

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

# 佛堂 Fotang

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# 佛堂

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打秋千  
Merry-go-round

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# 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12座历史文化名村，许多乡村正在积极申报，这说明国家已把历史名村的保护提升到新的高度，也反映了人们对保护遗产的共识。历史名村和名城一样，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。不少名村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，乡村众多，历史文化名村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村系列画册，是想通过介绍这些名村的历史文化精华，以及介绍各地保护名村的经验，更好地促进历史文化名村的保护工作。

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

阮仪三

## 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 12 historic cultural villages for the first time; now a great number of villages are enthusiastically applying for the nomination, which explains that the State has raised the protection of historic villages to a new high, and also reflects that people have got a common view on protecting heritages. Just as famous cities, famous historic villages 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 villages 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 villages, and the protection and rational development of historic and cultural villages 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 Villages is that we would like, through introducing the historical and cultural essence of these famous villages and protecting the efforts made for carrying forward traditional culture, to intensify the strength of the billows and waves in protecting the famous villages.

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



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石磨  
Stone mill



石臼  
Stone mortar



畚篮  
Bamboo bag



# 名镇佛堂

被人们誉之为“千年古镇、清风商埠、佛教圣地”的佛堂，位于浙江省中部，义乌江畔，自古乃浙中四大名镇之一。

相传南朝梁代（502-557年）天竺高僧达摩云游双林，恰逢江洪泛滥，遂投磬江中，化为渡船，救出被困百姓。后人感其恩德，于投磬处募建“渡磬寺”，因寺中柱联有“佛光透彩传万代，堂烛生辉照八方”和“佛堂市兴永千秋”句，故名此地为“佛堂”。1500多年来，佛堂成为江南颇具影响的佛教圣地之一，著名的寺庙就有7座。其中“双林寺”始建于南朝梁代，昌盛于唐宋，被列为宋代“五山十刹”之一。

明清以来，佛堂凭借义乌江交通和浙中地利，近与金华、兰溪，远至徽、杭通航通商，引来大批徽商、浙商，工商业极为发达，孕育了清风商埠和极具特色的地方文化。古街小弄，浮桥码头至今保存完好，一片片古民居群落配饰着精湛的砖雕石刻，琳琅满目的精美“牛腿”，淋漓尽致

地体现了“建筑、绘画、雕刻”三位一体的特点，与牌坊、宗祠、寺庙、码头、浮桥相呼应，元素齐全，体现了淳朴浑厚的明清古镇风貌，甚为壮观、罕见，堪称江南一绝。

佛堂这片神奇的土地孕育了诸多贤良，包括有大乘佛教的创始人、被梁武帝敕封“三教合一”的杰出代表傅翕——“傅大士”，北宋功臣王彦超，南宋著名政治家徐侨，抗倭名将陈大成等等。

佛堂的传统文化，更独具特色。迎龙灯、台阁巧、狮子抢球、打秋千、锣鼓班、百子灯、猪羊祭等等，可谓丰富多彩。

佛堂因佛缘而得名，因文商而昌盛。街弄民居、江桥船埠、庙府堂祠、民俗韵味，无不蕴含、渗透着古代遗风，是一座极富特色的文化古镇、商贾古镇。义乌市对此十分重视，正投入巨资进行保护整修，一幅完整的、立体的、多彩的“清风商埠图”将展现在世人面前，将吸引各方宾朋前来观光。

# Famous Town of Fotang

Reputed by people as a “millennia ancient town, refreshing breeze commercial port and Holy Land of Buddhism”, Fotang is located in the axle-center position in central Zhejiang Province by the Yiwu River, having been one of the four major famous towns in central Zhejiang Province since ancient times.

It is said that in the Liang Dynasty of the Southern Dynasties Period (502-557), while roaming about Shuanglin (Twin Woods) when the river was in flood just at that moment, Dharma the prominent monk from India threw his inverted-bell in the river to turn to a ferryboat to rescue the stranded people; and later generations, grateful for his favor, built the “Duging (Ferry Inverted-bell) Temple” on the collected donations in the place where he threw his inverted-bell; and because there is a couplet written on scrolls and hung on the pillars of the hall that reads “Buddhist glory in colors is handed down for generations, hall candles emit shine to light all the directions” as well as a line that reads “Buddhist hall prospers the market for ages”, hence the place here is named “Fotang (Buddhist Hall)”. Since 1500 Fotang has become one of the influential Buddhist holy lands south of the Yangtze River, with only famous temples here alone amounting to seven; among which the “Shuanglin (Twin Woods) Temple” was built in the Liang Dynasty of the Southern Dynasties Period and became flourishing in the Tang and Song dynasties, and was listed as one of the five holy mountains and ten prominent Buddhist monasteries of the Song Dynasty.

In late Ming and early Qing dynasties, relying on the Yiwujiang River convenient transport and central Zhejiang Province geographical advantages, Fotang opened navigation and trade relation with nearby Jinhua and Lanxi and as far as with Anhui Province and Hangzhou, and thus attracted groups of merchants from Anhui and Shaoxing, to cause its industrial and commercial business to become extremely developed, and to breed its local culture of a refreshing breeze commercial port and with unique characteristic features. There are ancient streets and narrow lanes, age-old ferries and wharfs integrally preserved to date, as well as group after group of folk houses decorated with brick carvings and stone sculptures along with a superb collection of exquisite “corbels”, to embody the most incisive special feature of the “rchitecture, painting and carving” integrated in one combination; and they, echoing each other with the archways, family ancestral temples, religious temples, wharfs and floating bridges, offer all the

elements completely and adequately to embody the simple and in-depth style of an ancient town from the Ming and Qing dynasties, being good enough to serve as a magnificent and rare matchless model south of Yangtze River.

This wonderful land of Fotang fostered generation after generation of able and virtuous persons who were written in history books incessantly. Among them are Fu Xi, the founder of Mahayana Buddhism and the outstanding representative of “three religions integrated in one combination” edict-created by Emperor Wudi of the Liang Dynasty “Buddhist Master Fu” Xu Qiao the well-known statesman of the Southern Song Dynasty; Chen Dacheng the famous anti-Japanese-pirate general and so on.

The traditional culture of Fotang has all the more its unique characteristic feature. Meeting dragon lantern, ingenious parading stages, lions snatching a ball, playing on the merry-go-round, ensemble of gongs and drums, lantern of a hundred sons, offering sacrifice of pig and sheep, etc.They may said to be rich and colorful.

Fotang has got its name thanks to predestined Buddhist cause and become prosperous thanks to its culture and trading. So the streets-lanes and folk houses; river bridges and boat wharfs; religious temples, mansions, halls and family ancestral temples; and folkways and custom styles all have their content and infiltration of styles remaining from ancient times, being a cultural ancient town as well as a trading and businessmen's ancient town with extremely rich characteristic features. Attaching much importance to this, the City of Yiwu has inject enormous funds to carry out the protective renovation, and an integral, stereoscopic and colorful “picture of a refreshing breeze trading port” will soon display in front of world people, and will attract guests and friends from all directions to come to pay a sightseeing.

## 图例 Legend

文物保护单位与非物质文化遗产

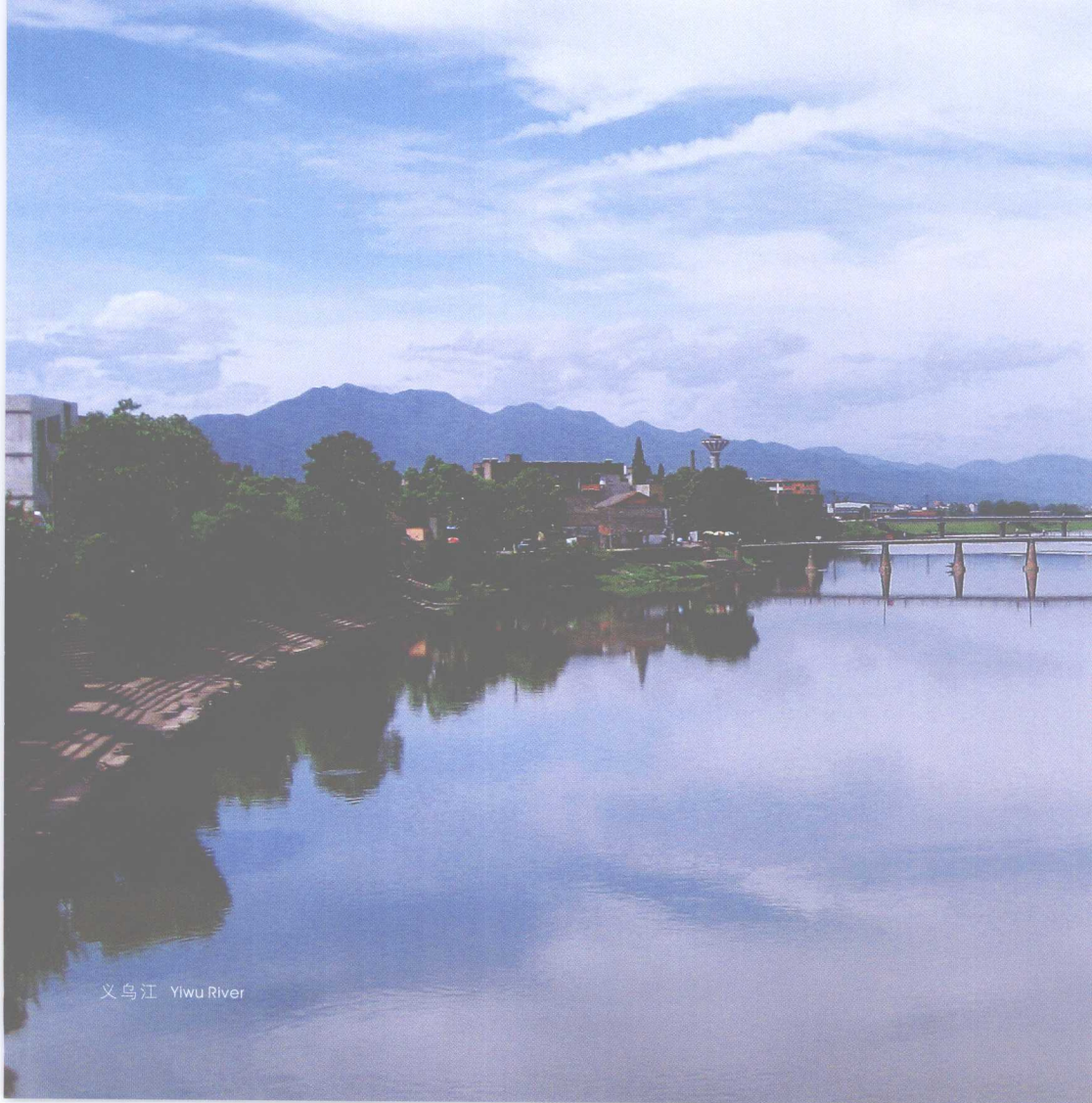
Unit of cultural relic and Non-material cultural heritage

国家级 Provincial level

省级 Provincial level

市(县)级 At the municipal (county) level





义乌江 Yiwu River



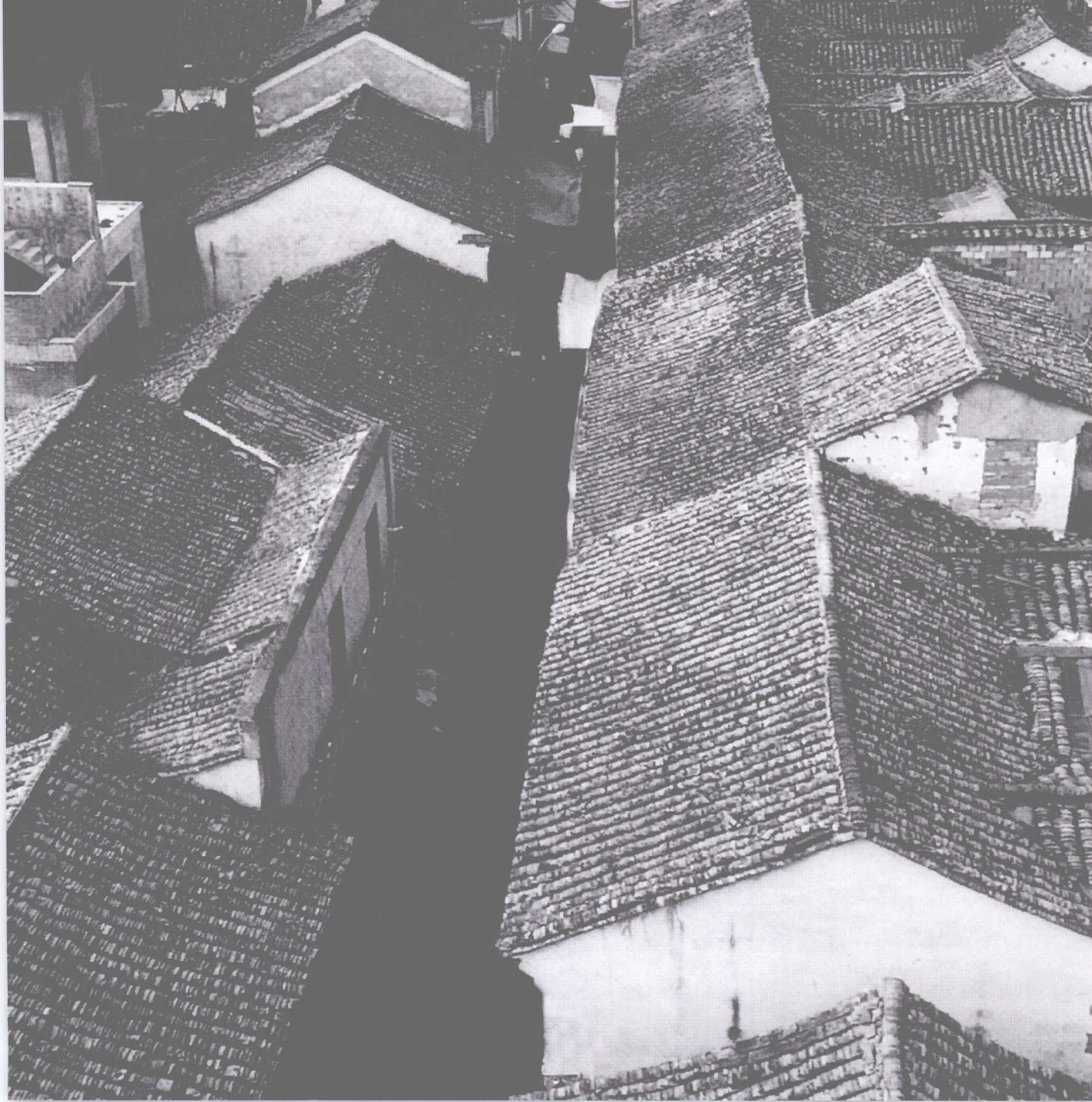




古民居群 / A group of ancient folk houses









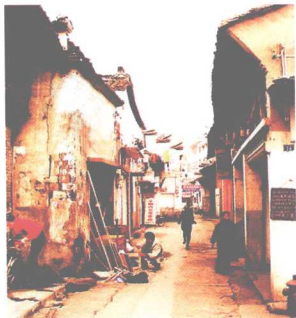
# 古风遗韵

## Remaining Charm of Ancient Style

### 老街 Old street

古镇老街偏南北走向，俗称直街，分上街、中街、下街，江往西南而流，街由东北而上，寓意招财进宝，肥水不外流。商会街、金宅弄、盐埠头、浮桥头等六条横街与直街相交。佛堂素来商业昌盛，有“百年商埠”之称，故沿街皆为商铺，木排门、矮柜台随处可见，下店上宅、前店后坊乃为特色。精巧的“美人靠”、“牛腿”争艳斗美。瑞祥泰、寿春堂等古商号仍流淌着明清商风。而在弄堂深处，庭院门里，却恬淡清静，一派淳朴民风。

Most of the old streets of the ancient town are arranged in the north-south direction, and are popularly called longitudinal streets, being divided into the upper streets, middle streets and lower streets; while the rivers stretch towards the southwest with the streets going up towards northeast, implying the meaning of bringing in wealth and treasure and irrigation manure water not flowing to others' fields. The six latitudinal streets of Shanghui (Chamber of Commerce) Street, Jinzhai (Mansion of Jins') Lane, Yanbutou (Salt Wharf Bund), Fuqiaotou (Floating Bridge Bund), etc. intersect with the longitudinal streets. Having been flourishing in commercial business, Fotang enjoys the reputation of Age-old Trading Port, so all the streets are lined with commercial shops, and wooden panel doors and low counters can be seen everywhere, featuring shop below and dwelling above or shop in front while worksite in rear. The exquisite "chair backs for beauties" compete with the corbels for beauty of looks, whereas the time-honored shops such as Ruixiangtai, Shouchuntang and so on, still emit the business savor of the Ming and Qing dynasties that is still people-moving for its strong flavor. While inside the doors and courtyards in the depth of lanes and alleys, there is still a manner and air of unsophisticated folkways of calmness and tranquility.



老街  
Old street

鸟瞰老街  
A bird's eye view of the old street





老街  
Old street



老街  
Old street



新华剧院 Xinhua theater



老街 Old street