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著有《古城留迹》、《护城踪录》、《平遥》、 《江南古镇》、《名城鉴赏与保护》、《历史名城 保护理论与规划》、《城市规划基础理论》等。

本书承蒙甪直镇人民政府、甪直旅游发展总公司大力协作。

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概 况

江南水乡主要是指长江下游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,江苏省的甪直、周庄、同里和浙江省的南浔、乌镇、西塘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。

知直,属苏州市吴中区。传说古代独角兽名用端,恋此地风光而栖居于此,故得名。"甪"字不常见,古镇富魅力。在上海、苏州这些大城市近郊的古镇中,她葆有古朴优美的风貌。

用直河多、桥多,名胜古迹多,文化遗产多。老镇境内河港纵横,清冽 的河水将两旁的古街衬托得生动活泼,店招飘摇,廊檐靠椅,黛瓦粉墙,石板 小径,尽显水乡风韵。

古镇因唐代就建有的保圣寺而兴盛,寺内藏有的九尊古代罗汉像现为国宝。镇上还有唐代著名诗人陆龟蒙的斗鸭池和他的坟茔,古树枯草留人凭吊。著名教育家、文学家叶圣陶早年曾在此任教,著有小说名篇《多收了三五斗》,被选入统编语文课本,人人知晓。镇上有课文中的万盛米行等可供人体味。近代教育家沈柏寒宅、文化名人王韬老宅、香港艺人萧芳芳祖居萧宅,都是保存完好的典型江南大宅。

用直镇上妇女传统服饰具有浓郁的水乡特色,花头巾、花小袄、束腰作裙、百纳绣鞋等,独具风韵,为古镇增添了一抹亮色。

主要景点:保圣寺及古代罗汉像、斗鸭池、叶圣陶纪念馆、沈宅、萧宅、 王韬纪念馆、万盛米行、水乡农具博物馆、古石桥、沿河水埠、系船石、水乡 服饰。





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, Luzhi, Zhouzhuang and Tongli in Jiangsu Province and Nanxun, Wuzhen and Xitang in Zhejiang Province 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.

Luzhi, where a unicorn is said to have been attracted to stay, is situated in the east of Suzhou. This is an ancient township in a graceful classical style near Shanghai.

The ancient town abounds in rivers, bridges, scenic wonders, and cultual relics. The crisscross rivers make the ancient streets alive with shop signs, roofed chairs, tiles and walls, slabs and paths.

The town was prosperous because of Baosheng Temple built in the Tang Dynasty, where we find national treasures in nine sculpturds of arhats. There is also Tang poet Lu Guimeng's Duck-Fight Pond and tomb. Distinguished educatoir and writer Ye Shengtao taught here in his early years and wrote his short story "Three or Five Dou of Grain Over-Collected", which was included in China's nation-wide schoolbook and thus known to everybody. You can still find the Wansheng Rice Shop described in the textbook. Also well preserved are typical Southern-styles homes, such as modern educator Shen Baihan's home, cultural celebrity Wang Tao's home, Hong Kong artist Xiao Fangfang's ancestral home.

The local traditional lady garments feature a rich water town flavor: the kerchiefs and dresses, working skirts, and embroidered shoes are unique treats for the curious eve.

Major places of interest:

Baosheng Temple with Its Arhat Sculpturds, Duck-Fight Pond, Memorial to Ye Shengtao, Shen's Home, Xiao's Home, Memorial to Wang Tao, Wansheng Rice Shop, Museum of Water Town Farm Tools, Ancient Stone Bridges, River Wharfs, Ship Moorings, Water Town Garments.







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认识角直

Recognizing Luzhi

用直古镇地处苏州市境内,北靠吴淞江,南临澄湖,东邻昆山,西离苏州城18公里,东与上海相距60公里,有"五湖之厅"(澄湖、万千湖、金鸡湖、独墅湖、阳澄湖)、"六泽之冲"(吴淞江、清水江、南塘江、界浦江、东塘江、大直江)之称,是典型的河湖环抱之中的江南古镇。特别是从苏州去用直,一路水汪汪的,全是湖光潋艳的景色。古人称用直是"水云之乡、稼渔之区"。

走进用直古镇可以看到,东市河和南市河成L形转折,一河两街,一道道桥梁把两岸的街巷连接,河道的西侧和北侧,朝东、朝南开着店铺,河对面是居住房屋。河这边是热闹的街市,河那边是安静的人家。过了西汇塘更是明显,一条河把商业和居住,把闹和静,清楚地划分开了。甪直既不像周庄镇那样街两边都是店铺,也不像同里镇那样河两边全是住家,这反映了这个古镇兼有商业和住家的功能。







甪直镇以庙兴市。以前,保圣寺极为繁盛,僧侣也多,这个 镇就围绕着寺庙而发展。靠近保圣寺的西汇塘一带,是商市最繁 华的地段,烧香拜佛的人们全在这里消费饮食,所以大都是饭店、 旅店、茶馆和百货店。从明清时期一直到20世纪50年代, 甪直的 商业、手工业和医药业特别发达。镇上有许多中药店,药店里聘 请了著名的医师坐堂就诊。听老人们说,过去甪直镇上名医很 多,主要是中医,内、妇、外科一应俱全,疑难杂症均可诊治。 四乡农民摇船把病人送到镇上来医治。据资料统计, 当时镇上中 西药店(医室)有43家,真是个"镇满杏林"。当时,全镇居住人 口约1万人,大小店铺637家,绸缎衣着、鞋帽百货、鲜鱼肉类、 南北杂货、糖果糕点、瓜果蔬菜、家具盆桶、茶室照相……样样 俱全。店铺门面、柜台橱窗乃至建筑式样,以仿苏州城内为多。 相传"昆山一城,不如甪直一镇"。

用直的巷道不宽,一般只有二三米宽。巷里的住宅多是粉墙 黛瓦,木门木窗。沿街巷的民居都很简朴,但不单调,有一层的、 有两层的,有的有马头出挑,有的是云墙高耸,一眼望去,高高 低低,有起有伏。一段矮墙,爬满了藤蔓,几方漏窗,透出院中 的花木,显得特别的安静和舒适。用直也有大宅,那是富户豪宅 或是书香门第。有名的如沈宅、萧宅和王韬故居等, 近年均已整 修,陈列了许多史料和展品,从中可以领略名人的风范和了解大 宅的规模。

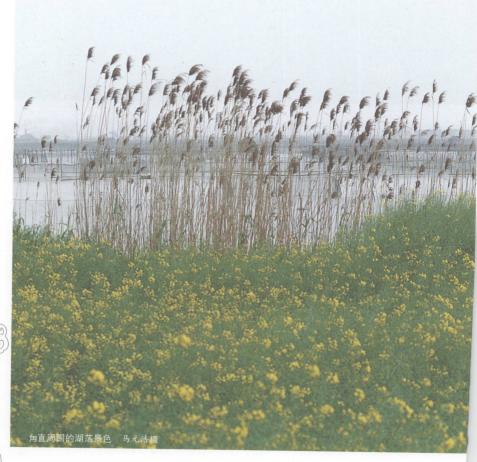
用直靠近上海, 离苏州更近, 风光也极为秀美。在20世纪 90年代以来的房地产开发热潮中,这里成为兴建别墅的最佳地 段。上海人、苏州人在这里定居的很多, 所以, 从上海和苏州都 有公共交通车直达,在江南六个古镇中,用直是交通最方便的。苏



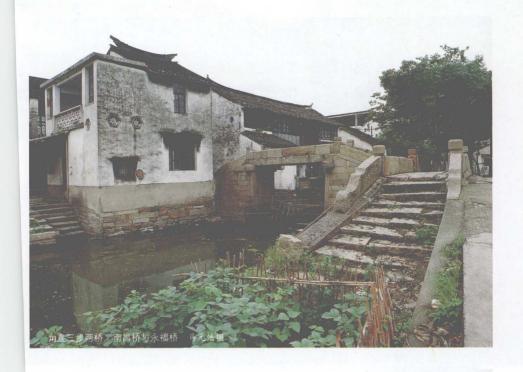


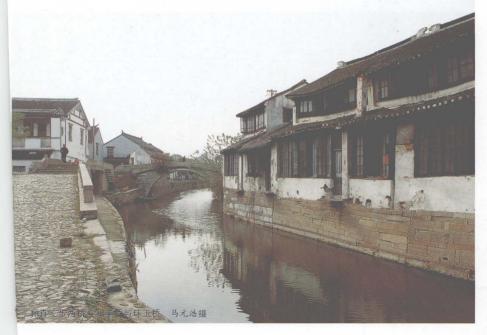


州在东部开发了新建设区,新加坡工业园区就设在甪直的金鸡湖畔,甪直就和苏州连在了一起。由于甪直较早地制定了保护古镇的规划,故古镇没有受到现代建设的影响,依然保存了历史上原来的风貌。因而,就历史的遗存、环境的幽静、街巷的安宁、水乡的情趣来说,甪直应是六镇之首。











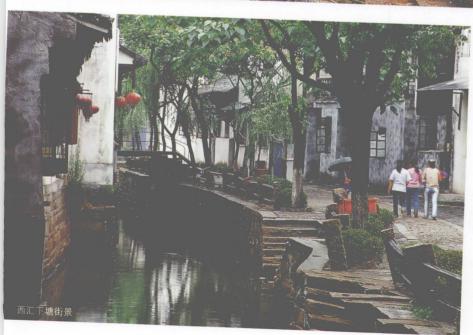




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