



中国历史文化名村丛书

A Famous Historic and Cultural Village of China Series

丛书主编 国家历史文化名城研究中心

Edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities

明月湾·陆巷

Mingyuewan & Luxiang

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荡湖船
Swinging boat

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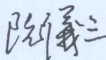
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总 序

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12座历史文化名村，许多乡村正在积极申报，这说明国家已把历史名村的保护提升到新的高度，也反映了人们对保护遗产的共识。历史名村和名城一样，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。不少名村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，乡村众多，历史文化名村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村系列画册，是想通过介绍这些名村的历史文化精华，以及介绍各地保护名村的经验，更好地促进历史文化名村保护工作。

全国历史文化名城专家委员会委员
国家历史文化名城研究中心主任

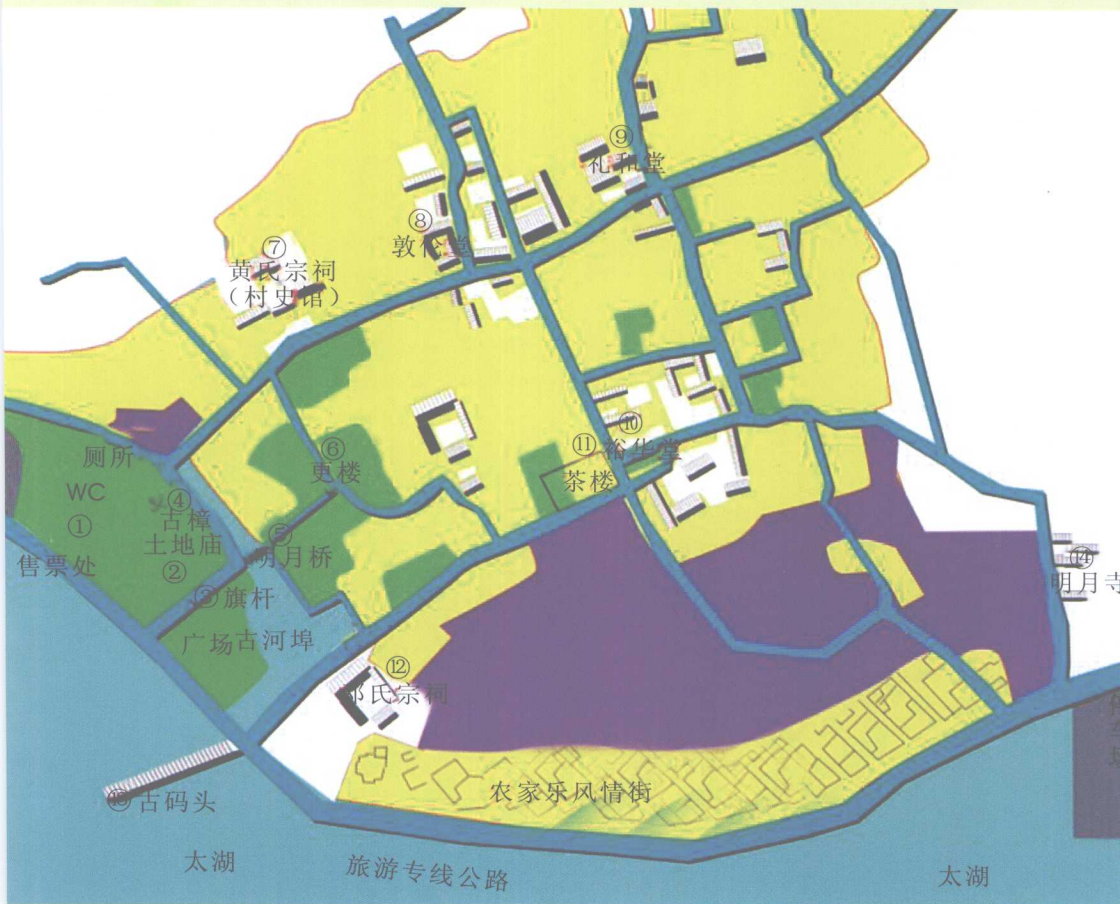


GENERAL PREFACE

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 12 historic cultural villages for the first time; now a great number of villages are enthusiastically applying for the nomination, which explains that the State has raise the protection of historic villages to a new high, and also reflects that people have got a common view on protecting heritages. Just as famous cities, famous historic villages 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 villages 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 villages, and the protection and rational development of historic and cultural villages 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 Villages is that we would like, through introducing the historical and cultural essence of these famous villages and protecting the efforts made for carrying forward traditional culture, to intensify the strength of the billows and waves in protecting the famous villages.

Ruan Yisan

Member of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame
Head of National Research Centre of Historical Cities



明月湾名胜导游图

A Tourist Map of Mingyuewan Scenic Spots Distribution

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采桔篮
Picks the orange basket



渔篓
Fishing basket



蓑衣 Rain clothes

名村明月湾、陆巷

中国历史文化名村——明月湾和陆巷，均依傍碧波万顷的太湖，属江苏省苏州市吴中区管辖。

明月湾古村位于太湖中西山岛南端，距离苏州城区约60公里，因2500多年前的东周春秋时期，吴王夫差携美女西施在此共赏明月而得名，简称明湾。唐代，明月湾已闻名遐迩，大诗人白居易、皮日休、陆龟蒙、刘长卿等都曾到此，留下了许多赞美明月湾的诗作。宋代，金兵南侵，大批达官贵人纷纷隐居于此，有以写诗反对宋徽宗大办花石纲而闻名的谏官邓肃、抗金名将四川宣抚使吴玠的儿子吴玠等。明清两代，不少明月湾人加入洞庭商帮，靠外出经商发家致富。清乾隆、嘉庆年间，明月湾达到了鼎盛，修建了大批精美的宅第、祠堂等建筑。

明月湾依山面湖，三面群山环绕，终年葱郁苍翠，颇得桃源意境。村内设南北两条东西走向的主要街道，两街之间有多条横巷，纵横交叉，井然有序，俗称棋盘街。明月湾历史遗存丰富多彩，保存有原来村民走向外部世界的主要通道的太湖古码头、明清古建筑敦伦堂、礼和堂、瞻瑞堂、裕耕堂、汉三房等。

陆巷古村位于太湖东山半岛西侧，距苏

州城区约40多公里，为明代正德年间宰相王鏊的故里。王鏊母亲姓陆，又因古村有文宁、康庄、旗杆、古西、蒋家、韩家等陆条巷（旧时陆即六），故名。陆巷初建于南宋建炎年间，至今有800多年的历史。古村内保存了许多明清古建筑，有惠和堂、粹和堂、怀古堂、怀德堂、宝俭堂、双桂楼、春庆第等，面积近万平方米。古村中还保存有明代石板古街，均由2米多长的花岗石条铺成，长街上还保存有“探花、会元、解元”三座明代牌楼。

陆巷地理位置优越，面向太湖，背靠莫厘峰，东有寒谷山，西有箭壶岛，处于山坞怀抱之中，是前有照、背有靠、两边有抱的风水宝地。古村周边的山是花果山，山上季季有花、月月有果。秋天，顺着王鏊故居往后山走，是满山遍野硕果累累的桔林，曾被选为电视剧《橘子红了》的拍摄地。

依据《苏州市古村落保护办法》，苏州市采用多种形式对散落各处的古村落进行保护，并鼓励社会资金参与。明月湾村和陆巷村在政府有关政策的扶持下，近年来加大保护力度，充分利用自身的历史文化资源，把古村落保护推向了新的境界。

Famous Villages of Mingyuewan and Luxiang

The famous historical and cultural villages of China, Mingyuewan (Moon bar) and Luxiang, are both laying on the bank of the great and beautiful Taihu Lake in Wuzhong District, Shuzhou City of Jiangsu Province.

The ancient village Mingyuewan is located at the south tip of Xishan Island in Taihu Lake, 60 kilometers away from the urban area of Suzhou. During the Spring and Autumn Period of East Zhou Dynasty, Fuchai, the emperor of State Wu, had enjoyed the beauty of bright moon with his beauty Xishi here, so it was named as Mingyuewan, and Mingwan for short. As early as in the Tang Dynasty, Mingyuewan had been widely renowned. Many great poets such as Bai Juyi, Pi Rixiu, Lu Guimeng and Liu Changqing once visited here and created poems to praise its beauty. Going into the Song Dynasty, during the intrusion of the Jin State in the south, many high officials and nobles secluded here, such as Deng Su, a high official famous for his poem against the Emperor Huizong in focusing on collecting and delivering rare plants and odd stones in the South, which brought great financial burden to the common people, Wu Yan, the son of Wu Lin, the governor of Sichuan province and famous general in Anti-Jing War. And during the Ming and Qing Dynasty, many natives here joined the Dongting commercial chamber, and became rich by engaging in trade outside. Particularly, during the reign of Emperor Qianlong and Jiaqing of Qing Dynasty, Mingyuewan reached its top level in its history, and many excellent and dedicated houses and ancestral halls were built.

Situated backing on to mountains and facing lakes, Mingyuewan is covered with green plants all around the year, seemed to be a Land of Peach Blossoms (a fictitious land of peace and happiness, free from disasters and wars in Chinese). Across the village are two main longitudinal streets respectively in the southern and northern part. Between these main streets are lanes orderly crossed with each other. The street with such an arrangement is usually called as Chessboard Street. Mingyuewan also retains a large number of historical relics, such as the ancient Taihu Lake dock, the main channel for the ancient natives to the outside world, and ancient buildings built in Ming and Qing dynasties, such as Dunlun Hall (Promoting Ethics Hall), Lihe Hall (Moral Harmony Hall), Zhanrui Hall (Viewing Auspiciousness Hall), Yugeng Hall (Bumper Harvest Hall), Hansan House (The old house of Clan Qin) and so on.

The ancient village Luxiang is located on the western side of the Dongshan Peninsula in Taihu Lake, 40 kilometers from the

urban area of Suzhou. It's the hometown of Wang Ao, the prime minister during the Zhengde Period of Ming Dynasty. It is named Luxiang (six lanes), partly because the surname of Wang Ao's mother is Lu, and partly because that there were six lanes here then, namely, Wenning, Kangzhuang, Qigan, Guxi, Jiangjia and Hanjia lane (the character “陆”(Lu) also means six in ancient times). Firstly built in the Jianyan Period of Southern Song Dynasty, this village has a history of more than 800 years by now. However, the relics are well preserved here. Ancient buildings of Ming and Qing dynasties such as Huihe Hall (Benefit and Harmony Hall), Cuihe Hall (Quintessence and Harmony Hall), Huaigu Hall (Thinking of the Ancients Hall), Huaide Hall (Feeling Grateful of Past Kindness Hall), Baojian Hall (Valuing Frugality Hall), Shuanggulou (Double Laurel Building), Chunqingdi (Spring Celebration Hall) and so on, totally occupy an area of nearly 10,000 square meters. And the Ming Dynasty slab stone streets still preserved are paved with two-metres long granite slab stones. On this long street, three decorated archways of Ming Dynasty with the name “Tanhua, Huiyuan, Xieyuan” which all are titles of the winners in imperial competitive examination in feudal China are also still preserved.

Luxiang enjoys a good location, facing Taihu Lake, backing on to Moli Peak, with Han'gu Mountain on its east and Jianhu Mountain on its west, so it is sited in the embrace of mountains and it's considered to be an auspicious place, with water in front of it, mountains behind and in both sides of it. The mountains around the ancient village named Flower-fruit Mountains are full of flowers and fruits all the year round. In autumn, the mountain behind the former residence of Wang Ao is full of orange trees with countless rich fruits on the branch, which has been chosen as the scene of the television serial Oranges Are Ripe.

According to the Antient Village Protection Regulations of Suzhou City, the Suzhou local government protects the widely distributed ancient villages through many ways, and encourages the privates funds to be invested into it.

图例 Legend

文物保护单位 Unit of cultural relic

国家级 Provincial level

省级 Provincial level

市(县)级 At the municipal (county) level



太湖帆影 Viewing the sail of the Taihu Lake cruises





鸟瞰陆巷 Plan view of Luxiang





明湾古韵

The ancient charm of Mingwan

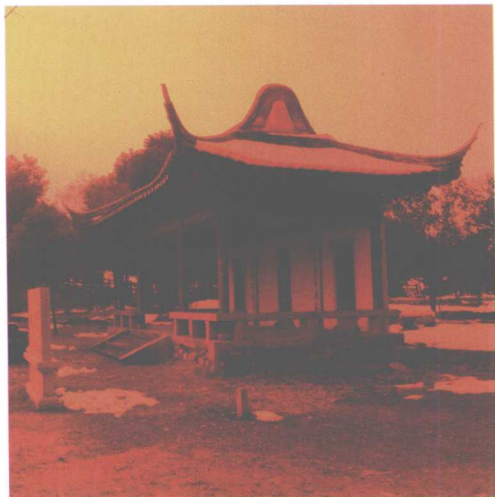
土地庙 The Earth God's Temple

亦称清风亭，原庙内供奉土地公公、土地婆婆神像。庙内有新老两碑，老碑：“明月湾修治街埠碑记”碑，青石制，清乾隆三十七年（1772年）由明月湾民众公立，主要记载当年明月湾全面整修街道、河埠等公共设施的经过；新碑：

“明月湾古村保护整治碑记念”碑，青石制，2006年由西山镇古村落保护整治领导小组立，主要记载近年来明月湾古村落保护整治的经过。

The Earth God's Temple is also named Qingfeng (cool breeze) Pavilion, in which the earth god and goddess were consecrated. Two steles which come from different period stand in the temple. The older one with the name "The commemoration of the total repairment of the streets and wharves in Mingyuewan" set up by Mingyuewan native publics during the thirty-seventh year of Qianlong Period of Qing Dynasty(1772) is made of bluestone and mainly records the process of fully repairing the public utilities such as streets and wharves and so on at that times. The later one with the name "The commemoration of the protection and repairment of the ancient village Mingyuewan", which mainly records the process of the

protection and repairment of the ancient village Mingyuewan in recent years, is also made of bluestone, and was set up by the leading group of the protection and repairment of the ancient village Mingyuewan in 2006.



土地庙 The Earth God's Temple



千年古樟

Thousand-year-old ancient camphor tree

相传为唐代著名诗人刘长卿到明月湾访友时所植，树龄约1200多年。古樟一侧主干因火烧、雷劈早成枯木，后来又发出了新的枝芽，老树新枝，妙趣天成，俗称“爷爷背孙子”。树身向东侧的古村方向倾斜，似乎在作揖感谢村民千年以来对它的精心呵护。古樟枝叶茂盛，覆荫近一亩，是船家休息、村人纳凉的好地方。

The camphor tree, with an age of more than 1200 years old, is said to be planted by Liu Changqing a famous poet of Tang Dynasty when he visited his friends in Mingyuewan. One side of its trunk had withered for fire and thunder, but gave birth to new shoot buds later. New branches spring from the aged withered trunk, what a marvellous natural phenomenon! So it is called "grandpa carries grandson on his back" vividly. The trunk leans east toward the village, which seems that it is making a bow to the villagers to thank them for their having been looking after it carefully for more than a thousand years. The camphor tree is so exuberant that its branches covers an area of almost 1 mu, which provides the boatmen and villagers a perfect place to enjoy the cool in summer.

灯杆 Light post

在先前数千年历史中，明月湾对外主要的交通工具是船，为了能使夜晚航行的船能安全回村，自南宋始，村民就在村口竖起了高高的杆子，上面挂上了大红的灯笼，夜间点亮里面的油灯。原灯杆于1939年被日军砍断，今又重立。

During the past thousands of years, boats were the main means of transportation to the outside world in Mingyuewan. To make sure the security of the water transport at night, a high post has been erected at the entrance of the village by the villagers, with a big red lantern lighted at night on the top of it since Southern Song Dynasty. The former post was cut down by the Japanese army invaded China in 1939, but now a new post is erected again.





明月桥 Mingyue Bridge

始建年代不详，现桥为民国年间重建。相传在2500多年前，吴王夫差和美女西施曾在桥上共赏明月，故石桥得名为明月桥。唐代著名诗人白居易、皮日休、陆龟蒙等历代名人来此游览，也于此桥进村。

No one knows when it was first built, the one now existing was rebuilt in the Kuomintang Times. It is said that Fu Chai the emperor of State Wu and the beauty Xi Shi had enjoyed the beauty of bright moon on the bridge, so it was named Mingyue Bridge. Some celebrities of all past ages such as the Tang Dynasty poets Bai Juyi, Pi Rixiu, Lu Guimeng and so on paid a visit to the village through this bridge.