

Pingjiang District Suzhou

主 编 徐 刚

执行主编 冯朝雄 范贻光

走 进 苏 州 平 江

中国对外翻译出版公司

Pingjiang District Suzhou

主 编 徐 刚

执行主编 冯朝雄 范贻光

走进 苏州 平江

冯朝雄



中国对外翻译出版公司

图书在版编目 (CTP) 数据

走进苏州平江 / 徐刚主编. —北京: 中国对外翻译出版公司,
2006.1

ISBN 7-5001-1522-9

I. 走... II. 徐... III. 区 (城市) —概况 —苏州市 —图集
IV. K925.33-64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 005050 号

出版发行 / 中国对外翻译出版公司

地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲 4 号物华大厦六层

电 话 / (010)68002481 68002482

邮 编 / 100044

传 真 / (010)68002480

E-mail: /ctpc@public.bta.net.cn

http: / / www.ctpc.com.cn

责任编辑 / 韩建荣 臧惠娟

装帧设计 / 冯朝刚

排 版 / 苏州中外名人研究会

印 刷 / 北京雅昌彩色印刷有限公司

经 销 / 新华书店北京发行所

规 格 / 889 × 1194 毫米 1/16

印 张 / 12.5

版 次 / 2006 年 2 月第一版

印 次 / 2006 年 2 月第一次

ISBN 7-5001-1522-9/H·463 定价: 129.00 元



版权所有 侵权必究

中国对外翻译出版公司

《走进苏州平江》编委会

Editing Committee of Suzhou Pingjiang

顾问 Advisers

邵 华 周干峙 郑孝燮 冯其庸 罗哲文

黄俊度 府培生

Shao Hua Zhou Ganshi Zheng Xiaoxie Feng Qiyong
Luo Zhewen Huang Jundu Fu Peisheng

主任 Directors

周人言 惠建林

Zhou Renyan Hui Jianlin

编委 Committee Members

徐 刚 冯朝雄 范贻光 鞠 烽 德永华

徐刚毅 周 秦 张朋川 龚克敏 冯朝刚

赵 奇 路海平

Xu Gang Feng Chaoxiong Fan Yiguang Ju Feng
De Yonghua Xu Gangyi Zhou Qin Zhang Pengchuan
Gong Kemin Feng Chaogang Zhao Qi Lu Haiping

主编 Chief Editor

徐 刚 Xu Gang

执行主编 Executive Editors

冯朝雄 范贻光

Feng Chaoxiong Fan Yiguang

摄影 Photographers

邵 华 鞠烽 范贻光 陈健行

徐刚毅 吴万一

Shao Hua Ju Feng Fan Yiguang Chen Jianxing
Xu Gangyi Wu Wanyi

执行编辑 Executive Editors

龚克敏 德永华

Gong Kemin De Yonghua

装帧设计 Designers

冯朝刚 Feng Chaogang

英文编译 English Editor/Translator

杜争鸣 Du Zhengming

主办 Sponsor

中共苏州市平江区委

苏州市平江区人民政府

CPC Committee of Pingjiang District

People's Government of Pingjiang District

承办 Organizer

苏州市中外名人研究会

Suzhou Celebrity Studies Institute

序 言

苏州建城2500余年，是吴文化的发祥地，素有人间天堂之美誉。作为生活在苏州的平江人，我们感到无比自豪。

平江是苏州的中心地区，她以古城风貌保存完整和人文历史底蕴丰厚而著称。在这里，吴侬软语、小桥流水、名人故居、私家园林、文物古迹、吴门画派、工艺美术、昆曲、评弹以及姑苏美食，宛如一颗颗璀璨的明珠交相辉映、熠熠闪光；在这里，体现苏州人文品格的刚柔相济、包容开放、崇文重教、精细雅致的民风民俗随处可见。

“平江”二字来自于宋徽宗政和三年（1113），升苏州为平江府，至元末200余年苏州一直称为平江。从公元1229年的宋代名碑镌刻的苏州古城《平江图》碑上看，如今的平江面积占古城之一半。

随着社会经济的持续、快速、健康、协调发展，2004年全面启动建设的平江新城正按照规划要求加速推进。未来几年，一座集交通枢纽、商务商贸、生态居住为一体的现代化新城就将展示在世人面前。它东接中国—新加坡苏州工业园区、西靠苏州高新区、南依平江老城区、北连相城区，占据沪宁高速公路和苏州中轴线人民路（古称卧龙街）北延伸线十字相交的轴心位置，是苏州建设现代化城市格局中的重要区域。

在中共苏州市委、市政府的领导下，平江人致力于率先发展、科学发展、和谐发展。发展离不开基础，而平江的历史文化、传统风貌、人文景观以及民众生生不息的创新能力，就是平江人发展的根基和源泉。平江新城的建设将遵循苏州古城人文理念、传承水城精神，使“河路平行双棋盘、园林古迹城中国”的布局，在新城建设中得以延续、完善和发展。

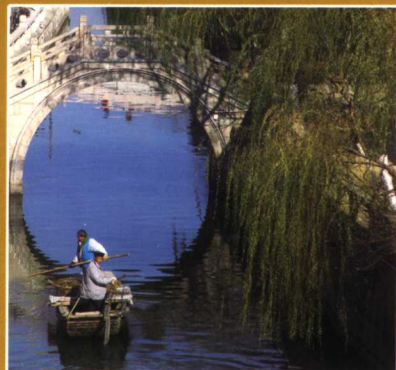
新春伊始，《走进苏州平江》与广大读者见面了。她创意新颖，以世代苏州人在平江繁衍生息创造历史、创造文化的轨迹；以人的活动来彰显人本思想对于社会的贡献。从中也可以看出，今天倡导的以人为本的理念则源于斯，发展于斯……

古人曾云：到苏州不游虎丘，乃憾事也。相信读者翻阅了这本画册，一定会同时感叹：到苏州必游平江，不游平江更是一大憾事。平江的陆路水道、平江的宅第小巷、平江的历史遗产，尤其是热情纯朴的平江人由衷地向海内外的朋友们说一声：

平江真诚地欢迎您。

中共苏州市平江区委书记
2006年 元月

周人言



Preface

With over 2,500 years' history, Suzhou is the birth-place of the Wu civilization, and has long been acclaimed as paradise on earth.

Pingjiang, in the central part of Suzhou, has been known for its ancient town, history and intact cultural heritage. The local dialect, bridges and streams, residences of famous personages, gardens, cultural relics and historical sites, along with the Wu School Paintings, artifacts, Kunqu operas, Pingtan Ballads and the local cuisine... have all contributed to the glamour of the place. Everything in the customs of people's lives is in fact a reflection of their special character, which features a combination of gentleness and strength, openness, and a high respect for education and knowledge.

The two Chinese characters that make up the word Pingjiang came into use in the year 1113, when the town was raised in administrative level to Prefecture. This name lasted for 200 years. From the *Map of Pingjiang* which was inscribed in 1229, we can see that the area of what is now the Pingjiang District occupied half of the total land of the ancient town.

According to the city plan of construction of The Pingjiang District, Renmin Road, which serves as the central axis of Suzhou, would be further extended in the north to connect with Shanghai-Nanjing Expressway. With the Industrial Park to the east, the New District in to the west, and with Ganjiang Road and Ganjiang canal in the southern side of the central area, the ancient road are exhibiting its best at all times. It is becoming the busiest pivot of transportation and the most prosperous business part of the city.

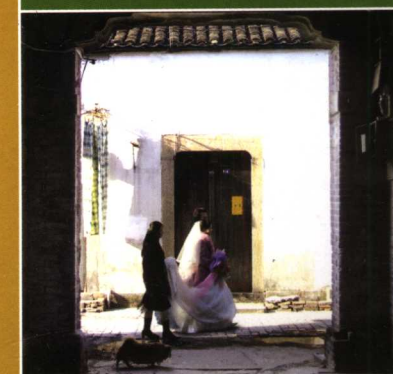
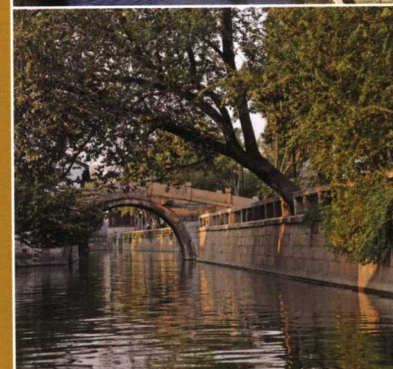
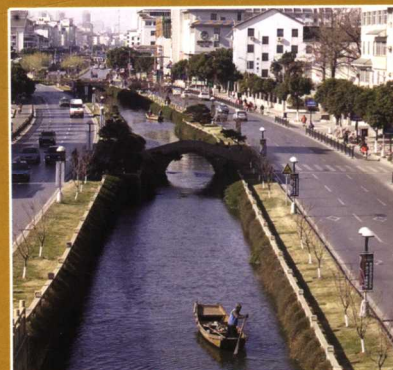
It is our belief that the district of Pingjiang will be further improved in all aspects, in its infrastructure construction, in the protection of its historical and cultural sites, including the townscape and scenic spots, together with the development of the citizens' cultural concepts. So it will assume the general character of "double chess-board of roads and waterways encompassing gardens, historical sites and relics".

In this new spring, this book is now open before you. It is original in its planning, and is a demonstration of the contributions of the local people who have made a history and a civilization of their own with all of their activities. From this book, you may also find the origin and development of the humanitarian concepts based on the understanding of the people.

The ancients used to say, it would be a pity to come to Suzhou and yet not to visit Tiger Hill. And we believe that reading this book may bring you to think that it is also a pity not to visit Pingjiang once you are in Suzhou.

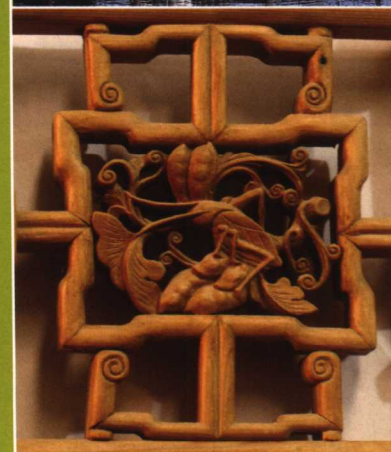
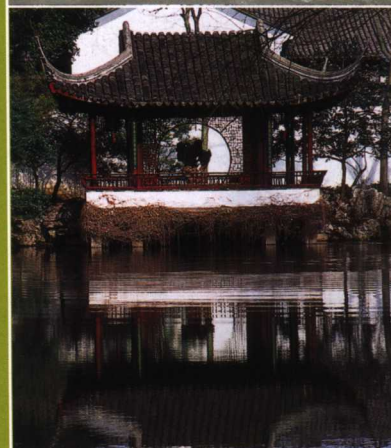
In all sincerity we welcome you to visit Pingjiang with all sincerity.

Zhou Renyan



目录 Contents

第一篇 俯视——历史悠久的平江	2
Part One Time-Honored Pingjiang District	
古城	4
The Ancient Town	
水系	10
The Watercourse System	
第二篇 深入——充满魅力的平江	36
Part Two Glamorous Pingjiang District	
平江历史街区	38
Historical Quarters in Pingjiang	
拙政园历史街区	66
Historical Quarters of the Humble Administrator's Garden	
怡园历史街区	84
Historical Quarters of the Garden of Harmony	
阊门历史街区	92
Changmen Historical Quarter	
观前传统风貌区	106
Traditional Townscape — Guan-Qian Street	
第三篇 品味——饶有情趣的平江	116
Part Three Interesting Pingjiang District	
听觉品味	119
Local Opera	
视觉品味	132
Visual Arts	
味觉品味	162
Tastes	
感觉品味	170
Cultures and Traditions	
第四篇 展望——极具活力的平江	178
Part Four Vigorous Pingjiang District	



第一篇

俯视——历史悠久的平江

从卫星拍摄的苏州古城遥感图上看，护城河环绕的古城内主要道路、水系清晰可辨。在苏州文庙里还保存着一块世界上最早的城市规划图碑，即南宋所刻《平江图》，距今已近800年。将这两幅图相比较，我们会惊讶地发现，800年的苏州城竟然保持着惊人的相似格局，可谓史无前例。

还不仅是这些，翻开有关姑苏史籍，自公元前514年阖闾命伍子胥筑城至今，这座城居然能悠悠2500余年未曾更移城址。人们不禁要问：是何种力量使得苏州古城有几千年不变的奇迹？

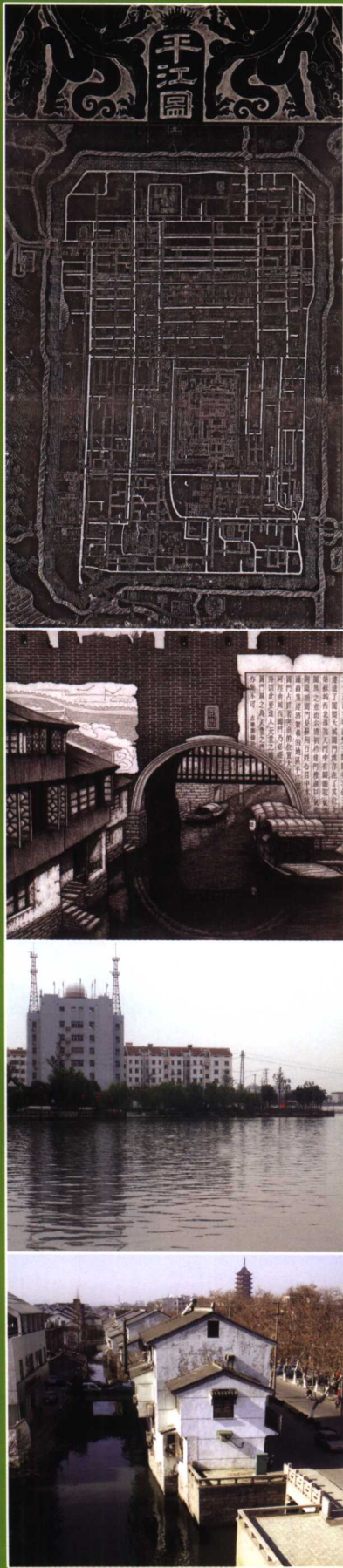
众所周知，历史上的平江并非是一直平静、完好而未遭劫难，唐“安史之乱”后，苏州城曾两度被毁。战火之中的古城已近废墟，庆幸的是时任刺史张搏，在原城址主持重筑“亚”字形罗城。晚唐五代烽烟四起，苏州城再次遭受兵燹。入宋，古城又遭两劫。此后历元、明、清、民国……尽管如此，屡遭磨难、遍体鳞伤的姑苏城竟然沉默地坚持了2500余年，创造了令世界瞩目的历史奇迹！

如今的苏州城虽然已有了较大的变化，但是平江区辖属地的古城尚存最完好的格局和细节。抚今忆昔，感慨万分。平江辖区——东西以护城河为界，南以干将路为界，北面以古城中轴线卧龙街（即今人民路）为轴线，越过护城河延长直抵相城区为界。《平江图》所示苏州古城，平江以一区而居其半，蔚为壮观。

在平江寻觅古城遗韵最为适宜。当初，伍子胥筑城时所造八座城门，宋初填塞两座，至民国，再辟金门。平江一区拥有阊、平、齐、娄、相（匠）、金六门。古城墙虽然已拆毁了，而城门的名字却留在人们的心里（更所幸有五座城门保留至今）。几千年来，人们一直亲眼见证这座古城的兴衰治乱和发展。城门的历史，也就是城的历史。

苏州古城亦称之水域，其水源来自于太湖和京杭大运河。运河自白洋湾分支环绕苏州城，至宝带桥合拢直下杭州。凭借丰富的水源，唐代张搏筑城时，横贯东西、纵贯南北三横四纵的水路格局已经奠定。横直交错的苏州水系四通八达，加之河边即街，形成苏州城独特的水陆并行的双棋盘格局。有水必有桥，白居易称苏州城“绿浪东西南北水，红栏三百九十桥”，刘禹锡称“春城三百七十桥，两岸朱楼夹柳条”，苏州桥梁之盛，驰誉海内外。平江居苏州城之半，桥自然不会少，《平江图》所示宋时桥梁计309座，今天的平江，跨桥183座，令人叫绝的是与宋时同名的竟有30座。

今天，我们踏着古人的足迹，自城门而入沿河留连到平江，来一页页翻开这座古城2500余年的历史。



Part One

Time-Honored Pingjiang District

A picture of Pingjiang taken with the aid of the remote sensor technology shows the clear-cut streets and watercourses surprisingly matching with the *Map of Pingjiang*, inscribed 800 hundred years ago in the South Song Dynasty and now still kept intact in the Confucius Temple. Such a close resemblance is indeed unprecedented in history.

The wonder lies in the fact that the site of the ancient town has remained in its original place through a history of 2,500 years since King He Lu had it constructed in 514 B.C. Then, people may well ask what kind of power has made this miracle, for the history of this ancient city has seen so many changes, undergone so much destruction, with the rise and fall of dynasties in different periods.

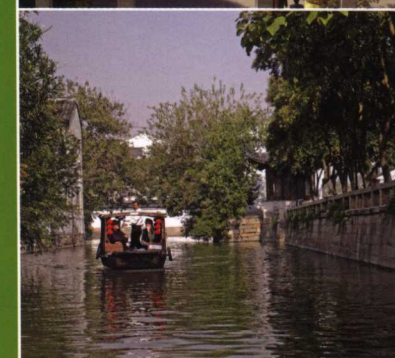
With all kinds of changes to the ancient city, Pingjiang District has nevertheless kept intact its original layout and construction to the most detailed conditions. The ancient moat marks its east and west borderline; Ganjiang Road serves as its southern edge, and its northern part extends beyond the moat to the edge of Xiangcheng District, with Renmin Road as its axis. Remarkable is the fact that the present Pingjiang District of Suzhou covers half of the area included in the *Map of Pingjiang*.

When the ancient town was originally constructed two thousand years ago, there were 8 city gates on both land and water. Regrettably, although the names of all these gates are kept, only 5 of them survived through the long history of vicissitudes.

Justly called a water city, Suzhou has its water mainly from Taihu Lake (Lake Tai) and the Grand Canal. The Grand Canal encircled the whole town and flows from the north to Hangzhou. The watercourses interweave with one another, contributing enormously to water transportation in the area.

Bridges are essential in such a place. And the famous ancient poet Bai Juyi mentioned in one of his poems that there were three-hundred and ninety bridges in Suzhou, across rivers and canals flowing in all directions. Of all the nationally famous bridges of Suzhou, a great number are in Pingjiang, with 30 of them still using the ancient names. This may be considered as another miracle of the district.

Now, we can follow the traces left by the ancients to wander along the watercourse into Pingjiang, and open its history of 2,500 years.



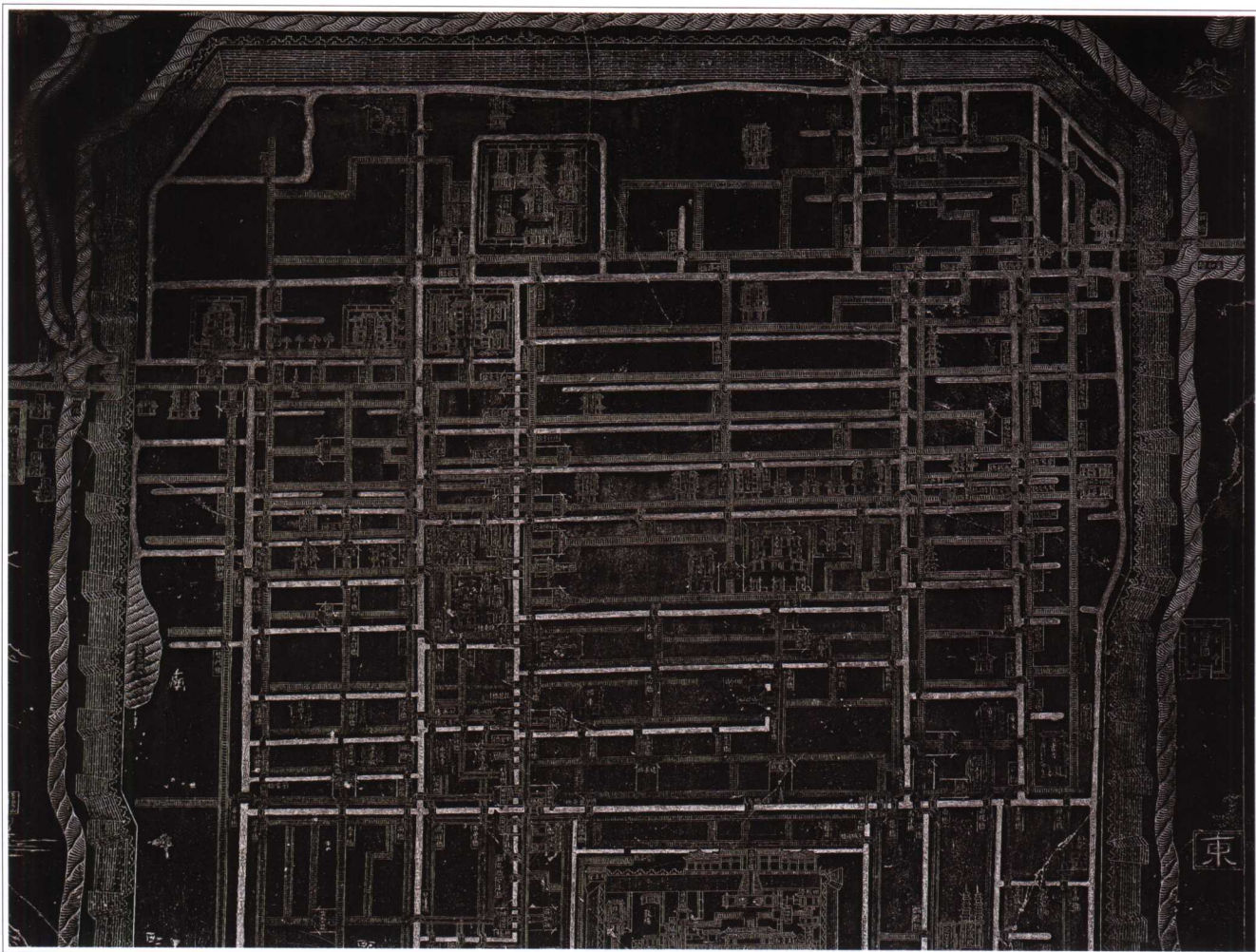


苏州古城遥感图 *The Ancient City of Suzhou in Remote Sensing*

最近从卫星上拍摄的苏州古城遥感图,清楚地说明苏州古城城址至今千年未变

古城

The Ancient Town

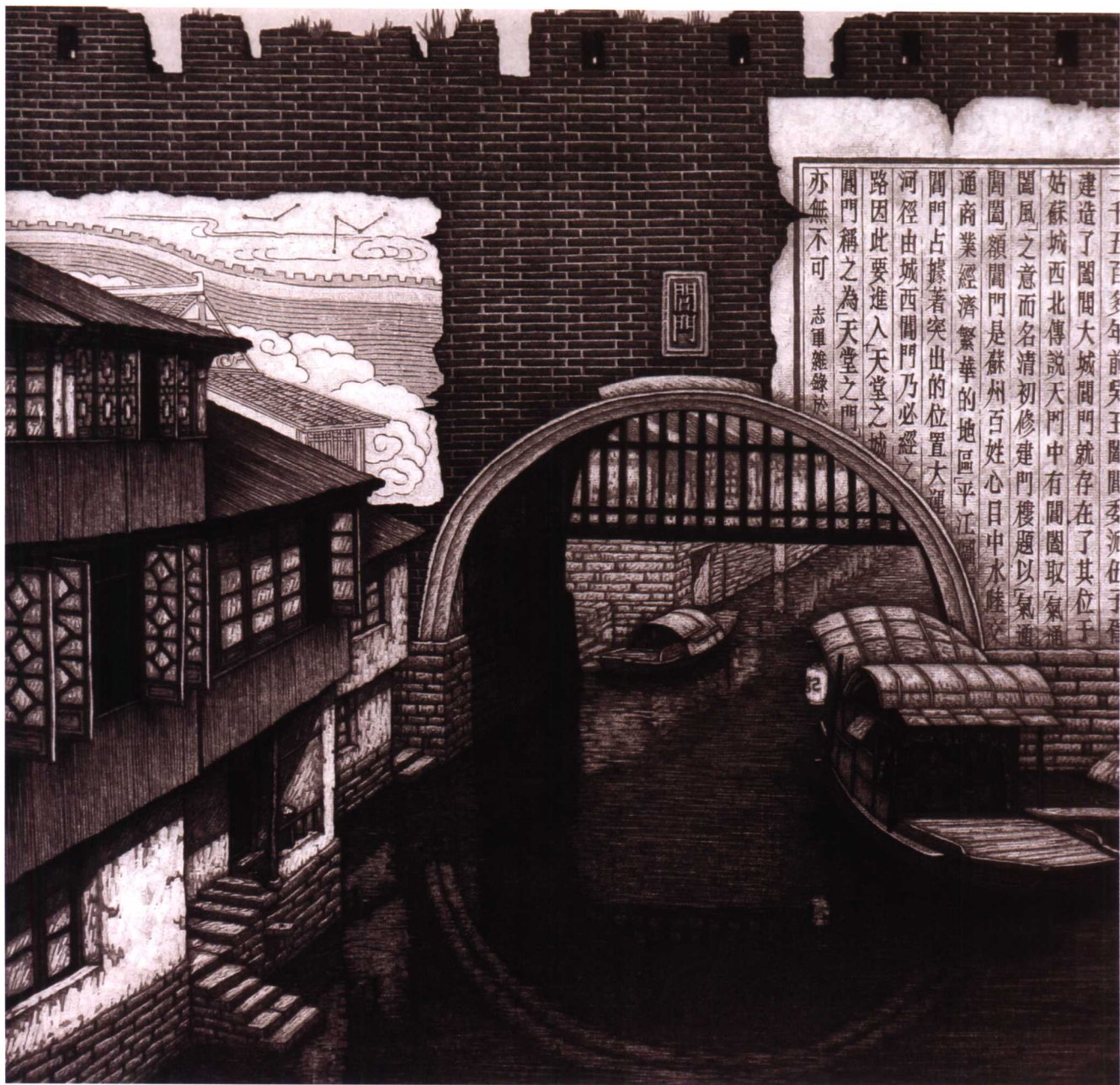


宋代《平江图》石刻拓片局部（平江区）
The Map of Pingjiang (detail) Inscribed in 1229 (Song Dynasty)

南宋绍定二年(1229)时任知府的李寿朋依竣工后的平江城,命人绘制平面图,由吕挺等人摹刻石上,1917年再次深刻,是国家首批重点保护文物。《平江图》石刻,反映了重建后的面貌,其中街道为棋盘式布局,井然有序。《平江图》至今保存完好,是世界上历史最久、绘制最详的城市石刻平面图。它包括城垣、官署、坊市、河流、桥梁、佛塔、寺观、坛庙、军营、楼台、仓廩、园林等600余处,其中许多地名一直沿用至今,是我国现存古城中少见的。图中所示部分(自干将河以上)正是今天平江区的辖属地区。

The map was inscribed in the year 1229 under the order of the prefectural governor Li Shoupeng. The inscription was further deepened in 1917 and later became a key protection item on the national level. As a mirror reflecting the town's outlook after reconstruction, it shows the orderly chessboard outlay of streets and canals. The map is kept intact up to the present time and may be considered as the earliest stele inscription of maps in the world. In it we can see the city wall, government offices, market squares, canals, bridges, Buddhist pagodas, temples, garrisons, castles, barns, gardens, etc. Over 610 sites are shown all together, with some of the place names still in use today.

This part of the map is what is now under the Pingjiang District administration.



闔門(版画)

A Print in Changmen Gate

古城

公元前514年，吴王阖闾命大臣伍子胥筑阖闾大城。伍子胥根据当地情况，在低洼处开挖整修成纵横交错的河道，挖出的土方填筑成街坊，形成“坊市棋立、桥梁栉比”的街坊和河道并行的基本格局。

在平江区内就有数个城门，现保存完好的有齐门、娄门、平门、阊门。原来的古城木门上有门砖，铁钉钉住，坚固无比。可惜原有的木城门已经荡然无存，图中的画面是利用时空对话的艺术手法，显示了各个城门的风貌。

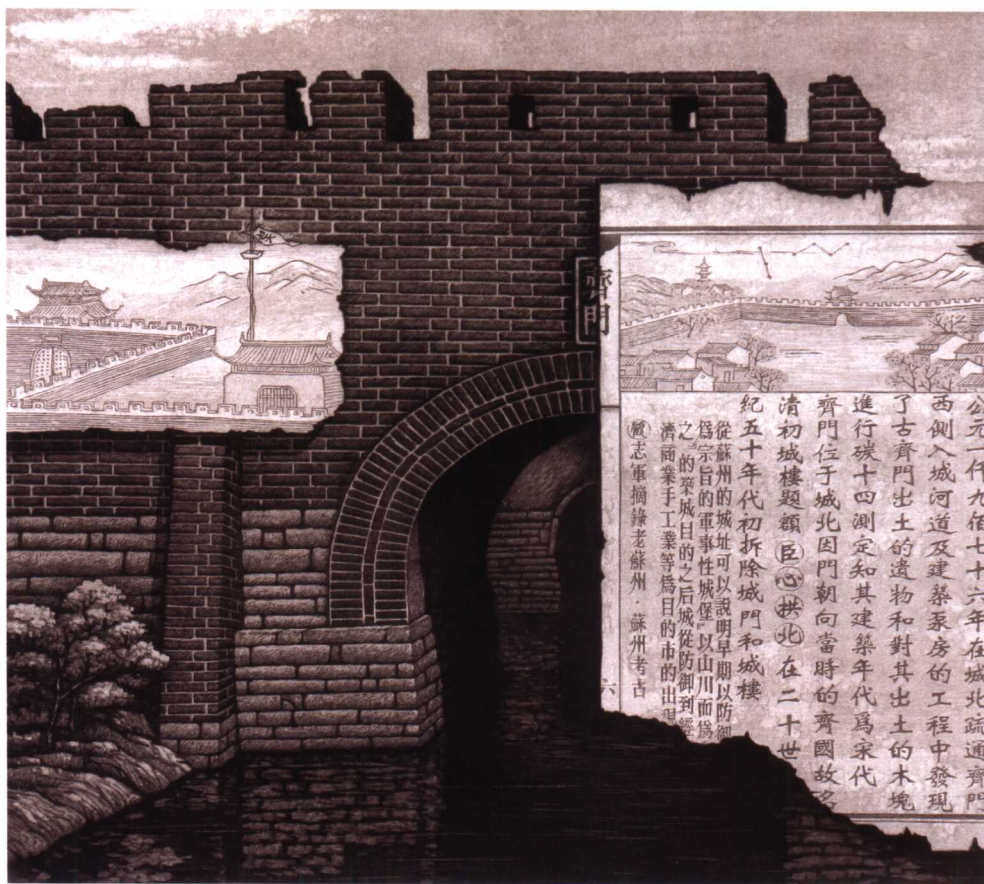
The Ancient Town

In 514 B.C., King He Lü appointed his Minister Wu Zixu to take charge of the town's construction. The latter had it built in accordance to the topographic features of the place, digging up earth to make moats and using it to build walls and streets, and the town assumed a chessboard frame with interwoven canals, orderly market squares and bridges echoing one another.

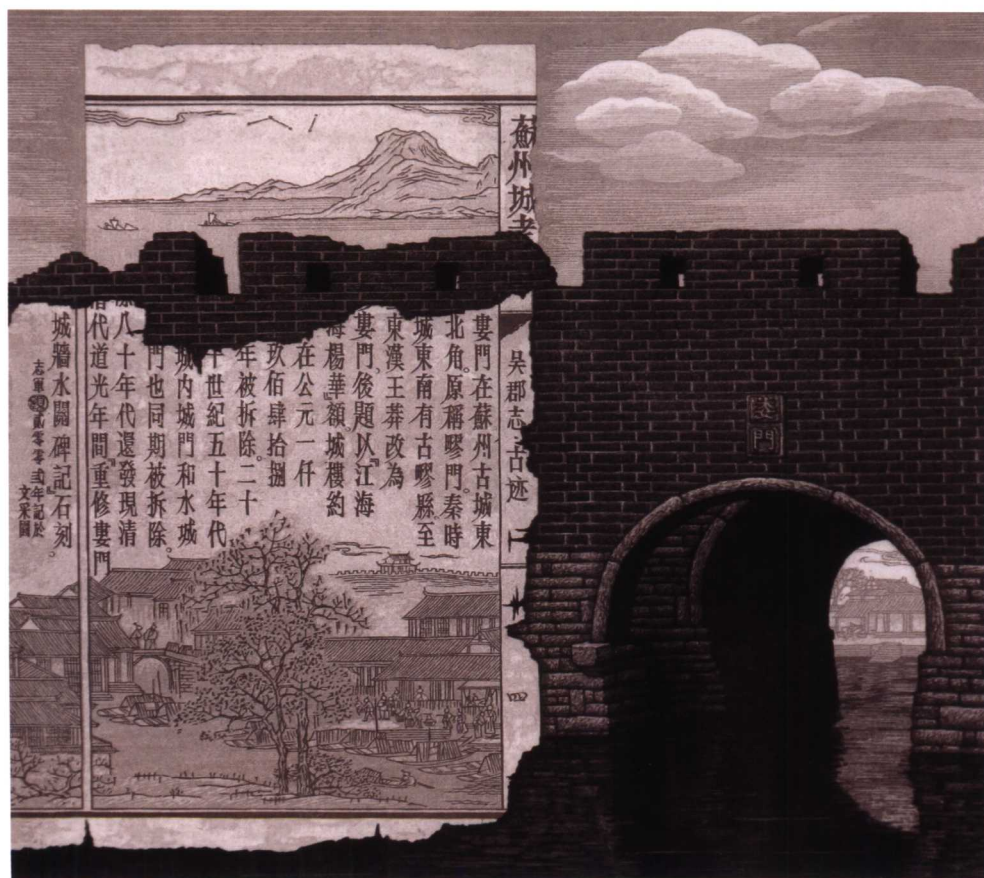
Among all the city gates kept intact today, Pingjiang District has the gates of Qimen, Loumen, Pingmen, and Changmen.

Presented here are a few pictures of these ancient gates in their original shapes.

齐门 (版画)
Qimen Gate



娄门 (版画)
Loumen Gate



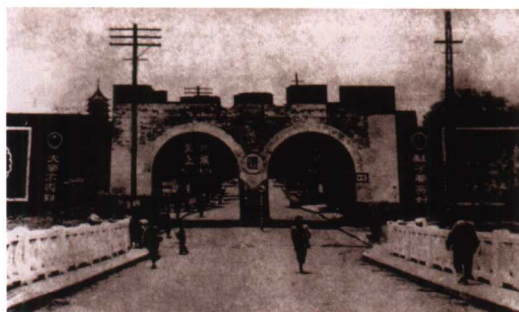


泰伯像 Portrait of Taibo

泰伯是吴文化的始祖，平江人怀念他的祭祀地——泰伯庙位于阊门内皋桥北



伍子胥像
Portrait of Wu Zixu



阊门 Changmen Gate(above)

阊门位于城西北，传说天门中有阊阖，取“通阊阖风”之意而名。清初修建门楼，题以“气通阊阖”额。1934年仿金门改建罗马式城门，20世纪50年代被拆除。图为抗战沦陷时期的阊门（上图）

平门 Pingmen Gate(below)

平门位于城北，当年伍子胥平齐大军从此门出，打败齐国，班师回朝，又由此门入，故名。古平门久塞，1928年为便利交通重辟平门，1958年拆除。图为1947年的平门（下图）

金门 Jinmen Gate

位于阊门之南 1922 年始建

齐门水城墙 Qimen Gate on water(above)

齐门位于城北，因门朝向当时的齐国，故名。清初城楼题额“臣心拱北”。20世纪50年代初拆除城门城楼，1978年建水闸时拆除水城门。图为20世纪30年代齐门水城墙（上图）

娄门水城门 Loumen Gate on water(middle)

娄门位于城东北，原称驺门，秦时城东南有古驺县，到了东汉王莽政权时改为娄县，城门也改称娄门。城楼约在1948年拆除，1958年内城门和水门也被拆除。图为20世纪30年代娄门水城门（中图）

相门城墙 Xiangmen Gate wall(below)（下图）



Qimen Gate 齐门



Loumen Gate 娄门



Xiangmen Gate 相门





干将路上的牌楼

The Gateway Structure on Ganjiang Road

俯瞰卧龙街(人民路)

A Part of Renmin Road

齐门河旧时一瞥

A Glimpse of the Riverside Landscape near Qimen Gate





水系

The Watercourse System

旧时娄门永宁桥
Yong-Ning Bridge at Loumen Gate in the Past

尽显沧桑的娄门永宁桥
The Time-Honored Yong-Ning Bridge at Loumen Gate



20 世纪 30 年代的平门城墙外的护城河
A Scene of the Moat outside Pingmen Gate in the 1930's



平江水系与桥梁的魅力

保存至今的《平江图》发出一条条让人们惊喜的历史信息,使我们从中更形象地感受到,双棋盘的布局结构是平江的特色之一。“水陆平行,河街相临”,路开多远,水脉紧随,体现出古城的魅力所在。感到欣慰的是,绝大部分的跨桥名称已经深入到人们的脑海里,有许多仍然在继续使用,显示出特有的魅力。

河流的分布在城市中横直交错,在平江有了最好的体现。当我们俯视平江的时候,自然会发出感叹:清澈宁静的水系是那样地有条不紊,横直的肌理是那样地清晰。在区内的横河有两条,即干将河、桃花坞河。

干将河名来自春秋铸剑名匠干将,又称新开河、干将路河。东起相门外城河,西接渡子桥至外城河。河上跨桥中的11座在平江区域范围内。1994年改建干将路时,将老河道取直改在道路中间,河宽6-10米,又新建20余座跨桥。新的干将河犹如一条玉带镶嵌在干将路中间,为今天的平江增添了浓重的一笔。

桃花坞河东起娄门内城河,西至阊门内城河,两岸盛开桃花,河上的18座跨桥,有17座在为平江人穿行服务。

区内的直河也有两条,即平江河、临顿河。

穿过喧闹的商街,会见到古老且脉脉含情的平江河。不论是乘船摇橹,还是漫步临河的街巷,你自有另一番遐想。它南自葑门十全河起,北至东西北街河。横跨的13座

桥在平江区域内。

临顿河、齐门河。南自干将河起,河上跨桥19座。至今它们仍在为平江人默默地荡舟通行。

平江水系的源头之一——京杭大运河

The Grand Canal, Origin of Pingjiang District's Water

