

浙江省社会科学界联合会社科普及课题成果
浙江金融职业学院国际贸易实务国家高水平专业群建设项目阶段性研究成果



寻找浙里的 乡愁印记

浙江古村落文化寻踪

TRACING THE CULTURE
OF ANCIENT VILLAGES
IN ZHEJIANG

王慧盛 · 编著



浙江工商大学出版社
ZHEJIANG GONGSHANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

寻找浙里的乡愁印记:浙江古村落文化寻踪 / 王慧盛编著.
—杭州:浙江工商大学出版社,2021.6

ISBN 978-7-5178-4510-2

I. ①寻… II. ①王… III. ①村落文化—文化研究—
浙江 IV. ①K928.5

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2021)第 104336 号

寻找浙里的乡愁印记——浙江古村落文化寻踪

XUNZHAO ZHE LI DE XIANGCHOU YINJI—ZHEJIANG GU CUNLUO
WENHUA XUNZONG

王慧盛 编著

责任编辑 张莉娅
责任校对 李远东
封面设计 红羽文化
责任印制 包建辉
出版发行 浙江工商大学出版社
(杭州市教工路198号 邮政编码310012)
(E-mail:zjgsupress@163.com)
(网址: <http://www.zjgsupress.com>)
电话:0571-88904980,88831806(传真)

排 版 杭州朝曦图文设计有限公司
印 刷 杭州高腾印务有限公司
开 本 710mm×1000mm 1/16
印 张 18.75 印 量 2000册
字 数 281千
版 次 2021年6月第1版 2021年6月第1次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5178-4510-2
定 价 65.00元

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如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请和营销与发行中心联系调换
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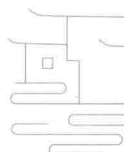
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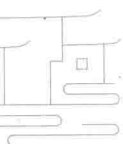
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鱼文化节

Fish Culture Festival

鱼文化节
Fish Culture Festival

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麻家楼村·古村落

Maja Village, Ancient Village

麻家楼村·古村落

Maja Village, Ancient Village

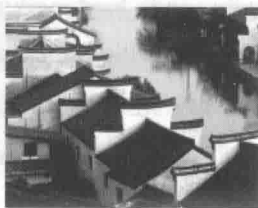
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文化寻踪之推荐日历
Recommended Month

鱼文化节

Fish Culture Festival



文化寻踪之浙里村落 Ancient Villages

➤ 南浔区和孚镇荻港村

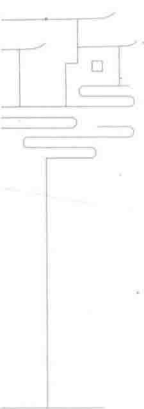
Digang Village, Hefu Town, Nanxun District

荻港村，地处杭嘉湖平原，是一个具有1300多年历史的水乡古村落。四面环水，河港纵横；青堂瓦舍，临河而建的荻港自古就有“苕溪渔隐”之称，拥有南苕胜境、总管堂、演教禅寺、礼耕堂等景点。这里到处都是“小桥、流水、人家”的意境和“民和、家兴、业旺”的繁荣。



在荻港，除别处可看到的老街古宅、亭台楼阁外，还可以体会那种久违的、逝去的但仍怀念着的水乡生活。

Digang Village, located in the Hangzhou-Jiaxing-Huzhou Plain, is an ancient water village with a history of over 1,300 years. Featuring netted rivers and stained quaint buildings, Digang has been known as “Tiaoxi



Fishing and Seclusion Village” since ancient times, which depicts the ideal quiet and tranquil lifestyle near the Tiaoxi River. It boasts many scenic spots such as Nantiao Attraction, General Administration Hall, Yanjiao Temple, and Ligeng Hall. Visitors will be immersed in the peaceful scene of “small bridges and families aside flowing rivers” and the prosperity of “harmonious community and hard-working families”. In Digang, in addition to the old houses, pavilions that can be seen elsewhere, visitors can also experience the passing, long-lost, but still nostalgic life in the water town.

文化寻踪之浙里印记 Cultural Imprints

➤ 建筑文化

Architectural Culture

南茗胜境 Nantiao Attraction

南茗胜境是一处道家的胜地，位于荻港古镇的东南隅。其建于元代，后毁于兵火，成于“乾嘉盛世”。当时是一座建筑群，其中以云怡堂、积川书塾最为有名。云怡堂建于乾隆三十四年（1769），分前后两进，前为文昌阁，后为纯阳楼，供吕纯阳祖师。积川书塾原为荻港章氏私家书塾。清朝200多年间，积川书塾出了50多位进士，以及100多名太学生、贡生、举人，在历史上曾名噪一时。



Nantiao Attraction, located in the southeast of Digang Town, has been a Taoist resort. The site, built in the Yuan Dynasty, was later

destroyed in the war, and was known to the world until the years of “Emperor Qianlong and Jiaqing Heyday” (in the Qing Dynasty). Back then, the site was a building complex, among which Yunyi Hall and Jichuan School were the most famous buildings. Built in the 34th year of Emperor Qianlong’s reign (1769), Yunyi Hall was divided into two rows of constructions. The front one called Wenchang Pavilion, while the back one called Chunyang Tower. Chunyang Tower was dedicated to Lv Chunyang, the Taoist immortal. Jichuan School used to be the old-style-private school of a Zhang family in Digang. Throughout the more than 200 years of the Qing Dynasty, Jichuan School cultivated more than 150 top scholars of the nation, which enjoyed quite a reputation in history.

演教禅寺 Yanjiao Temple

演教禅寺,始建于唐后周显德二年(955),距今已有千余年历史,经明清多次扩建占地已达二十余亩。步入演教禅寺的大门,青石镌成的石弥陀迎面而坐,笑口常开,栩栩如生。寺内古柏成荫,清净异常,铜钟传音,声波四溢,数里



之外,还清晰可闻。寺内大雄宝殿顶悬钢镜,上有“国泰民安,风调雨顺”,系明丞相严嵩所题,其内设的诸多神像无论形态大小,均可与杭州灵隐寺媲美。演教禅寺是自宋朝以来,湖州城南的佛教中心。

Built in the second year of the reign of Emperor Xiande in the Later Zhou Dynasty (955), Yanjiao Temple has a history of more than a thousand years, covering an area of more than 13,333m² after expansion in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. In front of the gate sit the stone Amitabha Buddha vividly smiling, which are rare among Huzhou’s temples. In the temple, the old cypresses are shaded, clean and unusual, and the



bronze bells transmit clear sound which is audible a few miles away. A steel mirror hangs on the top of the Grand Hall, on which there's an inscription written by Yan Song who was the councillor-in-chief of the Ming Dynasty, reads, "Guo Tai Min An, Feng Tiao Yu Shun" (The country prospers and the people enjoy peace. The wind and rain come in their time.). The statues of Buddha are so exquisite and lifelike. They compare favourably with those in Hangzhou Lingyin Temple. Yanjiao Temple has been the Buddhism center in the south of Huzhou City since the Song Dynasty.

名人文化

Celebrity Culture

章荣初 Zhang Rongchu



章荣初(1901—1972),原名吉初,又名增华,祖籍浙江湖州荻港,因他父亲章清儒在菱湖经营同丰祥丝庄而迁居菱湖。章荣初毕生致力实业,为家乡的经济、文化建设做出了巨大贡献。

Zhang Rongchu (1901—1972), formerly known as Jichu, also known as Zenghua, was born in Digang, Huzhou, Zhejiang. He moved to Linghu because his father Zhang Qingru ran Tongfengxiang Silk Store there. He devoted his life to develop enterprises. He made great contributions to the economic and cultural construction of his hometown.

章鸿钊 Zhang Hongzhao



章鸿钊(1877—1951),生于浙江吴兴县(今浙江省湖州市),地质学家、地质教育家、地质科学史专家,中国科学史事业的开拓者。章鸿钊创办了农商部地质研究所(地质讲习班),为我国培育了第一批地质学家,其中许多人成为我国早期地质工作的主力。他从近代地质科学角度研究了中国古籍中有关

古生物、矿物、岩石和地质矿产等方面的知识,开创我国地质科学史研究之先河,具有深远影响,为我国地质界的一代宗师。

Zhang Hongzhao (1877-1951), born in Wuxing County, Zhejiang Province (today's Huzhou City), was a geologist, a geological educator, an expert in the history of geological science, and a pioneer in the history of Chinese science. He founded the Institute of Geology (Geological Workshop) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and cultivated the first batch of geologists for the country. Many of them later became the main force in the early geological work. He studied the knowledge of paleontology, minerals, rocks and geological minerals in ancient Chinese books from the perspective of modern geological science, setting the precedent for the study of the history of geological science in China. Therefore, he is regarded as a great master of China's geological community.

➤ 非遗文化

Intangible Cultural Heritage

荻港民间丝竹 Digang Folk Sizhu

荻港丝竹的历史可追溯到100多年前,所谓“采南浔之丝,载浙北秀竹,传湖地佳音,集弦索精粹,水乡荻港有丝竹者”。荻港民间丝竹是和孚镇特有的,用二胡、弦子、月琴、横笛、竹箫、小锣、响铃、木鱼等器乐,以吹、拉、弹、唱等方式,演奏各种民间小调、戏曲及现代流行歌曲。演奏者不需要化装,不需要道具,不需要服装,也不限场地,只要几只条凳坐下来即可演奏。



The history of Digang Sizhu (a popular music in Jiangnan: Si stands for string instruments, while Zhu stands for bamboo instruments) can be traced back to more than 100 years ago. The local Sizhu in Digang is

unique to Hefu Town. It uses Erhu, Xianzi, moon guitar, fife, bamboo flute, small gong, diabolo, wooden fish and other music instruments, with various ways of playing, such as blowing, pulling, playing and singing, when it comes to perform folk tunes, Chinese traditional operas and modern pop songs. There are no needs for makeup, props, costumes, or space restrictions, a few stools are the only precondition for a nice Digang Sizhu performance.

➤ 农业文化

Agricultural Culture

湖州桑基鱼塘系统 Huzhou Mulberry-Based-Fishpond Ecosystem

紧依在古运河之畔的古村养鱼可追溯至吴越时期,千百年来,这里的人们种桑养蚕、捕鱼养鱼,繁衍生息。他们在劳动中发明、发展了“塘基上种桑、桑叶喂蚕、蚕沙养鱼、鱼粪肥塘、塘泥壅桑”的桑



基鱼塘生态模式。湖州桑基鱼塘系统位于浙江省湖州市南浔区西部。现有6万亩桑地和15万亩鱼塘,是中国传统桑基鱼塘系统中最集中、最大、保留最完整的区域。2014年,湖州桑基鱼塘系统被我国农业部(今农业农村部)认定为中国重要农业文化遗产。

The ancient fishing industry near the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal can be traced back to the period of Wu and Yue. For thousands of years, people here lived their lives by developing mulberry planting, sericulture, fish farming, etc. In their work, they invented and developed the mulberry pond ecological model of “planting mulberry on the pond foundation, feeding silkworms with mulberry leaves, raising fish with silkworm excrement”. Huzhou mulberry-based-fishpond ecosystem is located in the west of Nanxun District, Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province. There are

60,000 mu of mulberry land and 150,000 mu of fish ponds, which are the most concentrated, largest, and most intact area in the traditional Chinese mulberry fish pond system. In 2014, it was recognized as China's important agricultural cultural heritage by the Ministry of Agriculture (now the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs) of the People's Republic of China.

文化寻踪之出行提示 Travel tips

寻踪之旅载体:鱼文化节

寻踪之旅地点:浙江省湖州市南浔区和孚镇荻港村

寻踪之旅时间:通常为1月

寻踪信息查询:(1)<http://www.nanxun.gov.cn/>; (2)“南浔发布”微信公众平台;(3)搜狐、腾讯等多家网站。

Cultural Activity: Fish Culture Festival

Ancient Village: Digang Village, Hefu Town, Nanxun District, Huzhou City, Zhejiang Province

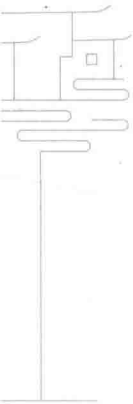
Travel Time: Usually in January

For More Information: (1) Please visit <http://www.nanxun.gov.cn/>; (2) Please search on the WeChat public platform “Nanxun Fabu”; (3) Please visit the websites such as Sohu, Tencent, etc.

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F 2月 February

文化活动一：正月十四元宵行会

Cultural Activity (1): The Lantern Festival Parade

文化活动二：元宵节

Cultural Activity (2): The Lantern Festival

文化活动三：「台阁」年俗文化节

Cultural Activity (3): Taige New Year Folk Culture Festival

文化活动四：观海卫都神行会

Cultural Activity (4): Dushen Parade in Guanhaiwei Town

文化活动五：武义抬阁

Cultural Activity (5): Wuyi Taige

文化寻踪之推荐日历
Recommended Month