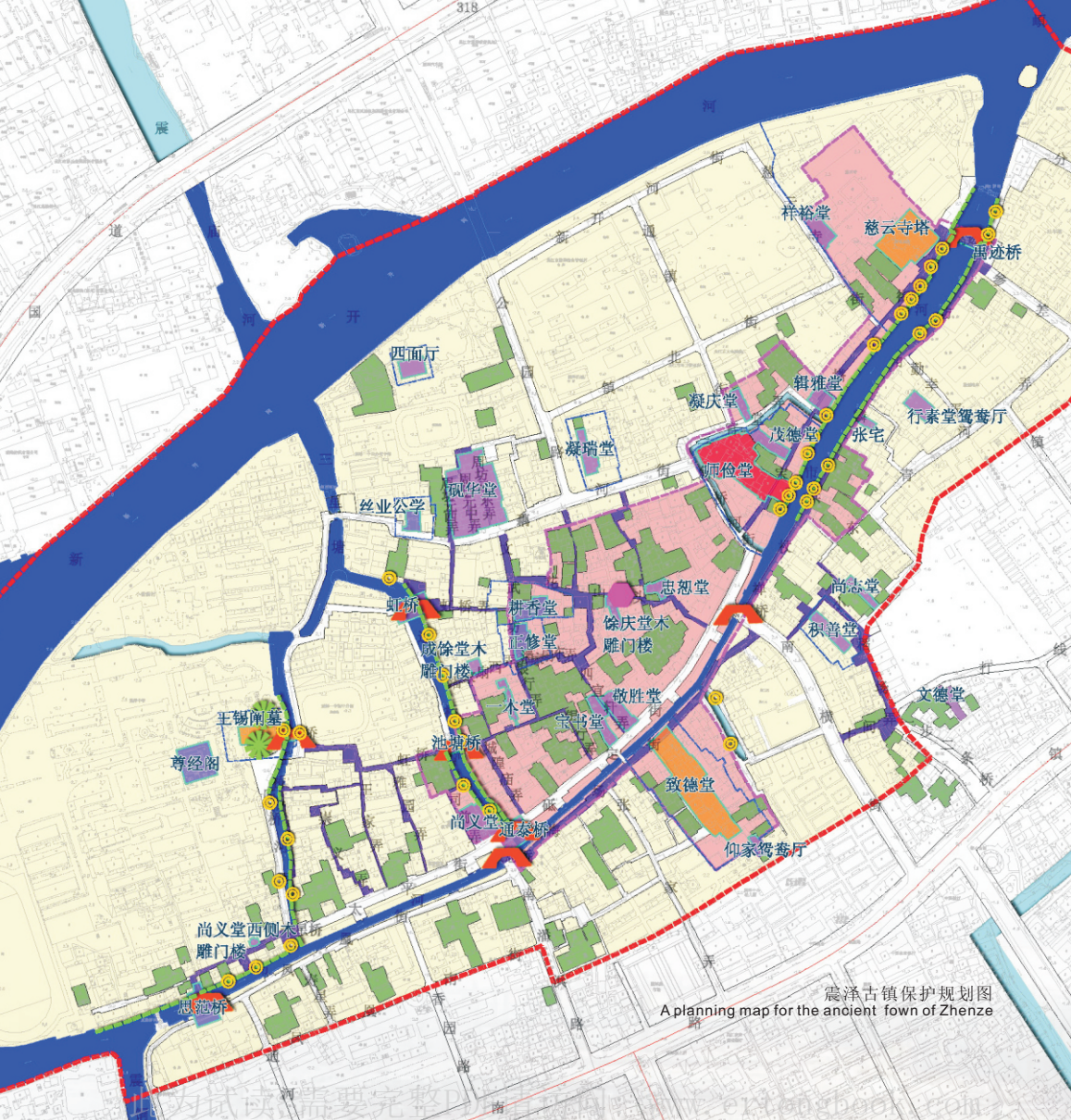


GENERAL PREFACE

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 town 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

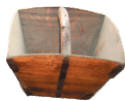
Member of National Experts Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame
Head of National Research Centre of Historical Cities



震泽古镇保护规划图
A planning map for the ancient town of Zhenze

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斗
Dou



府斛
Fuhuo



米囤
Grain bin

名镇震泽

位于江苏省吴江市西南部，与浙江省毗邻，古称“吴头越尾”。因濒临太湖而得名“震泽”，别名“震川”。在震泽地区曾出土大量新石器时代的陶器、陶片，说明先民早已在此繁衍生息。唐开元二十九年（741年），于此地设震泽馆驿，宋绍兴年间初设镇。明代成为重要湖丝产区，震川的辑里丝声誉远播宁沪杭丝绸市场。生丝发祥，生丝贸易的发达使震泽日益繁荣，成为我国近代著名丝市之一。

震泽地处水乡泽国，东有北麻漾，北有长漾，西有徐家漾，河塘缕港密似蛛网。荻塘由东北向西南贯穿镇区，西接湖州，北达苏州，东通上海，南抵嘉兴，水量丰沛，航运便利，是震泽的母亲河。两岸百姓枕河为市，傍水而居，镇区沿河展延呈东北西南带状格局。

震泽向以崇文重教、文化昌盛闻名，历史上曾有许多名士学者在震泽定居或盘桓游览。相传春秋时越国大夫范蠡、唐代诗人张志和、陆龟蒙和皮日休等都曾在此居留或游览。历史上自南宋绍兴四年至清光绪三十二年，先后出过举人33人、进士15人，人才辈出，各领

风骚。著名的有宋代儒林三贤王苹、陈长方、杨邦弼，明代按察副使吴秀，清代天文学家王锡阐，近代著名教育家杨澄中，中国红十字会创始人施则敬，著名金融家施肇曾，著名外交家施肇基，中国科学院院士杨嘉墀，昆曲艺术家蔡正仁、王芳等。

震泽镇内名胜古迹众多，方志上记载震泽有八大景观：即慈云夕照、飞阁风帆、复古桃源、虹桥晓眺、张墩怀古、普济钟声、康庄别墅、范蠡台。全镇现有国家级文物保护单位1处，省级4处，市级17处和保存完好的宝塔街和底定街古街区。

20世纪30年代，著名社会学家费孝通在开弦弓村作社会调查，写下《江村经济》这一社会学巨著。改革开放后，费孝通的“乡镇企业”、“苏南模式”的理论推动了中国农村的变革。震泽乡镇企业经济也得到大力发展，已经成为江苏省重点中心镇。

近年来，震泽镇重视对古镇区的保护利用，又开辟拓展新镇区，将古老与现代、文化与经济、文明与时尚揉和在一起，谱写出和谐发展的绚丽篇章。

Famous Town of Zhenze

Located in the southwestern part of Wujiang City, Jiangsu province, adjacent to Zhejiang Province, and known as “Head of Wu and Tail of Yue,” it was named “Zhenze” and “Zhenchuan” as well for its being on the verge of Taihu Lake. In the region of Zhenze, a large quantity of pottery, potter slices of the Stone Age were once excavated, which means well that the forefathers had already lived and multiplied. In the 29th year of Kaiyuan of the Tang Dynasty (741), a courier station was set hereby. In the early years of Shaoxing of the Song Dynasty, a town was established thereat. In the Ming Dynasty, it turned to be a vital locality for the Huzhou silk production. The Jili silk of Zhenchuang cast its prestige over a long distance to the silk markets in Nanjing, Shanghai and Hangzhou. Originated for the reason of silk, the growth of the raw silk trade rendered Zhenze ever more prosperous, which became one of the famous silk markets in the early modern times in China.

Seated in the region of rivers and lakes, Zhenze has Beima Lakelet in the east, Chang Lakelet in the North, and Xujia Lakelet, where the rivers, ponds and ports are closely dotted as a spider web. Di Pond extends across the town from the northeast to the southwest, connected to Huzhou in the west, accessible to Suzhou in the north, leading to Shanghai in the east, reachable to Jiaying in the south. Abundant in water, conducive to shipment, it is deemed as the parent river of Zhenze. On the two banks of the river, the general public live and commerce at the waterside. And the seat of the town extends along the river in form of a belt pattern from northeast to southwest.

Zhenze has long been famous for its established tradition of respecting the literacy and accentuating the education, and its thriving culture. Throughout its history, there have been a good number of prestigious scholars resided or traveled in Zhenze. It is believed that in the period of the Spring and Autumn, Grand Master Fan Li of the Yue State, such poets of the Tang Dynasty as Zhang Zhihe, Lu Guimeng and Pi Rixiu resided and toured this town. From the 4th year of Shaoxing of the Southern Song Dynasty to the 32nd year of Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty, Zhenze engendered 33 *juren* (a successful candidate in the imperial examination at the provincial level) and 15 *jinshi* (a successful candidate in the highest imperial examinations) and other talents generation after generation, who had a leading positions in quite a few areas. The most famous include the Three Worthy Scholars in the Song Dynasty Wang Ping, Chen Changfang, and Yang Bangbi; Wu Xiu the Deputy (Anchashi) Discipline Inspector

in the Ming Dynasty; Wang Xichan an astronomer in the Qing Dynasty; Yang Chengzhong a famous educationist in the early modern times; Shi Zejing the creator the Red Cross of China; Shi Zhaozeng a famous financier; Shi Zhaoji a famous diplomat; Yang Jiachi Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences; and Chai Zhengren and Wang Fang et al the artists of the Kun Opera.

A large number of historical sites are found and seen in the town of Zhenze. Eight grand Sights of Zhenze are recorded in the town gazetteer, i.e., the sunset view of Ciyun, flying pavilion and sail, ancient Shangri-la, outlooking from rainbow bridge, nostalgic thoughts at Zhangdun, bell sound from Puji, villa at Kang Mansion, Fan Li Platform. Within the boundary of the town, there is one unit of cultural relic protection at the national level, four units of cultural relic protection at the provincial level, and seventeen units of cultural relic protection at the national level, as well the well-preserved Baota (Pagoda) Street and the ancient block of Diding Street.

In the 1930s, Mr. Fei Xiaotong the famous sociologist had a social fact-finding trip at Village Kaixiangong and wrote the sociologic magnum opus of *Jiangcun Economy*. After the start of the opening and reform policy, the theories of Mr. Fei Xiaotong such as “Rural Enterprises” and “Southern Jiangsu Model” functioned a lot to drive forward the reformation of the Chinese rural area. The enterprise economy of Zhenze Town got developed by a big margin and Zhenze has now ranked as a key center town of Jiangsu province.

In recent years, Zhenze Town has attached adequate attention to the protection and utilization of the area of the ancient town and opened a new territory for the town. As a result, the antiquity and the modernity, culture and economy, civilization and vogue are mixed to the extent of a splendid chapter of harmonious development.

图例 Legend

文物保护单位与非物质文化遗产

Unit of Cultural Relic and Non-material cultural heritage

国家级 Provincial level

省级 Provincial level

市（县）级 At the municipal (county) level



太湖 Tai lake





枕河人家 Riverside households





古镇遗产

Heritage of the Ancient Town

宝塔街

Baota Street

曾称东大街，为震泽镇繁华街道之一，街长386米，与□塘河平行，分为两坊，东为仁安坊，西为仁里坊，以三官堂弄为界。街头市廛密集，店铺鳞次。通过街中多道拱门观看街东头古塔别有韵味。

Once called East Street, it is one of the busiest streets of Zhenze Town, 386m long and in parallel with Ditang River. It is divided into two lanes, whereof the east is Ren'an Alley and the west is Renli Alley, with Sanguantang Alleyway as the demarcation line. In the street, the marketplaces are close to each other and the shops are well arranged. It is a special appeal to view the ancient pagoda at the east end beyond multiple archways.



宝塔街
Baota street

宝塔街
Baota street



宝塔街 Baota street



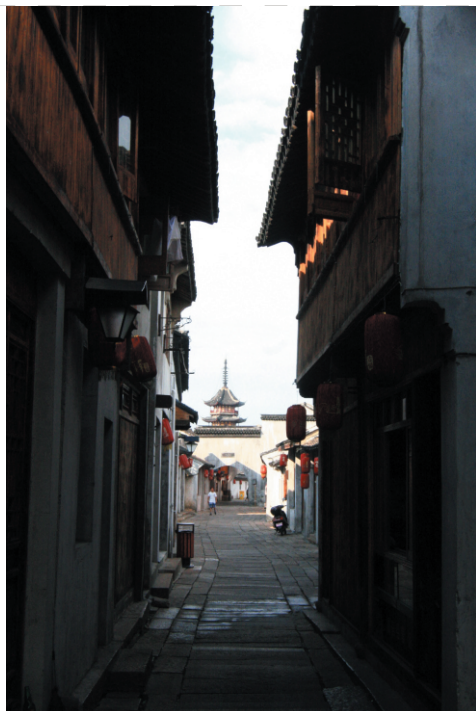
宝塔街 Baota street



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