



汉风吴韵

— 水之缘 —

A Land of Water: History

汉风吴韵水之缘

江苏是一片神奇而厚重的土地，有着古老的文明。“南京猿人化石”将江苏的人类文明史延伸到了30多万年前；5000多年前的连云港将军崖岩画见证了一部神秘的东方天书；3000多年前，有相当技术含量的江苏青铜器已呈放异彩；从600多年前建成的明代古城墙中仿佛听得见历史留下的凝重回响。

在悠久的文明发展史中，江苏形成了自己独特的文化氛围，包括金陵文化、吴文化、楚汉文化、维扬文化等，她积淀着中华民族先民们超常的智慧和惊人的创造力。

这是一条从远古通向近代的水文化的历史长河，源远流长，气韵生动，传承给后人无尽的精神财富。

Jiangsu, a marvelous and fertile land, descends from an ancient civilization. The Fossils of Nanjing Man dated the civilization of this land to more than 300,000 years ago; the rock paintings of 5000 years ago on the General's Cliff in the city of Lianyungang are witness to a mysterious Oriental Book of Heaven; the technology of Jiangsu bronze already outshined 3000 years ago; the 600-year old Ming Dynasty City Wall has conveyed the heavy rumbling resonance of history.

In the development of this old civilization, Jiangsu has formed its own cultural tradition, including Jinling, Wu, Chu and Han, and Weiyang cultures. This unique cultural blending represents the wisdom and creativity of the forefathers of the Chinese people.

This is a historical river of water culture extending from antiquity to modern times. It runs on and on with gracefulness, leaving the future generation with inexhaustible spiritual heritage.



连云港东方天书

ORIENTAL BOOK FROM HEAVEN

连云港市将军崖岩画，成于距今约 5000 多年前，是中国迄今为止发现的最古老的岩画，至今仍有许多不解之谜，被文物界称为“东方天书”。（摄影：陈磊）

The rock painting on General's Cliff in Lianyungang City, the oldest one in China, dates back 5,000 years. Much remains mysterious, hence the "Oriental Book from Heaven" in historians' eyes. (Photographer: Chen Lei)



常州春秋淹城

YANCHENG CITY IN THE SPRING AND AUTUMN PERIOD (770 BC ~ 446 BC)

淹城遗址，距今已有 2500 多年历史，坐落于常州市武进区，是中国目前同时期古城遗址中保存最完整的一座。（摄影：刘建中）

The remains of Yancheng, a city dating back 2,500 years, are located in Wujin District of Changzhou City. It's one of the best preserved ancient cities of the same period in China. (Photographer: Liu Jianzhong)



徐州汉代遗存

RELIQS OF THE HAN DYNASTY (206 BC ~ 220 AD)

徐州市楚王陵出土的汉代石刻、兵马俑和金缕玉衣距今 2200 年，显示了中国古代王侯贵族的身份地位。（摄影：忆铭 许文）

The stone inscriptions, terra-cotta warriors, horses and jade clothes sewn with gold thread were unearthed from the Mausoleum of King Chu in Xuzhou City. With a history of 2,200 years, they reveal the social status enjoyed by ancient aristocrats and royals in China. (Photographer: Yi Ming and Xu Wen)



南京明城墙

MING DYNASTY CITY WALL

南京明代古城墙，始建于公元 1366 年，全长 33.676 公里，目前完好总长度达 23.743 公里，是世界上现存规模最大的古都城墙。（摄影：李余翔）

First built in 1366, the Ming Dynasty City Wall stretched 33.676 kilometers, with 23.743 kilometers still remaining intact today, which makes it the longest ancient city wall in the world. (Photographer: Li Yuxiang)



南京明孝陵

XIAOLING MAUSOLEUM OF MING DYNASTY (1368 ~ 1644)

南京明孝陵是明朝开国皇帝朱元璋的陵墓，距今已有 600 多年历史，是中国现存建筑规模最大的古代帝王陵墓之一，已被列入世界文化遗产名录。（作者：徐淑英）

Xiaoling Mausoleum of the Ming Dynasty, where its first emperor Zhu Yuanzhang was buried, dates back over 600 years. A World Cultural Heritage Site, it is one of the largest remaining emperor mausoleums in China. (Photographer: Xu Shuying)



扬州五亭春色

SPRING SCENERY OF THE FIVE-PAVILION BRIDGE

扬州市瘦西湖五亭桥，又称莲花桥，始建于 1757 年，被中国已故著名桥梁专家茅以升誉为“中国最秀美的桥”。（摄影：周峙）

Five-Pavilion Bridge, also known as Lotus Bridge, was built in 1757 in the Slender West Lake of Yangzhou. It was honored as “the most beautiful bridge” in China by Mao Yisheng, a famous Chinese bridge expert. (Photographer: Zhou Zhi)



苏州四季名园
GARDENS FOR FOUR SEASONS



苏州古典园林以精美雅致名闻天下。最盛时期，苏州的私家园林和庭院达到280余处，留存至今的尚有70多处。这是被列入世界文化遗产名录的拙政园。（摄影：陈健行）

The classical gardens in Suzhou are famous for their beauty and grace. There used to be as many as 280 such private gardens and courtyards in Suzhou, and more than 70 of its kind still remain today. This is the Humble Administrator's Garden, a World Cultural Heritage Site. (Photographer: Chen Jianxing)



连云港云台胜境

YUNTAI MOUNTAIN, A PLACE OF WONDER

云台山位于连云港市，原为海中岛屿，后演化为陆地。山间常年云雾缭绕。（摄影：金城）

Originally an island in the sea before it became part of the land in Lianyungang City; Yuntai Mountain is wreathed in mist all year around. (Photographer: Jin Cheng)

连云港花果山美猴王（右）

THE MONKEY KING

位于连云港市的花果山是猴子的乐园。400多年前中国著名作家、江苏淮安人吴承恩以此地为背景，创作了闻名中外的小说《西游记》并成功塑造了主人公美猴王孙悟空。（摄影：张名丽）

The Flower-Fruit Mountain located in the city of Lianyungang is the place which gave inspiration to Wu Cheng'en, the noted Chinese writer born in Huai'an of Jiangsu 400 years ago, for the Monkey King, the protagonist in the novel Pilgrimage to the West. (Photographer: Zhang Mingli)





苏州退思园

TUISI GARDEN

退思园，位于苏州市吴江区同里镇，是江南古典园林建筑的经典。（摄影：车长龙）

Located in Tongli Town, Wujiang City of Suzhou, Tuisi Garden is a typical architecture of classical gardens in southern Yangtze River. (Photographer: Che Changlong)

南京栖霞秋艳(右)

QIXIA TEMPLE UNDER AUTUMN CHARM

栖霞寺，南京地区最大的佛教寺庙，是中国著名佛教圣地之一。寺内有中国最大的舍利塔，至今已有1500多年历史。（摄影：宋耀生）

The largest Buddhist temple in Nanjing and one of the most famous shrines in China, The Qixia Temple possesses the highest and largest dagoba with a history of over 1,500 years. (Photographer: Song Yaosheng)





苏州虎丘雪景 (左一)

TIGER HILL IN SNOW

虎丘塔，位于苏州市虎丘山上，距今已有 1000 多年历史。因出现偏斜，更被誉为“东方的比萨斜塔”。（摄影：陈健行）

Located on the Tiger Hill in Suzhou, the Tiger Hill Tower dates back to over 1,000 years ago. Slightly tilted, it enjoys the reputation of the Oriental Pisa Campanile. (Photographer: Chen Jianxing)



南京桨声灯影夜秦淮

ILLUMINATED QINHUAI A NIGHT SCENERY

南京夫子庙，是由文教中心演变而成的繁华闹市，是古代王侯贵族聚居、江南学子参加科举考试的著名胜地。每年农历正月初一至十八，这里举行夫子庙灯会。（摄影：刘明洁）

The Nanjing Confucius Temple, now a bustling place, was once a center for culture and education. In ancient China, it was a residential area for nobles and aristocrats, and a site for imperial civil examinations for scholars from southern Yangtze River. Now it is known for its annual Lantern Festival from January 1 to 18 of the Chinese Lunar Calendar. (Photographer: Liu Mingju)



苏州古城盘门 (左二)

PAN GATE OF THE ANCIENT CITY

盘门，是苏州现今唯一保存完整的古水陆城门。古代盘车提升或关闭巨大的闸门，用于控制往来行人与船只，以便于设防守城。（摄影：周仁德）

The Pan Gate, the only well-preserved ancient water-land city gate in Suzhou, was used to control passengers and boats with a device called coiled gate, for the defense of the city. (Photographer: Zhou Rendeng)



镇江金山寺

JINSHAN TEMPLE

金山寺，位于镇江市西北，因中国著名民间传说“水漫金山”而闻名中国。（摄影：王念约）

The Jinshan Temple, located in northwestern Zhenjiang, is known for the famous Chinese folklore White Lady Snake Drives Floods to Submerge Jinshan Temple. (Photographer: Wang Nianyue)

六百年昆曲(右)

KUNQU OPERA WITH A LONG HISTORY OF 600 YEARS

昆曲是中国现存最古老的剧种，形成于公元13世纪，被誉为世界戏剧的三大源头之一，中国戏曲的“百戏之祖”。2001年，昆区被联合国教科文组织列入首批人类非物质文化遗产代表作。图为昆剧《游园惊梦》演出剧照。（摄影：高溜松）

Kunqu Opera "Surprising Dream in A Garden". Regarded as one of the three oldest operas in the world, and forefather of China's operas, Kunqu Opera originated from Jiangsu Province in the 13th century. In 2001, Kunqu Opera was placed on the first list of Intangible Cultural Heritage by the UNESCO. (Photographer: Gao Liusong)





淮扬美食

HUAIYANG CUISINE

淮扬菜是中国四大菜系之一，隋唐时期即享有盛名，至明清时已成流派，是长江和淮河中下游的代表风味。其多以水产为主原料，具有刀工精细，清鲜平和，浓醇兼备，咸甜皆宜，富于变化等特色。来江苏品尝正宗的淮扬美食被视为人生一大快事。（摄影：乔鹏）

Huaiyang cuisine is one of the four major cuisines in China. It had a reputation in Sui and Tang dynasties, and became the represented culinary flavor in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze and Huaihe rivers by Ming and Qing dynasties. With aquatic products as its raw material, it is characterized by exquisite carving technique, timing in cooking, and diversified flavor. Touring Jiangsu for a gourmet savoring has been viewed as one of the greatest blessings in life. (Photographer: Qiao Peng)



古井童颜

ANCIENT WELL AND KID

镇江市姚桥乡的古井与小儿，古老与童稚相映成趣。（摄影：邢永青）

A fine contrast between antiquity and infancy in Yaoqiao Township, Zhenjiang City. (Photographer: Xing Yongqing)



端午风

CUSTOM OF DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL

每年农历五月初五的端午节是中国民间传统节日，除有长江流域地区为纪念爱国诗人屈原举行赛龙舟、包粽子的习俗外，江苏地区人民还有编鸭蛋网袋、佩饰香囊以及摆放辟邪物等独特风俗。端午节现已列入中国法定假日。（摄影：余佳虎）

The fifth day of May of the lunar calendar every year is the traditional Dragon Boat Festival in China. Duck's egg and Zongzi are served and dragon boat contest held in memory of Qu Yuan, an ancient patriotic poet. Talisman and perfume bags are also the essentials passed down to convey the unique folk culture. Dragon Boat Festival has already been constituted as a national holiday now. (Photographer: She Jiahu)



秦淮灯会甲天下 QINHUAI LANTERN SHOW

秦淮花灯是中国最著名的花灯之一，手工制作一朵荷花灯需要60道工序。每年农历正月初一到十八，南京夫子庙的灯会游人如织，灯市红火。2006年，“秦淮灯会”这一民俗活动入选国家首批非物质文化遗产。（摄影：刘明洁）

Qinhuai lantern is one of the most famous lantern shows in China. A single handmade lotus lantern needs 60 procedures manually handled. From January 1 to 18 of Chinese lunar calendar, the Confucius Temple is crowded with visitors. In 2006, "Qinhuai Lantern Festival" was listed among the first National Intangible Culture Heritages. (Photographer: Liu Mingju)



皮影演技

SHADOW-PLAY

几根木棍牵着五颜六色的皮影人物，再加上精彩的唱腔，皮影戏将中国民俗文化演绎得淋漓尽致。这是“南京皮影戏唯一传人”姚其德先生表演时的情景。（摄影：宋耀生）

Shadow-player Mr. Yao Qide in performance. Shadow-play best conveys the folk culture of China through puppet-playing the colorful leather figurines linked to sticks at the melodious accompanying music and monologue. (Photographer: Song Yaosheng)



江南传统民居

TRADITIONAL HOUSING IN THE SOUTHERN YANGTZE RIVER

粉墙黛瓦、高低错落，是江苏南部地区传统民居的风貌与特色。（摄影：周时雨）

Traditional civilian housing in the southern Yangtze River jagged with black tiles against vermilion walls. (Photographer: Zhou Shiyu)



古镇印象

ANCIENT TOWN IMPRESSION

图为苏州市吴江区千年古镇同里人民的生活剪影。（摄影：只树丰）

Snapshot of the life of the people in the 1000-year old town, Tongli, Wujiang.

(Photographer: Zhi Shufeng)



南京云锦

CLOUD-PATTERN BROCADE IN NANJING

有近千年历史的云锦是中国丝绸最高技艺的标志，以织金夹银为主要特征，元、明、清三朝为皇家御用贡品。云锦的织造工艺高超精细，两位高级技师手工操作，一天只能生产5至6厘米，至今仍无法用机器替代，已被联合国教科文组织列入人类非物质文化遗产。（摄影：田松沪）

The cloud-pattern brocade, with a history of nearly 1,000 years, is the symbol of silk art in China. Gold and silver thread interwoven, the cloud-pattern brocade was the imperial tribute in the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. The art of making the brocade is remarkably delicate to a stunning degree that even two senior technicians can only produce 5 to 6 centimeters a day purely by handiwork. It has been listed in the Intangible Cultural Heritages by the UNESCO. (Photographer: Tian Songhu)



大马灯巡游

BIG HORSE LANTERN CRUISE

南京高淳区东坝镇的大马灯巡游活动始于唐朝，盛于明清，千百年来流传至今。（摄影：朱旭先）

The Big Horse Lantern Cruise, an event based in Dongba Town, Gaochun District, Nanjing, originated in the Tang Dynasty, thrived in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, and has enjoyed popularity until now. (Photographer: Zhu Xuxian)



今年流行状元帽

POPULAR ZHUANGYUAN HAT

南京著名景点夫子庙大成殿前的棂星门上方新安装了一顶大红色的状元帽。状元帽古色古香十分喜庆。（摄影：朱旭先）

During the Spring Festival, Nanjing's famous scenic spot, Confucius Temple saw its Dacheng Hall installed with a big red Zhuangyuan hat on the top of Lingxing Gate. The hat created a festive mood with its antique beauty. (Photographer: Zhu Xuxian)



中山陵美如画

THE PICTURESQUE SUN YAT-SEN MAUSOLEUM

摄于南京中山陵。(摄影:朱旭先)

Took in Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum, Nanjing. (Photographer: Zhu Xuxian)

古运河新篇(左)

NEW CHAPTER OF AN ANCIENT CANAL

2016年9月3日摄于京杭大运河无锡南长段。京杭大运河历经两千多年,仍然发挥着巨大的作用,并不断谱写新的篇章。2016年8月底9月初,十艘彩船巡游古运河,景色壮观,观者如云。(摄影:焦慧欣)

Shot at the Wuxi South section of Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal on Sep. 3, 2016. The 2000-year old grand canal still plays an important role and keeps writing new chapters of its history. From the end of August to the early September, 2016, ten colorful boats cruised the ancient canal, and the spectacular scenery attracted a large number of visitors. (Photographer: Jiao Huixin)



印象水乡

IMPRESSIVE WATER TOWN

摄于苏州昆山千灯古镇，大小、虚实、冷暖对比，给人留下深刻印象。（摄影：张治富）

Shot in Qianteng Town, Kunshan, Suzhou, the photo is impressive with the sharp contrast between size, quality and color. (Photographer: Zhang Zhifu)

幸福江苏人(左)

HAPPY JIANGSU PEOPLE

摄于无锡宜兴周铁镇，一群年满60岁的退休老人相约一起，游览古镇欢度幸福晚年。（摄影：薛惠友）

The photo, shot in Zhoutie Town, Yixing, Wuxi, is about some 60-year old retired seniors who enjoyed their old age by visiting the ancient town together. (Photographer: Xue Huiyou)



巡塘古镇

XUNTANG TOWN

摄于无锡巡塘古镇。(摄影:徐峻)

Took in Xuntang Town, Wuxi. (Photographer: Xu Jun)



桥

BRIDGE

摄于苏州角直古镇。(摄影:邬歌丽)

Shot at Luzhi Town, Suzhou. (Photographer: Wu Geli)



鼋头渚

TURTLE HEAD ISLE

春风沉醉的夜晚，樱花美景如梦似幻，把无锡鼋头渚装扮得更加温情。（摄影：王致毅）

The isle looks more charming at a breezy spring night when the sakura is blooming. (Photographer: Wang Zhiyi)

古镇雪霁（右）

AFTER SNOW AT AN ANCIENT TOWN

摄于苏州市吴江区震泽古镇。（摄影：管玉兰）

Shot at Zhenze Town, Wujiang District, Suzhou. (Photographer: Guan Yulan)





水乡韵

CHARMING WATER TOWN

摄于苏州昆山千灯古镇。千灯古镇是明代杰出思想家顾炎武的故乡。清晨的千灯浦，小桥流水，一叶小舟，恬静而美好。（摄影：张治富）

Shot at Qiantang Town, Kunshan, Suzhou. The ancient town is the hometown of Gu Yanwu, an outstanding thinker of Ming Dynasty. The town in the morning is a quiet and pretty picture of bridges over flowing water with boats sailing to and fro. (Photographer: Zhang Zhifu)

乾隆行宫（右一）

AUXILIARY PALACE OF EMPEROR QIANLONG

乾隆行宫坐落于宿迁市皂河镇，是全国乾隆行宫中规格最高、规模最大、唯一留存于世、且最具代表性的宫殿式古建筑群。（摄影：陆启辉）

Located at Zaohe Town, Suqian City, the palace is the only one exists in China, and is the grandest, largest, and most representative palatial architecture group. (Photographer: Lu Qihui)



千年过街石塔

MILLENNIA-OLD STONE PAGODA

摄于镇江市西津渡古街昭关塔。（摄影：庄润贵）

Shot at Zhaoguan Tower, Xijindu Ancient Street, Zhenjiang City. (Photographer: Zhuang Rungui)