

# 中国魅力古镇

CHARMING CHINA TOWNS

赵迎新 主编

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# 中国魅力古镇

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赵迎新 主编

### 序: 发现有功,保护有责

我国幅员广大, 地理环境各不相同, 各地的历史文化也有很大差异, 因此形成了不同的地方特色, 绚丽多彩的各地风光。随着城镇现代化的发展, 社会经济和社会结构的进步和变化, 许多城镇的格局形态和建筑的风貌都发生了急速的改变。更由于科学技术的交流, 信息的流通, 全国的城市和乡镇都变得相像起来, 城市特色消融了。同时, 许多有价值的历史文化遗存和丰富的城市记忆, 也在人们的不经意中遭到破坏。近年来, 这些老场景、老建筑消失得太快、太多, 引起了人们的注意, 也由于世界遗产中国项目的登录、申报和宣传, 人们逐渐地认识到它们的存在价值, 以及它们拥有的潜在的资源和财富, 从而开始了对文化遗产的重视, 才有了历史文化城镇保护事业的开展和进步。

魅力古镇的调研和本书的出版,就是在认识到这些地方的历史文化价值后,所做的非常有意义的工作。在这些地区有的尚未进行有规模的旅游开发,一些景点也不太有名,但是有山有水,有独特的景观,有美丽的风景,有众多优秀历史建筑,有传统民居和特色村镇聚落。通过调研,把散落的珍宝搜集起来并加以梳理,呈现在大众面前,就是重要的成绩。

毛泽东说过: "长征是宣言书,长征是宣传队,长征是播种机。" 我觉得历史古镇的调查研究也像长征一样,要长途旅行,要爬山涉水,要四处寻访,也很艰苦。我们到这些地方去,就是告诉人们,这里拥有重要的历史文化遗产,具有城镇发展的潜在资源。我们去调查研究要和当地老百姓交谈,要追根问底,就是要讲明调查的意图和目的;要取得人们的信任,必定要宣讲文化遗产的价值和保护的作用。这种面对面的,就具体事项的调研,是最直接的言传身教。我们做的遗产保护工作不言报酬,不谋私利,老百姓会看在眼里,是最有效的教育,肯定会引起人们的共鸣,启发人们的乡情,触动人们的良知,这就播下了保护祖国优秀历史文化遗产的种子,这种高尚的理念会生根发芽。保护事业只有成为广大老百姓都来关心的事情,才能真正取得实效,所以这项工作是重要的,并且非常有意义。

我们发现了这些魅力古镇,这些古镇也会逐步地认识自己,从而得到保护和利用,为祖国增加了色彩和财富。所以我赞赏这项工作,赞赏参与这项工作的所有同志,同时也赞赏这些被列为魅力古镇里的同志们,是你们呵护了这些珍贵的遗产,今后还要仰仗着你们去继续工作。

字典上说,"魅力是吸引人的力量";诗人普拉斯说:"魅力有一种悦人和迷人的神秘品质,它不像水龙头那样随开随关,突然迸出,它像根丝巧妙地编织在性格里。它闪闪发光,经久不灭。"这种吸引人的特质肯定是独特的,与众不同的,有自身的特点;它还是唯一的,

不可复制的;它富有人文情怀,是人们长期厮守,经历了岁月的磨练,才逐渐形成的。而这种特质,也是传统历史的写照,往往又是传统的历史文化和物质遗存相互融合的产物,因此显得格外的珍贵,一定要精心地保护,使其能长久地留存,这就是历史文化遗产的保护和继承发展。

这种魅力是原生的,因此就很淳朴,但也就粗糙,因此,就有必要提高、提炼、加工以 至于包装,才能面向大众。

魅力往往是潜在的、隐藏的,这些古镇往往地处边陲,交通不便,信息闭塞,深藏不露,还不为人们所知。而有的古镇的魅力正是与这样的环境一同存在,因此,保护与开发就不同于一般历史城镇的保护开发模式,会有自己的特点和方法。

魅力古镇下一步如何走,从江南古镇和许多历史古镇保护和开发的经验来看,我认为重要的经验有四条:

- 一、古镇是个宝、保护最重要。要在保护的前提下合理开发,有了古城、古镇、古村文 化遗存的物质基础,才能有利用开发的依据,而保护的就是前面所谓的魅力存在的特质,做 好这项工作的关键,就是要有主心骨,有事业心,要选拔和培养有热爱家乡感情的掌门人。
- 二、保护就要维修,维修一定要遵循"整旧如故,以存其真"的原则。一定要做好规划, 不迎合市场,不去"返老还童"造假古董,其中的关键是要找对专家,找好工匠。
- 三、不急于求成,不急功近利,要耐下心来,踏踏实实,苦心经营,琢磨并突显自己的特点, 扬长避短,坚持下去,最终总会取得成功。

四、要发动群众,相信群众,真正做好群众工作,真为老百姓谋福利,只要老百姓都动了, 工作也就做得好了。

祝愿美丽古镇魅力永存,永存的关键在于认真的保护和科学合理的利用。感谢作者与出版社为我们提供了这本精彩的作品,感谢你们付出的艰辛与劳动。

已到最三

## Foreword: Discovery is your credit, Protection is our duty

China, endowed with vast expanses and varied geographical conditions, is boasting a wide range of diverse histories and cultures, thus creating different local characteristics and colorful sceneries. With the development of urban modernization, along with the progress and transformation made in social economy and structure, the formation and architectural styles of some towns have been transformed dramatically. Furthermore, scientific and technological exchanges and information flow have made cities and towns more and more resemble each other, resulting in the vanishing of specific city characters. Meanwhile, many invaluable historical and cultural heritages and abundant memories of a city have been casually destroyed. In recent years, the rapid disappearance of these old scenes and architectures have aroused people's attention and thanks to declaration and publicity of the World Heritage program in China, people have gradually recognized their values and potentials in creating resources and wealth. This, altogether, has pushed forward the protection of ancient towns to a higher level.

In light of this, the research conducted in China's charming towns and the publishing of this book are thus very significant. In some of the areas, large scale development is not yet in place and the scenic spots are not well known to the public. However, by collecting and presenting all the hidden treasures from these towns to the public—their attractive mountains and waters, unique sceneries and picturesque landscapes, important historical buildings and traditional residential settlements and villages, this research has made impressive achievements.

Mao Zedong once said, the Long March is a declaration, a propaganda team, as well as a seeding machine. Likewise, the investigation and research in historical ancient towns is also a Long March which is an arduous journey, requesting researchers to climb mountains and cross rivers in order to collect first-hand information. One of the aims to get to the areas is to make local people aware of the potentials of these historical and cultural resources. In the meantime, it's also important to use correct research methods. By words and deeds, we can gain trust from the local people so as to dive to the root of the complex problems and let them know the core values of protecting these historical towns. The work we have been doing to protect historical heritage is a noble course, regardless of material returns and self-interests. The local people will bear our initiatives in mind and carry on this noble spirit forward. Only by arousing public awareness can such protection courses make real progress. Therefore, what we have done is of great significance.

The values of these charming towns will gradually come out to create invaluable wealth to the nation, so is the public awareness to protect and make full use of them. Thus this course, together with all the fabulous work accomplished by the researchers, should be highly praised. It is the work you've done that preserved the treasurable heritages. You are indispensable to the future protection work.

Looking up in the dictionary, "Charming" means "a power to attract people". According to American poet Sylvia Plath, "There is a fascinating charm and the mystery of Wyatt quality, it is not as open with the faucet off, suddenly burst out, it's like filaments cleverly woven Gerry. It is sparkling, durable immortal."The charming quality is unique and with its own niche; it is unparalleled and can't be imitated; it is full of humanity, which has been formed in days, months and years of staying together. Its unique quality is the epitome of tradition and history while is also the outcome of the hybrid of traditional historical culture and cultural relic. It is extremely value and deserves careful protection. As such, it could be eternally preserved and this is what we call sustainability of historical cultural relics.

As such sort of charm is purely indigenous and simplistic in nature, inevitably, it is not appealing to the public. Hence it is our obligation to improve and refine it, making it more fascinating and alluring.

Just as the underlying and hidden charm, these ancient towns are often located in very remote and isolated regions where communication and transportation are always blocked. However, the more isolated of these ancient towns, the more charming they are. Therefore, it is quite important to adopt special methods in the protection and development of such towns.

By drawing experience from the protection and development of historical ancient towns in the south of the Yangtze River, I think there are four important points we should pay attention to:

First of all, Protection of the treasurable ancient towns is a foremost task. Protection and rational development is the core. The grounds for utilization and development are based on the sound preservation of the ancient cities, towns and villages whereas the aforementioned charm is just the very component that must be preserved. Therefore, it is crucial to select highly responsible and capable people who are deeply affectionate for their hometowns to lead the protection work.

Second, maintenance is equally important to protection. We should follow the principle of "maintaining the old fashions in order to keep its true spirits". We must not forge fake antiques to please the market. On the contrary, we must make rational plans and find the right experts and craftsmen to implement them.

Third, don't expect a rush success or instant benefits. It is by no means an easy piece of work. We must carry on the long lasting course in a down-to-earth way and make full use of our advantages. By persisting to the end, our efforts will be eventually paid off.

Finally, mobilize and trust the masses. Only by working closely together with the broad masses and gaining their trust can we push forward this course to a new high.

At last, I sincerely wish the charming ancient towns can shed their lights forever. Conscientious protection and reasonable utilization is the key to the lasting existence of the ancient towns. Here I would like to pay special tribute to the author and editor of this wonderful book, who have made enormous efforts to bring it to life.

Ruan Yisan

(Director of Research Center of National Historical and Cultural City, Tongji University Professor, Tutor of Doctoral Students of Architecture and City Planning College, Tongji University)

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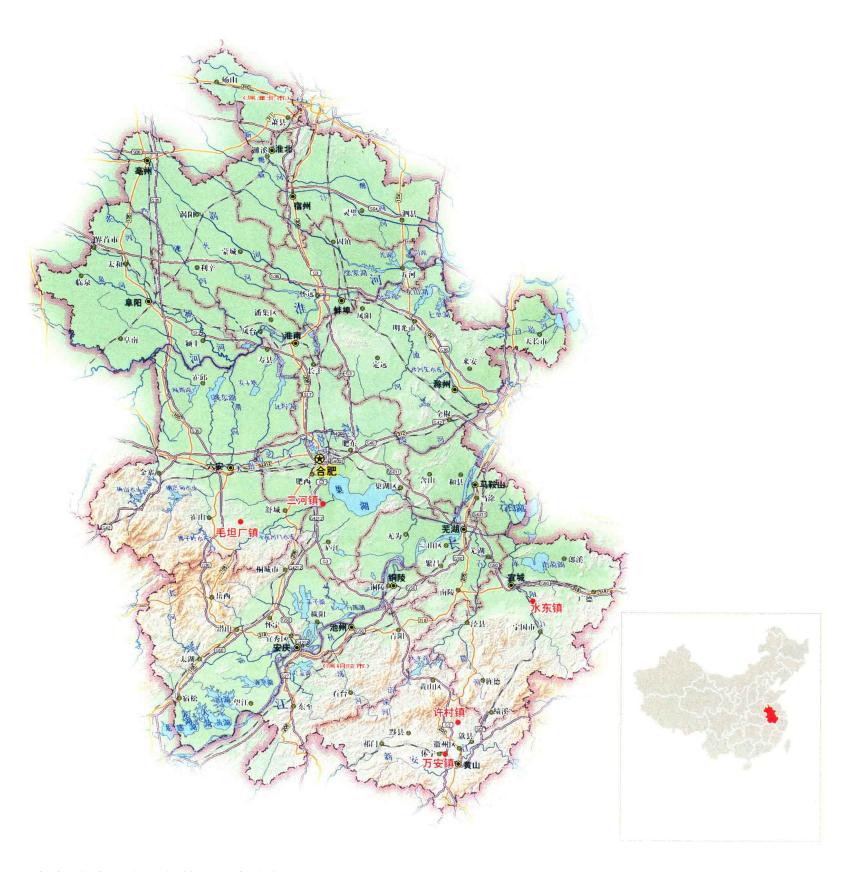
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