

泰州文史丛书



泰州历代名人

2002年



江苏人民出版社

中国人民政治协商会议泰州市委员会 编



泰州历代名人

泰州文史丛书



江苏人民出版社

中国人民政治协商会议泰州市委员会
编

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

泰州历代名人/中国人民政治协商会议泰州市委员会编. —南京: 江苏人民出版社, 2002. 10

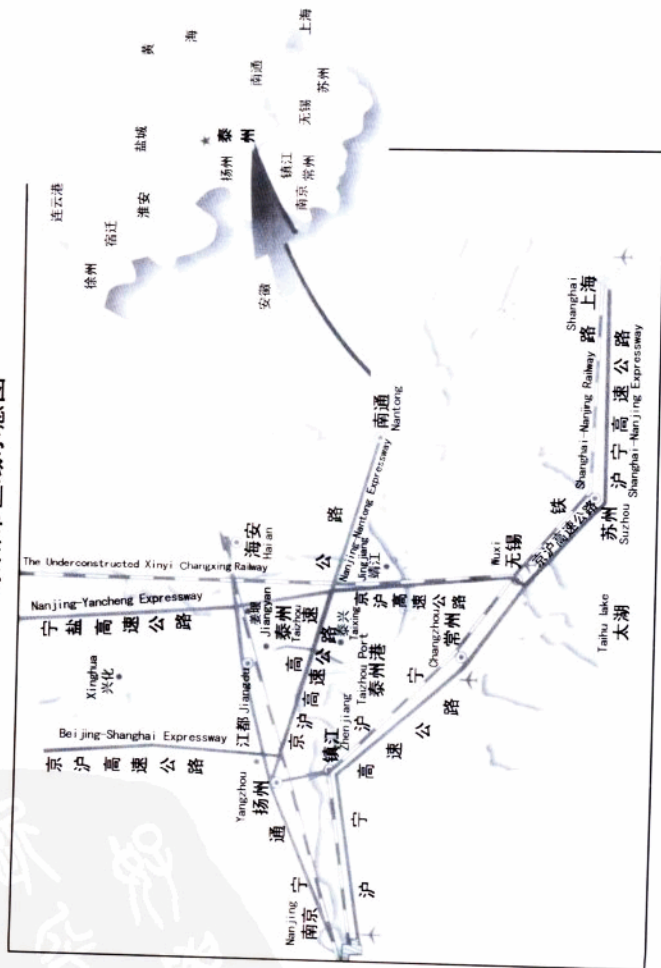
ISBN 7-214-03337-2

I. 泰... II. 中... III. 名人-生平事迹-泰州市
IV. K820.853.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 057958 号

- 书 名 泰州历代名人
编 者 中国人民政治协商会议泰州市委员会
责任编辑 姜克强
责任监制 陈晓明
出版发行 江苏人民出版社(南京中央路 165 号 210009)
网 址 <http://www.book-wind.com>
照 排 展望照排印刷有限公司
印 刷 者 江苏新华印刷厂
开 本 850×1168 毫米 1/32
印 张 12.75 插页 3
印 数 1—10 040 册
字 数 260 千字
版 次 2002 年 10 月第 1 版 2002 年 10 月第 1 次印刷
标准书号 ISBN 7-214-03337-2/K·470
定 价 25.00 元(软精装)
(江苏人民版图书凡印装错误可向本社调换)

泰州市区域示意图



序

袁平波

泰州是江苏中部的一座滨江城市，省级历史文化名城。春秋战国时期，隶属楚国海阳，汉初称海陵，武帝元狩六年（公元前 117 年）置海陵县。东晋义熙七年（411 年）设海陵郡。南唐升元元年（973 年）建州，取“国泰民安”之意，定名泰州。宋初为泰州军，元至元十四年（1277 年）改名泰州路，后复称泰州，沿袭至今。古代泰州曾管辖今之泰兴、如皋、如东、姜堰、兴化、海安、东台、盐城、大丰等地区，滨海临江，交通发达，是苏中地区政治、经济和文化中心之一，素有“汉唐古郡、淮海名区”之誉。中华人民共和国成立以后，泰州曾为苏北行署、泰州专署驻地。1996 年 8 月，经国务院批准，撤销县级泰州市，设立地级泰州市。现辖海陵、高港二区和靖江、泰兴、姜堰、兴化四个县级市，总面积 5 793 平方公里，人口 503 万。

泰州自古人杰地灵。三国时的吕岱为东吴重臣。唐代书法家张怀瓘所著《书断》至今仍被书法界奉为圭臬。北宋教育家胡瑗所创教授法，被钦定为太学法推行全国，影响后世。元末张士诚率领的农民起义军是推翻元朝封建统治的主要力量之一。元末明初的施耐庵创作了《水浒传》，被誉为长篇章回小说之父。明代哲学家王艮开创泰州学派，在

中国哲学史上占有重要地位。明代爱国文学家宗臣为“嘉靖七子”之一，声震文坛。明末清初柳敬亭以评话享誉艺坛，为扬州评话鼻祖。清康熙年间围棋圣手黄龙士艺冠全国，所著围棋经典著作《弈括》，远播东瀛。清代郑板桥以诗、书、画三绝成为当时“扬州八怪”的代表。李鱣是“扬州八怪”中最早成名者。清代刘熙载所著《艺概》是中国文学史上自曹丕《典论·论文》、刘勰《文心雕龙》以后最重要的文艺理论著作。四大徽班之一的“四喜班”班主梅巧玲，列名“同光十三绝”，其孙梅兰芳系现代京剧艺术大师。民国时期地质学家丁文江曾执我国现代地质科学之牛耳。现代剧作家丁西林，教育家吴贻芳，文史大家朱东润，学者、诗人、书法家高二适均是声名远播的一流名家。泰州历史上各个时代涌现的杰出人物这里不再一一列举，他们的成就说明泰州人民是勤劳智慧的人民，他们的成就是历代泰州人民智慧的代表。

历史文化积淀是宝贵的社会财富。今天泰州的社会经济发展水平虽然远非昔日可比，但是，我们今天的任何成就都是历史的延续和发展。我们要珍惜历史，研究、学习历史，宣传、运用历史，用以激励今天的泰州人，发扬先辈的优良传统，增强自豪感、使命感和自信心，努力加快泰州现代化建设的步伐。这就是我们编辑《泰州历代名人》一书的宗旨。本书介绍的泰州历代名人，尽管他们生活的时代不同，阶级地位不同，但是他们都能在一定程度上适应时代的要求，都有一种奋发图强、勇于争先的精神，并各有建树，为社会做出了有益的贡献。通过阅读本书，学习先辈的事迹，我

们相信,今天生活在泰州土地上的人,一定能够在“三个代表”重要思想的指引下,与时俱进,奋发有为,为实现“富民强市,快速崛起”的目标而努力奋斗;离开故土去他乡创业的泰州人,一定会牢记“根”的情意,积极关心、支持和参与家乡的建设,为家乡的发展作出贡献;所有关心和热爱泰州的朋友们,一定会更加关爱泰州,并以自己的实际行动,推动泰州的建设,让泰州的明天更美好。

是为序。

2002年8月

Prologue

Taizhou, located in the center of Jiangsu Province by the Yangtze River, is a historical and cultural city. During the periods of the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States, it belonged to Haiyang of the Chu Kingdom administratively. In the beginning of the Han Dynasty, it was called Hailing. In 117 B. C. , it became the County of Hailing. Then it was turned into Hailing Prefecture of the Eastern Jin Dynasty in 411. It became a state of the Southern Tang Dynasty in 973 and was named Taizhou to bring the kingdom peace and the people safety (Tai means peace and safety in Chinese). In the beginning of the Song Dynasty, it was called Taizhoujun and again changed into Taizhoulu in 1277 of the Yuan Dynasty before it finally resumed its name of Taizhou, which remains unchanged until today ever since the Ming and Qing Dynasty. In history, Taizhou covered a wide area, including today's Taixing, Rugao, Rudong, Jiangyan, Xinghua, Hai'an, Dongtai, Yancheng, Dafeng and so on. Lying between the Yellow Sea and the Yangtze River, it enjoyed a convenient transportation system, thus acting as one of the centers of politics, economics and culture in central Jiangsu Province, as reflected in its reputation of being "an ancient prefecture of the Han and Tang Dynasty and a famous district in the Huaihai area". After the foundation of the People's Republic of China, it appeared in history successively as the location of the Administrative Office of Northern Jiangsu and the

Prefecture's Office of Taizhou. At the approval of the State Department of China, the formerly county-leveled Taizhou City was changed into the prefecture-leveled Taizhou City. Now it covers two districts, namely Hailing and Gaogang and the four county-level cities (Jingjiang, Taixing, Jiangyan and Xinghua), with a total area of 5 793 km² and a population of 5.03 million.

Taizhou is a piece of fertile soil that has been giving birth to countless talented people ever since the ancient time. During the period of the Three Kingdoms, Lu Dai became minister of the Eastern Wu Kingdom. In the Tang Dynasty, the calligrapher Zhang Huaiguan wrote *Criticism of Calligraphy*, which is still considered as a standard to judge calligraphic works by the calligraphic world today. The educationalist Hu Yuan contributed the teaching method of subject division in the Northern Song Dynasty, which was chosen by the emperor as the teaching method of the Imperial College to be introduced to the whole country and today it is still influential to the world. Zhang Shicheng, who led the peasants' uprising at the end of the Yuan Dynasty, functioned as one of the major forces to overthrow the feudalistic rule of the Yuan Dynasty. Shi Nai'an, living at the turn of the Yuan Dynasty and the Ming Dynasty, is the author of the saga novel *Outlaws in the Marsh*. He is called Father of Chinese Traditional Novels with Couplet-Titled Chapters. Wang Gen, a philosopher of the Ming Dynasty, founded the school of Taizhou and occupied an important position in the history of the Chinese Philosophy. The patriotic littérateur Zong Chen of the Ming Dynasty was one of the Seven Scholars during the Reign of Emperor Jiajing, enjoying great fame in the literary world. At the turn of the Ming Dynasty and the

Qing Dynasty, Liu Jingting, the legendary story-teller, impressed the artistic world with his story-telling as the father of the story-telling style of Yangzhou. During the Reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty, the saint of the game of go, Huang Longshi, was known all over the country, whose work *On the Game of Go* even spread all the way to Japan. Zheng Banqiao was a representative of the Eight Unique Artists of Yangzhou in the Qing Dynasty, famous for his accomplishments in poetry, calligraphy and painting. Li Shan was the first one to become famous among the Eight Unique Artists of Yangzhou. During the Qing Dynasty, Liu Xizai wrote *On Arts*, which has been the most important work on literary theory ever since the *Criticism, On Literature* by Cao Pei and *Wen Xin Diao Long* by Liu Xie in the Chinese Literary history. Mei Qiaoling, leader of the "Sixi Opera Troupe", one of the four opera troupes from Anhui, ranked among the Thirteen Miracles during the Reigns of Emperor Tongzhi and Emperor Guangxu. In the modern age, his grandson Mei Lanfang became also a master of the Beijing Opera. After the appearance of the Republic of China, the geologist Ding Wenjiang acted as the guide of the modern geology of China. Ding Xilin, the modern dramatist, Wu Yifang, the great educationalist, Zhu Dongrun, master of literature and history and Gao Ershi, scholar, poet and calligrapher are all top experts in their respective fields, too. The excellent people who emerged at different times from the history of Taizhou are too many to be listed here one by one. These famous persons are the representatives of generations of wise and diligent Taizhou people. They, though living in different times and coming from different social classes, all met the requirements of their respective time and

made contributions to society with their achievements as a result of their hard work and painstaking exploration.

Historical cultural sediments are a precious social wealth. Today, the economical and social developments of Taizhou have greatly surpassed its history; but its achievements today are the result of the continuation and development of the past. We should treasure history and learn from it.

The purpose of this book, *Famous People in the History of Taizhou*, is to offer readers a chance to learn from history. We believe that, encouraged by our ancestors, the people living in Taizhou today, guided by the important thoughts of the "Three Representatives", keeping pace with the time and working energetically, will work harder to "make the people rich, the city strong and to develop rapidly"; those who left Taizhou to establish their careers elsewhere will bear in their mind where their root is and will contribute to the construct of their hometown; and all the friends who care for Taizhou will take concrete actions to push the development of this city.

In one word, we hope that, encouraged by the deeds of these famous people in the history of Taizhou, all who love Taizhou will unite to offer this ancient city a better tomorrow.

So be my prologue.

Yuan Pingbo

August 2002

目 录

东吴名将吕岱·····	葛崇烈(1)
唐代书画评论家张怀瓘·····	张执中(15)
宋代教育家胡瑗·····	刘 华(26)
《水浒》作者施耐庵·····	莫其康 黄俶成(38)
吴王张士诚·····	桂 平(50)
五朝名臣高谷·····	高 岩(66)
明代名宦储懋·····	景 丽 黄炳煜(72)
泰州学派创始人王艮·····	单德成 孔令挥(78)
江北第一文士宗臣·····	任祖镛(100)
评话宗师柳敬亭·····	周志陶(110)
“平章纶阁”吴玠·····	仲鲁连(121)
史学名家李清·····	黄俶成(127)
清初诗坛大家邓汉仪·····	孙 荣(137)
天文历算学家陈厚耀·····	孟镜平(153)
清代棋圣黄龙士·····	经顺祥 朱书忠(161)
“三绝奇才”郑板桥·····	黄俶成(167)
经训名家任大椿·····	班吉庆(183)
红楼戏曲首编者仲振奎·····	海 丛(189)

目 录

文艺论家刘熙载·····	徐林祥(196)
清末才子朱铭盘·····	郑玉龙 郭卫国(210)
工商企业家王尚文·····	巫祖才(219)
国学大师李详·····	任祖鏞(229)
地质学家丁文江·····	赵邦明 郭卫国(238)
法学家夏勤·····	夏惟纯(256)
爱国名士朱履先·····	翁元锋 郭卫国(265)
京剧艺术大师梅兰芳·····	刘 华(273)
名居士高鹤年·····	高永青(290)
喜剧大师丁西林·····	林任申 郭卫国(299)
学者、诗人、书家高二适·····	朱书忠 经顺祥(310)
民族实业家刘国钧·····	范红梅(327)
教育家吴贻芳·····	唐彭年 郭卫国(343)
文史大家朱东润·····	高俊源(356)
化学家刘云浦·····	经顺祥 朱书忠(373)
一代高僧仁德法师·····	朱书忠 经顺祥(381)
后 记·····	(389)

List

- Lu Dai, a Famous General of the Kingdom of the Eastern Wu
..... Ge Chonglie(1)
- Zhang Huaiguan, a Critic of Calligraphy and Paintings of the Tang
Dynasty Zhang Zhizhong(15)
- Hu Yuan, an Educationalist of the Song Dynasty
..... Liu Hua(26)
- Shi Nai'an, Author of *The Outlaws in the Marsh*
..... Mo Qikang, Huang Chucheng(38)
- Zhang Shicheng, King of Wu Gui Ping(50)
- Gao Gu, the Patriarch of Five Reigns Gao Yan(66)
- Chu Guan, a Famous Official of the Ming Dynasty
..... Jing Li, Huang Bingyu(72)
- Wang Gen, Founder of the Taizhou School
..... Shan Decheng , Kong Linghui(78)
-

List

- Zong Chen, No. 1 Scholar of the North of the Yangtze River
..... Ren Zuyong(100)
- Liu Jingting, Father of the Story-Telling Style of Yangzhou
..... Zhou Zhitao(110)
- Wu Shen, an Upright High Official Zhong Lulian(121)
- Li Qing, a Famous Historian Huang Chucheng(127)
- Deng Hanyi, a Master of Poetry of the Qing Dynasty
..... Sun Rong(137)
- Chen Houyao, an Astronomer and Calendarist ... Meng Jingping(153)
- Huang Longshi, a Master of the Game of Go
..... Jing Shunxiang, Zhu Shuzhong (161)
- Zheng Banqiao, the Genius of Three Arts
..... Huang Chucheng(167)
- Ren Dachun, an Expert of Ancient Classics Ban Jiqing(183)
-

List

- Zhong Zhenkui, the Adaptor of the *Dream in a Red Chamber*
..... Hai Cong(189)
- Liu Xizai, a Critic of Literary Theory Xu Linxiang(196)
- Zhu Mingpan, a Scholar at the End of the Qing Dynasty
..... Zhen Yulong, Guo Weiguo(210)
- Wang Shangwen, a Successful Entrepreneur Wu Zucui(219)
- Li Xiang, a Master of the National Culture of China
..... Ren Zuyong(229)
- Ding Wenjiang, a Geologist
..... Zhao Bangming, Guo Weiguo(238)
- Xia Qin, a Jurisprudent Xia Weichun(256)
- Zhu Luxian, a Famous Patriot
..... Weng Yuanfeng, Guo Weiguo(265)
- Mei Lanfang, a Master of the Beijing Opera Liu Hua(273)
-

List

- Gao Henian, an Eminent Lay Buddhist Gao Yongqing(290)
- Ding Xilin, a Master of Comedy
..... Lin Renshen, Guo Weiguo(299)
- Gao Ershi, Scholar, Poet and Calligrapher
..... Zhu Shuzhong, Jing Shunxiang(310)
- Liu Guojun, an Entrepreneur Fan Hongmei(327)
- Wu Yifang, an Educationalist
..... Tang Pengnian, Guo Weiguo(343)
- Zhu Dongrun, a Littérateur and Historian ... Gao Junyuan(356)
- Liu Yunpu, a Chemist Jing Shunxiang, Zhu Shuzhong(373)
- Ren De, an Eminent Buddhist Master
..... Zhu Shuzhong, Jing Shunxiang(381)
- Postscript (391)
-