

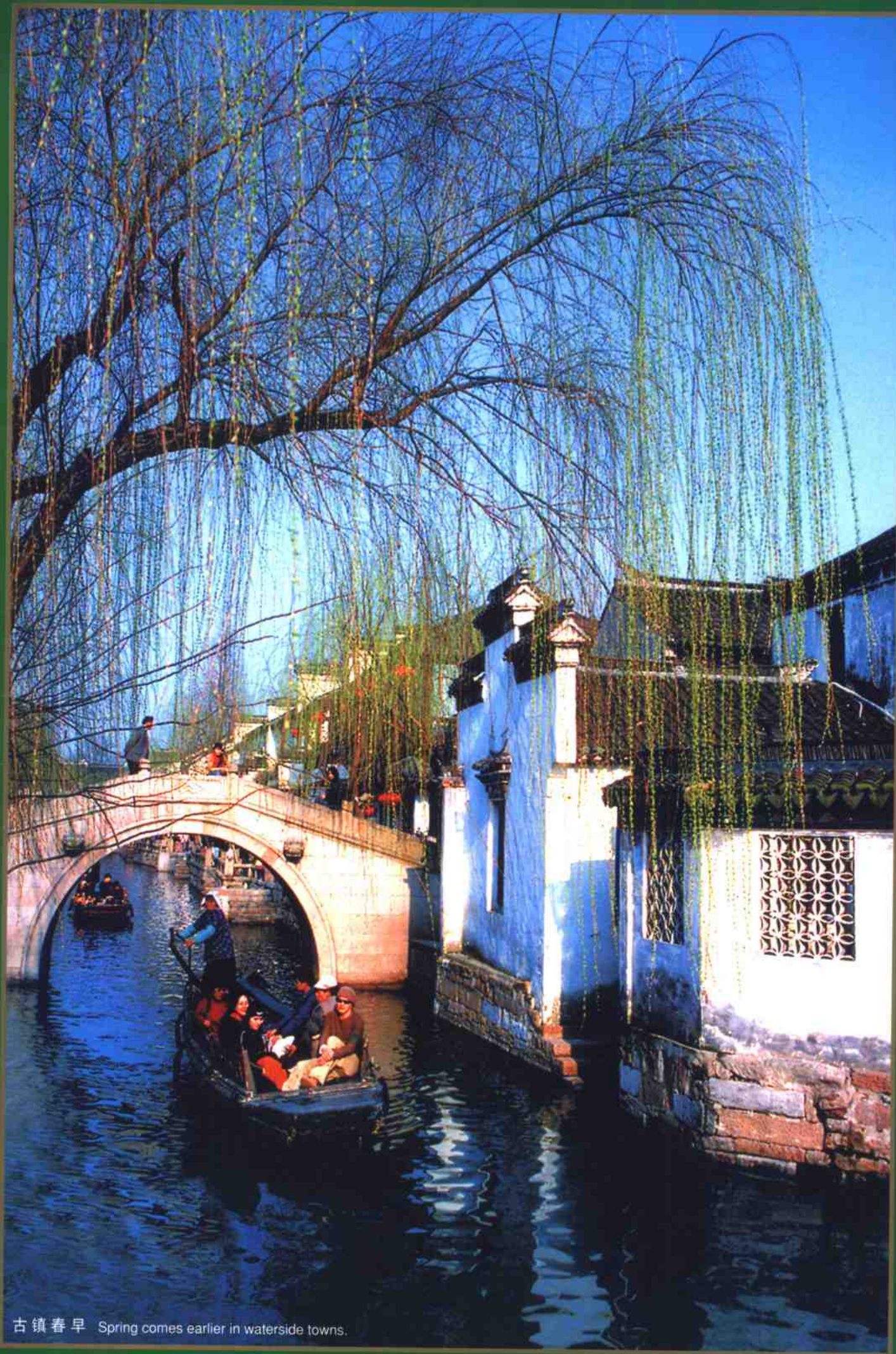
CHARMING JIANGSU

A waterside land full of cultural affection
情与水的中国文之乡

魅力江苏



江苏省旅游局·中国旅游出版社



古镇春早 Spring comes earlier in waterside towns.



江苏省在中国的位置
Position of Jiangsu in the map of China



水乡丽人 Beautiful girls from waterside land



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太湖夕照 Taihu Lake under the sunset glow



秦淮河与夫子庙 Qinhuai River and Temple of Confucius



走进江苏

TOURING JIANGSU

美丽富饶的江苏省是镶嵌在长江三角洲上的一颗璀璨明珠。吴越文化、长江文化、两汉文化从这里发祥，历代文人墨客在这里留下千古绝唱，无数帝王将相在这里踏下寻梦的足迹。从古至今，江苏这片情与水的文化之乡都是人们心驰神往、魂牵梦绕的胜地。

江苏地跨长江下游两岸，长江横穿东西，大运河纵贯南北。有南京、苏州、无锡、常州、镇江、扬州、南通、徐州、连云港、淮安、盐城、泰州和宿迁等13个省辖市。中国五大淡水湖中的太湖、洪泽湖点缀在平原沃野上，映衬着鱼米之乡的富庶与妩媚。南京的六朝胜迹，苏州的古典园林，无锡的太湖风光，扬州的汉唐文化，镇江的山林寺院，徐州的两汉文化，连云港的山海风光，南通的江海胜境等都是旅游者向往的旅游胜地。

目前，全省共有中国优秀旅游城市16个，国家4A级风景区40个，旅游度假区8个，苏州园林、南京明孝陵、苏州昆曲被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产。要享受一次美好的旅程，就从走进江苏开始吧。

The rich and beautiful Jiangsu Province is like a bright pearl on the Yangtze River Delta. It is the birthplace of the Wu-Yue, Yangtze River and Han cultures. Numerous famous scholars, calligraphers and painters from various historical periods created their eulogizing works and many emperors and ministers left their tracks here. Until today, the province is still an attractive tourist destination.

The Yangtze River runs through Jiangsu Province from east to west while the Grand Canal passes through from south to north. The province has Nanjing, Suzhou, Wuxi, Changzhou, Zhenjiang, Yangzhou, Nantong, Xuzhou, Lianyungang, Huai'an, Yancheng, Taizhou and Suqian cities under its jurisdiction. The Taihu Lake and Hongze Lake, two of the five largest freshwater lakes in China, on the vast plains illustrate the richness and charming of this land of abundance. Also there are many scenic spots including the ruins of the imperial capital of six dynasties in Nanjing, classical gardens in Suzhou, Taihu Lake landscape in Wuxi, Han and Tang cultures in Yangzhou, mountains and temples in Zhenjiang, Han culture in Xuzhou, mountain and sea scenery in Lianyungang, and beautiful rivers and sea in Nantong.

At present, the province has 16 of the top tourist cities of the country, 40 national AAAA-class scenic areas, eight tourist holiday areas and seven natural reserves. Classical gardens in Suzhou, Tomb of Ming Emperor Zhu Yuanchang in Nanjing, Kunqu Opera from Suzhou have been included into the list of world cultural heritages by the UNESCO.

Let's have a wonderful journey to Jiangsu Province.



得天独厚的自然条件优势造就了江苏悠久的历史。6000多年前，当很多地方还是一片蛮荒时，江苏大地上已经出现了原始村落。文明的发展使历史上许多朝代的政治文化中心都设在江苏，商朝末年，泰伯、仲雍兄弟从陕西周原来到江苏，与当地人民共同开发，建立了勾吴国。两汉时期，江苏地域得盐、铁之利，孙权的政权曾在苏州、镇江、南京三地辗转；公元3—6世纪，南京成为中国南方的经济文化中心；公元7—10世纪，由于大运河的开凿，漕运兴起，“天下大计，仰于东南”，扬州成为全国最繁华的城市；两宋时期，淮南、江东成为提供赋税最多的地区，民间流传着“苏湖熟，天下足”的谚语；公元14—17世纪中叶以后，南京、苏州等地成为我国资本主义萌芽的发祥地。19世纪末叶，缫丝、纺织、面粉、采煤等近代工业在无锡、南通、苏州、常州、徐州等地陆续兴起。人类文明史上的生产劳动、建筑遗迹、风俗习惯等，使今天江苏的城市跻身历史名城之列。

The exceptional natural advantages of Jiangsu result in a long history of the province. More than 6,000 years ago, primeval villages had emerged in Jiangsu when other areas were wild. Owing to its developed civilization, the province became a political and cultural center of many dynasties. In the late Shang Dynasty (1600-1046 B.C.), Tai Bo and his brother Zhong Yong came to Jiangsu from Zhouyuan in Shaanxi and founded the State of Wu. During the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.), Sun Quan's power controlled Suzhou, Zhenjiang and Nanjing by using the advantages of salt and iron resources. During the third to sixth centuries, Nanjing became an economic and cultural center of south China. From the seventh century to the tenth century, the Grand Canal was dug and the water transport of grain by the government to supply the capital city or meet military needs was developed too. At the same time, Yangzhou became one of the most bustling cities in the country. During the Song Dynasty (960-1279), the southern areas of the Huaihe River and eastern areas of the Yangtze River led other areas in handing local taxes to the government. A legend says if Jiangsu has a good harvest, the country has enough to support its people. After the 14th and mid-17th centuries, Nanjing, Suzhou and other cities became the birthplaces of capitalism in China. In the late 19th century silk reeling, textile, flour, coal and other industries were developed in Wuxi, Nantong, Suzhou, Changzhou and Xuzhou. With unique production in history of civilization and ruins of buildings and customs, cities in Jiangsu Province have been listed as famous historical cities in the country.



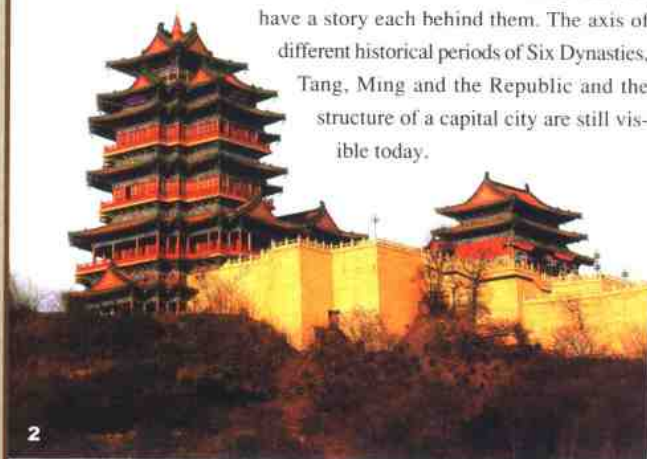
南京 NANJING

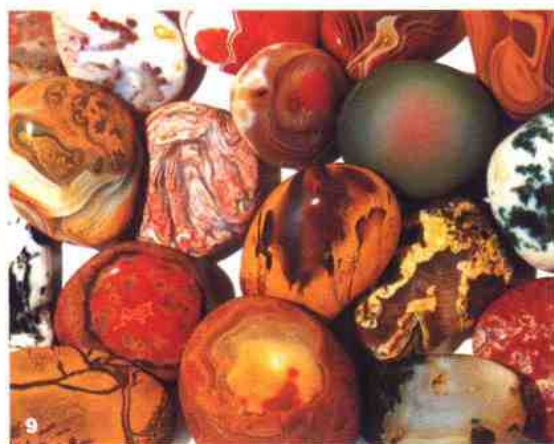
“江南佳丽地，金陵帝王州”，古城南京有2500年建城史，素有“龙蟠虎踞”之称。

博爱之都——南京从东吴正式建都开始，历经十个朝代。中山陵、明孝陵、夫子庙、总统府、雨花台这些著名的景区，各自诉说不同时代的故事。六朝、南唐、明朝、民国的历史轴线和都城格局仍然清晰可见。

A beautiful land in south areas of the Yangtze River and a capital of several dynasties, the ancient city of Nanjing is like a dragon or tiger on the bank of the Yangtze River.

Nanjing began to take shape 2,500 years ago. Since the State of Wu made Nanjing its capital, the city became the capital of 10 dynasties. Many famous scenic spots such as Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum, Tomb of Ming Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang, Temple of Confucius, Mansion of President, and Terrace of the Raining Flowers have a story each behind them. The axis of different historical periods of Six Dynasties, Tang, Ming and the Republic and the structure of a capital city are still visible today.





1. 明代古城墙
2. 狮子山阅江楼
3. 明孝陵神道
4. 气势恢宏的中山陵
5. 明清时期的科举考场江南贡院
6. 总统府
7. 中华门藏兵洞
8. 紫金山天文台
9. 雨花石
10. 玄武湖

1. City wall of the Ming Dynasty.
2. River-viewing Building on Lion Mountain.
3. The Sacred Road in front of the Tomb of Ming Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang.
4. The magnificent Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum.
5. Jiangna Examination Office of the Ming and Qing Dynasties.
6. Mansion of President.
7. Cave-like places for soldiers to stay.
8. Purple Mountain Observatory.
9. Terrace of the Raining Flowers.
10. Xuanwu Lake.





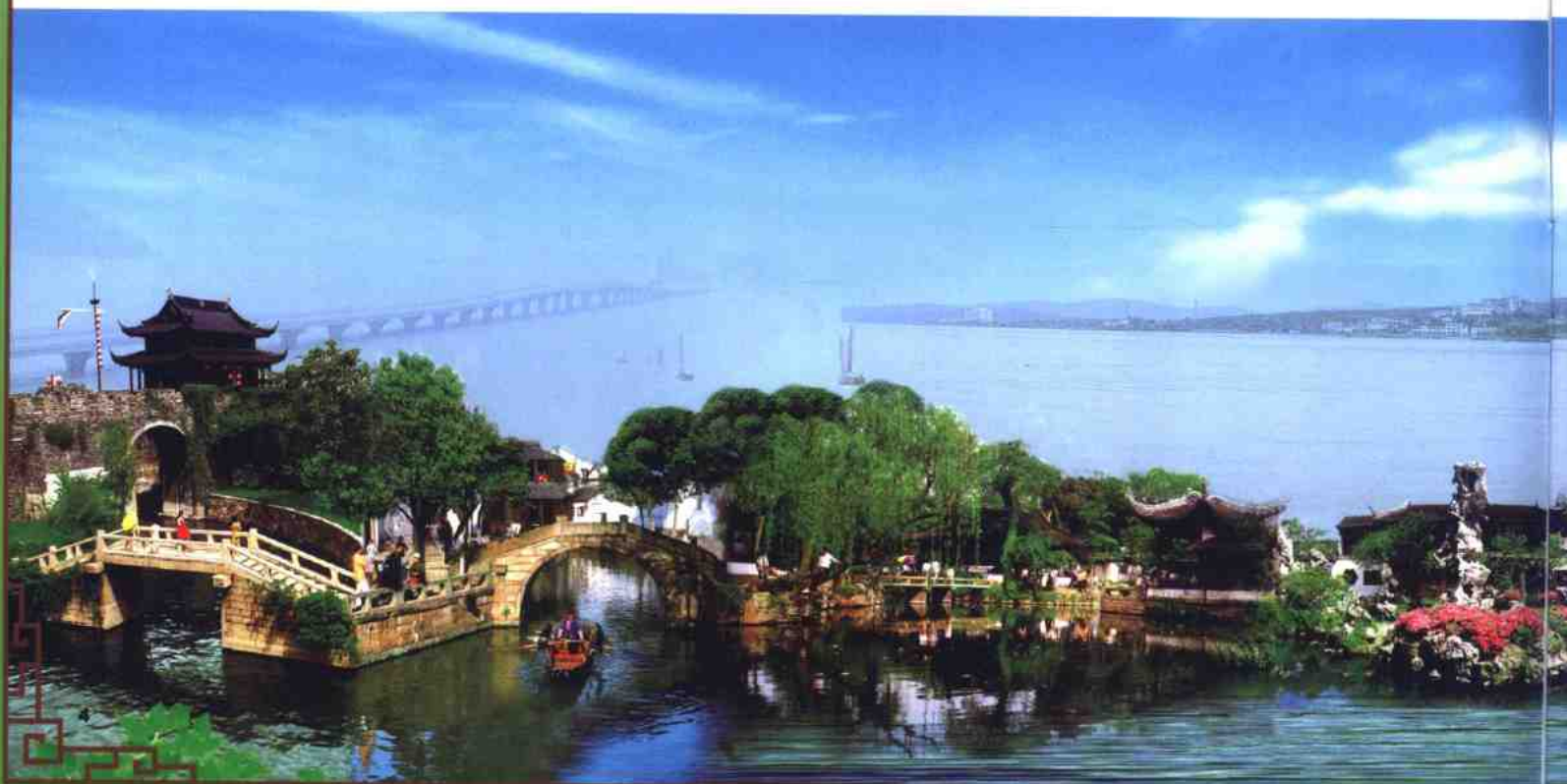
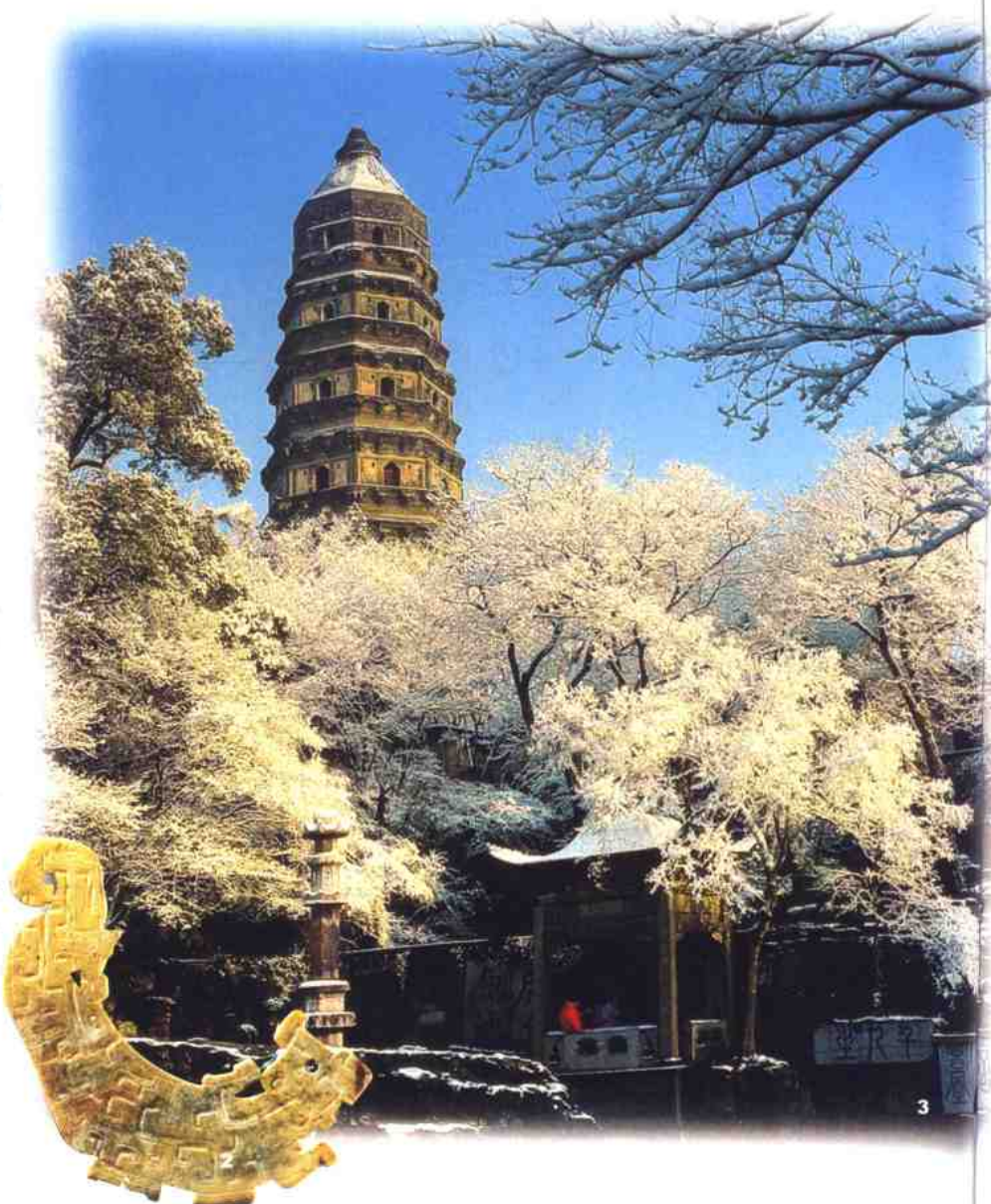
苏州 SUZHOU

“君到姑苏见，人家尽枕河”，苏州古城坐落在水网中，街道依河而建，建筑临水而造，前巷后河，形成小桥、流水、人家的独特风貌，有“东方威尼斯”的美称。

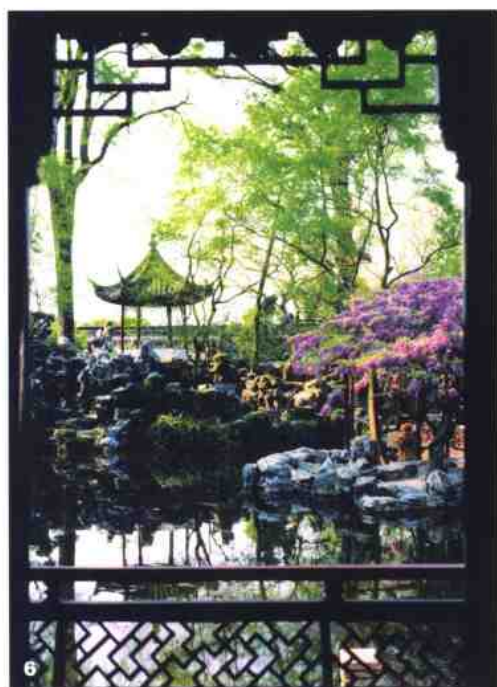
集建筑、山水、花木、雕刻、书画等于一体的苏州古典园林，是人类文明的瑰宝，已被联合国教科文组织列入世界遗产名录。

The ancient city of Suzhou is crisscrossed by a network of rivers and canals and is known as the "Venice of the East" for its unique scene in which streets run along rivers, residential houses have rivers behind and streets in front, and many small bridges cross over gurgling rivers.

Also the classical gardens in Suzhou display buildings, landscape, trees and flowers, sculptures, calligraphic works and paintings together and demonstrate the civilization of human beings. These gardens have been included into the list of the world heritages by the UNESCO.



1. 姑苏城外寒山寺
2. 春秋吴国虎形玉佩
3. 建于五代后周显德六年（959年）的虎丘塔
4. 将苏州古城、古镇、古典园林及太湖巧妙地融合而成的东方水城、天堂画卷。



5. 苏州评弹
6. 世界文化遗产——苏州园林
7. 保存完整的古代水陆城门古迹——盘门
8. 苏州刺绣

1. Hanshan Temple on the outskirts of Suzhou.
2. A tiger-shaped jade pendant from the State of Wu of the Spring and Autumn Period.
3. Tiger Hill Pagoda built in the sixth year of the reign of Emperor Xiande or 959 of the Later Zhou Dynasty.
4. A picture of the waterside land of the East and a paradise composed of the ancient city of Suzhou, ancient towns, classical gardens and Taihu Lake.
5. Pingtan (collective term for monolog storytelling and ballad singing) from Suzhou.
6. Gardens in Suzhou have been included into the list of the world heritages by the UNESCO.
7. Panmen Gate, an intact city gate over an ancient water/land way.
8. Embroidery from Suzhou.





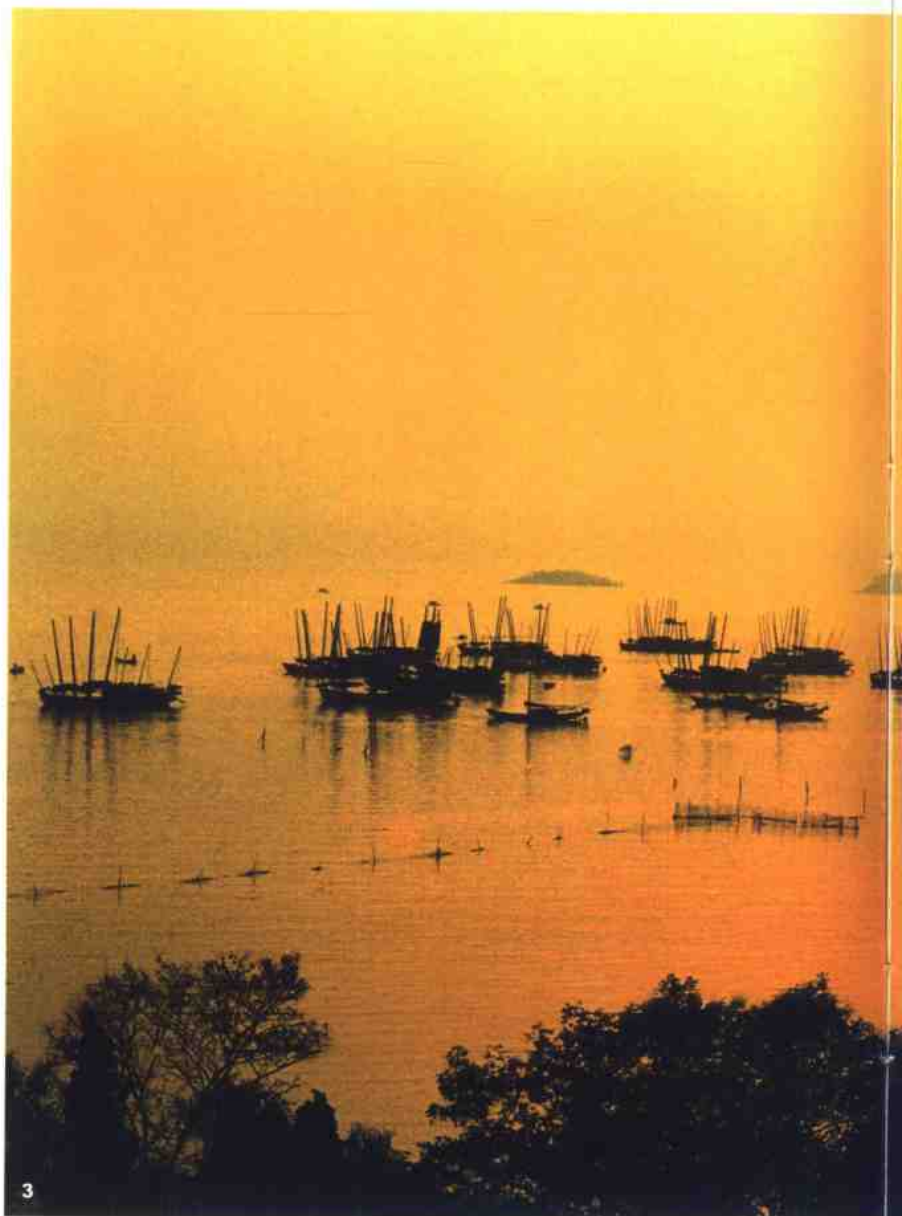
无锡 WUXI

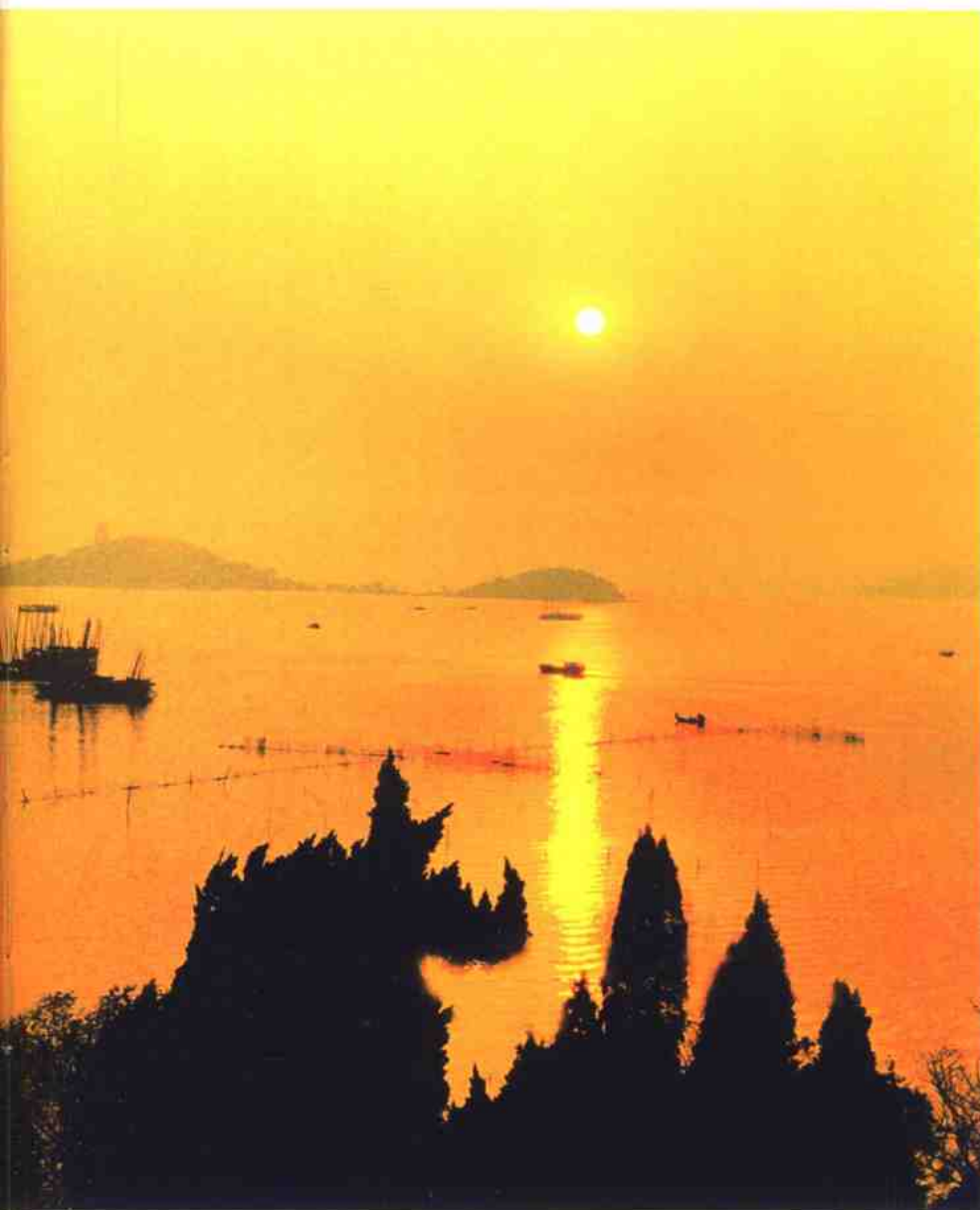
无锡濒临烟波浩淼的太湖，素有太湖明珠的美誉。

无锡历史悠久，早在春秋战国时期就是当时的经济、文化中心。太湖鼋头渚、梅园、天下第二泉、东林书院、蠡园、宜兴的竹海洞天等景点为游客所称道。无锡影视城、灵山景区等形成旅游新热点。

Wuxi is located on the bank of the vast Taihu Lake and is known as a bright pearl of the lake.

Wuxi has a long history. As early as in the Spring and Autumn and War States Periods, Wuxi was an economic and cultural center. The Turtle's Head Islet, Plum Garden, the Second Spring under Heaven, Donglin Academy, Liyuan Garden, the bamboo groves in Yixing and other scenic spots attract many tourists. Wuxi Movie and Television City and Linshan Scenic Area have become new tourist destinations.





7. 春光无限好
8. 无锡惠山泥人
9. 天下第二泉
10. 南洋寺夜景

1. Catching shrimp on Taihu Lake.
2. The outdoor bronze statue of Buddha in Linshan, the tallest of its kind in the world.
3. Taihu Lake under the sunset glow.
4. Turtle's Head Islet Park.
5. Taihu Movie and Television City in Wuxi.
6. Shanjuan Cave in Yixing.
7. A wonderful scene in spring.
8. A clay figurine from Wuxi.
9. The Second Best Spring under Heaven.
10. Nanchan Temple in the evening.



1. 太湖捕虾
2. 世界最高大的露天青铜佛像·灵山大佛
3. 太湖夕照
4. 鼋头渚公园
5. 无锡太湖影视城三国水浒城
6. 宜兴善卷洞





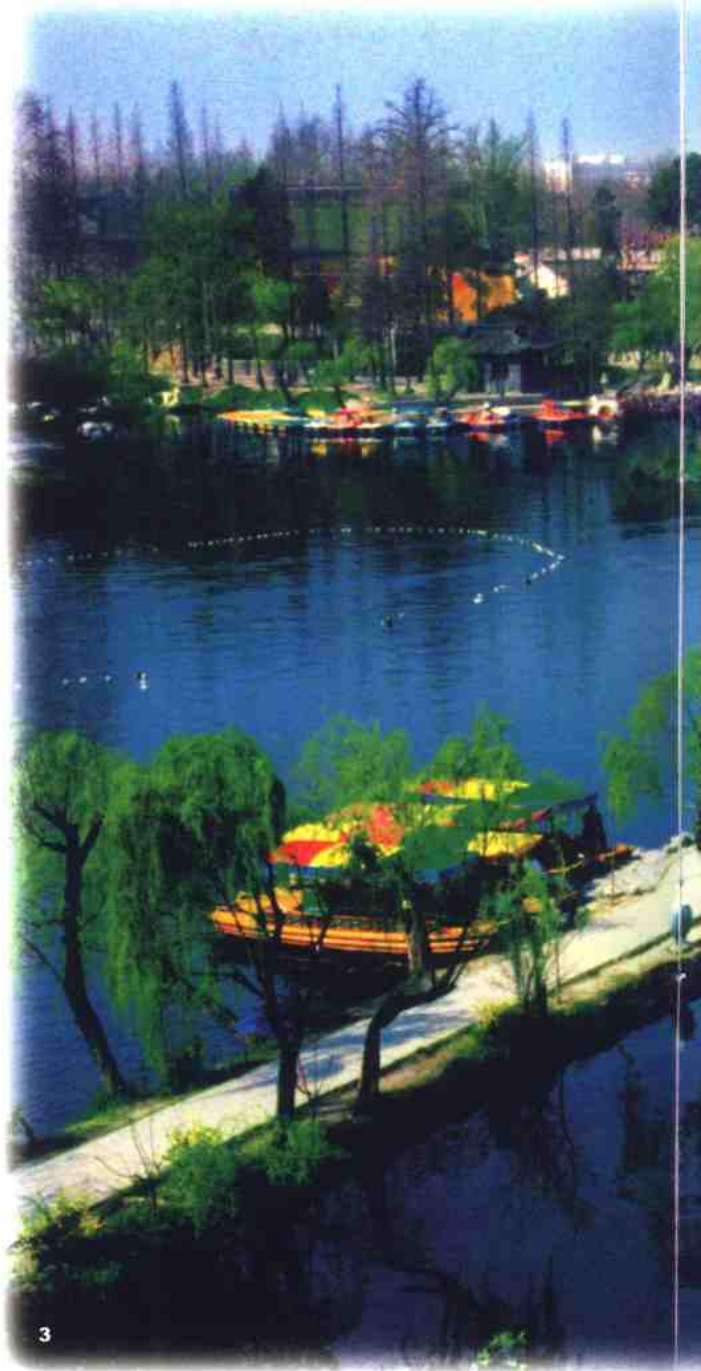
扬州 YANGZHOU

“淮左名都，竹西佳处”、“天下三分明月夜，二分无赖是扬州”，显示出古城扬州独特的魅力。

扬州自古就是风物繁华之城，以瘦西湖、大明寺、何园、个园、高邮孟城驿等众多的名胜古迹闻名于世。每年的“烟花三月旅游节”和“二分明月文化节”，为扬州增添无限风情。

"On the bank of the Huaihe River there is a famous city and Zhuxi Street is the most beautiful place." "Of all the moonlit nights on earth when people part, / Two-thirds shed light upon Yangzhou with broken heart." These lines illustrate the unique charming of the ancient city of Yangzhou.

Yangzhou has been a flourishing city since ancient times and is famous in the world for many scenic spots such as Slender West Lake, Daming Temple, Heyuan Garden, Geyuan Garden and Yuchengyi in Gaoyou. Each year Firework-Enjoying Festival in March and Cultural Festival to Enjoying Bright Moon add luster to the city.



3



2

1. 春到扬州
2. 冶春园
3. 瘦西湖全景
4. 大明寺平山堂，唐鉴真和尚曾在此居住
5. 清代经典园林“个园”
6. 清代经典园林“何园”
1. Yangzhou in spring.
2. Yechun Garden.
3. Full view of Slim West Lake.
4. Pingshan Hall in Daming Temple, in which Tang Monk Jianzhen once lived.
5. Geyuan Garden, a classical garden from Qing Dynasty.
6. Heyuan Garden, a classical garden from Qing Dynasty.



4

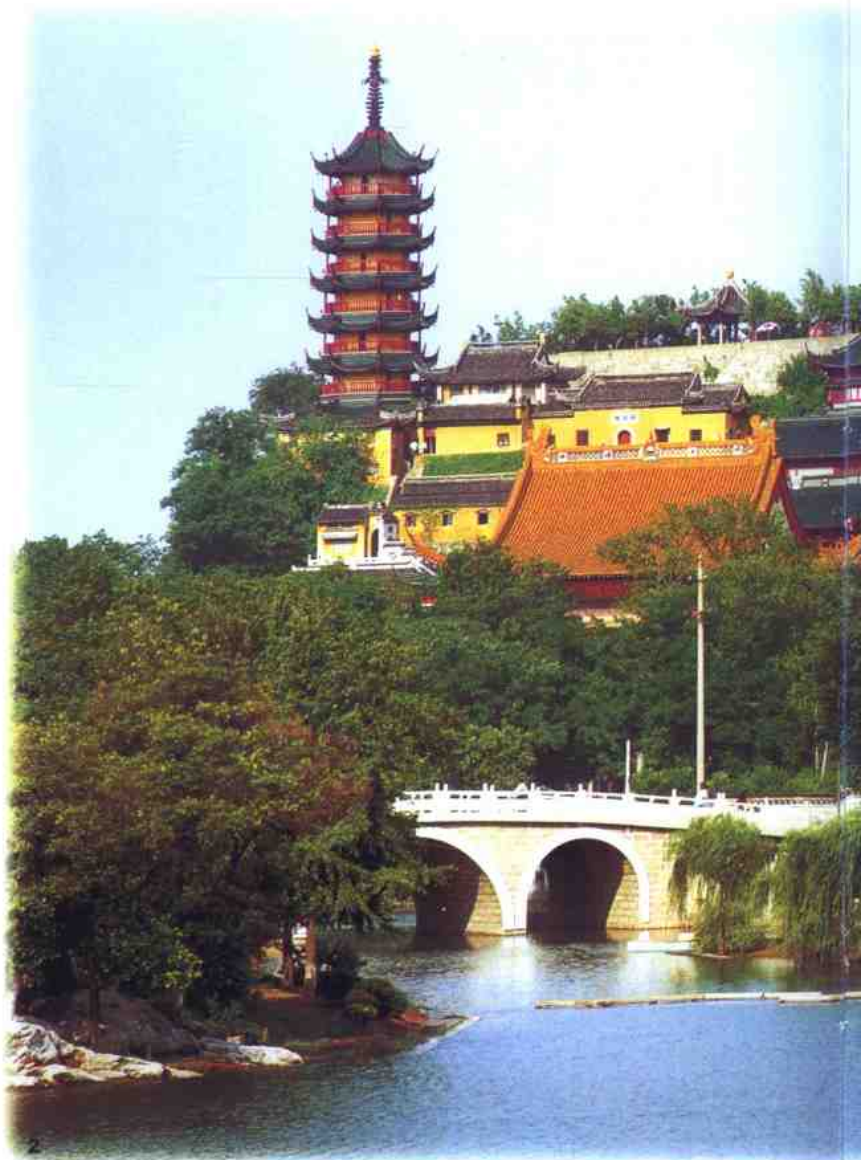




镇江 ZHENJIANG

镇江拥有“城市山林”的独特风貌，沿长江自西向东镶嵌着由金山、北固山、焦山组成的“三山”风景区。在镇江揽胜怀古，白居易、欧阳修等人的诗词萦绕耳畔，水漫金山、刘备招亲等传说与苍山绿水相映成趣，为这个旅游胜地增添了神韵。

Zhenjiang is famous for hills and forests in urban areas. Along the Yangtze River, from west to east there are Jishan Hill, Beigu Hill and Jiaoshan Hill, which constitute a scenic area. A visit to Zhenjiang makes you remind some nice poetic lines by famous poets in history such as Bai Juyi and Ouyang Xiu. Also the wonderful legends such as Jinshan Hill is inundated, Sun Quan, the king of Wu, devised to plan to regain the city of Jingzhou occupied by Shu and lure the king of Shu, Liu Bei, to Wu by offering him his younger sister in marriage, add mystical and charming colors to the city.





1. 塔影夕照

1. Jinshan Mountain under the evening glow.

2. 金山风景区

2. Jinshan Mountain Scenic Area.

3. 焦山碑林博物馆

3. Jiaoshan Stele Museum.

4. 宋元古街

4. The street of the Song and Yuan style.

5. 北固山铁塔

5. Iron Tower on Beigu Mountain.

6. 茅山道院

6. Maoshan Taoist Temple.

7. 北固山风景区

7. Beigushan Mountain Scenic Area.





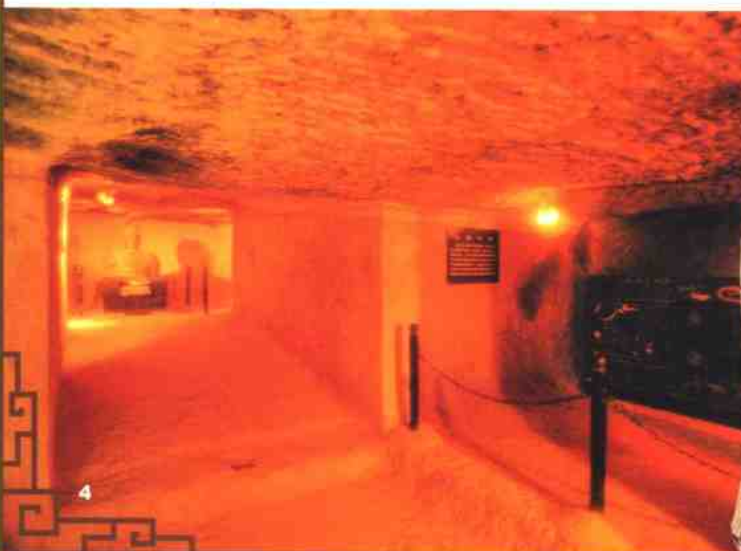
徐州 XUZHOU

“东襟淮海，西接中原，南屏江淮，北扼齐鲁”，这就是素有“五省通衢”之称的徐州。徐州古称彭城，历来是兵家必争之地，古文化遗迹极为丰富。以汉画像石、汉兵马俑、汉墓为代表的两汉文化遗存，被称为“汉代三绝”

Xuzhou has been known as a place in the juncture of five provinces since ancient times and borders Huaihai in the east, Central Plains in the west, rest of Jiangsu in the north and Shandong and Hebei in the north. It was known as Pengcheng in ancient time and was a strategic point. It boasts many sites of cultural interest. Stone carvings from the Han Dynasty, clay figurines of warriors and horses from Han Dynasty and Han tombs are praised as three cultural heritages from the Han Dynasty.



徐州市旅游局供图



1. 两汉雄风
2. 淮海战役纪念馆
3. 汉代画像石博物馆
4. 狮子山楚王陵地宫
5. 龟山汉墓的立陶俑

1. Museum of Clay Figurines of Han Warriors and Horses.
2. Huaihai War Memory Hall.
3. Museum of Stone Carvings from the Han Dynasty.
4. Inside the Mausoleum of King of the State of Chu on Lion Mountain.
5. A standing clay figurine discovered in Han tomb on Guishan Mountain.