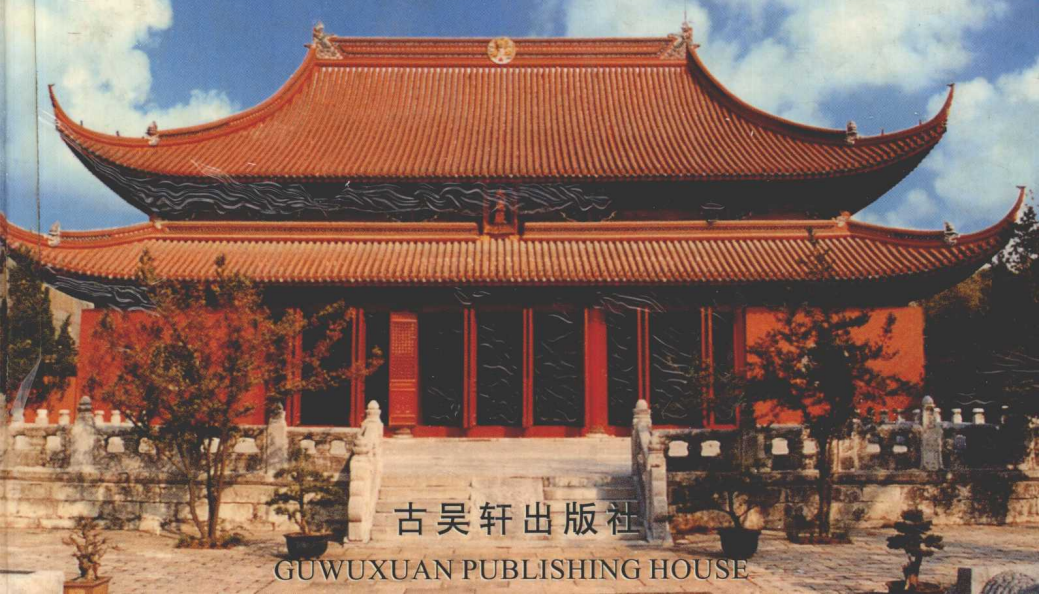


# 苏州历史名人

*SUZHOU HISTORICAL CELEBRITIES*

苏简亚 主编



古吴轩出版社

GUWUXUAN PUBLISHING HOUSE

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# 序

杨卫泽

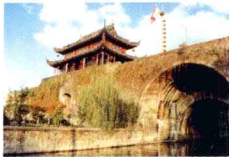
被誉为“人间天堂”的苏州，自古以来人才辈出，群星璀璨。

“先天下之忧而忧，后天下之乐而乐。”这句话是谁说的？是苏州人范仲淹；“天下兴亡，匹夫有责。”这句话又出自谁人之口？是顾炎武，他是苏州昆山人；还有“孔门十哲”之一的言偃，书坛“草圣”张旭，雕塑“天下第一手”杨惠之，大诗人陆龟蒙，南宋“四大家”之一的范成大，著名画家黄公望、沈周、唐伯虎，天安门“督造”蒯祥，天文学家王锡阐，文学家冯梦龙，一代名医叶桂，两代帝师翁同龢，以及近现代名人柳亚子、陈去病、叶圣陶等等，他们都是地地道道的苏州人。

还有一些人，其籍贯和出生地虽然不在苏州，但他们却和苏州结下了不解之缘。他们中有的在苏州建下了盖世功业：泰伯、仲雍“奔吴”，奠定了春秋吴国的基础；伍子胥“相天法地”，筑造了“阖闾大城”；孙武隐居苏州城西的穹窿山坞，著就世称“兵学圣典”的《孙子兵法》。他们中有的在苏州为官清正廉洁，政绩显著，深得百姓爱戴：白居易在任苏州刺史期间修筑“七里山塘”，苏州人至今把这一山塘称作“白公堤”；况钟任苏州知府时，刚正不阿、锄奸安良、清减赋役，史称“为前后守苏者莫能及”。他们中还有的长期客居苏州，在古城内外留下了“履痕处处”：苏舜钦在流寓苏州期间“买水石筑沧浪亭”；俞樾在苏州筑“曲园”，主讲紫阳书院，学术影响甚大；章太炎晚年生活在苏州，其故居至今仍保存完好。

苏州，因历代名人辈出而孕育了深厚文化底蕴；苏州，也因历代名人辈出而闻名中外；苏州人，更为拥有这些历史名人而倍感骄傲。

由苏州市社科联和苏州市新闻传播学研究会牵头，组织有关专家，从难以计数的苏州历代名人中筛选出其中的67位，以图片为主，以文字为辅，予以介绍，这是一件非常有意义的事。我相信，无论是苏州市民，还是外地来苏观光旅游的朋友，阅读此书后一定会有所收获的。



## PREFACE

Yang Weize, mayor of Suzhou

Suzhou, known as "Heaven on Earth", has had an abundance of talented people ever since ancient times. "Be the first to become concerned with the world's troubles and the last to rejoice in its happiness," this famous motto was written by Fan Zhongyan, from Suzhou; "Every man has a duty to his country" was written by Gu Yanwu, from Kunshan, Suzhou. Other eminent celebrities from Suzhou include: Yan Yan, one of Confucius' ten top pupils; Zhang Xu, the greatest master of cursive script of Tang Dynasty calligraphy field; Yang Huizhi, "No.1 Sculptor on the Earth"; Lu Guimeng, a famous poet; Fan Chengda, one of the "Four Great Writers" of the Southern Song Dynasty; Zhang Sengyao, Huang Gongwang, Shen Zhou, Tang Bohu, Wen Zhengming and Qiu Ying, famous painters; Kuai Xiang, the supervisory officer of the Tian'anmen construction project; Wang Xichan, astronomer; Feng Menglong, great writer; Ye Gui and Xue Xue, famous physicians; Weng Tonghe, instructor to both King Tongzhi and King Guangxu, and also many other figures worth mentioning in China's modern & contemporary history of literature and politics, such as Liu Yazhi, Chen Qubing, Jin Songcen and Ye Shengtao. They were all born and brought up in Suzhou.

Many others, though not of Suzhou origin, had an indissoluble bond with her. Some of them made great achievements here: Taibo & Zhongyong, having fled to Suzhou, laid the foundation of Wu State of the Spring and Autumn Period; Wu Zixu, according to the astronomical and geographical conditions, built "the City of Helu", which was the old city proper of present Suzhou; Sun Wu, helped Wu State sack Chu State and wrote The Art of War, which is acclaimed as "the greatest works on military art." Others, as government officials appointed to Suzhou, were loved and respected by Suzhou people for their integrity and contributions: Bai Juyi, during his service as governor of Suzhou, ordered the 7-li (3.5 km) dyke constructed, which is called Dyke of Bai today; Kuang Zhong, an upright governor, spared no efforts to cut taxes, to exterminate the evil and to foster the good, which earned him the reputation "A Peerless Governor in Suzhou History". Finally, still some others, moved to Suzhou and spent many years here, and their tracks can be traced within and outside this city: Su Shunqin, after having moved to Suzhou, bought materials to have Canglang Pavilion built; Yu Yue, an influential scholar, had Zigzag Garden built and presided Ziyang Academy; Zhang Taiyan, spent his last years in Suzhou, studying and writing. All these people made great contributions to the economy prosperity and culture development of Suzhou. The galaxy of talent has produced the cultural wealth of Suzhou, which, in turn is famous all over the world because of them. People of Suzhou take great pride in them.

Suzhou Association of Philosophy & Social Science and Suzhou Institution of Journalism Study have invited experts in this field to select, from the countless figures, 67 most eminent ones to be introduced in this book, by means of pictures and words, stress on the former. It is a meaningful thing to do. Both local people and visitors will benefit, to a certain degree, after having read this book.





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泰伯像  
*Portrait of Taibo.*

## 泰伯 仲雍

泰伯，姬姓，商末周太王长子。太王欲立幼子季历，泰伯偕弟仲雍避奔荆蛮，入地随俗，与民同耕，立勾吴。

仲雍，一名虞仲，继泰伯而立，卒葬虞山。

泰伯、仲雍奔吴，引入商周文明，经济文化得以发展，奠定春秋吴国基础。

## TAIBO & ZHONGYONG

Taibo, with the surname of Ji, was the eldest son of King Zhou Tai of late Shang Dynasty. The King planned to set up his youngest son Jili as king, so Taibo had to flee to Suzhou with his younger brother Zhongyong, who came to power after Taibo. Here they lived together with local people, farming and introducing Shang and Zhou civilization. They made great contributions to the development of economy and culture in this area, and Gouwu they established was to be the foundation of Wu State of the Spring and Autumn Period. Zhongyong, also named Yu Zhong, is buried at Yu Hill in Changshu, for which reason Yu Hill is named.



“三让高踪”匾额 *An Inscribed Board.*



泰伯庙（位于无锡梅村镇） *Temple of Taibo (Meicun Township, Wuxi).*





仲雍墓（位于常熟虞山镇） Tomb of Zhongyong (Yushan Township, Changshu).





为纪念仲雍而名之虞山（位于常熟虞山镇） Yu Hill in Yushan Township, Changshu (To Commemorate Zhongyong).



阖闾像 Portrait of Helu.

## 阖闾

阖闾 (? -前496), 名光, 春秋吴国国君。用专诸刺吴王僚, 即位。任用伍子胥、孙武等, 建造大城 (今苏州古城), 富强国力, 使吴国成为春秋后期霸主。

## HELU

Helu (? -496 B.C.), named Guang, became King of Wu after Zhuangzhu assassinated King Liao at his request. Helu ordered Wu Zixu and Sun Wu to have Dacheng (old city of Suzhou) built. With its strong economy and military force, Wu State became one of the most powerful states during the Spring and Autumn Period.







盘门（位于盘门景区内）  
Panmen Gate (inside Panmen Scenic Area).





虎丘 (相传剑池下为阖闾墓，位于山塘街)  
Tiger Hill at Shangtan Street (Tomb of Hehu is belived under the Pond of Swords).



坐尺子

公生



伍子胥

伍子胥

伍子胥(? - 前484), 名員, 春秋末楚人。入吳為大將, 輔助闔閭, 建築大城, 即今蘇州城; 又西破強楚, 南服越人。后因伯嚭讒于吳王夫差, 被逼自盡。

WU ZIXU

Wu Zixu (? -484B.C), named Yun, was a native of Chu State of late Spring and Autumn Period. Having come to Wu State, he was appointed commander in chief of Wu's military force, defeating Wu's strong rival Chu in the west and Yue, south. However, King Fuchai listened to Bo's slanders and ordered Wu to commit suicide.



伍子胥像  
Portrait of Wu Zixu.



胥門 (位於城西南) Xumen (southwest Suzhou).





伍相祠（位于盘门景区内） Shrine of Prime Minister Wu (inside Panmen Scenic Area).





孙武亭（位于虎丘） Sun Wu Pavilion (Tiger Hill).



孙武像 Statue of Sun Wu.

## 孙 武

孙武，字长卿，春秋末齐人。入吴向阖闾进呈兵书十三篇，被任为将，后又率兵破楚，直捣郢都。《孙子兵法》为世界最早之军事著作，影响至大，人称“兵学圣典”。

## SUN WU

*Sun Wu, styled Changqing, was a native of Qi State of late Spring and Autumn Period. Having come to Wu State with his thirteen-volume books on art of wars dedicated to King Helu, Sun Wu was appointed commander in chief, leading Wu troops to defeat Chu and occupy its capital, city of Ying. His works, The Art of War, is the world's first of its kind, so influential as to be acclaimed as "the greatest works on military art."*