



中国历史文化名城

CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

常熟

CHANGSHU

中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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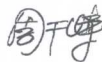
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总 序

保护和发展城市的历史文化是当今全世界都在关心的重要问题。我国以其光辉独特的历史屹立于世界民族之林，历史文化名城更是中华民族的瑰宝。1982年以来，政府已陆续命名了数批重点保护的国家级历史文化名城。保护历史文化不仅仅是历史文化名城的问题，每一个城市都有自己的历史文化，一个没有自己文化和文明的城市，是算不上一个现代化城市的。所以，各个城市特别是历史文化名城都应在保护中努力发展符合本身特色的文化、经济、旅游等事业，以求继往开来，永葆青春。国家历史文化名城研究中心组织编辑的《中国历史文化名城》系列画册，无疑将会对更好地宣传、保护、发展名城起到有益的作用。

全国历史文化名城保护专家委员会主任
中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士



PREFACE TO THE ALBUM SERIES

It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several groups of cities of historical and cultural fame to be protected at the national level. The preservation of history and culture does not only concern the cities of historical and cultural fame. Every city, without exception, has its own history and culture. A city without history and culture cannot be considered a modern city. In the course of the protection, every city, especially those of historical and cultural fame, should therefore endeavor to promote its culture, economy, and tourism, etc. in the light of its own characteristics so as to blaze new trails and maintain its vitality. The series of album, "the Chinese Cities of Historical and Cultural Fame", edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities, will undoubtedly play a significant part in the promotion, protection, and development of the cities of fame.

Zhou Ganzhi

Chairman of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame

Member of China Academy of Science

Member of China Academy of Engineering

Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Changshu

Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Changshu

虞山公園
Yu Hill Park

虞山公園
Yu Hill Park



博物馆
Museum

方塔园

车



名城常熟

常熟，位于长江三角洲，因“土壤膏沃，岁无水旱之灾”得名。面积1266平方公里，城市建成区97.32平方公里，人口124万人，1986年被国务院确定为国家历史文化名城。

常熟已有5000多年文明史，邑内有崧泽、良渚等文化遗址多处。3000多年前的商末，古公亶父（周太王）次子仲雍让国南下建勾吴，定居常熟。自西晋太康四年（283年）建城以来，古城已有1700多年历史，至唐代，已成为商业发达、街市繁荣的江南名城。

常熟依山傍水，古城坐落于虞山东南山麓，城外湖泊环抱。城内琴川古运河纵贯南北，故有“七溪流水皆通海，十里青山半入城”之美誉。古城依山而建，民居枕河而筑。至今仍保持明清时的格局；古典园林点缀其中，山水城园有机地融为一体，是中国古代城市规划 and 建设的杰作。

常熟是一座风景旅游城市。虞山风景区是国家太湖风景名胜区的重点景区之一。虞山，古称乌目山，因纪念吴文化始祖虞仲而更名。山高海拔261米，绵亘9公里，峰峦回转，林木葱郁，自然及人文景观极为丰富，现有



玉龙（新石器）
AJade Dragon
(New Stone Age)

辛峰、维摩、兴福、剑门、石洞五个游览区。山前尚湖位于城西，相传姜太公（名尚）曾垂钓于此而得名，湖面宽广，湖光山色，自然景观奇美，旧有“湖甸烟雨”等胜景，现有荷香洲等佳处。沙家浜旅游度假区位于城南昆承湖畔，因京剧《沙家浜》而闻名全国。

常熟自古以来人文荟萃，素有“文化之邦”美称。商初贤相、中国第一位天文学家巫咸，商末仲雍及春秋孔子唯一的南方弟子言偃，均为吴文化的先驱者。自唐以来，在文学、绘画、书法、藏书、古琴、篆刻、医学、建筑等诸领域名人辈出。历代涌现宰相9名、状元8名、进士483名、举人和秀才6200余名。

常熟素有“锦绣江南鱼米乡”之美誉，经济繁荣，物产丰富，商贸发达。大闸蟹、桂花酒、鸭血糯、叫化鸡、桂花栗、虞山绿茶、宝岩杨梅名闻遐迩，手绣花边、红木雕刻、绣衣服装畅销国内外。改革开放以来，经济发展和城市建设水平始终居全国县级城市前列。跨入新的世纪，常熟这座历史文化名城正朝着繁荣的商贸旅游城市、



石砮（新石器）
Stone Dragon
(New Stone Age)

山水城一体的生态城市、开放的港口城市和现代化中等城市目标迈进。

“常来常熟”是国内外嘉宾与常熟人的共同心愿。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF CHANGSHU

Changshu is situated in the Changjiang River Delta. Its soil is fertile, and there is no flooding and drought here all the year round, hence the name of "Changshu" which in Chinese literally means "always ripe". The city has an area of 1266 square kilometers, an urban constructed zone of 97.32 square kilometers, and a population of 1,240,000. In 1986, Changshu was listed by the State Council as a national famous historical and cultural city. Changshu has a civilized history of over five thousand years. The city has several ancient cultural sites of Songze, Liangzhu, etc. At the end of the Shang Dynasty over three thousand years ago, the second son Zhong Yong of Gugong Danfu (Emperor Zhou) gave up the state and came to the south to build Gouwu, and settled down in Changshu. Since the founding of the city in the fourth year of the reign of Taikang of the Western Jin Dynasty (the year of 283), the ancient city has had a history of over 1700 years, and in the Tang Dynasty, the city had become a famous city in the south of the Changjiang River with developed commerce and prosperous downtown streets. Changshu is near the hill and by the water. This ancient city is situated at the southeastem foot of Yu hill, with lakes surrounded in the outskirts, and the Qing chuan ancient canal flowing from north to south in the city. So it has



青瓷猪圈 (西晋)
Celadon Hogpen
(Western Jin Dynasty)



白釉瓷枕 (西晋)
Celadon Trijug
(Western Jin Dynasty)

the reputation of "The seven rivers all flow into the sea, and the ten li green hill are half stretched into the city". The ancient city is built at the foot of the hill. The citizens build their house along rivers. The arrangements of the Ming and Qing times have been preserved up to now. The whole city is interspersed with classical gardens. The hills, waters, city and gardens are incorporated into an organic whole, constituting a masterpiece of ancient urban planning and construction of China.

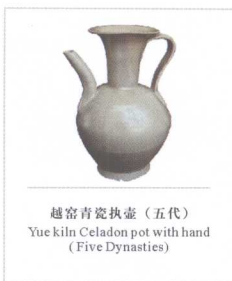
Changshu is a scenic and tourist city.

Yu Hill scenic zone is one of the important scenic zones of the national Tai Lake scenic zone of historical interest. Yu Hill was called Wumu Hill in ancient times, and later it was changed in commemoration of the first cultural ancestor Yu Zhong. The hills are 261 meters in sea level, stretching for 9 kilometers, with winding peaks and tops, and exuberant tress. The city abounds with

natural and cultural sights. Now there are five tourist zones of Xinfeng, Weimo, Xingfu, Jianmen, Shidong. Shang Lake is situated in front of the hills and in the west part of the city. Legend has it that the lake got the name because Jiang Taigong (Shang by given name) once came angling here. The lake surface is extensive, and the hills are bright and the waters are fair, and the natural sights are wonderful and picturesque, including the sight of

"Mist and Rain on the Lake" in the old days, and currently the beautiful places of Hexiangzhou, etc. The Shajia River Tourist Zone is situated beside Kuncheng Lake to the south of the city, and is famous in the country for the Peking Opera "Shajia River".

Since ancient times, Changshu has had a gathering of talents and has always enjoyed the reputation of being a "Land of Culture". The virtuous prime minister at the beginning of the Shang Dynasty, China's first astronomer Wu Xian, Zhong Yong at the end of the Shang Dynasty, and Yan Yan, the only southern disciple of Confucian in the Spring and Autumn Period are all precursors of the Wu Culture. Since the Tang Dynasty, famous persons have come forth one after another in fields of literature, painting, calligraphy, book collection, guqin (a seven-stringed plucked instrument), seal cutting, medicine, architecture, etc. Over the past dynasties, 9 prime ministers, 8 Number One Scholars, 483 Jinshi (successful candidates in the highest imperial examinations), and over 6200 Juren (successful candidates in the imperial examinations at the provincial level in the Ming and Qing Dynasties) and Xiucan (persons who passed the imperial examinations at the county level



越窑青瓷执壶 (五代)
Yue kiln Celadon pot with hand
(Five Dynasties)

in the Ming and Qing Dynasties) have emerged.

Changshu, with its prosperous economy, rich produce, and developed commerce and trade, has always enjoyed the reputation of a "land of fish and rice in the beautiful south of Changjiang River". The big freshwater crab, wine fermented with osmanthus flowers, Jiaohua chicken, nuts fried with osmanthus flowers, green tea of Yu Hill, Baoyan red bayberry are renowned far and near.

The hand embroidered lace, red sandalwood carvings, embroidered clothes sell well at home and abroad. Since the reform and opening up, its economic development and urban construction level have always ranked forward among the county level cities of the country. Striding into the new century, the famous historical and cultural city Changshu is forging ahead toward the goal of becoming a prosperous commerce, trade and tourism city, a hills, waters, and city integrated eco-city, and an open port city and a modernized medium-sized city. "Come to Changshu from time to time", the common aspiration of guests at home and from abroad and Changshu people!

图例 Legend

-  世界文化遗产
World Cultural Heritage
-  中国文化遗产
The Intangible Cultural Heritage in China
-  中国非物质文化遗产
The Chinese Cultural Heritage

- 文物保护单位
Unit of Cultural Relic
- 国家级 At the National Level
- 省级 At the Provincial Level
- 市(县)级 At the Municipal (County) Level

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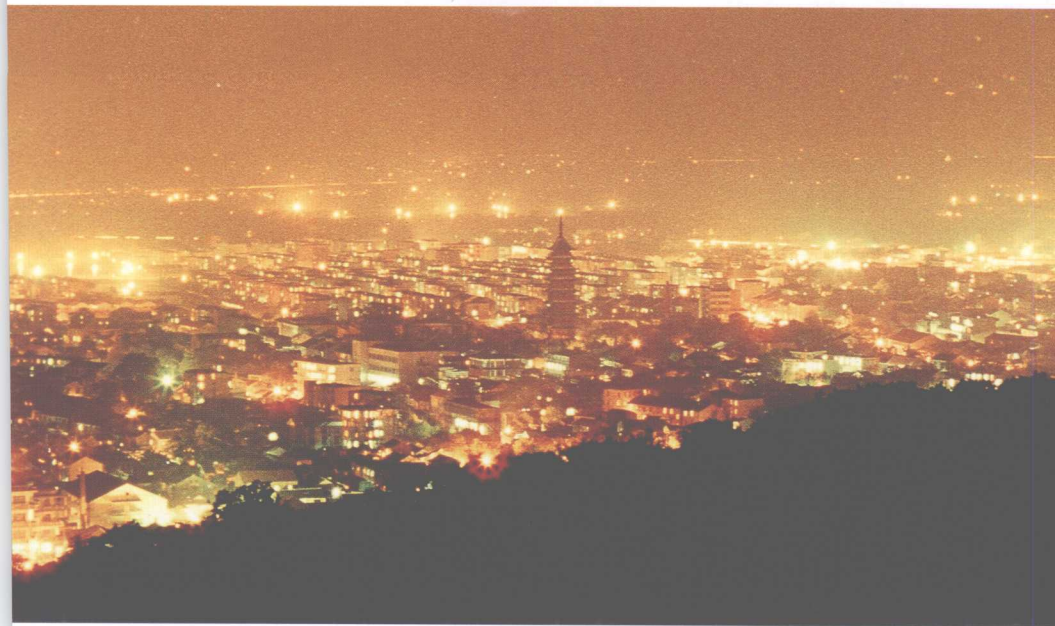
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清代常熟古城图
Plan of the Ancient City
of Changshu, the Qing Dynasty



古城夜色 Night of the Ancient City



◎ 辛峰亭 ·

虞山有五峰，首峰辛峰位于城内，峰顶辛峰亭始建于南宋。登亭极目，山、水、城一览无遗，为虞山胜景之一。

XIANFENG PAVILION

There are five peaks in Yu Hill, among them, Xinfeng is the first peak which is situated in the city. At the top of the peak is the xinfeng Pavition, first built in the Sounthern Song Dynasty. When one ascends the pavilion to look at the distance, one sees the hills, waters and city at a glance. The pavition is one of the scenic spots of Yu Hill.



虞山门城楼 Yu Hill Gate Tower

◎ 城垣遗址 ·

始建于西晋，元末张士诚据常熟后将土城改为砖城，并将虞山东南端围于城内。明嘉靖三十二年（1553年）为御倭寇又整修扩建，清末后逐渐坍塌。1994年、2005年先后在原城垣遗址地恢复城墙1200余米，并设虞山门、阜成门城楼及镇海台。

THE RUINS OF THE CITY WALL

The construction of city wall started in the Xijin Dynasty. At the end of the Yuan Dynasty, after Zhang Shicheng resided in Changshu, the earth wall was changed to brick wall, and the southeastern end of Yu Hill was enclosed inside the city. In the 32nd year (the year of 1553) of the reign of Jiajing of the Ming Dynasty, the wall was renovated and expanded to resist the Japanese aggressors, and after the end of the Qing dynasty, it gradually collapsed and deteriorated. In 1994 and 2005, over 1200 meters of wall was recovered at the ruins of the city wall, and the Yu Hill Gate Tower, Eucheng Gate Tower, Zhaihai Stage were set up.



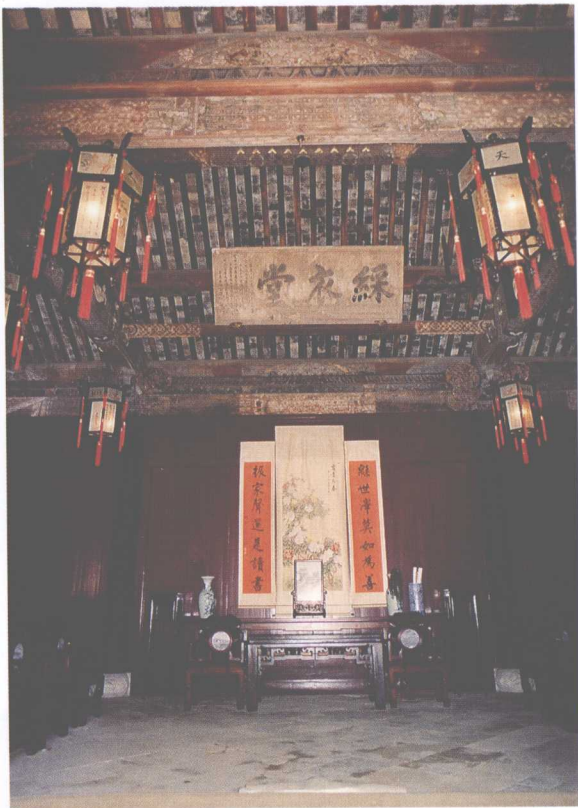
状元匾额 Inscribed Voard of Number One Scholar

◎ 绿衣堂 ●●●

位于古城西南翁家巷门，系清同治、光绪两朝帝师、军机大臣翁同龢故居的主厅。其梁、枋、柱、额等处均满施彩绘，至今保护完好，艺术价值极高，在我国古建筑中具有重要的历史地位。

CAIYI HALL

Situated at Wengjiaxiangmen Lane in the southwestern part of the ancient city, the Hall is the main hall of the former home of Weng Tonghe, the imperial confidential secretary and military planning minister of the two reigns of Tongzhi and Guangxu. Its beams, square columns, pillars and horizontal boards are all fully covered with color paintings, and have been preserved intact up to now. They are of very high artistic value, and hold an important historic position in the ancient architecture of our country.



彩衣堂 Cai Yi Hall



◎ 言子专祠 ●●

位于古城内学前街、文庙东侧，始建于宋，初名“丹阳公祠”，清乾隆年间改现名。现存正殿三间为明成化二十二年（1486年）重建，壁上嵌有宋碑一通，枋上刻有曾国藩督修题记等。

SPECIAL TEMPLE OF YAN ZI

Situated in Xueqian Street inside the ancient city on the east side of the former Confucian Temple, its construction started in the Song Dynasty, and it was initially named "Danyang Temple", and had its name changed to the current one during the reign of Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty. Preserved to the present time are three main halls rebuilt in the 22nd year (the year of 1486) of the reign of Chenghua of the Ming Dynasty. The wall is mounted with a Song tablet, and the pillar is covered with the notes about the supervision over the reconstruction by Zeng Guofan, etc.

◎ 言子故居及墨井。

地处城内东言子巷，为言氏子孙世居。后堂天井墙上嵌砌有清乾隆及光绪年间镌刻的言子墓图、言子画像等石碑。天井内存有墨井，传为言子书写所用，为邑城有史记载最早的古井。

THE FORMER RESIDENCE AND THE INK WELL OF YAN ZI

Situated in Dongyanzi Lane inside the city, they are the home of the descendants of the Yan family from generation to generation. The walls of the courtyard of the back hall are mounted with stone tablets of Yan Zi's Grave chart and Yan Zi's Portrait, etc. inscribed during the reigns of Qianlong and Guangxu. Preserved in the courtyard is the ink well, which, according to legend, was used by Yan Zi when he was writing. It is the earliest ancient well in the history of the city.



墨井 Ink Well



言子故居 Former Home Yan Zi