



中国

历·史·文·化·名·镇

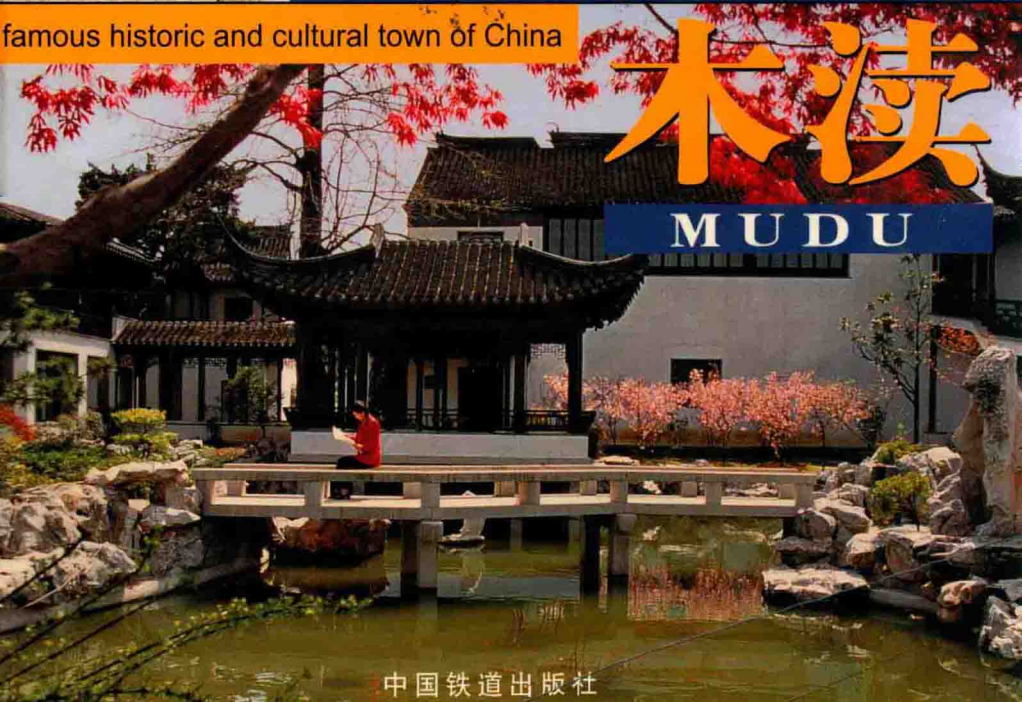
国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

famous historic and cultural town of China

木渚

MUDU



中国铁道出版社



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图例 Legend

文物保护单位

Unit of Cultural Relic

● ● ● 国家级 At the National Level

● ● 省级 At the Provincial Level

● 市（县）级 At the Municipal (County) Level

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10座历史文化名镇，许多乡镇正在积极申报，这说明国家已把历史名镇的保护提升到新的高度，也反映了人们对保护遗产的共识。历史名镇和名城一样，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。不少名镇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，城镇众多，历史文化名镇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镇系列画册，是想通过介绍这些名镇的历史文化精华，以及介绍各地保护名镇的经验，更好地促进历史文化名镇保护工作。

序

GENERAL PREFACE

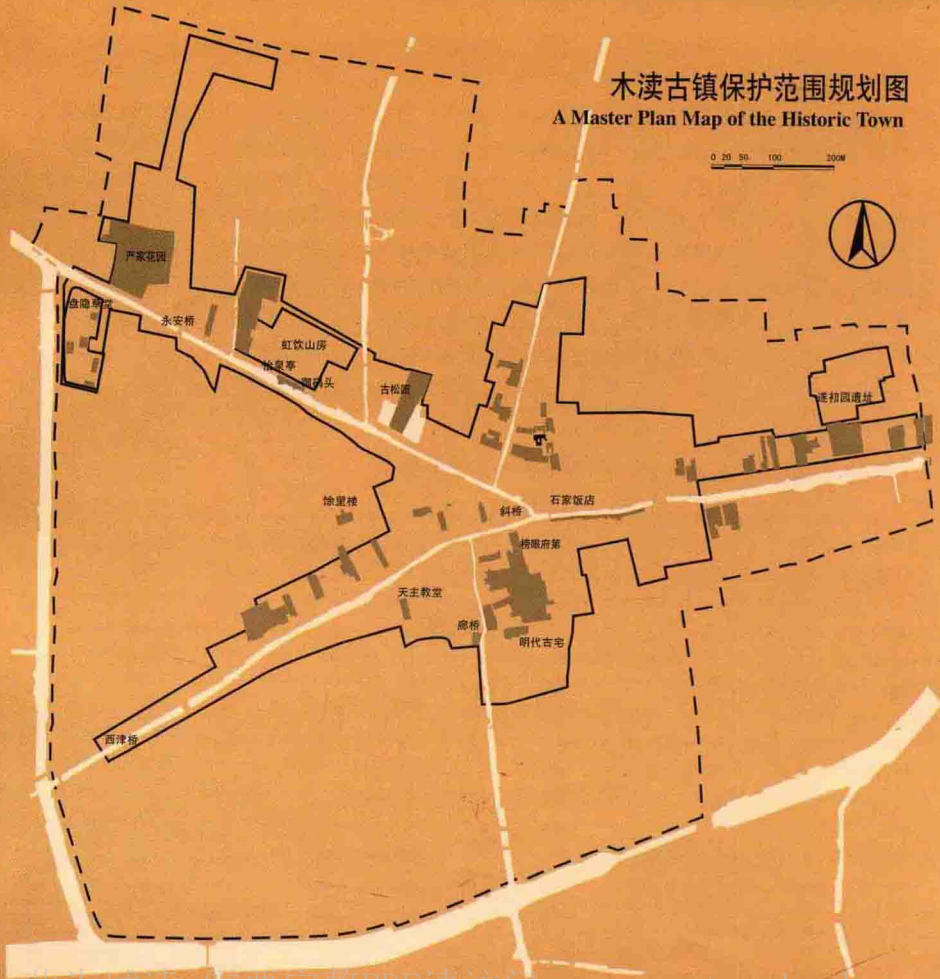
There are numerous historic and cultural cities and towns on the vast territory of this Divine Land; they are the cultural crystallization of the long history of the Chinese Nation. Since 1982 the State has nominated 101 historic and cultural cities in successive 4 groups, and in 2003 it again nominated 10 historic cultural towns for the first time; now a great number of towns are enthusiastically applying for the nomination, which explains that the State has raise the protection of historic towns to a new high, and also reflects that people have got a common view on protecting heritages. Just as famous cities, famous historic towns 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 towns 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 towns, and the protection and rational development of historic and cultural towns 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 Towns is that we would like, through introducing the historical and cultural essence of these famous towns and protecting the efforts made for carrying forward traditional culture, to intensify the strength of the billows and waves in protecting the famous towns.

Ruan Yisan

木渎古镇保护范围规划图

A Master Plan Map of the Historic Town

0 20 40 100 200M



名镇木渎

木渎镇位于苏州城西南，太湖之滨。镇内河流纵横，胥江、香溪在镇中交汇，四周名山拱列如屏，清人诗云：“山近灵岩地最幽，香溪名胜足千秋”，道尽了木渎古镇依山傍水，秀冠东吴的地理之优、山水之魅。

木渎是与苏州古城同龄的水乡古镇。距今2500多年的春秋晚期，吴王夫差为了在灵岩山建造馆娃宫，聚材三年，“积木塞渎”，地名由此而得。三

国时期，木渎已沿胥江两岸形成集市，东吴名将陆逊就曾居于江南岸的陆家场。镇之建制始于北宋，明代为吴县六大镇之一。自明初至清末均在木渎设巡检司。清乾隆十一年（1746）设巡检省，并移吴县县丞驻此。其时，木渎已成为苏州通往太湖水道上的最大商埠。建国后，木渎镇隶属吴县，现隶属苏州市吴中区。

木渎古镇格局独特，由于胥江从

THE FAMOUS TOWNSHIP OF MUDU

Mudu Township is sited southwest of Suzhou, on the shore of Taihu Lake. There are rivers crisscrossing in the town, with the Xujiang River and the Xiangxi Brook meeting inside it; there are also well-known hills standing as screens around it, so the Qing Dynasty poem depicted it, which has indeed described fully both the geographical advantage and scenic charm of Mudu that rank first in Suzhou region by its leaning against hills and lying beside streams.

Mudu the ancient town has the same age as Suzhou. In the late Spring and Autumn Period over 2500 years ago, Fu Chai the King of State Wu was building Guanwa palaces here, and he gathered materials here for three years, with the "logs rafted here blocking the waterways", hence the period of the Three Kingdoms, Mudu shape, and Lu Xun the famed general administrative system started in the Ming Dynasty it became one of the six eleventh year under the reign of Emperor Wuxian County was also stationed here. mericial port on the waterway leading

name of Mudu (log filled rivers). In had its market places coming into of Kingdom once lived at here. The Northern Song Dynasty, and in the major towns of the Wu County. In the Qianlong (1746), the magistrate of Mudu had become the largest commercial port from Suzhou to Lake Taihu. After the



镇西南流入，与从镇西北流入的香溪在镇中斜桥下融合，形成“人”字型，房宅沿河逶迤而建，故使全镇也呈“人”字型布局。全镇河路相间、河街并行，民居商铺或枕河而建，或临水设埠；在山塘街、南街、下沙塘等古老街区里传统建筑鳞次栉比、高低错落，间以石桥水埠，街、河、房、桥巧妙地结合在一起，形成典型的江南水乡特色建筑景观。



木渎有得天独厚的自然、地理环境，又地近苏州，历来是致仕官僚、富商文人建宅筑园、退隐休养的良好。至清末，境内宅第园林达30多处，有“园林之镇”的美称。目前经修缮开放的有蔡少渔故居（古松园）、冯

桂芬故居（榜眼府第）等6处。这些宅院融亭轩廊榭、水石花树于一体，与园外的山色湖光相借互映，天人合一，体现出极其典雅的江南造园艺

founding of the PRC, Mudu Township was under the jurisdiction of Wu County, and now it is under the jurisdiction of Wuzhong District, Suzhou City.

Mudu is of a unique pattern, the Xujiang River and the Xiangxi Brook, flow into the town from southwest and northwest sides respectively, converge under the Xieqiao Bridge in the center of the town to form a "Y" letter shape, the family houses are also built windingly along the rivers to form the whole town's layout into a "Y" letter pattern. Inside the ancient town, the rivers and roads are alternating with each other and parallel to each other, with the civilian houses and shops either built along the rivers or having their wharves on the waters; the rows upon rows of orderly traditional buildings in the ancient blocks of Shantang (Hill Embankment) Street, South Street, and Xiasatang Lane are dotted higher and lower amidst the stone bridges and water wharves, which, in ingenious combination with streets, rivers, houses and bridges, forms an architectural landscape with the features of a typical water-land south of the Yangtze River.

Richly endowed by nature and close to Suzhou geographically, Mudu has long been a good place for retired bureaucrats, rich merchants and men of letters to build their mansions, gardens for their retirement and life in leisure rest. By the end of the Qing Dynasty, there had been over 30 mansions and gardens within the territory, and the place was reputed as a "town of gardens"; at present, there are 6 of them such as the Former Residence of Cai Shaoyu (the Ancient Pine Garden), the Former Residence of Feng Guifen (the Mansion of Bangyan) and so on open to public after being renovated.

Mudu is a place where talents are gathered, it is made to have a strong cultural tradition; from the Song to Qing dynasties there

术和吴地文化的深邃内涵。

由于木渎人文荟萃,造就了古镇文脉强盛,自宋至清,共出过进士20余人,举人27人。范仲淹、杨基、沈德潜、毕沅等或生于乡里,或寓居镇中,他们不但为木渎增色,也吸引了无数名人骚客纷至沓来。清代的康熙、乾隆两代皇帝就曾多次驻跸于此,成为流传木渎的历史佳话。

木渎居民生活富实恬淡,民俗民风淳朴而又多彩,一年四季随节令的变化各有相应的民俗活动。木渎的传统工艺也门类众多,丝绸绣品、澄泥砚台、金山石刻、红木雕件

等久享盛名,驰誉天下。

木渎物产丰富,素有吴中“聚宝盆”之美称。美食佳肴享誉江南:乾生元的枣泥麻饼曾列为清廷贡品;石家饭店的“鲃肺汤”也倾倒了众多名士;各种水乡风味、太湖海鲜在此均可尽情品尝。

近年来,镇政府在保护古镇文化遗产方面做了大量卓有成效的工作,在确保遗产原真性的前提下,对全镇展开了大规模的环境综合治理和古建筑的修缮、修复工作,有效地促进了古镇风貌和历史文脉的保护与延续。



had been over 20 successful scholars in the highest imperial examination and 27 successful candidates in the imperial examination at the provincial level coming to the fore from this place. Celebrities such as Fan Zhongyan, Yang Ji, Shen Deqian, Bi Yuan and others were either born to the land or took abode in the town; they not only added glory to Mudu, but also attracted numerous famous personages and poets to come in continuous crowds. The emperors Kangxi and Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty stayed temporarily here more than once, which has become a much-told tale historical tale spreading in Mudu.

Mudu has also quite a few varieties of traditional arts and crafts products, its silk embroidery articles, pure clay shale ink slabs, Golden Hill stone sculptures, red sandalwood carvings, etc. have long enjoyed reputation and been well-known far and wide. Being rich in products, Mudu has had the reputation of "treasure bowl" in Wu region ever since. With delicious dishes enjoying fame all over the land, here you can taste to your heart's content various water-land delicacies and fresh water aquatic foods from Taihu Lake.

Over recent years, the Town Government has done a lot of fruitful work in protecting the ancient town's cultural heritages; it has, under the prerequisite of ensuring the original authenticity of the heritages, launched the large-scale comprehensive administration of the environment and the repair and renovation of the ancient buildings.

名镇木渎 The famous township of Mudu

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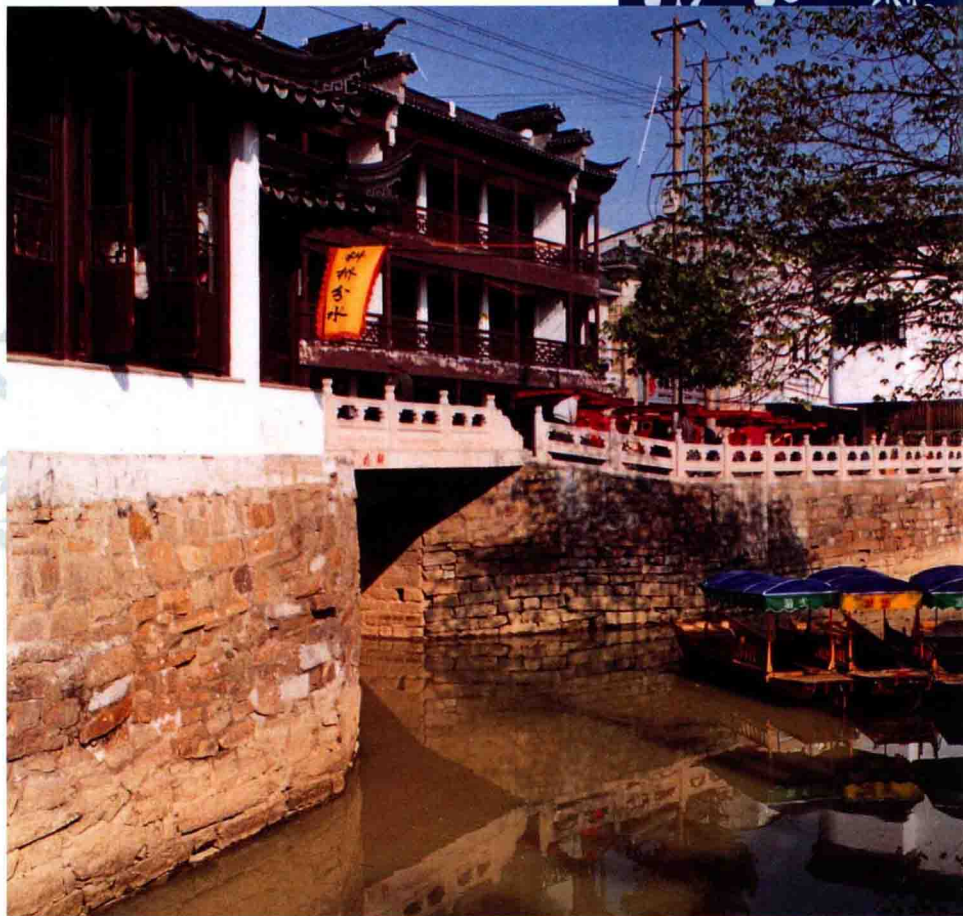
THE STYLE AND FEATURES
OF THE ANCIENT TOWN



古镇风貌



壹



斜桥分水

位于山塘街南端。由太湖西来的胥江和由灵岩山下北来的香溪在桥下会合。胥江水浊而急，香溪水清而缓，两脉水流形成分水奇观，为木渎一景。

WATER DIVIDING UNDER THE XIEQIAO BRIDGE

Located at the southern terminal of Shantang Street. The Xujiang River flowing from Taihu Lake and the Xiangxi Brook meet under the bridge; the water of the Xujiang River coming from Taihu Lake is dirty and swift, while the water from the Xiangxi Brook coming northward from the foot of Lingyan Hill is clear and gentle; the waters of the two tributaries form a water dividing marvelous spectacle, which constitutes one of the scenic views of Mudu.

石龙头 Stone Dragon Head.

石龙头

位于斜桥对面胥江驳岸上，因胥江直通太湖，用此来监视太湖洪水水位的警戒标志。

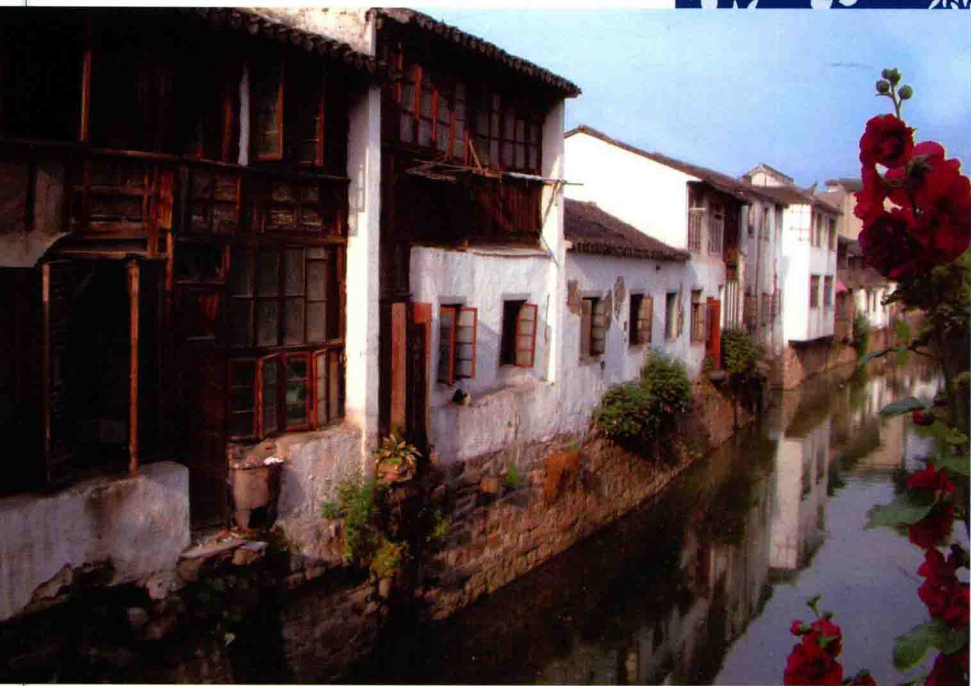
STONE DRAGON HEAD

Standing on the embankment along the Xujiang River opposite the Xieqiao Bridge, it is used as a warning mark to supervise the water level of Taihu Lake because the Xujiang River is directly connected with Taihu Lake.



斜桥分水 Water dividing under the Xieqiao Bridge.





枕河人家 Residential house on riverbank.

山塘街

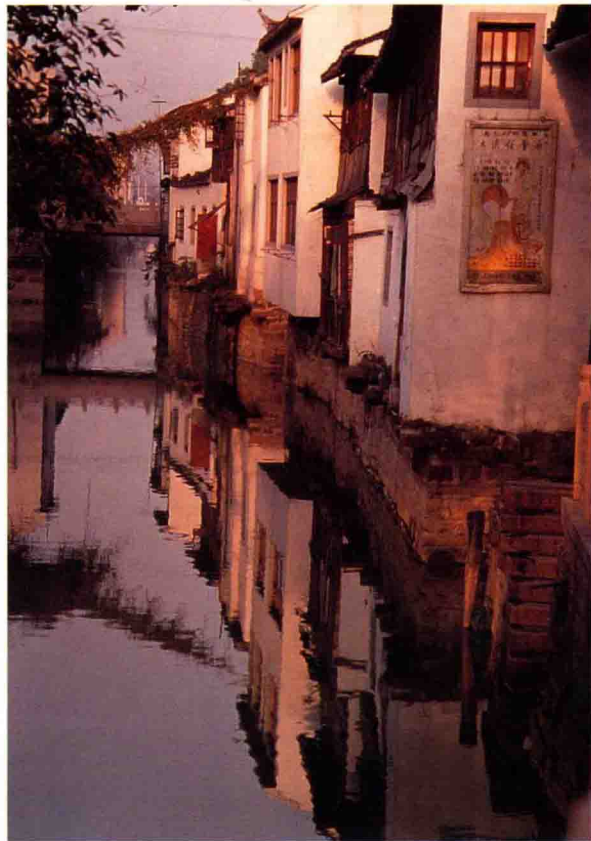
东起蔡家桥，西至灵岩山麓，傍依香溪，全长806米。曾是清代御道，沿街北侧的历代名人故宅、私家花园众多，绵延数里，传统建筑风貌保存较好。

SHANTANG (HILL EMBANKMENT) STREET

Starting from Bridge of Cais' in the east to the foot of Lingyan Hill in the west, it is 806 meters long along the Xiangxi Brook. Being once the imperial path in the Qing Dynasty, it has a number of former residences of notables of past dynasties and private gardens on its northern side, which extend several li with fairly well preserved traditional architectural style and features.



山塘街头 A corner of Shantang Street.



水巷
A Lane Leading to Waterside.



鸟瞰山哈 A Bird's Eye View of Shantou



水弄堂 A water Lane.

水弄堂

江南水乡房屋多背河建造，为方便对面人家用水及船民上下，房宅之间辟有通往河道的小弄和水埠，俗称“水弄堂”。

A WATER LANE

In the water-land south of the Yangtze River, houses are mostly built with their back to a river; in order to make it convenient for people living on opposite side to fetch water and for people to get on/off boats, there are narrow lanes or water wharfs built between houses, which are popularly called "water lanes".



河道逶迤
A meandering river.

虹桥晚照

位于山塘街中段，横跨香溪。每当夕阳西斜之时，落日正和香溪虹桥成一线，景色绚丽。桥建于宋代，清道光年间重修。

SETTING SUN OVER RAINBOW BRIDGE

Located in the central section of Shantang Street, it spans over the Xiangxi Brook. Whenever the sun sets in the west, the setting sun's aligning with the Rainbow Bridge over the Xiangxi Brook presents a magnificent scene. The bridge was built in the Song Dynasty, and renovated in the years under the reign of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty.



虹桥晚照 Setting Sun over Rainbow Bridge.