

苏州百景

100 SIGHTS OF SUZHOU

上海书店出版社

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前言

苏州位于江苏省东南部太湖东北侧，京沪铁路和京杭大运河可达，上海虹桥国际机场、硕放机场和光福机场均有直达班车，如今，沪宁高速公路的开通，到苏州旅游更方便了。

苏州古称吴，亦称平江，建城据史载已有 2500 多年的历史，虽历经沧桑，现仍保持着宋代“水陆并行，河街相邻”的双棋盘式格局和“小桥，流水，人家”的水乡风貌，是全国河、桥最多的城市。苏州是我国历史文化名城，以园林名胜、湖光山色、文物古迹密布著称于世，江南园林甲天下，苏州园林甲江南，苏州拥有园林数量之多，艺术造诣之精，均居全国之首。以拙政园、留园、网师园和环秀山庄为典型例证的苏州古典园林，已被联合国教科文组织列入世界文化遗产名录。改革开放以来，苏州发生了巨大的历史性变化，使古老的苏州，焕发出勃勃生机。

《苏州百景》图册选录了驰名中外的景点、景物 100 余幅奉献给读者，每幅摄影作品配有简洁的文字说明。书中的《姑苏繁华图》选印和百景位置图，更使《苏州百景》增添了历史内容，成了读者自导自游的形象读物。

编辑出版《苏州百景》是一种新的尝试，在内容选择方面，不足之处在所难免，请有关专家和学者提出宝贵意见，使《苏州百景》在再版时日趋完美。

FOREWORD

Located by the northeastern side of Lake Tai in the southeastern part of Jiangsu Province, Suzhou can be easily reached by the Beijing-Shanghai Railway and the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal. Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport, Shuofang Airport and Guangfu Airport have shuttle buses to Suzhou. The newly completed Shanghai-Nanjing Expressway makes a tour of Suzhou more convenient than ever before.

The city of Suzhou, also known as Wu or Pingjiang in ancient times, was constructed more than 2,500 years ago according to historical records. Marked by vicissitudes, the layout of the city of Suzhou in a double checkerboard fashion with canals running parallel to alleyways has remained unchanged from the Song Dynasty, and the Venetian appearances of the city with small bridges, murmuring canals lined with houses can still be seen today. In fact the city of Suzhou boasts more canals and bridges than any other city in China. It is a historic and cultural city celebrated for its classical gardens, natural scenery, numerous cultural relics and places of special historic interest. "The gardens in the south of the Lower Yangtze are better than other gardens under Heaven, and the gardens of Suzhou beat them all," goes a saying. Noted for their numerous superiority and artistic perfection, the classical gardens of Suzhou with the Humble Administrator's Garden, the Lingering Garden, the Master-of-Nets Garden and the Mountain Villa with Embracing Beauty as the finest specimens have now been inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO. Ever since China's reform and opening-up, great historical changes have taken place here, rejuvenating the ancient city of Suzhou.

Dedicated to the reader is "100 Sights of Suzhou", a picture-book consisting of over 100 pictures of world-famous sights with terse explanations. A copy of part of the Qing painting of "Prosperous Suzhou" and Geographical Positions of 100 Sights of Suzhou have enriched its contents. Indeed it is a vivid FIT guide book. To edit "100 Sights of Suzhou" for publication is a first attempt. There's much to be desired. With the purpose of improving it, comments are kindly requested and suggestions from experts and scholars are welcome.

目 录

- 1.拙政园
- 2.留园
- 3.网师园
- 4.环秀山庄
- 5.沧浪亭
- 6.狮子林
- 7.艺圃
- 8.耦园
- 9.怡园
- 10.曲园
- 11.北半园
- 12.听枫园
- 13.五峰园
- 14.启园
- 15.退思园
- 16.虎丘
- 17.万景山庄
- 18.上方山
- 19.余庄
- 20.灵岩山
- 21.天平山
- 22.天池山
- 23.林屋洞
- 24.石公山
- 25.香雪海
- 26.北寺塔
- 27.瑞光塔
- 28.双塔
- 29.文星阁
- 30.甲辰巷砖塔
- 31.山塘街
- 32.吴门桥
- 33.寿星桥
- 34.觅渡桥
- 35.普济桥
- 36.枫桥
- 37.行春桥
- 38.越城桥
- 39.宝带桥
- 40.太湖大桥
- 41.开元寺无量殿
- 42.盘门
- 43.铁铃关
- 44.万寿宫
- 45.横塘驿亭
- 46.织造署旧址
- 47.瑞云峰
- 48.雕刻大楼
- 49.东吴大学旧址
- 50.白公堤石幢

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 51.范公祠 | 76.紫金庵 |
| 52.韩世忠神道碑 | 77.玄妙观 |
| 53.唐寅墓 | 78.杨家桥天主堂 |
| 54.五人墓 | 79.宫巷基督教堂 |
| 55.葛贤墓 | 80.使徒堂 |
| 56.蒯祥墓 | 81.太平坊清真寺 |
| 57.叶圣陶墓 | 82.苏州公园 |
| 58.司徒庙汉柏 | 83.苏州动物园 |
| 59.文徵明手植紫藤 | 84.东园 |
| 60.太平天国忠王府 | 85.运河公园 |
| 61.苏州民俗博物馆 | 86.吴越春秋 |
| 62.全晋会馆 | 87.太湖明珠 |
| 63.文庙 | 88.苏州乐园 |
| 64.中国苏绣艺术博物馆 | 89.苏州上方山索道 |
| 65.苏州丝绸博物馆 | 90.火车站 |
| 66.苏州园林博物馆 | 91.人民路 |
| 67.苏州革命博物馆 | 92.观前街 |
| 68.苏州佛教博物馆 | 93.太监弄美食街 |
| 69.颜文梁纪念馆 | 94.嘉余坊美食街 |
| 70.吴作人艺术馆 | 95.干将路 |
| 71.寒山寺 | 96.干将路牌坊 |
| 72.妙利普明塔 | 97.“母子情”石雕 |
| 73.西园 | 98.“接力赛”雕塑 |
| 74.定慧寺 | 99.“飞轩”雕塑 |
| 75.保圣寺 | 100.“腾”雕塑 |

1. The Humble Administrator's Garden
2. The Lingerin Garden
3. The Master-of-Nets Garden
4. The Mountain Villa with Embracing Beauty
5. The Canglang Pavilion
6. The Lion Forest Garden
7. The Garden of Cultivation
8. The Couple's Garden Retreat
9. The Garden of Pleasance
10. The Zigzag Garden
11. The Northern Half Garden
12. The Listening to Maple Garden
13. The Five Peaks' Garden
14. The Xis' Garden
15. The Retreat & Reflection Garden
16. The Tiger Hill
17. The Mountain Villa with 10.000 Scenes
18. The Shang Fang Hill
19. The Yus' Residence
20. The Lin Yan Hill
21. The Tian Ping Hill
22. The Celestial Pool Hill
23. The Lin Wu Cave
24. The Stone Grandpa Hill
25. A Sea of Fragrant Snow-like Prunus Mume
26. The North Temple Pagoda
27. The Auspicious Light Pagoda
28. The Twin Pagodas
29. The Literary God Tower
30. The Brick Pagoda in Jia Chen Lane
31. Shantang Street
32. The Wumen Bridge

33. The Longevity Bridge
34. The Free-From-Ferry Bridge
35. The Universal Benevolence Bridge
36. The Feng Bridge
37. The Xing Chun Bridge
38. The Yue Cheng Bridge
39. The Precious Belt Bridge
40. The Great Bridge of Lake Tai
41. The Beamless Hall of the Kai Yuan Temple Complex
42. The Panmen Gates
43. The Tie Ling Pass
44. The Longevity Palace
45. The Post Pavilion in Hengtang
46. The Site of the Textile Bureau
47. The Auspicious Cloud Peak
48. The Carved Mansion
49. The Site of Former Soochow University
50. The Revered Mr. Bai's Dam and its Stele
51. The Temple of Revered Mr. Fan
52. Han Shizhong's Stele on the Divine Path
53. Tang Yin's Grave
54. The Five Men's Tomb
55. Ge Xian's Tomb
56. Kuai Xiang's Grave
57. Ye Shengtao's Tomb
58. The Han Dynasty Cypresses by the Si Tu Temple
59. Wisteria Handplanted by Wen Zherigming
60. The Loyal Prince Palace of the Heavenly Kingdom
61. The Suzhou Folk Customs Museum
62. The Guild-hall of Shanxi
63. The Temple of Confucius
64. The Museum of Suzhou Embroidery Art
65. The Suzhou Silk Museum
66. The Suzhou Garden Museum

67. The Suzhou Revolution Museum
68. The Suzhou Museum of Buddhism
69. The Memorial Hall of Yan Wenliang
70. Wu Zuoren's Art Gallery
71. The Hanshan Temple
72. The All Bright Pagoda
73. The West Garden
74. The Ding Hui Temple
75. The Bao Sheng Temple
76. The Zijin Temple
77. The Temple Complex of Mystery
78. The Catholic Church at Yang Jia Qiao
79. The Christian Church at Gong Xiang
80. The Christian Church
81. The Mosque at Tai Ping Fang
82. The Park of Suzhou
83. The Zoo of Suzhou
84. The East Garden
85. The Canal Park
86. The Wu & Yue Theme Park
87. Suzhou Lake Tai Bright Pearl Paradise
88. Suzhou Amusement Land
89. Skyride at the Shang Fang Hill, Suzhou
90. The Railway Station
91. Renmin Road
92. Guan Qian Street
93. Tai Jian Long Gastronomic Street
94. Jia Yu Fang Gastronomic Street
95. Ganjiang Road
96. The Archway of Ganjiang Road
97. "Mother and her Son", Statues in Stone
98. "Torch Race", Statues in Stainless Steel
99. "Flying Carriage", Sculptural Representation
100. "Gallop", Sculptural Representation



1.拙政园(中国四大名园之一)

在市区东北街，明正德四年（1509年）御史王献臣始建。园内池广树茂，旷远明瑟，是江南古典园林的代表作品。

1. The Humble Administrator's Garden (One of China's four most famous gardens)

Lying in Dong Bei Street, Suzhou, the Humble Administrator's Garden was laid out by the Imperial Inspector Wang Xianchen in the 4th year of the reign of Zhengde (A.D. 1509) under the Ming Dynasty. It boasts exuberant trees and the broad expanse of a lake with extensive and natural perspectives, and is considered to be the finest specimen of the classical gardens in the south of the Lower Yangtze.

三十六鸳鸯馆内部陈设

Furnishings of the 36 Pairs of Mandarin Ducks' Hall







◁ 2. 留园(中国四大名园之一)

在阊门外留园路，明万历二十一年（1593年）太仆寺少卿徐泰时始建。庭院深深，峰石多姿，以建筑空间艺术处理见长。

2. The Linger Garden (One of China's four most famous gardens)

Situated on Liu Yuan Road outside the Cangmen Gate, the Lingerhng Garden was built by Xu Taishi, carrying the ministerial title of Tai Pu Si Shao Qing, in the 21st year of the reign of Wanli (A.D. 1593) under the Ming Dynasty. It is remarkable for its housing complex, varied limestone and artistic way of dealing with the spaces between different kinds of garden buildings.

3.网师园

在市区阔家头巷，南宋淳熙年间吏部侍郎史正志万卷堂故址，清乾隆间宋宗元重建。该园布局紧凑，精致小巧，是苏州古典园林中以少胜多的典范。

3. The Master-of-Nets Garden

It is located at Kuo Jia Tou Lane. Song Zongyuan rebuilt the garden on the site of the former Hall of 10,000 Volumes belonging to Shi Zhengzhi, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Personnel, during the reign of Chunxi under the Southern Song Dynasty. Compactly yet harmoniously spaced, the small but elegant Master-of-Nets Garden is regarded as a good example of how the effect of infinitude is created within limits.





4. 环秀山庄

在市区景德路，明万历年间大学士申时行始建。园中湖石假山为清叠山名家戈裕良所堆，小中见大，巧夺天工，是中国园林假山中第一佳构。

4. The Mountain Villa with Embracing Beauty

The Ming Royal Academician Sun Shixing had it constructed during the reign of Wanli on Jing De Road, Suzhou. Its wonderful limestone mountains, believed to be designed and piled up in the limited space by the ingenious Qing master Gu Yuliang, are considered to be the best in China.



沧浪亭秋色

The Canglang Pavilion in Autumn

