



中国 历·史·文·化·名·镇

中国历史文化名镇

China Famous Historic and Cultural Towns

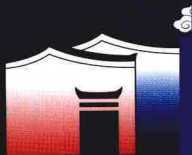
A famous historic and cultural town of China

锦溪

JINXI

中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE



中国

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图例 Legend

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

总 序

在神州大地上有许多历史城镇，是中华民族悠久历史文化的结晶。1982年以来，国家已命名了4批共101座历史文化名城，2003年又命名了首批10座历史文化名镇，许多乡镇正在积极申报，这说明国家已把历史名镇的保护提升到新的高度，也反映了人们对保护遗产的共识。历史名镇和名城一样，拥有较高的文化、科学和艺术价值，承载着不同地区和民族的优秀传统。不少名镇有幸地保留了更多的具有鲜明特色的文化遗存，弥足珍贵。我国地域辽阔，城镇众多，历史文化名镇的保护与合理发展方兴未艾。我们编辑出版这套关于中国的历史文化名镇系列画册，是想通过介绍这些名镇的历史文化精华，以及介绍各地保护名镇的经验，更好地促进历史文化名镇保护工作。

GENERAL PREFACE

There are numerous historic and cultural cities and towns on the vast territory of this Divine Land, they are the cultural crystallization of the long history of the Chinese Nation. Since 1982 the State has nominated 101 historic and cultural cities in successive 4 groups, and in 2003 it again nominated 10 historic cultural towns for the first time; now a great number of towns are enthusiastically applying for the nomination, which explains that the State has raise the protection of historic towns to a new high, and also reflects that people have got a common view on protecting heritages. Just as famous cities, famous historic towns are also provided with relatively high cultural, scientific and artistic value, and carry the excellent tradition of varied regions and nationalities. Quite a few famous towns have fortunately preserved much more cultural remains with distinctive special features, which are indeed precious. Our country has a vast territory and a great many cities and towns, and the protection and rational development of historic and cultural towns are well under way without signs of decline. The aim of our editing and publishing of this Series Picture Albums of China's Famous Historic and Cultural Towns is that we would like, through introducing the historical and cultural essence of these famous towns and protecting the efforts made for carrying forward traditional culture, to intensify the strength of the billows and waves in protecting the famous towns.

Ruan Yisan

名镇锦溪

锦溪，位于江苏省昆山市西南23公里处。全镇总面积90.69平方公里，人口4.33万；其中古镇区面积1平方公里，常住人口1.09万。

锦溪，以溪得名。志载：“一溪穿镇而过，夹岸桃李纷披，晨霞夕辉尽洒江面，满溪跃金，灿若锦带，所以得名‘锦溪’”。从锦溪镇域出土的新石器时期石钺、商周牛鼻大陶罐等诸多文物中证明，早在5000年前，就有先民在此生息。春秋时期，当吴王阖闾命伍子胥在苏州筑古城时，这里已成集镇。汉代渐趋繁

荣，东汉名将马援驯马练兵之地为现在的马援庄村。三国地属吴郡，辅吴大臣张昭死后墓葬之地为现在的张家厍村。东晋大画家顾恺之晚年也隐居其间，唐代文学家陆龟蒙在锦溪留下“三贤祠”……南宋，因孝宗帝宠妃陈氏病歿锦溪，御赐镇名为陈墓，时属军事重镇。古镇从南宋绍兴元年（1131）始以市河为界，由两县分治，河东隶属昆山县，河西隶属长洲县；清雍正二年（1724）分别隶属昆山县、元和县。以后行政区划数度更迭，其中大多由昆山、吴县直属

JINXI: A FAMOUS TOWN

Jinxi situates 23 kilometers southwest of Kunshan City, Jiangsu Province. It occupies a total area of 90.69 square kilometers with a population of 43,300, among whom 10,900 permanent residents live in the ancient town area, which covers an area of 1 square kilometer.

Jinxi is so named because of a river zigzagging through the town from north to south. Taking a bird's eye view of the town at twilight, one would see the green waters rippling and the houses of families residing on the riverbanks are reflected in the clear water. During the day, the bright sun covers the surface of the water with a golden light. According to the unearthed the "weapon" Shiyue of the Neolithic Age, pottery jars shaped of ox nose of the Shang and Zhou Dynasties, and other cultural relics excavated from the town area, it proves that Jinxi Town was inhabited by our ancestors 5,000 years ago. During the Spring and Autumn Period (770 B.C.-476 B.C.), Jinxi became a market town of the State of Wu when King Helu ordered Wu Zixu to fortify a city in Suzhou. It began to prosper in the Han Dynasty (206 B.C. - A.D. 220). The famous general Ma Yuan of the Donghan Dynasty (25-220) trained soldiers and horses just in the place now called Ma yuan Kingdoms (220-280), Jinxi was under the jurisdiction of the assistant Minister of the Wu, Zhang called Zhangjiasheng Village. During the Dongjin ter of traditional Chinese painting lived in seclusion Temple to the Three Celebrities was erected here Dynasty (618-907), Lu Guimeng. In the Nansong Xiaozong's beloved concubine Chen died in Jinxi his beautiful concubine, ordered Jinxi to change the royal Concubine Chen"). At that time, Jinxi



管辖。1952年底市河两岸区域合并，为昆山县直属镇；1992年，恢复锦溪原名。

“水”是锦溪古镇之魂。坐落在“五湖三荡”环抱中，锦溪宛如金波玉浪中的一颗明珠。太平桥上镌有这样一幅对联：“欢迎薛淀金波远，西接澄湖玉浪平”，形容古镇得天独厚的“水”环境。古镇市河纵贯南北，“水”道弯曲如龙形，市河南口为龙口，五保湖中的陈妃水冢犹似龙口的明珠，市河两侧东西各两条河流，犹如龙体四足。长达6公里的河道

逶迤曲折，沿河石驳岸、石级河埠、船码头错落有致，和散落在驳岸上数以千计造型各异的系缆石，自然地形成了一道靓丽的以“水”串联的风景线。

锦溪素有“三十六座桥，七十二只窑”之说，古镇现存26座古桥，大都为明清建筑物，桥上碑记、挂联等镌刻精细，形成水乡特有的“桥文化”；从明朝以来，古镇以窑业生产而著称，是历史悠久的传统支柱产业，形成了独特的“砖瓦文化”，锦溪古砖瓦博物馆为国内首创。



Since the first year (1131) of the Reign of Emperor Shaoxing in the Nansong Dynasty, the Shihe River had become a boundary between Kunshan County (east side of the river) and Changzhou County (west). In the second year (1724) of the Reign of Emperor Yongzheng in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), Jinxi was divided by Kunshan County and Yuanhe County. In the following decades, the administrative divisions of Jinxi underwent several changes, but for the most part it was directly under the jurisdiction of Kunshan and Wu County. In 1952, both sides of the Shihe River were merged into a whole town directly affiliated to Kunshan County. In 1992, the name of Jinxi was resumed.

"Water" is the soul of the ancient Jinxi Town. Surrounded by five lakes and three marshes, Jinxi looks like a bright pearl in the glittering waves. The couplet carved on the Taiping Bridge exactly depicts Jinxi's natural endowments and a vast panorama of prosperity. The Shihe River zigzags through the town from north to south just like a "dragon". The southern region of the river is the dragon's mouth, the Tomb of the royal concubine Chen in the Wubao Lake is just like the bright pearl in the dragon's mouth, and the dragon's four claws consist of four streams on both east and west sides of the river. The 6-kilometer long river course meanders along the revetments, wharfs and piers in picturesque disorder. The layout of the whole town relies greatly on the waterways, and the houses built by the streams have sidewalks, which have naturally evolved into streets used for transportation, together along with the water lanes. Overhead stone bridges span over the water lanes, providing convenient passage for the local people.

Murmuring streams flow under small bridges and courtyards. These bridges and courtyards are each surrounded by dwelling quarters, which are typical features of Jinxi Town. Jinxi is long known for "having 36 zigzagging bridges and 72 brick kilns". It has still 26 well-preserved stone bridges dating back to the Ming (1368-1644) or Qing (1644-1911) dynasty. The engravings on the stone tablets and hanging couplets of good craftsmanship on the stone bridges provide a unique "culture of bridges". Since the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), Jinxi has been noted for its unique "culture of bricks and tiles", boasting a long tradition of kilning industry. The "Museum of Ancient Bricks and Tiles" in Jinxi Town is the first and still the only one of its kind in China. Jinxi has a lot of historic sites and cultural relics. In ancient times, known to the world were eight tourist attractions in Jinxi and eight scenic spots in the Lotus Pond. The site of Dadongchang was placed in 1956 under the provincial-level protection in Jiangsu. Eight tourist attractions such as the Buddhist Temple of the Lotus Pond, the Taoist Temple of Shengtong, the Pavilion of Wenchang, the Tomb of the royal concubine Chen, the Ancient Riverbank and

锦溪古迹文物颇多，古有“锦溪八景”和“莲池八景”，大东厂遗址1956年曾定为江苏省文物保护单位，莲池禅院、通神御院、文昌阁、陈妃水冢、古河道驳岸、古石拱桥等8处被列为昆山市级文物保护单位，其中，古河驳岸和古窑址群落被列为江苏省文物保护单位。

锦溪自古崇文尚墨，亦是历代文人骚客留恋之地，明代诗人高启有“红杏碧桃花烂漫，长堤曲巷水流漓”、清人张尚垣有“不知谁唱春风曲，顿使桃源绿浪生”等咏锦溪的诗句；沈从文喻锦溪为“睡梦中的少女”，刘海粟则赞誉锦溪是“江南之最”。水的灵秀，崇文的民风使古镇人才辈出，仅近百年间，锦溪就哺育出两名中科院院士、两百多名正副教授以及一百多名

留学生，这对于一个江南小镇来说，在全国也是不多见的。

锦溪2000余年的历史积淀，自然资源与历史文化有机融合在一起，聚汇江南水乡之独特神韵，尤其是古镇至今还保存了大量的古建筑，这些古建筑大部分建于明、清、民国初，以民居、大宅、四合院为主，还有水墙门、廊棚等河街集市建筑，古建筑群面积占古镇区民宅86%以上，是十分宝贵的文化遗产。

近年来，锦溪镇政府在保护古镇文化遗产方面做了大量卓有成效的工作，在确保遗产真实性的前提下，对全镇展开了大规模的环境综合治理和古建筑的修缮修复工作，有效地促进了古镇风貌和历史文脉的保护和延续。



Ancient Stone Arch Bridges are placed under the municipal-level protection in Kunshan. Up to now, Jinxi has applied for recognition of the ancient riverbanks and the cluster of ancient kilns as the historical monuments and cultural relics under the provincial-level protection in Jiangsu.

Jinxi has a long tradition of scholastic learning. Men of letters and refined scholars in successive dynasties were fond of visiting Jinxi and associating with their counterparts. The great modern Chinese writer Shen Congwen described Jinxi as "a sleeping damsel" and the great master of traditional Chinese painting Liu Haisu remarked that Jinxi is "the best water-bound town in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River". The beauty of water scenery and the popular customs of scholastic learning gave birth to a large number of creative minds and gifted talents. Over the past century, Jinxi has brought forth two academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, over 200 full and associate

professors, and more than 100 students studying abroad. To a small town, this is seldom seen in China.

With a rich legacy in history and culture dating back over 2,000 years, Jinxi still retains the implicit charm and original geographic layout typical of the water-bound town in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River. The traditional architecture of dwelling houses consisting of water gates, porches, archways, and courtyards best represent the architectural style of China's Ming and Qing Dynasties as well as the early years of the Republic of China. In Jinxi Town, more than 86% of dwelling houses are ancient buildings. These are very precious cultural heritage to the entire humanity.

In recent years, the Town Government of Jinxi has attached great importance to the preservation of the ancient town's cultural heritages. On the premise of maintaining its integrity and originality, the local government has conducted massive work of overall environmental control and renovations or repairs for ancient buildings, so as to effectively promote the preservation and continuation of the ancient town's appearance and the historic and cultural heritages.

名 镇 锦 溪 The Famous Township of Jinxi

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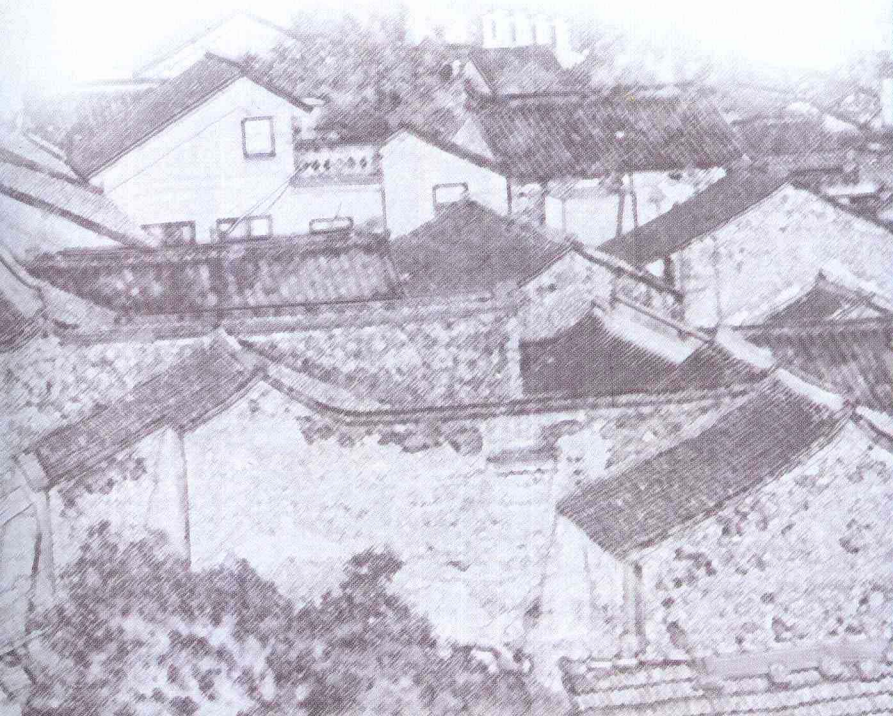
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FEATURES OF ANCIENT TOWN



古镇风貌



壹





御书牌坊 Archway of Imperial Inscriptions.

槃亭街

位于古镇区南，东西走向，东起文昌路，西至上塘街口。两侧分别坐落有古莲池、菱塘湾和莲池禅院。

PANTING STREET

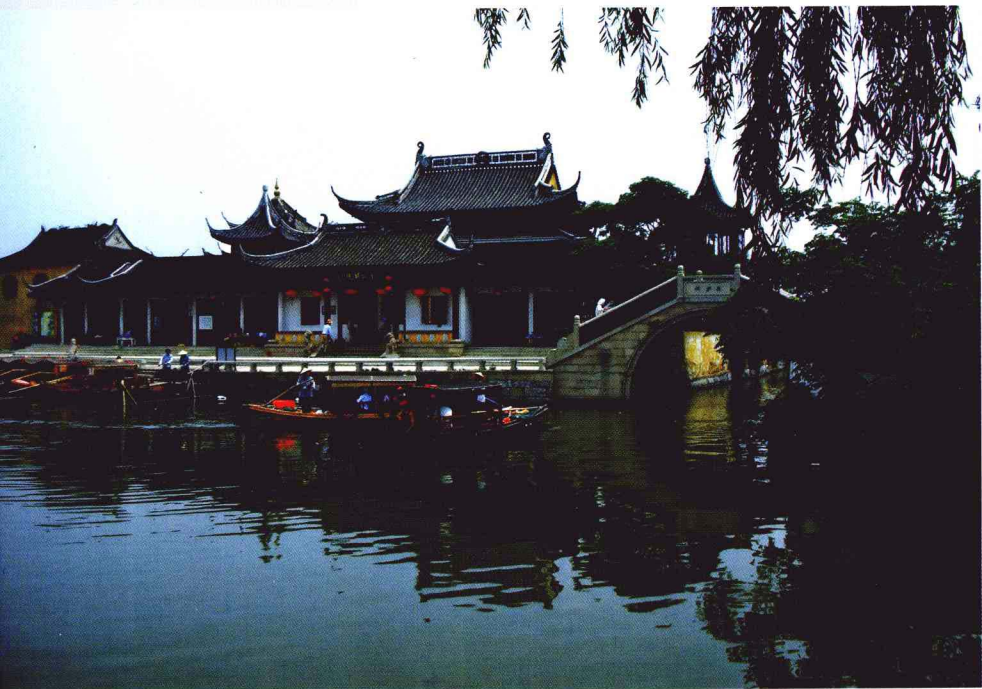
Located in the south of Jinxi, this street runs east to west, starting from the Wenchang Road in the east to the corner of Shangtang Street. On either side of the street sits the Pond of Ancient Lotus, the Lingtang Pool and the Buddhist Temple of the Lotus Pond.

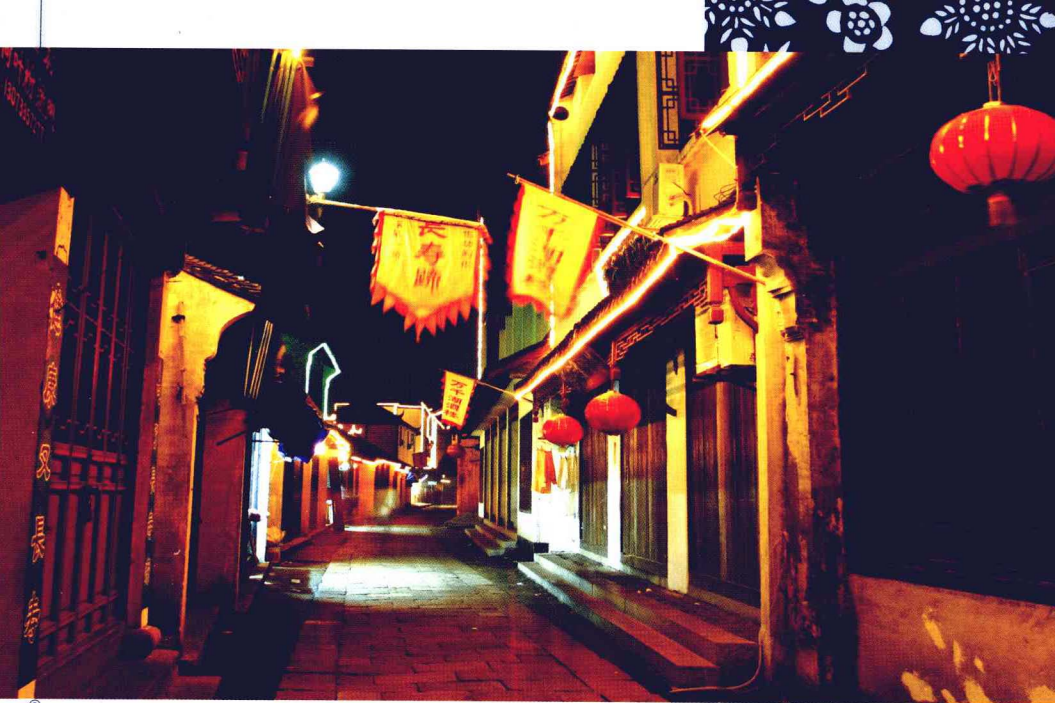
莲池禅院 Buddhist Temple of the Lotus Pond.





走过 繁亭街 Across the Panting Street.





上塘街夜景 Night View of Shangtang Street.

上塘街

位于古镇市河中段西岸，南起菱塘湾、北至丽泽桥（原分为中市街、南大街和北大街），与中市河逶迤并行。沿街有丁家弄、牌楼里、俞家角等里弄，坐落丁宅、北昇昌酱油坊等宅第商铺。

SHANGTANG STREET

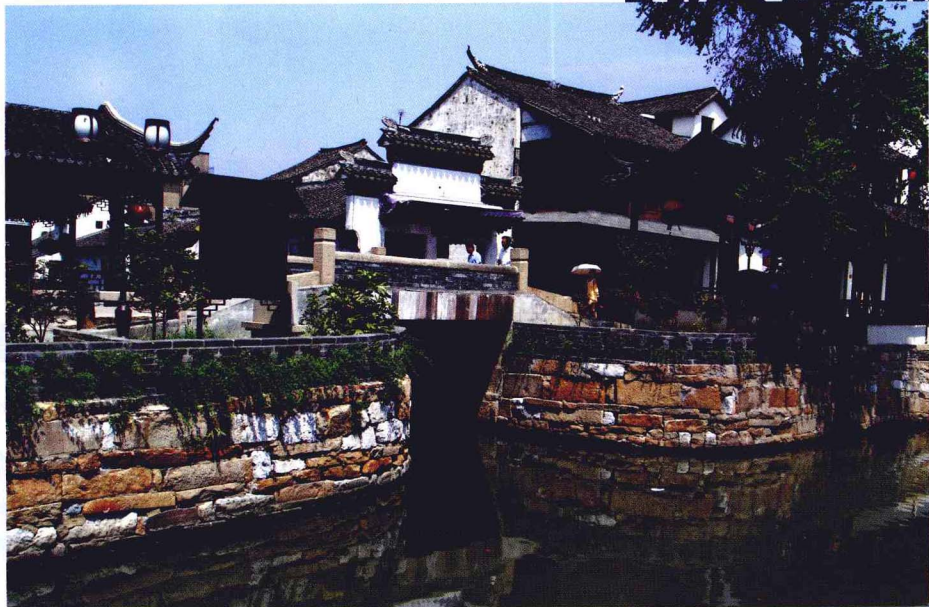
Located west to the bank of the middle section of the Shihe River, this street zigzags along the Central Shihe River from the Lingtang Pool in the south and to the Lize Bridge in the north. It was originally divided into Zhongshi Street, Nanda Street and Beida Street. Along the street are Dingjia Lane, Pailouli Alley, Yujiajiao Lane, the Ding's Residence and the Beishengchang Soy Sauce Shop, etc.



老街商贸 Trading Scene on Old Street.



灯火阑珊处 Myriad of Twinkling Lights.



小桥·流水·人家 Small Bridges · Murmuring Waters · Households.



溥济桥堍
Ramp of Fuji Bridge.