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江南水乡古镇 CANALTOWNSINJIANGNANAREA

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## 朱家角

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江南水乡古镇 CANALTOWNSINJIANGNANAREA

### 概 况

江南水乡主要是指长江下游江南面的苏南浙北一带地区。这里土地肥沃、气候温和、物产丰富,自古就有先民在此聚居,千百年来,逐渐形成了许多村落和乡镇。这些乡镇依河而建,因水成街,因水成市,形成了精巧独特的建筑布局。镇上粉墙黛瓦,小桥流水,老街深巷,洋溢着浓郁的江南乡土气息,构成了一种独特的地域文化景观。因地理人文环境的差异,各镇又各有自己的特色。

20世纪80年代以来,中国农村经济迅速发展,大多数历史古镇经历了现代建设的改造,基本失掉了原来的风貌。值得庆幸的是,浙江省的南浔、乌镇、西塘,江苏省的周庄、同里、甪直和上海市的朱家角等古镇,得到了及时的保护。近年来,这些古镇又在专家的指导下进行了合理的整治,较完整地保存了原汁原味的历史风貌,成为人类珍贵的文化遗产。

朱家角,位于烟波浩渺的淀山湖之滨,隶属于上海市青浦区。早在三国时期,这里已成村落集市,至明清时成为人口众多、街市繁盛的大镇。因地理位置优越,水路交通便捷,此地先是棉花棉布的交易地,后又形成大米和食油市场,也是方圆数十里的经济中心。

古镇河多、桥多、茶馆多,明清建筑多、文化遗迹多。漕港河横贯古镇,河道开阔。跨河有明代修建的放生桥,是长江三角洲地区最大的五孔石拱桥,气势恢宏,也是朱家角的标志性建筑。

镇上长街繁盛,深巷奇曲。北大街有"长街三里,店铺千家"之誉,是数百年来兴盛不衰的古老的商业中心。老街上店铺鳞次栉比,摆满了乡土味十足的本地特产。青香糯米粽、粽箬包的扎肉……热气腾腾,发出诱人的香气,"牛踏扁"的熏青豆、喷喷香的豆腐干、人口香甜的筒蒸糕……等着人们来品尝,竹编、木雕、手工编织、刺绣、石刻……林林总总,吸引了四方来客。

在僻静的西井街,还有一座精致的私家花园——课植园,花木扶疏、假山水池、亭台楼阁,也是极好的流连之地。

**主要景点:** 放生桥、城隍庙、圆津禅院、北大街、课植园、大清邮局、王 规纪念馆、上海远古文化展示馆、稻米乡情馆、渔人之家。





### INTRODUCTION

The Canal Towns in Jiangnan Area mainly refer to the old towns which lie at the lower reaches of the Yangtze River in the south of Jiangsu Province and north of Zhejiang Province, and endowed with fertile land, mild climate and rich produce, this area was inhabited by primitive people many thousand years ago. Natural villages and towns have formed along small rivers, comprising exquisitely unique architectural layout. The towns feature white walls and dark tiles, small bridges and streams, old streets and long lanes. Local color constitutes a unique regional cultural landscape. These towns vary in style due to different geographic and cultural environments.

Since 1980s, most of the ancient towns have been modernized with the takeoff of China's rural economy, losing the original framework. Fortunately, Nanxun, Wuzhen and Xitang in Zhejiang Province and Tongli, Zhouzhuang and Luzhi in Jiangsu Province, and Zhujiajiao in Shanghai Municipality have been timely preserved. In recent years, these old towns have been renovated under the guidance of experts. With original historic features, they are becoming the common heritage of our human race.

Zhujiajiao, situated on the Dianshan Lake in Qingpu District of Shanghai, grew from a third-century village fair into a populous and prosperous town in the 14th to 19th centuries. Thanks to its favorable location and convenient waterways, Zhujiajiao had become a sales center of cotton and cloth, and later a market for rice and vegetable oils as an economic center stretching into a dozen miles around.

A wide Caogang River penetrates this ancient town, on which there is Fangsheng Bridge built before the 17th century. The magnificent bridge is the largest 5-arch stone one in Yangtze Delta and thus a landmark of the town.

Zhujiajiao is rich in rivers and bridges, teahouses, ancient buildings and relics. There are prosperous long streets and zigzagging lanes. North Street boasts "a mile-long road with a thousand shops" as an age-old commercial center. The various shops are filled with local specialties like dark-rice zongzi dumplings, meat wrapped in leaves… hot and enticing; there are roast soybeans, dried bean curd, steamed cakes, woven bamboo articles, wood carvings, knit ware, embroidery, stone carving…attracting guests from afar.

Kezhi Garden, an exquisite private garden, is situated in the quiet Xijing Street. Its flowers and trees, rockery and ponds, pavilions and terraces are good attractions.

### Major places of interest:

Fangsheng Bridge, City God Temple, Yuanjin Buddhist Temple, North Street, Kezhi Garden, Qing Imperial Post Office, Memorial Hall to Wang Chang, Exhibition Hall of Shanghai's Pre-Historical Culture, Rice Folklore Hall, Fishermen's Home.







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# 上海名镇朱家角

Zhujiajiao in Shanghai

在上海市区之西青浦区境内有名镇朱家角,古称珠里,又称珠街阁。古镇位于淀山湖之滨,风光秀美、街市古朴,堪称淀山湖畔一颗璀璨的明珠。

很早以前,就有人类在这里生活繁衍。上个世纪50年代在镇北大淀湖附近发现有大量新石器时代遗物。1930年,镇东祥凝 浜发掘出东吴大将军甘宁的墓,说明在1700多年前的三国时期 朱家角已成村落集市。据史料记载,在宋、元时,此地名朱家村,镇上的圆津禅院、慈门寺等古寺名刹均建于元代至正年间,说明 当时已是人丁繁盛、颇有规模。至明代万历年间正式建镇,名珠街阁,又称珠溪。清代称珠里,俗称角里,清代嘉庆年间编的镇 志即为《珠里小志》。《珠里小志》中有陆增云:"称为风俗秀美,胜于他处,故吾乡人咸相景慕。今余客此,见夫烟火千家,风雅 聿兴,村墟又复水木清华,流留不能去。"至清末通称朱家角,有







"三泾(朱泾、枫泾、泗泾)不如一角(朱家角)"之说。因此,朱家 角的历史在一定意义上也可称为上海城市发展历史的缩影。

朱家角镇域大,有1.5平方公里,1万多人口。朱家角街市繁盛,沿街两侧,大小商号,比肩而之。全镇坐商盛时有千家之多,夜市闹为白昼,酒肆茶楼日夜营业、肩挑小贩走街串巷,呼唤之声充耳不息,一片繁闹景象。至今镇上尚有多家百年老店,传统的店面、经久不衰的商品,散发着浓郁的乡土韵味。

朱家角的老弄深巷,众多而富有古味。沿河街上家家临水、户户通舟,一派旖旎的水乡风光。大街背后,小巷曲折,大户深藏。 在这里出过众多的名人贤士。

明代修建的放生桥,横跨于宽阔的漕港河上,是上海地区最长最大最高的五孔石拱桥,也是朱家角最好的风景。镇上还有20 多座明清时期的古桥,每处都有一段动人的故事。

朱家角的民宅大多为一两层的瓦房,沿河的房屋有的做成水 阁房,占天不占地,家家尽枕河,呈现出空灵通透的景色。大宅有 席氏厅堂,还有近代修建的课植园,存有精致的装饰和幽静的花园。

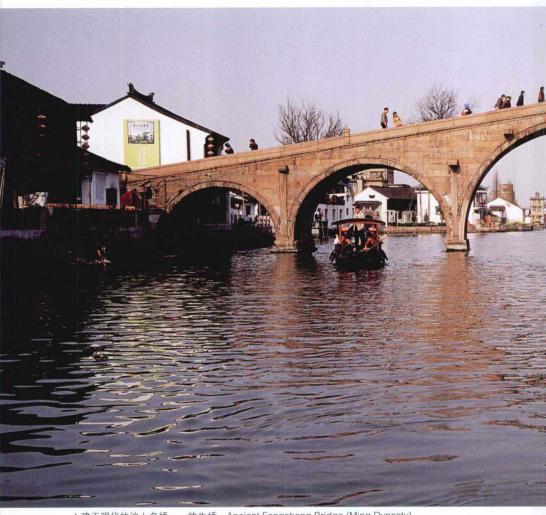
古镇有寺庙多座。城隍庙就在镇上,原来规模宏大,现仍是一处重要的景点。圆津禅院是建于元代的镇上名刹,清代又经修葺、扩建。报国寺地处风光秀丽的淀山湖边淀峰桥畔,现为上海玉佛寺下院,气势恢宏,香客盈门。

近年,朱家角古镇在发展旅游开发新景点中,布置了反映上海历史发展的上海远古文化展示馆、反映青浦渔业和农业的渔人之家和稻米乡情馆,以及原汁原味的大清邮局,以其新颖独到的设计理念和精彩的装饰设计给人一个新的艺术享受,也让你进一步领略上海悠久的历史文化和朱家角浓郁的乡情民俗。

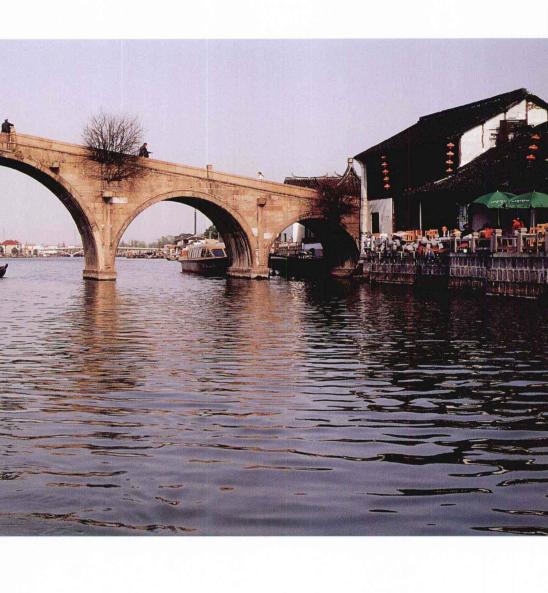


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↑建于明代的沪上名桥——放生桥 Ancient Fangsheng Bridge (Ming Dynasty)



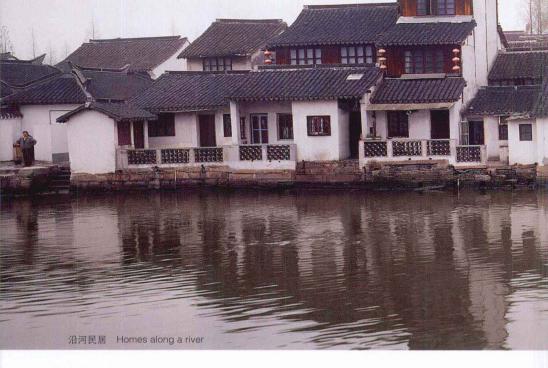


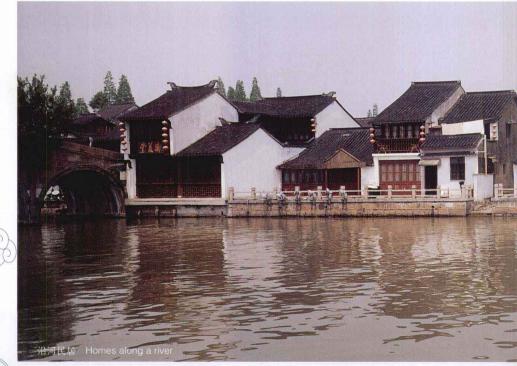












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