

太仓 文物精华

太仓博物馆 编



文物出版社



文物精華



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文物出版社

北京·2007

Gems of Taicang's Cultural Relics

Compiled by
Museum of Taicang



Cultural Relics Press
Beijing • 2007

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责任印制：张道奇
责任编辑：窦旭耀

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

太仓文物精华 / 太仓博物馆编. — 北京：文物出版社，
2007.4
ISBN 978-7-5010-2157-4

I. 太... II. 太... III. ①文物—简介—太仓市 IV.
K872.534

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 028368 号

太仓文物精华

太仓博物馆 编

文物出版社出版发行

北京东直门内北小街 2 号楼 (邮编：100007)

<http://www.wenwu.com>

E-mail: web@wenwu.com

北京圣彩虹制版印刷技术有限公司制版印刷

2007 年 4 月第一版 2007 年 4 月第一次印刷

889 × 1194 1/16 印张：13

ISBN 978-7-5010-2157-4

定价：260 元





序

太仓，地处扬子江口、东海之滨，经济发达，文化繁荣，是镶嵌在长三角的一颗璀璨明珠，素有“锦绣江南金太仓”的美誉。

太仓，亦名娄东，历史悠久，人文荟萃。维新古文化遗址的发现，表明早在4500年前，这块日后被称为“东南之富域”的地方就升起了文明的曙光。春秋时，吴王楚君在此置仓屯粮，太仓由此而得名。到了元代，滨江临海的地理优势为太仓的发展迎来了历史机遇，刘家港的开发、海上漕运和海外贸易的兴起，使太仓迅速崛起，成为“漕运万艘，行商千舶，高樯大桅，集如林木”、“四方谓之天下第一码头”的东南大港。明永乐、宣德间，大航海家郑和，从太仓刘家港（今太仓港）出发，开天下之先，七下西洋，谱写了中外航海史上的光辉篇章。经历了多次大陆文化与海洋文化的碰撞，至明中叶，太仓已形成了亦耕亦渔、亦工亦商的多元化经济格局，商品经济发达，社会空前繁荣。而经祖籍或客居太仓的鸿儒先贤、仁人志士的积极倡导和身体力行，在经史理学、文坛艺苑、科技工艺等领域涌现了众多领袖群伦的著名人物，灿若星辰，如忠心报效国家的祖孙宰相王锡爵、王掞，有“江南大儒”之称的理学家陆世仪，复社领袖张溥，文坛盟主王世贞，“清代诗坛第一家”吴梅村，昆曲鼻祖魏良辅，古琴大师徐上瀛，玉雕巨匠陆子冈，“明四家”之一的大画家仇英，执清代画坛牛耳的娄东画派开创者王时敏、王鉴、王原祁，经史学家毕沅，教育家陆宝忠……现当代又诞生了“南社四剑”之一的俞剑华、“新闻界的释迦牟尼”俞颂华、中国电影的拓荒者朱石麟、新舞蹈艺术的开拓者吴晓邦、教育家唐文治、昆曲名家朱传茗、物理学家吴健雄、丹青大师朱屺瞻、新金陵画派代表画家之一的宋文治等文化名

人。至今，在太仓这块古老而年轻的土地上，还留存着他们的文物遗迹，流传着他们的趣闻逸事，绵延着他们的优秀传统。娄东文化的深厚积淀成为今日太仓宝贵的精神财富、丰富的文化资源和建设社会主义先进文化、提升城市文化竞争力的坚实基础。

近几年来，我们以继承和弘扬娄东优秀传统文化为己任，认真贯彻执行《中华人民共和国文物保护法》，把文物保护工作作为保护遗产、继承传统、延续文脉的大事来抓，正确处理好了保护和经济建设、城市建设，保护与开发利用的关系，采取了健全文物保护机构、完善文物保护网络、加大文物保护经费的投入等有效措施，使我市的文物保护工作卓有成效地顺利开展，元代古桥、复社领袖张溥的故居、娄东画派的发祥地、明万历首辅王锡爵的故居、郑和下西洋的重要遗址浏河天妃宫等一批重要文化遗存和沙溪古镇以及地下文物、馆藏文物得到了很好的保护。

《太仓文物精华》汇集了太仓博物馆馆藏文物的精品。有朋自远方来，它不失为了一件精美的馈赠礼品；对于太仓人、特别是广大青少年，它则是一本难得的乡土教材。它的编辑出版无疑是一件保护文化遗产、弘扬娄东文化的实事、好事。为此，在《太仓文物精华》即将问世之际，我欣然命笔写下以上文字。是为序。

中共太仓市委书记

浦荣皋



Preface

Located at a place where the Yangtze River flows into the East Sea, Taicang is just like a bright pearl at the Yangtze River Delta. It has enjoyed a good reputation of “gold Taicang in the beautiful south of the Yangtze River” for its developed economy and thriving culture.

Taicang, or Loudong, has a long history, and many distinguished people have lived here. The discovery of the site of Weixin revealed that, as early as 4500 years ago, the dawn of civilization came at this place, later to be called “rich land in southeast”. During the Spring & Autumn Period, the kings of Wu and Chu states built grain storage houses here, and thus the name Taicang appeared. In the Yuan Dynasty, Taicang grew to be a large harbor in southeast China. This was due to the exploitation of the Liujiagang harbor, the opening of sea transportation routes and the development of foreign trade. Of course, the fortunate situation was the prerequisite to the rapid rise of Taicang.

During the Yongle and Xuande periods of Ming, the great navigator Zheng He led a fleet to sail across the western oceans. His seven rounds of voyage all started from Liujiagang Harbor (present Taicang Harbor). This great beginning opened a new chapter in the world's navigation history. In the mid-Ming Dynasty, Taicang saw unprecedented prosperity. Farming, fishing developed along with handicraft industry and foreign trade. This structure of multi-economy resulted from frequent cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries. As to the fields of academic research, idealist philosophy, art, science and technology, numerous outstanding figures emerged, just like the stars shining in the sky. This was attributed to the initiation of people with lofty ideals and the endeavor of learned men. They were native or nonnative to Taicang. There were some to be mentioned: Wang Xijue and his grandson Wang Yan, Prime Ministers of Ming Dynasty; Zhang Pu, Wang Shizhen and Wu Meicun, famous litterateurs; Lu Shiyi, famous philosopher; Wei Liangfu, originator of Kunqu; the guqin master Xu Shangying; the consummate jade carver Lu Zigang; Qiu Ying, one of the four greatest painters in Ming; Wang Shimin, Wang Jian and Wang Yuanqi, origi-

nators of the Loudong School of Painting in Qing; scholar Bi Yuan; educator Lu Baozhong.

In modern times, Taicang also boasted great figures, such as Yu Songhua who was "Sakyamuni in the press circles", Zhu Shilin who was one of earliest film makers and Wu Xiaobang who advocated new style of dance as well as the educator Tang Wenzhi, the Kunqu master Zhu Chuanming, the physical scientist Wu Jianxiong, the master of painting Zhu Qizhan and the representative painter of the New Jinling School of Painting Song Wenzhi.

Now, people can still find remains about these figures. They talk about their stories and sustained the excellent tradition created by them. The rich store of cultural heritage deposited in Loudong is precious spiritual wealth and cultural resources for present Taicang. It lays solid foundation for the construction of advanced socialist culture and elevates this city's competitive capacity of culture.

It has been our undertaking in recent years to carry forward the splendid traditional Loudong culture. For this reason, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Preservation of Cultural Relics has been strictly implemented. In accordance with the law, we paid great attention to the conservation of cultural heritage, and rightly dealt with the conflicts between the preservation of heritage and economic construction, and between protection of heritage and utilization. We also adopted effective measures, such as increasing management organizations, improving preservation system and adding more funds, to ensure that the conservation work would be carried out successfully. In doing so, a number of significant remains above ground and underground have been well conserved, together with the historic treasures collected in storage vaults.

The book *Gems of Taicang's Cultural Relics* is composed of superb objects from the Museum of Taicang. It can be presented to a friend from afar; it can also be used as a significant teaching material for Taicang natives, especially for the youngsters. It is no doubt that the publication of this book will signal a summary of the heritage conservation practice and help to publicize the traditional Loudong culture. As the book is published, I am very glade to write down this preface.

Pu Ronggao



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