

一笔一划一座城
A city and its related Chinese characters
10 个汉字认识无锡
To know Wuxi from 10 Characters



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无锡市政府新闻办公室

Published by the Information Office of the People's Government of Wuxi

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A CITY AND ITS RELATED CHINESE CHARACTERS



前言

无锡地处长江三角洲中心,京杭大运河穿城而过,是中国著名的“四大米市”之一,被誉为“太湖明珠”。全市总面积 4627 平方公里,常住人口约 650 万人。

这座具有三千年历史的国家历史文化名城,是中国吴文化、民族工商文化和乡镇企业文化的发祥地;

这里经济发达,多年来经济总量一直位居中国各大中城市前列,人均 GDP 超过 2 万美元;

这里集江、河、湖、泉、洞之美于一体,是国际花园城市和中国 10 个重点旅游城市之一;

这里交通便利,是连接南北、沟通东西的区域性交通枢纽,水、陆、空交通网络完备,每周有 700 多个架次航班往来于 30 余个海内外城市;

这里生态环境优良,是中国最具国际生态竞争力城市;这里社会和谐稳定,是中国最具幸福感城市之一。

太湖佳绝处、运河水弄堂、灵山吉祥地、百年工商城,太湖明珠,魅力无锡欢迎您!



Preface



Wuxi is located in the center of the Yangtze River Delta with the the Grand Canal of China passing through. Renowned as one of “the four major rice markets” in China and “the bright pearl over the Taihu Lake”, the city has a total area of 4627 square kilometers and a permanent population of about 6.5 million.

It enjoys a long history of 3000 years and is a well-known historical and cultural city in China. It is also the cradle of Wu Culture, China’s national industry and township enterprises.

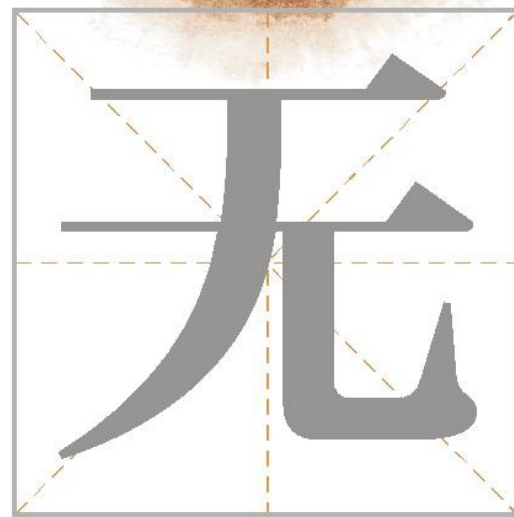
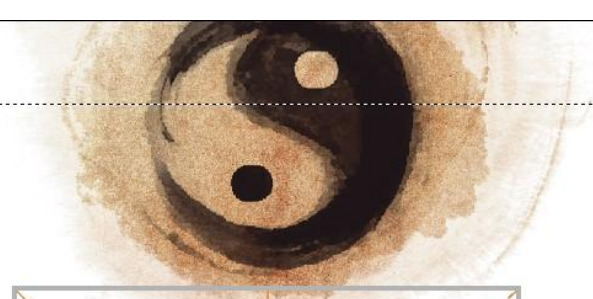
It enjoys a prosperous economy and its GDP has always been listed among Tops in the large and medium-sized cities in Mainland China. Per capital local GDP is over USD 20,000.

It enjoys natural beauties such as rivers, canals, lakes, springs and caves. It is an international garden city and one of China’s Top Ten tourist destinations.

It enjoys convenient transportation and is the regional transportation hub connecting north and south, east and west. The city is equipped with a comprehensive network by water, land and air traffic, and there are over 700 flights per week traveling between Wuxi and more than 30 cities at home and abroad.

It enjoys an excellent ecological environment and is a top city in eco-competitiveness in China. It enjoys a harmonious and stable social environment and is one of China’s happiest cities.

It is titled “the most picturesque site on Taihu Lake”, “the water alley on ancient canal”, “Lingshan, the blessed Buddhist land” and “a century-old industrial and commercial city”. Welcome to Wuxi, “the bright pearl over the Taihu Lake” and a city of charm.



Nothingness | Wú

01

无锡
这是我的名字
因为有一点特别
会让你印象深刻

Wuxi
This is my name
Kind of special
And it is impressive



甲古文



金文



小篆



隶书



楷书



现代印刷体

说到“无”这个字,必须提到“有”。

“无”和“有”是天生的一对。人们都追求“拥有”,但是,中国的古老哲学认为,“无”比“有”的境界更高。所谓“大音希声,大象无形”。

正如我们所感受到的:实心的杯子,没法盛水;实心的房子,没法居住。“有”只有和“无”在一起,才有真正的价值。

因而,在中国人看来,不论是一个人,还是一个民族,一个城市,一个国家,无形的东西比有形的东西更重要。“无”是比“有”更大的富有。因为“无”中生“有”。

事实上,我们的城市在古代不叫“无锡”,而是叫“有锡”。为什么改名了呢?马上你就会恍然大悟了。

When it comes to “nothingness”, “richness” has to be mentioned at the same time.

“Nothingness” and “richness” are a perfect couple, which correspond to each other in all possible ways. People are always pursuing “richness”, however, as far as ancient Chinese philosophy is concerned, the realm of “nothingness” is much loftier than that of “richness”.

As is often the case, a solid cup cannot bear water and a solid house cannot hold people, while the hollow ones can achieve these. Only when “richness” and “nothingness” are united together, could the real value be realized thoroughly.

Therefore, as far as Chinese people are concerned, the invisible wealth is more valuable and important than visible wealth to a single person, a nation, a city or even a country. Thus “nothingness” is more precious than “richness”. Because “richness” will disappear had it not been for the existence of “nothingness”.

That is the reason why our city has been renamed “Wuxi” (which means not having tin—a kind of chemical product). Actually, the original name of our city is “Youxi” (which means having tin at the very beginning). You will have a better knowledge of this and become more enlightened after reading the next essay.



锡

Stannum | Xī

02

03



𠄎

甲古文



錫

金文



錫

小篆



錫

隶书



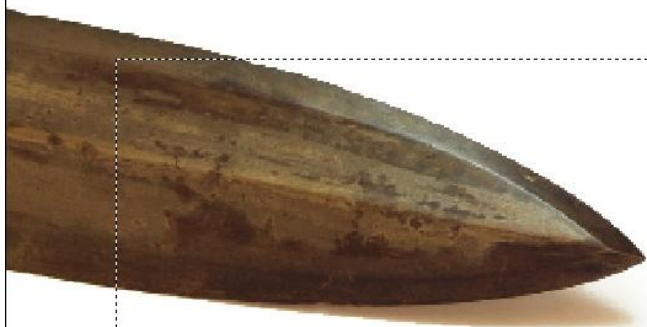
錫

楷书



錫

现代印刷体



锡是一种金属,它与铜按一定比例铸成合金,不仅会使熔点变低,也易于加工,生产出来的金属更坚硬,所以锡是制造工具和武器的理想材料。

有了锡以后,就出现了非常锋利的兵器。比如剑。

包括无锡在内的吴越地区,铸剑术全国领先。因为这里水网密布,无法用战车,军队以步兵为主,而剑是步兵最实用的武器。当时工匠已经可以在剑的不同部分加入不同比例的锡、铅,让剑身有韧性,而刃部却能无比锋利。

1965年,中国出土过一把公元前400多年越王使用过的青铜剑。当剑出鞘时,仍然毫无锈蚀,刃薄锋利,能将20余层纸一划而破。

春秋战国时期(约公元前770年),无锡惠山东侧发现了锡矿,所以,这个城市取名“有锡”。

然而,锡的出现给这里带来了战火。各个小国都要壮大军队,所以为了抢锡矿,这里打了数百年的仗。直到锡矿被开挖完毕,战争才少了。

百姓们感慨道,“有锡天下争,无锡天下宁”,为了可贵的安宁和平,我们的城市还是改名为“无锡”吧。

After the appearance of stannum (tin), very sharp weaponry appeared afterwards, like sword.

Wu Yue region, including Wuxi, mastered the leading technique of casting swords. As water spread all over this region, chariots cannot be used under such circumstances and troops were mainly composed of infantry, for which sword is the most practical weapon. At that time, craftsmen can already adding different proportion of stannum (tin) and plumbum (lead) in different parts of the sword in order to make the sword itself quite resilient and the sword blade extremely sharp.

In 1965, a bronze sword used by an ancient king 400 years BC was excavated in China. When it was unsheathed, it remained rustless and the blade remained thin and sharp, able to lacerate more than 20 pieces of paper easily.

During Spring and Autumn Period (about 770 BC), stannum (tin) was found on the east face of Huishan Mountain in “Wuxi”, which is the reason why this city was named “Youxi” (which means having tin).

However, the appearance of stannum (tin) brought warfare to this place. Every mini-state wanted to expand its troops so that they all tried to rob stannum (tin) from this place, which leads to hundreds years of wars. Only when the excavation was completed, did the war began to fade away.

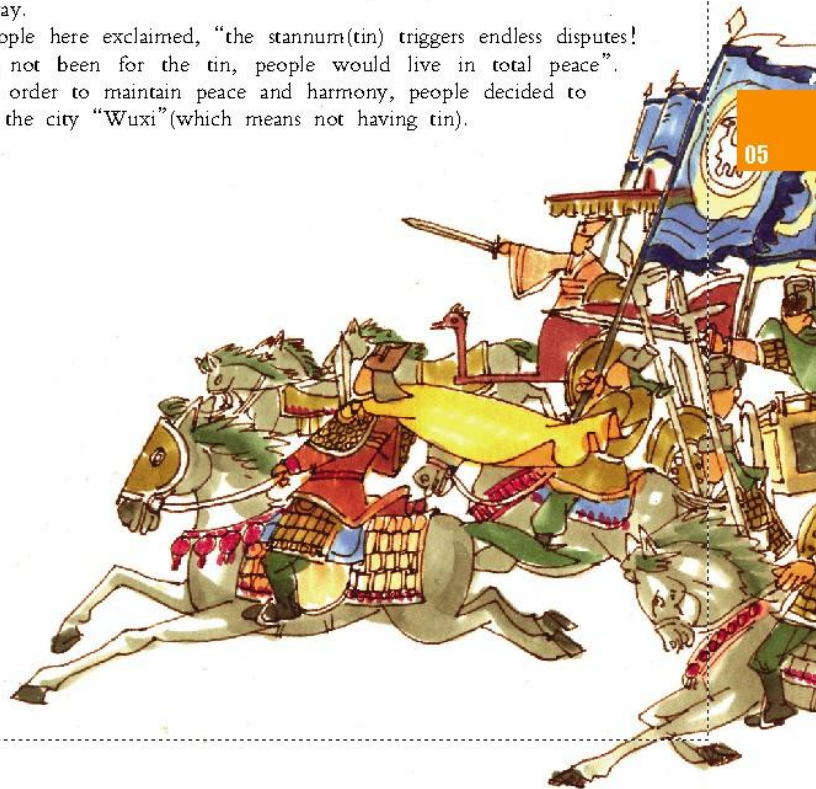
People here exclaimed, “the stannum (tin) triggers endless disputes! Had it not been for the tin, people would live in total peace”. Later, in order to maintain peace and harmony, people decided to rename the city “Wuxi” (which means not having tin).

04

Stannum (tin) is a kind of metal, which can be cast into alloy with a certain proportion of copper (Cu). It can not only lower the melting point, but also make the copper easier to be processed, thus the metal produced in this way is much harder. Taking these into consideration, stannum (tin) is an ideal material to make tools and weapons.

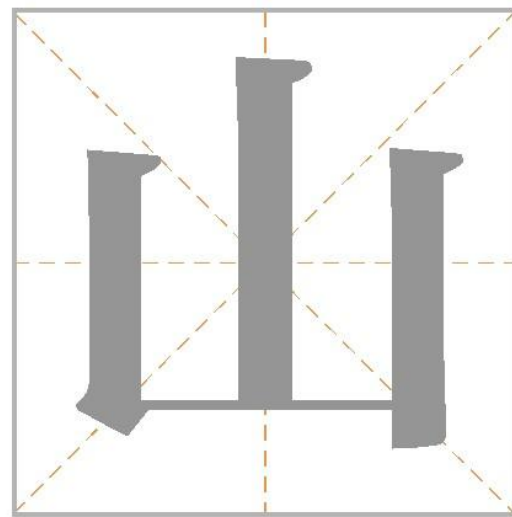


05



这里没有了战争
上天给我们馈赠
山、水、园、泥、米
勤劳和智慧
让这一切不平凡

No more war happens here.
Mountains, water, gardens, clay, and rice,
Are given by nature.
It is diligence and wisdom,
That makes all these gifts marvelous.



Mountain | Shān



甲骨文



金文



小篆





隶书





楷书



现代印刷体

山是最典型的象形字  ,是不是像地平线  上有起伏连绵的群峰?

无锡境内并没有险峻的高山,不过,中国古语说:山不在高,有仙则名。无锡的山是古时文人、帝王喜欢游览的地方,诗人和画家为它们创作了丰富的作品,让它们名声在外。

山 (Mountain) is a typical pictographic character. See, are  just like rolling peaks on the horizon  ?

Although there is no precipitous high mountain in Wuxi, as the saying goes, "No matter how high the mountain is, its name will spread far and wide if there is a fairy."

Wuxi's mountains were refined scholars and emperors' favorite in ancient times, and poets and painters have created a number of works, which all bring about reputation for them.

惠山 Huisha

惠山,高 328 米。位于无锡市中心的西面。清朝的乾隆皇帝不止一次地来到惠山,并赞叹它是“江南第一山”。你可以在惠山留存的石碑上欣赏到这位皇帝为惠山所作的诗和他的书法。

惠山四季都很美。特别是秋天,已经 600 岁的银杏树落下一地的金黄。银杏的身后,是建于 1500 年前的寺院。寺院里的石刻、小桥,都和银杏一样,刻着岁月的印迹。

因为惠山的“风水”好,中国古代的富人们从唐朝开始,就陆续在惠山脚下建造祠堂,供奉自己的祖先。现存的 118 座祠堂中祭祀着 80 多个姓氏,这里有很多祖先们的故事。

锡山是惠山的余脉。它的名字就是因古代出产锡矿而来。

锡山上有座著名的塔叫“龙光塔”。这座塔的历史有五六百年了,至今还能供人们登楼参观。

中国古人讲究“风水”,即一座建筑能给这块地方带来什么样的运气。当年,无锡的地方官认为,连绵的惠山如龙身,锡山就如龙头,而塔就像龙头上的犄角,会保佑一方出更多的杰出人物,果然后来无锡也成为名人辈出的地方。

With the height of 328 meters, Huishan is located in the west of Wuxi downtown. Emperor Qianlong in Qing Dynasty visited Huishan many times, and he praised it as "the first mountain in the South of Yangtze River". We can easily appreciate Emperor Qianlong's

poems and calligraphy on stone tablet there.

Four seasons in Huishan are beautiful. Especially in autumn, golden leaves fall from the 600-year-old ginkgo tree. Behind the tree is a temple built 1500 years ago, and the time-honored stone inscription and bridge can be found there.

Because of the favorable geomantic omen in Huishan, rich people in ancient China began to build ancestral halls at the mountain foot since Tang Dynasty, to worship their ancestors. There are more than 80 family names enshrined in the existing 118 ancestral halls, telling a lot of stories of ancestors.

Xishan, the name of which is named because of the tinstone here ("Xi" in Chinese) in ancient times, is the extension of Huishan.

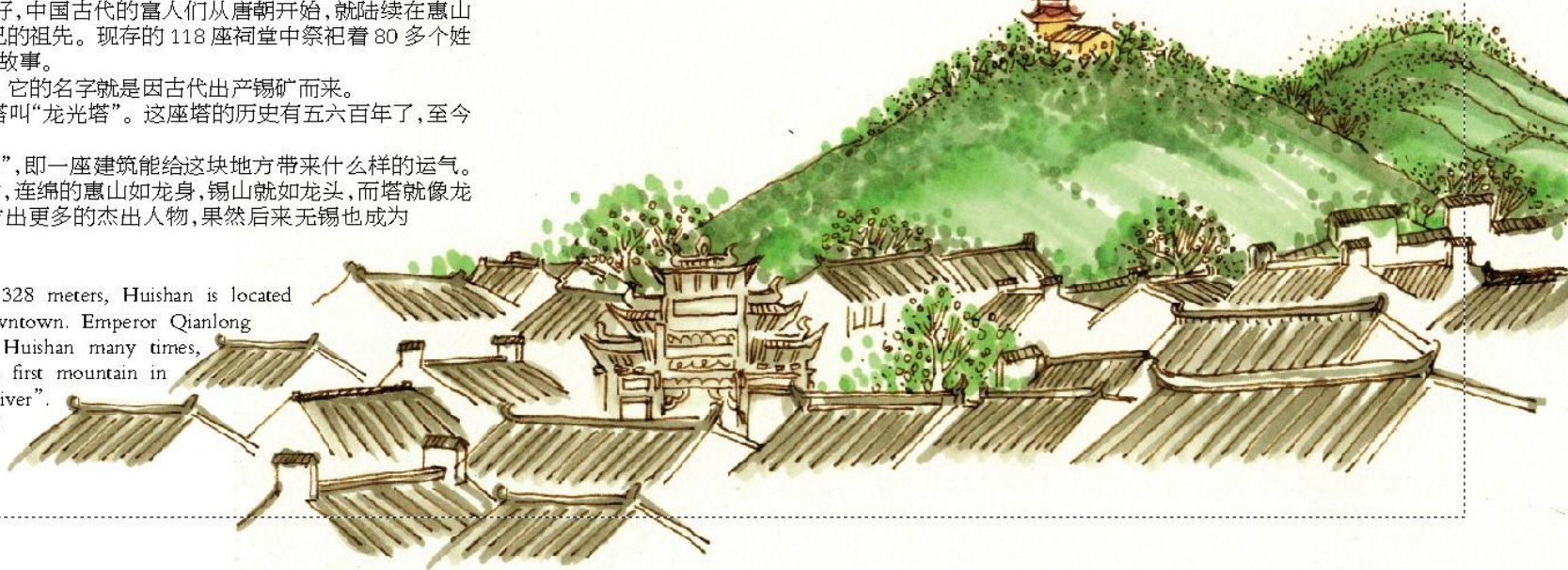
With a history of five to six hundred years, the well-known "Dragon Tower" on Xishan can still be visited.

Ancient Chinese people paid close attention to the geomantic omen, namely, what kind of luck a building can bring to a place. At that time, local officials in Wuxi believed that the continuous Huishan was like the dragon body, Xishan was like the dragon head, and the tower was like the horn on dragon head, which would bless more prominent celebrities here. In fact, Wuxi becomes the birthplace of a galaxy of talents later.



龙光塔

Dragon Tower



对联是中国的一种文字智力游戏。有人先说一个词或一句诗,要求对方说出字数相等、字词相对、词性相同、声调协调的另一句。比如,上对下,南对北。

“无锡”“锡山”都是地名,古代有人用这两个名字出了一个对联,把大家都考倒了。

让我们来欣赏一下这条有名的上联:“无锡锡山山无锡”。你能发现游戏的规律,将下联的7个字排列出正确的顺序,完成它的下联吗?

The couplet is a word riddle in China. One puts forward a word or a poem, and the other one is required to answer the other line with opposite words of equal number, same property, and coordinate tone. Such as, top versus bottom, and south versus north.

“Wuxi” and “Xishan” are place names. Ancient people made up the first line of a poetic couplet using the two names, and people were puzzled for the second line.

Let's appreciate this famous first line——“Wuxi, Xishan, Shan, Wuxi”. Can you find the rule of the game, and sort the correct order to finish the second line?

上联 first line

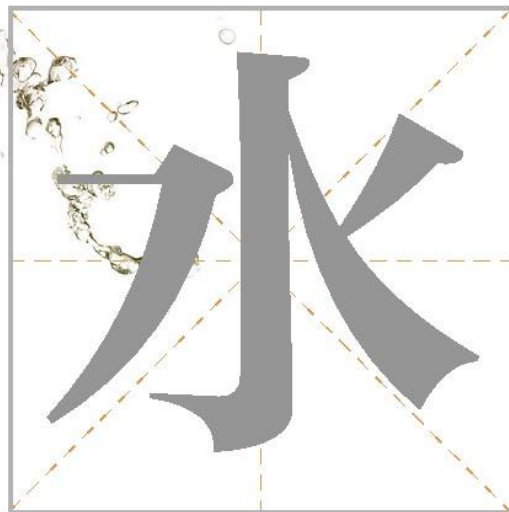
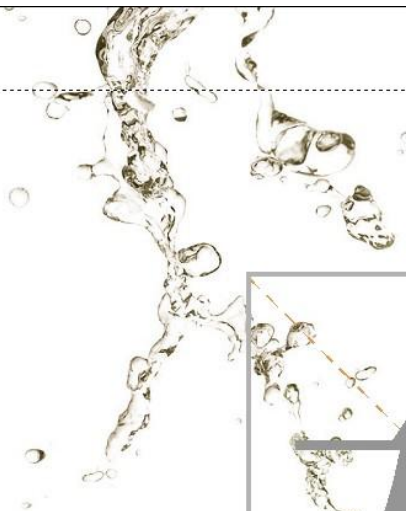
无 锡 锡 山 山 无 锡
Wu Xi Xi Shan Shan Wu Xi

下联 second line

湖 湖 湖 平 平 水 水
Hu Hu Hu Ping Ping Shui Shui

答案 Answer

湖 平 水 平 湖 湖 水



Water | Shuǐ



甲古文

金文

小篆

隶书

楷书

现代印刷体

中国古人造水这个字时,他们想到了山上飞流而下的水。你看氵,氵是不是像崎岖凹凸的岩壁? 氵表示两边液体流泻飞溅。
水,对无锡人来说,是朋友也是家人。无锡因水而生,因水而兴。

When Chinese ancients made this character, they thought of water showering down from the mountain. Look 氵, is the shape 氵 like the rugged rock? The shape of the 氵 indicates that the two liquid flows is pouring and splashing.

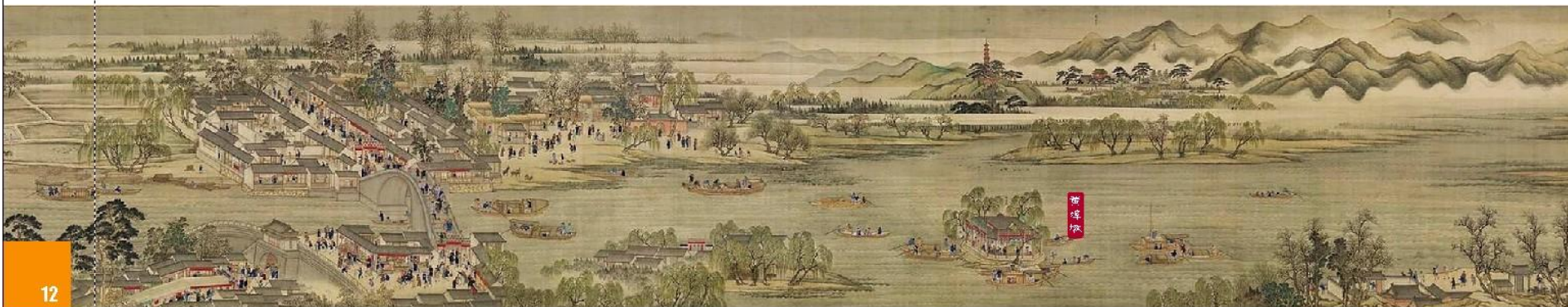
To Wuxi people, water is the closest friend, the family. Wuxi starts and prospers thanks to its waters.

晚是家家户户温暖的灯火。

如今,两岸有特色的民居建筑、古老的寺庙、砖窑、园林都留存着。在运河里坐船游览,好像进入了一个水上博物馆。

Half a century ago, Wuxi was like Venice, whose channels were more than roads, people went out by boat mainly, there were wharves downstairs.

Among all rivers, the Grand Canal has the biggest effect on city. It is the longest, the oldest manual-canal with the grandest project in the world, and it has been 2500 years. In June 2014, the Grand Canal was inscribed on the World Heritage List.



这幅1691年绘制的画,描绘了中国清代康熙皇帝从北京出发,南下巡察,坐船经过无锡的场景。图中小岛名为黄埠墩。现在,这个小岛仍然存在运河之中。

This painting created in 1691 describes the scene that Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty passed through Wuxi on the ship, who started from Beijing to make an inspection trip in the south. The island in the painting was named Huangbudun and exists still in the Canal.

有一条河,世界第一

There is a river, ranking the first in the world

半个世纪前,无锡像威尼斯一样,河道比马路多,人们出门多靠船只,很多住户楼下都建有码头。

大小河流中,对城市影响最大的是京杭大运河。

它是世界上里程最长、最古老、工程最大的人工运河,距今已有2500年。2014年6月,京杭大运河入选了世界文化遗产名录。

运河在无锡穿城而过。无锡先民枕河而居,白天两岸是热闹的市集,夜

The canal passes through Wuxi. The ancients of Wuxi lived next to the river, it was lively market on both sides of the river in day-light and it was warm light from every house at night. Now, there are still characteristic residential buildings on two sides, brickkilns and gardens. Sightseeing by boat in the canal seems entering a museum built on the water.



河名称

Qingming Bridge

这座石拱桥距今有 400 年左右。桥拱与水面倒影拼在一起,如一轮满月。

It dates from 400 years ago. Bridge arch and the shadow on the surface of the water make it like a full moon.

14

有水就有桥。如今无锡虽然道路通达,但仍建有桥梁 2000 多座。

无锡有个传统,在外乡拼搏获得财富之后,衣锦还乡做的第一件事便是给家乡造桥。这些成功的经商人认为,有桥便有路,交通发达了,家乡也可以变得富裕。

宝界桥,就记载着荣氏祖孙两代造福家乡的故事。

老的一座建于上世纪 30 年代。当时中国著名的民族工商业家荣德生值 60 寿庆,用寿礼出资建造了这座桥。1994 年他的孙子荣智健捐资 3000 万元,紧挨着老桥又建造了新桥,因此形成了一大景点——宝界双虹。

There is water, there is bridge. Though roads of Wuxi are well developed, there are still 2,000 bridges.

There is a tradition in Wuxi: when coming back with wealth through efforts, the Wuxi people will build bridges for the hometown. These successful businessmen believe that bridges connect roads, and more developed transport will make the hometown richer.

The Old and New Baojie Bridges have witnessed the Rong Family's contribution to their hometown.

The old one was built in the 1930s by the renowned national industrial entrepreneur Rong Desheng with the money gifts received for his 60th birthday. In 1994, his grandson Rong Zhijian donated 30 million yuan to build a new bridge by the old one, thus creating the scenic spot: Two Rainbows of Baojie.

有一口泉,天下第二

There is a spring, ranking the second in china

茶是中国人生活的一部分。泡一壶好茶,对水的要求很高。无锡惠山脚下有一口开凿于公元 766 年的泉,泉水特别甘纯,被唐朝的品茶高手陆羽誉为“天下第二泉”。

爱品茶的宋朝皇帝曾规定,每月要用快马接力,把二泉水送往八百公里之外的皇宫,供他泡茶用。

古代诗人和画家们在二泉品茶交流,这在当时是一项优雅的社交活动。明代画家文徵明有一幅画,就描绘了他和几位好友在惠山喝茶谈诗的场景。



15

《惠山茶会图》描绘了画家与好友在惠山喝茶谈诗的场景。

This is the painting of artist Wen Zhiming in Ming dynasty, describing several friends and him drinking tea and enjoying poetry in Hui mountain.

场景。图中侍童在竹炉上烹茶,布置茶具。主人坐在亭中阅读,或在山中攀谈。

二泉是艺术家的灵感源泉。20 世纪初期,无锡盲人音乐家华彦钧创作的乐曲《二泉映月》,被赞誉为“东方命运交响曲”。乐曲演奏所使用的二胡是中国特有的乐器,声音如泣如诉,听过之后你或许能悟得几分人生真谛。

Tea is a part of Chinese people's life. To make tea, water of high quality is necessary. At the foot of Huishan in Wuxi, there is a spring excavated in 766, the water is excellent, which is hailed as "The Second Spring in the world" by experts tasting tea.

Emperor in Song dynasty who loved enjoying tasting tea once ruled that sending spring water to the palace 800km away by post-horses every month to make tea for him.

Ancient poets and artists tasted tea and communicated with each other there, and it was elegant social activity at that time.

This is the painting of artist Wen Zhiming in Ming dynasty, describing several friends and him drinking tea and enjoying poetry in Huishan. The young servant is making tea and setting tea sets. The host is reading in the booth, or talking in the mountain.

The spring is the source of artists' inspiration. In the early 20th century, the blind artist Hua Yanjun made the music-The Moon Over a Fountain, which is known as the Destiny symphony in the east. The instrument used is erhu which makes the song very vivid. You may appreciate the true meaning of life.

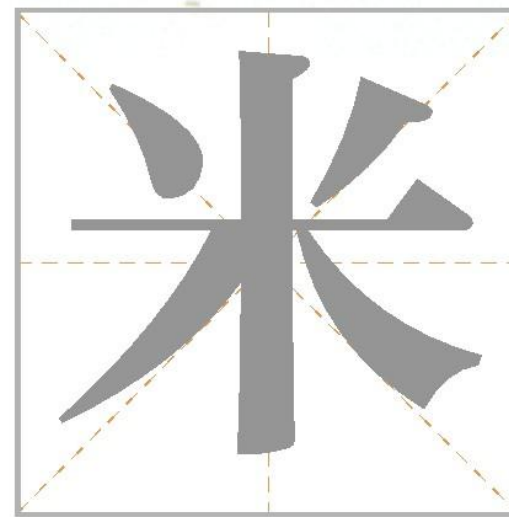
有一个湖, 中国第三 ranking the third in China

无锡城外浩瀚的太湖, 是中国面积第三的淡水湖。太湖水产资源丰富, 有 107 种鱼, “太湖三白(白鱼、白虾、银鱼)”是无锡著名特产。

湖中小岛在水汽中若隐若现, 湖鸥飞翔, 芦苇摇曳, 如一幅流动的水画。太湖美, 美就美在太湖水, 《太湖美》还是无锡的市歌呢。

Taihu Lake is the third largest lake in area in China. Taihu Lake, boasting plentiful resources, is home to 107 species of fish and renowned specialties of Taihu Three Whites (White fish, White shrimps and Silver-White fish)

Islands in the lake appear indistinctly in mist, gulls in lake flying, and reeds swaying, it is like a fluid painting. Taihu lake is beautiful, and its beauty lies its water. Beautiful Taihu Lake is the song of Wuxi city.



Rice | Mǐ



𪎭

甲古文



𪎭

金文



米

小篆



米

隶书



米



楷书




米

现代印刷体



米是中国人的主食,它是稻这种植物结的籽。
中国人造字,常见的方法之一是“画”。比如“米”,根据它的形状,古代中国人“画”了这个字,一代表穗梗,代表籽,结在穗梗的周围。跟植物是不是很像呢?



你可能会发现,英国国旗的条纹跟这个字很像,是的,所以中国人把英国国旗称为“米”字旗。


2500多年前开挖的京杭大运河,全长1794公里,穿越了中国四个省份。而无锡是运河唯一穿城而过的城市,再加上城里还有湖有河,所以无锡成为古代的水上运输中心。

这座城市气温适中,土地肥沃,种的大米特别软,还有着有一股清香,而且产量也很大。无锡是中国“四大米市”之一,远近闻名的“米码头”。



The rice is Chinese people's staple food. It's the seed of the paddy.

One of the common method to create a character for Chinese is to draw. For example, “米” (pronounced “Mi”, means rice), according to its shape, ancient Chinese “drew” . 一 is its tassel,  stand for the seeds growing around the tassel. Doesn't it look like a plant?

You may have noticed, the stripes of the British national flag  are as same as this character. Yes, that's why Chinese people call the British national flag “Mi” flag.

The Grand Canal of China, which was canalled more than 2500 years ago, 1794 kilometres long, crosing over four provinces in China. Wuxi is the only city through which The Grand Canal of China crosses. There are also lakes and rivers. So Wuxi became the centre of ancient water transport.

The rice in Wuxi is very soft, with a freshly aroma, and the output is high, as a result of the mild climate and fertile soil. Therefore, Wuxi was well-known far and wide as Rice Wharf.

在无锡人的饭桌上,米粒像变魔术一样可以呈现出不同的形式和口味。

In Wuxi people's cookery, the rice shows magically different kind of wonderful style and flavour.

乌米饭

Black rice



黑色的米饭吓着你了吗? 做这个饭需要采野生植物的树叶煮成汤, 然后浸泡大米。煮好后, 蘸着白糖吃, 还能吃出树叶的清香。

乌米饭又称“孝子饭”。

从前有个僧人叫目连。他每次给在监狱里的母亲送饭, 饭都会被狱卒

抢吃一空。后来,他想了个办法,用树叶把米饭变黑,骗过狱卒。果然,母亲从此不再饿肚子了。

Black rice will frighten you? You need pick wild vegetable,then boil them to soup, and use the soup to soak the rice. After cooked, eating black rice dipping in white sugar. It also tastes the fresh fragrance of leaves.

Black rice is also called "Dutiful Son Rice".

Once upon a time, there was a monk named Mu Lian. Every time he visited his mother in prison, the rice was ate by jailer. Later, Mu Lian got an idea. He turned the rice in black with leaves, and deceived the jailer. As expected, his mother was not hungry any more.

粽子

Zongzi

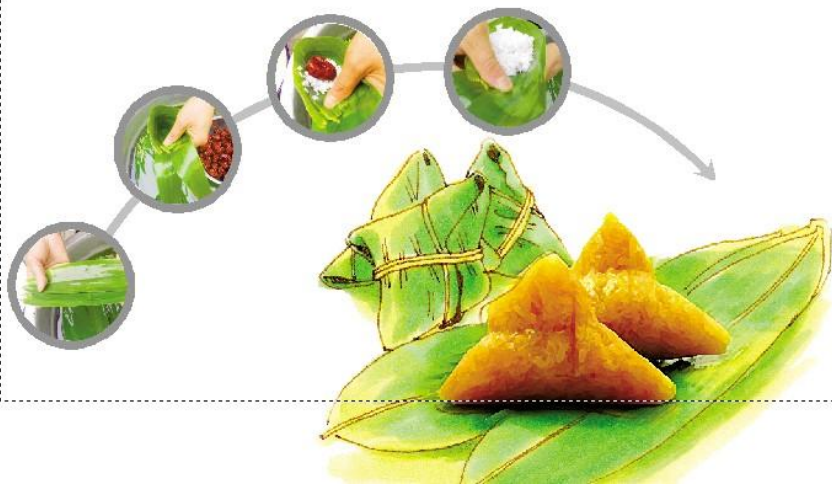


20

农历5月5日端午节吃粽子,是中国人非常重要的文化传统。

公元前278年端午这一天,伟大的诗人屈原在国之将灭时悲愤投江。死后,百姓们把饭团丢进江里,去喂饱鱼虾,为的是不让它们啃咬屈原的遗体。端午节吃粽子的传统由此而来。

粽子是用芦苇叶围成个小“米袋”,装上大米蒸煮而成。不仅可以放大米,喜欢甜食,放颗甜枣;喜欢咸,则加小块猪肉……包好、蒸熟后,你能想象得出米香与叶香交织出的清香吗?



Chinese people will eat zongzi on the 5th day of the 5th lunar month. It's a very important traditional culture.

On the 5th day of the 5th lunar month, 278 BC, Qu Yuan, the great patriotic poet, drowned himself in a river with a grief and indignation, when his country perished. After he died, people threw zongzi into the river to feed the fish and shrimp in order to stop them gnaw Qu Yuan's body. The tradition that Chinese people eat zongzi in Dragon Boat Festival came from that.

Zongzi is a little pack made of reed which is loaded with rice, steamed and boiled. It couldn't only be put rice, but a date, if you like sweet; a small piece of pork, if you like saltiness. When zongzi are cooked, can you imagine the delicate fragrance from the rice and the reed mingle with each other.

团子

Tuanzi



21

这是无锡常见的小吃。用大米碾成粉,加热水揉成团,里面可以加各种馅,如肉末、豆沙、芝麻。

团子是圆的,象征着家庭的团聚,人生的圆满。所以它是中国元宵节上的主食。

正月十五元宵节是中国农历一年中第一个月圆之夜。这个节日早在2000多年前的秦朝就有了。元宵节有两大习俗:一是挂灯笼;二是吃团子。尽情娱乐,尽享美食,非常开心的节日!

This is a kind of common snack in Wuxi. The rice is ground to powder, added hot water and kneaded dough. Inside it, there's any kind of fillings, such as minced meat, bean paste, sesame.

Tuanzi is round, symbolized family reunion, a happy life. So it is the staple food on Lantern Festival.

Lantern Festival is the first full-moon night of the year in Chinese lunar calendar. The Festival traces back to Qin Dynasty more than 2000 years ago. There are two customs in Lantern Festival: Hanging the lanterns; and eating tuanzi. Enjoy yourselves and enjoy good food, a festival full of happiness and fun.

告诉你多一点 Tell you a little more

一个谜语,也许中国人也猜不出来

There is a riddle, maybe a Chinese man can't guess out.

有个字谜,谜面是“八十八”,猜一个字。答案告诉你,就是“米”。因为“米”字可以拆成三个汉字“八”“十”“八”。所以,中国人把 88 岁的生日就叫作“米寿”,这可是对高龄人士的赞美和羡慕哦。

This is a character riddle, “八十八”(means 88), and guess a Chinese character. Well, let me tell you the answer, that is “米”(米).

Because “米” can be divided into three single Chinese character —— “八”, “十”, “八”.

Therefore, Chinese call the 88-year-old birthday as “Rice Birthday.” This is the praise and admiration for longevity.



Clay | Ní



Missing

甲骨文



泥

金文



泥

小篆



泥

隶书



泥

楷书



泥

现代印刷体

无锡的泥土不但长出了好吃的米,而且还成就了两样让这座城市引以为傲的艺术品。

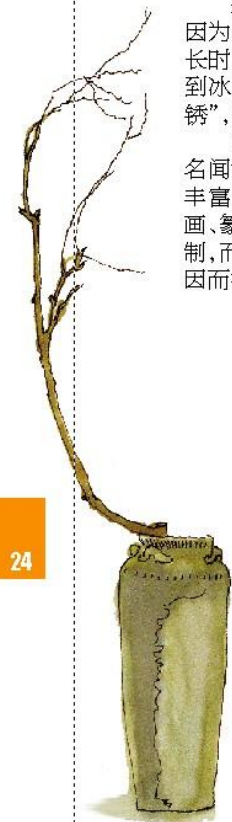
无锡地处北纬 31 度,属北亚热带季风型气候,四季分明,良好的气候环境也孕育了特殊的泥土。无锡宜兴地区的岩石层下,有一种比珠宝还珍贵的泥。当地匠人拿来制作茶壶。

茶是中国人的国饮。喝茶的人一致公认紫砂壶是最好的茶具。因为壶上有微细的气孔,所以用它泡茶不会带走茶的香气。它还能长时间保温,并且不烫手。即使在上百度的高温中蒸煮后,迅速投到冰雪中,紫砂壶也不会爆裂。壶用得久了,茶壁上会留下一些“茶锈”,所以在空壶里加入沸水,也能闻到茶香。

不过,无锡的制壶工匠几百年来对于它的艺术创造,才是让它名闻世界的重要原因。紫砂壶的形态,可能是世界上各类器皿中最丰富的了。艺术家们充满了想象力,一把壶上能把中国的诗、书、画、篆刻都汇集在一起。所以一个制壶的艺人,不仅要懂泥塑、会烧制,而且也是一个画家、书法家,这种艺术的跨界不得不让人佩服。因而拍卖会上,精美的壶总是有人愿意出重金收藏。

pottery is acknowledged as the best tea set by tea drinkers. Because of fine pores on pots, the aroma won't be taken away when it is used for making tea. It is not hot for holding and can preserve the heat for a long time. Even the pot is quickly thrown in snow and ice after boiling in the temperature over hundreds of degrees Celsius, it will not blow out. When the pot is used for a period of time, "tea stains" will be left on the wall. So the tea aroma can also be smelled if boiling water is injected in the empty pot.

However, Wuxi pot craftsmen's artistic creation for hundreds of years is the important factor for its popularity. Dark-red enameled pottery's form can be seen as the most abundant among all kinds of vessels in the world. Full of imagination, artists can exhibit China's poets, books, paintings and seal cuttings together on one pot. Therefore, a pot-making artist should not only master the clay sculpture creation and firing, he/she must also be a painter and calligrapher. What a marvelous art cross boundary! For this reason, people are willing to pay large sum of money for exquisite pots on auctions.



24



Not only delicious rice is produced from Wuxi's clay, but also two works of art to be proud of.

Located in 31 degrees north latitude, Wuxi enjoys the north subtropical monsoon climate, with four distinctive seasons. The favorable climate environment also gives birth to the special clay. Under the lithosphere of Yixing District, Wuxi, there is a kind of mud-more precious than treasures, which is used for making teapots by craftsmen.

Tea is the national drink for Chinese people. Dark-red enameled



25

顾景舟大师
九头咏梅茶具
Nine-head plum blossom tea wares
Made by master GuJingZhou clinched

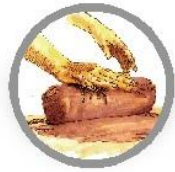
2014年5月18日,在中国嘉德拍卖会上,顾景舟大师的《九头咏梅茶具》以2875万元成交。这套壶创作于1970年代,把手和壶嘴,都以梅树的枝为灵感。壶上点缀着朵朵梅花,高雅的神韵迷倒收藏界。

On China's guardian auction on May 18, 2014, a set of "Nine-head plum blossom tea wares" made by master GuJingZhou clinched a deal with 28.75 million yuan. This set of teapots were created in 1870s, and the handles and spouts all gained inspiration from plum tree branches, with plum blossoms dotted on the pots. Collectors were fascinated by the elegant verve.





打泥
Homogenizing



揉泥
Kneading



捏身
making the body



镶嵌
connecting



上色
coloring

在无锡的惠山脚下，曾种植过大片水稻。百姓们发现了水稻土下层的黑色淤泥非常软，很细腻，黏性大，所以就拿来制作泥塑。

惠山脚下遍布祠堂，祠堂是祭祀家族祖先的地方，平时由家族雇佣人看守，这些人被称为“祠丁”。祠丁空闲时间比较多，于是他们去田里取来黑泥，做些泥人去集市贩卖，也能增加一些收入。中国古代京剧流行，所以无锡泥人多以戏中人物为创造题材，叫作手捏戏文“细货”。有时，还会捏一些娃娃，当玩具卖，这就是“粗货”了。

A large area of rice was once planted at the foot of Huishan. People found the black mud under the paddy soil was very soft, delicate and sticky, so they used the mud for clay sculpture making.

At the foot of Huishan, ancestral halls are all around. As the places for worshipping ancestors, ancestral halls are guarded by family handymen at ordinary times, who are called "shrine men". These shrine men have much free time. They go to fields to fetch the black mud, and make clay figurines to sell in the market to increase incomes. In ancient China, Peking opera was very popular, and Wuxi clay figurines always took opera characters as themes. Sometimes, clay dolls are made and sold as toys.



中国清朝末期的权力女王——慈禧太后做寿时，无锡县令给太后送了一件泥人作为贺礼。

慈禧是个戏迷，这件泥人就是按照她喜欢的戏曲《蟠桃会》制作的。其中坐在最上层的是剧中权力最大的王母娘娘，众神仙围在她的身边。人物传神，又有寓意，深得慈禧欢心。

因为怕泥人损坏，当时特意制作了两件一模一样的泥人，一件送往北京，一件留在无锡备用。

岁月流转，送进故宫的那件已不知去向，而这备用件虽几经辗转，却在无锡保存完好。

When Empress Dowager Cixi, the Queen of rights in the late Qing Dynasty held her birthday party, Wuxi county magistrate contributed a clay figurine as the present.

Empress Dowager Cixi was a theatergoer, and this clay figurine was created based on "Festival of Immortal Peach", her favorite opera. The Queen of Heaven, the most powerful character in the opera sat on the top, with gods around her. The vivid characters and implied meaning were high in Cixi's favor.

For fear of damages, two same pieces of the clay figurine were made-one sent to Beijing, the standby in Wuxi. As time goes by, the piece in the Forbidden City has disappeared, and the other clay figurine is preserved in good condition, despite of many times of shifts.



造型说明
Modeling introduction

头上顶的是牡丹 Peony on the top of head.
这种花是对平安的祝福 blessing for peace.



A lock hung against the chest
德命长命百岁
采青木桃
blessing for longevity.

The shoe-shaped gold ingot in hand
手到福即到
象征财富
symbol of wealth.

怀抱青狮

A green lion in the arms.
狮子为百兽之王, 怀抱狮子
显示了征服者的神态, 用来辟邪
showing the manner of the conqueror,
to ward off evil spirits.

脚蹬朝靴

Court boot
这是古代官员的着装
预示着长大后能成为国家的栋梁
shoes for ancient officials,
predicting his future of being the country's backbone.

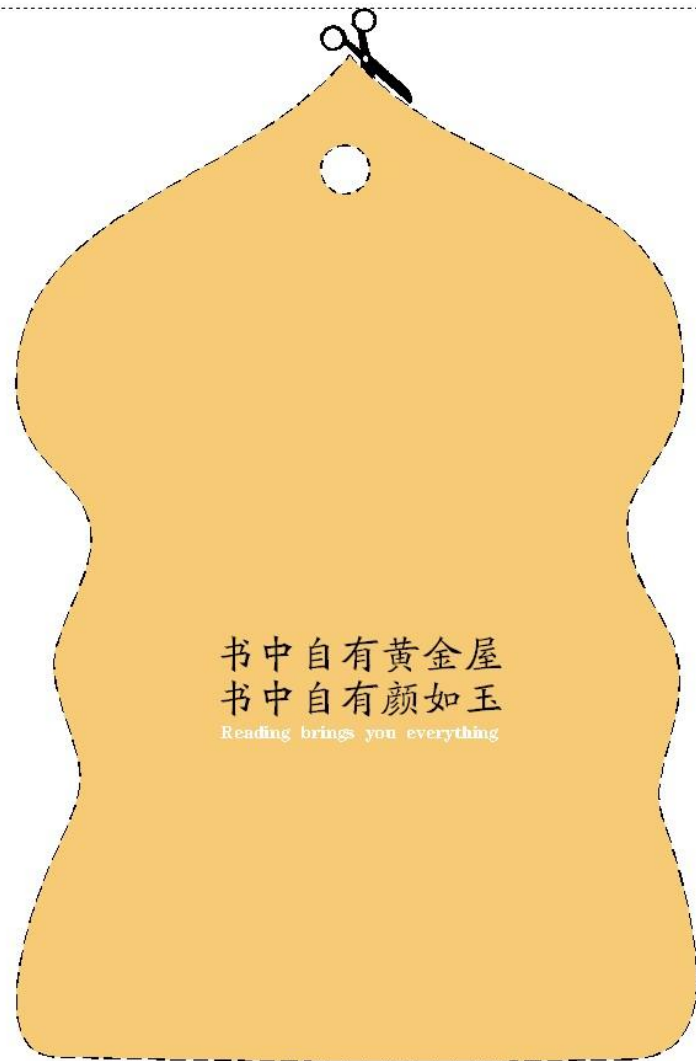


这个泥人形象出现在 200 多年前, 名字叫“大阿福”, 是无锡泥人的代表作品。鲜艳的色彩是它被百姓喜欢的原因之一。

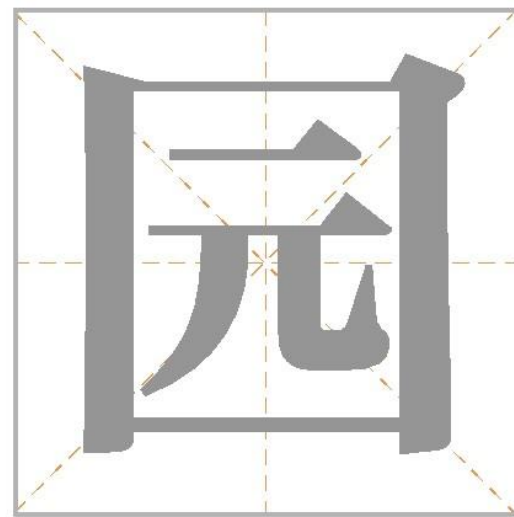
你可以试着给它绘色, 然后跟它的实际样子作个对比。

This clay figurine appeared more than 200 years ago, named "Great Blessing", one of the representative works of Wuxi clay figures. Bright colors are one of the factors for its popularity.

You can try to paint it and compare yours with its original edition.



当你完成你的创作,沿虚线剪下,用根绳子穿过小孔,就是一枚独特的书签。
Completing your work, cutting it down, then, threading a line through the hole, and you will have a special bookmark.



Park | Yuán



甲古文



金文



小篆



隶书



楷书



现代印刷体



1751年，中国清朝的乾隆皇帝，下令工匠把无锡的一座园林“拷贝”到北京颐和园里来，叫作“惠山园”，后改名“谐趣园”。

他太喜欢这座园林了，还为它写诗。这座园名为寄畅园，是明朝（约公元1527年）建成。它的奇妙之处是能在很小的空间容纳丰富的景致。

在中国，造园是一门艺术。中国古代的文人，以山、石、树、花、建筑为道具，把画中的自然景色搬到自己的身边。在寄畅园的设计中，你能感受到中国园林的别具一格。

譬如，园子里有特别的墙。白色的墙上有一些窗和门洞。形状似花，似月，各不相同。当你透过窗户或门洞往里看去，可能会看到一座山峰、一个亭子，一丛植物，甚至是一轮明月。所以，每扇窗就如同一幅画。这种设计称为“借景”。

无锡的园林中还有一种奇特的造园方式：堆石成山。这种石头产自太湖地区，是石灰岩遭到长时间侵蚀后慢慢形成的，所以形状奇特。有些石头当中还有很多空洞，就像山洞一样。

在寄畅园里，用太湖石叠成的假山犹如一只巨大的雄狮，细细去看，还能看出其中隐藏了好几只大小不一的狮子。假山中，还巧妙地引来了小溪。泉水流过，会发出各种音调的清脆声音，犹如一首动听的乐曲。

In 1751, Qianlong, a great Emperor of the Qing Dynasty ordered his craftsmen to “copy” Wuxi’s Jichang Garden into the Summer Palace in Beijing.

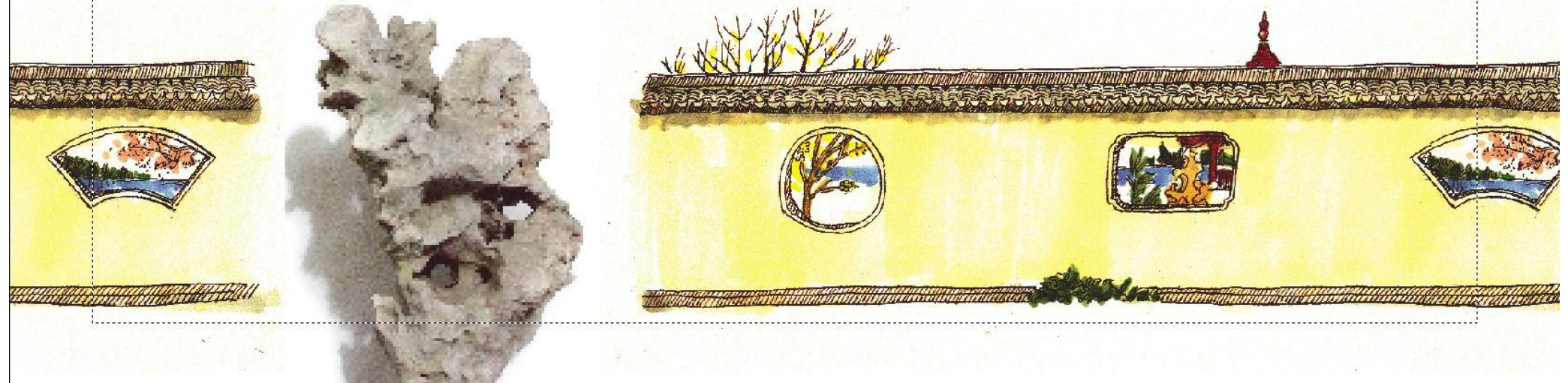
The emperor loved this garden so much that he wrote poems about it. The name of this garden is Jichang, and it was finished in the Ming Dynasty (about 1527). The charm of the garden is that it is so rich in fine views in such a small place.

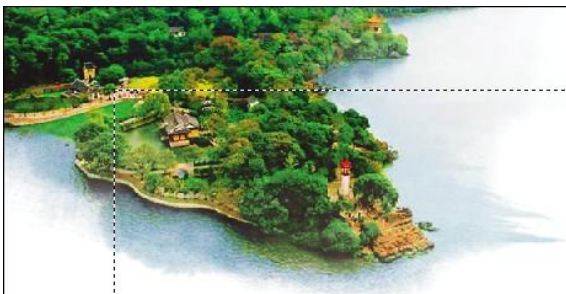
Landscape architecture is an art in China. Back to the ancient times, men of letters tried to move natural scenery in the paintings to real world by using rockery, trees, flowers and buildings.

For instance, there are special walls in the garden. On the white wall there are windows and gateways in shape of moon or flowers. Through the windows and gate ways, you may see a mountain, a pavilion, a cluster of plants and even a bright moon. In a word, each window shows a picture of nature. This design method was named “borrowing the scenery”.

There is another special way of design in Wuxi’s landscape architecture—to gather stones into an artificial hill. These stones came from Taihu Lake regions. After thousand years of eroding, the limestone got peculiar shapes, and some of them have lots of holes, just like caves on the mountain.

In Jichang Garden, the hill gathered by limestone looks like a giant lion and if you look closely you will find lions of different sizes hidden inside. The stream flows with clear and pleasant sound, just like a piece of beautiful music.





鼋头渚 Yuantouzhu



鼋头渚是横卧太湖西北岸的一个半岛,是欣赏太湖最美的地方,所谓“太湖佳绝处,毕竟在鼋头”。

景区内有 30000 余株樱花,是世界三大赏樱胜地之一。每年的三四月份,樱花纷飞,公园犹如仙境一般。当樱花花瓣洒落湖面上,湖水中倒映出群山、小桥、花影,让人感受到一种如梦境般的浪漫气氛。

Yuantouzhu, or “Turtle Head Isle” (so called because its shape resembles a turtle’s head) is a peninsula, lying on the northwestern shore of Taihu Lake. Yuantouzhu possesses the perfect location to appreciate Taihu Lake’s beauty. It is said “The most picturesque site on Taihu lake is Yuantouzhu.”

Having over 30,000 cherry trees, the park has become one of the most famous three scenic spots in the world for cherry blossom admiration. Each March and April, cherry blossoms fly from the trees down to the water, making the park a fairyland. When cherry blossoms flying to the lake, mountains, bridges and blossoms reflected in the water, what you feel is the romantic phenomenon coming from this fairyland.

中国文人对梅有种特殊的软慕,因为它不愿与万花争艳,而选择在寒冷的季节独自绽放,香气怡人,有种清高、冷艳的气质。

1912 年,全国商界的精英——无锡商人荣氏兄弟,在无锡造园。山上种满了梅花,因而取名“梅园”。荣氏兄弟说:“愿为天下布芳馨”,将这座园林作为给家乡的礼物。目前,梅园里的梅花已达 280 多个种类上万株,成为中国闻名的赏梅胜地。

Chinese scholars have special admiration for plum blossom because unlike others, it chooses to flower in cold seasons, alone, giving sweet aroma, showing the world its pride and quiet elegance.

梅园 Plum Garden



In 1912, business elites at that time—the Rong brothers in Wuxi started to build a garden. In their garden, the hill was filled with plum trees, which is why it got its name of “Plum Garden”. The brothers used to say: “spread fragrance to the world” and this garden was also a gift for their homeland. So far, over 280 species of plum blossoms bloom in this garden, and it has already be a famous place to enjoy the beautiful plum blossom scenery in China.

蠡园

Liyuan Garden

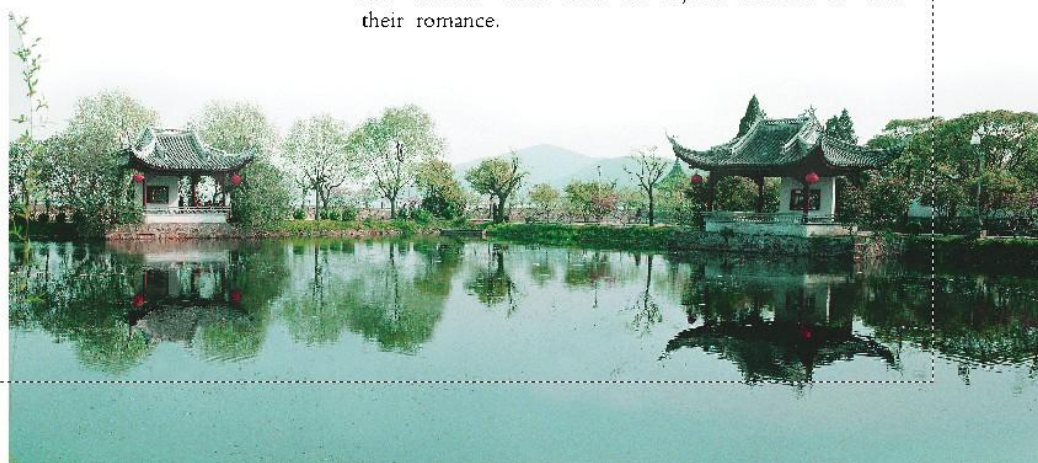


蠡园种满桃花,还有伸入湖面宛如丝带般的长长堤岸。用“一树桃花一树柳”来形容蠡园的春色再合适不过了。在长长的湖畔,粉红与绿色的相逢,就像一幅油画。

在中国传统文化中,桃花还是爱情的象征。中国人把邂逅让自己心动的异性,叫做走“桃花运”。所以,每年蠡园桃花盛开时,单身男女们都来到这里,祈祷能遇上一段浪漫的爱情。

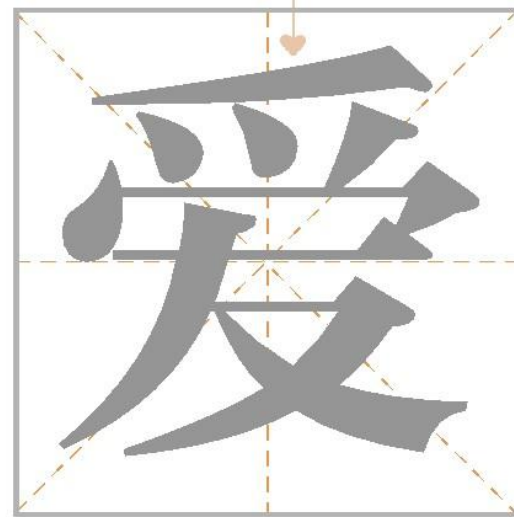
Liyuan Garden is filled with peach trees and has long, silk-like embankment extending to the lake. Spring in Liyuan Garden is a world of peach blossoms and willows. The lakeside is an oil painting painted by pink blossoms and green leaves.

In traditional Chinese culture, peach blossom is a symbol of love. Chinese people will say they get “peach blossom luck” when they meet someone that speeds up their heart beats. Therefore, each year when peach blossoms are in full bloom, single men and women come here in Liyuan Garden to find their romance.



白驹过隙
 无锡已经三千年
 这个城市有爱
 这个城市有福
 这个城市很甜

How time flies!
 With a history of 3,000 years,
 Wuxi is bestowed with love, blessing, and happiness.



Love | Ài



甲古文



金文



小篆



隶书



楷书



现代印刷体

一些西方人会在文身时选择“爱”这个汉字。是的,爱是跨越时代、民族的情感,是人类共有的基因。

不过,相对而言,东方人对爱的表达更含蓄一些。比如,如果有个人送你一颗红豆,也许是在告诉你他对你的爱慕之情。

1500多年前,南朝梁国有位王子叫萧统,他还是著名的文学家。当时梁国盛行信仰佛教,无锡江阴的顾山就建有一座香山寺。萧统奉父王之命来到这里,一是为回避宫廷斗争,二则可以精心编撰文章选集。

有一天,萧统下山偶然遇见一名美丽的姑娘,名叫慧如。两人谈到了共同信仰的佛教,萧统对她一见钟情。此后,两人多次偷偷约会。但一个是王子,一个是平民女子,按照当时的世俗规定,两人终究无法在一起。最后,女子相思成疾,离开了人世。萧统痛苦不已,含泪在他们约会的地方种下一对红豆,满怀相思悲苦离开了伤心地,没多久他也病逝了。

没想到,在萧统埋下红豆的地方,长出了一棵红豆树。这棵树到600多年前的元代曾一度衰败,但到清朝乾隆年间(约200年前),在树的主干上萌生了四株新枝,一直活到现在。

唐代诗人人为这个故事写了首诗,诗句中,红豆成了爱情的信物,情人间互赠红豆即是表示“我想你”。



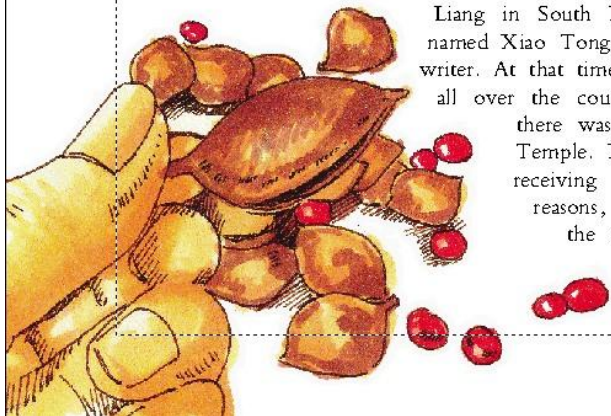
Some Westerners will choose the Chinese character “爱”, that means love, when they got tattoos. Indeed, love is an emotion beyond times and nations, it is human being's co-gene.

However, comparably speaking, the Orient's expression about love is more reserved. For example, if someone gives you a piece of red bean, maybe that tells you he had got a crush on you.

More than 1500 years ago, in Kingdom of Liang in South Dynasty, there was a prince named Xiao Tong, and he was a very famous writer. At that time, the Buddhism was popular all over the country. On Gushan Mountain, there was a temple named Xiangshan Temple. Xiao Tong came there, after receiving his father's order. The reasons, one is that he could avoid the court struggle, the other, to compile the anthology.

红豆生南国
相思
此物最相思
愿君多采撷
此物最相思

(唐)王维



One day, Xiao Tong occasionally met a beautiful girl, her name was Huiru. They talked together about Buddhism, their common belief. Xiao Tong fell in love with the girl at the first sight. After that, they often dated secretly. But one was a prince, one was a common girl. According to the customs then, they would never be united in wedlock. At last, the girl fell ill due to being lovesick, and passed away. Xiao Tong was sad endlessly, he seeded the place where both the girl and him had once had a date before with a couple of red beans, in tears, and leaved full of sadness. Not long after, he also died of illness.

Unexpectedly, at the place where Xiao Tong buried the red beans, there grew a red bean tree. The red bean tree had once declined in Yuan Dynasty more than 600 years ago. But not until the Qianlong Era in Qing Dynasty (about 200 years ago), did four new branches sprouted from the trunk, and the red bean tree relived up to now.

The poet in Tang Dynasty wrote a poem for this story. In the verses, the red bean became the symbol of love. The lovers give red beans to each other indicates “I miss you”.



接下来,我们将分享一个曲折离奇感人的爱情故事。这段爱情给无锡留下了很深的烙印,至今无锡仍有很多桥、路、园林、湖泊都以主人公的名字命名。

故事的女主人公西施被称为中国古代四个最美的女人之一。而男主角范蠡是越国的大臣,辅佐越王。

公元前494年,越国被吴国打败,越王被俘成为吴王的阶下囚。越王回国后下定决心报仇。他打算给吴王送美女,以消磨他的意志。

于是范蠡奉命到民间寻访,就这样,他遇到了绝美的女子西施。他们相爱了。但是为了报国仇,两人只能将爱放在心里。范蠡护送西施去见吴王,他承诺,等吴国灭亡后,自己定要娶她为妻,白头偕老。

越国在公元前473年终于打败吴国,范蠡立了大功,被封为上将军,但

是他却毅然离开越国,带着西施泛舟太湖。他舍弃了高官厚禄,埋头从事农业、渔业、商业,都取得了成功。他把这些经验和财富都慷慨地留给了百姓。相传他们泛舟的地方就是无锡的蠡湖,在蠡湖附近修建的园林,就是前面介绍过到的“蠡园”。

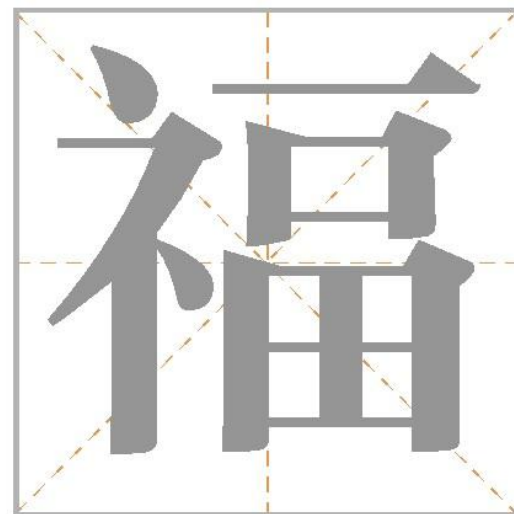
Now,we shall share a fantastic and moving love story. The love left Wuxi a very deep brand. Nowadays,in Wuxi,there are still a lot of bridges, roads, gardens, lakes, named after the hero and heroine.

In 494 BC,the Kingdom of Yue was defeated by the Kingdom of Wu. King Yue was captured and became the King Wu's slave. When King Yue returned,he decided to revenge. He wanted to send the beauty to King Wu in order to sap King Wu's will.

So Fan Li,searched for the beauty among the common people,and he met Xi Shi,the belle, one of the Four Beauties in Ancient China.They fell in love. But for avenging for the country,both of them could only keep the love inside their mind.Xi Shi was sent to King Wu under the escort of Fan Li.He promised that after the Kingdom of Wu was defeated,he would marry her and live in conjugal bliss to a ripe old age.

Finally, Kingdom of Yue defeated Kingdom of Wu in 473 BC. Fan Li, due to great contributions,was offered General-in-Chief. But he left Kingdom of Yue resolutely, took Xi Shi to go boating on Taihu Lake. He gave up the high position and handsome emolument, and was engaged in agriculture, fishing, commerce, all of which were successful. He left these experiences and wealth with the people generously.

According to the legend, where Fan Li and Xi Shi went boating is Lihu Lake in Wuxi.Around Lihu Lake, there built a garden, i.e., Li Yuan, mentioned above.



Happiness | Fú



𠄎

甲古文



福

金文



福

小篆



福

隶书



福

楷书



福

现代印刷本

最初的福，描绘的是双手捧着酒罐供奉神灵的畫面。

后来的“福”，由“衣”、“一”、“口”、“田”组成。因为在我们的祖先看来，有衣服穿，有田种，能吃饱饭那就是福气了。

福在中国，不仅是一个汉字，更是古老的传统文化。春节时，中国人会在门上贴上大大的红色福字，希望好运在新的一年里来到自己身边。

“福”很珍贵，所以祈福在中国是一项重要的心灵活动。很多人会在佛的面前虔诚地说出自己的心愿，以求佛的庇佑。

福 (pronounced "Fu", means "good fortune" or "happiness"), indicates that one hold a wine pot in both hands to worship the god.

Later, "福" consists of "衣", "一", "口", "田". It seems that if a man has clothes to wear, can do farm work, and full everyday, he will be happy.

In China, Fu is not only a character, even more an ancient traditional culture. In Spring Festival, Chinese people will paste up the big red "福" on the door, hope it'll bring the fortune in New Year.

"Fu" is precious, therefore, blessing is a very important pilgrimage. Lots of people'll devoutly make promises in front of Buddha, to seek Buddha's blessings.

在无锡南面一个伸进太湖的半岛上，就有一个祈福胜地——灵山。

这里，88米高的佛能带给你视觉和心灵的震撼。这座佛有三十层楼房那么高，建造它用了700多吨铜。神奇的是，不论走近



走远，或左或右，大佛的“眼神”总跟随着你。

灵山，是世界佛教论坛永久会址。梵宫则是一个佛教艺术殿堂，荟萃了各种名贵木材和珍宝，更用中国传统工艺展示了佛教起源与博大精深。

On a peninsula stretching out into Taihu Lake, there located a famous scenic spot for blessings, Longshangsi Temple.

There, the 88-metre-high Buddha will bring you both vision and soul shock. The Buddha is as tall as a 30-storey building. People built it with more than 700 tons of bronze. Incredibly, no matter you walk near or far, and left or right, the Buddha's eyes will always follow you.

The Lingshan Mountain is the permanent venue for World Buddhist Forum. Sanskrit Palace is a Buddhist art sanctuary, with every kind of rare timber and treasure, which show the origin and profoundness of Buddhism.



“福”对于无锡人还有特别的意义。因为无锡吉祥物名字就叫“阿福”。

传说在无锡惠山有怪兽经常出来伤害村民，村民不知道该怎么办。这时来了一对力大无穷又有智慧的沙孩儿，他们只要对怪兽微微一笑，怪兽就会听从他们的指挥。为了纪念沙孩儿，无锡人用泥巴捏出了他们的形象。它们胖乎乎、笑眯眯的样子受到大家喜欢，成为避灾辟邪的吉祥物。

"Fu", for Wuxi people, has another special meaning. Because Wuxi's mascot's name is A Fu.

In legends, there were always monsters in Huishan Mountain to harm people in village. People didn't know how to deal with them. When there came a couple of Sand Boys. They were powerful and smart. They just smiled, monsters would be tame. In order to commemorate the couple of Sand Boys, Wuxi people moulded their figures out of clay.

They are chubby and smiling, people love them very much. A Fu is the mascot that can avoid disasters and exorcise evil spirits.

有福之人 会有福相

Lucky people have lucky look

中国文化中,有一种“面相说”,认为从人的长相上能看出他这一生的命运。

古人常说“耳大招福”。因为寺庙里的菩萨耳垂都是厚大的。所以中国人认为,耳垂厚大的人有福气。假如你的耳垂肥厚到可以放下米粒,那会富贵一生。而且这种人身体硬朗,心情舒畅,人际关系也不错。

此外,额头饱满的男性,容易获得事业上的成功;鼻子有肉的人心性厚道,包容性强,一生能够积累财富。

观察一下你自己或身边的人,鼻子开始到下巴的距离恰好是脸长的三分之一吗?这样的面相也很有福气哦。

Some Chinese believe in a doctrine that one's look can forecast his destiny.

As statues of Bodhisattva in temples are built with big earlobes, some people believe those with fleshy earlobes will have good luck. If one's earlobes are fleshy enough to hold a grain, he will live a rich, healthy and leisure life and have good human relations.

In addition, a man with a broad forehead will have a successful career at ease. The person with a fleshy nose is kind, honest and inclusive and capable to accumulate wealth.

Observing yourself or your companions, is the distance from the nose to the chin just one third of the face length? If yes, that also means good luck.

假如你身边有一把剪刀,可以体验一下中国最古老的民间艺术之一——剪纸。

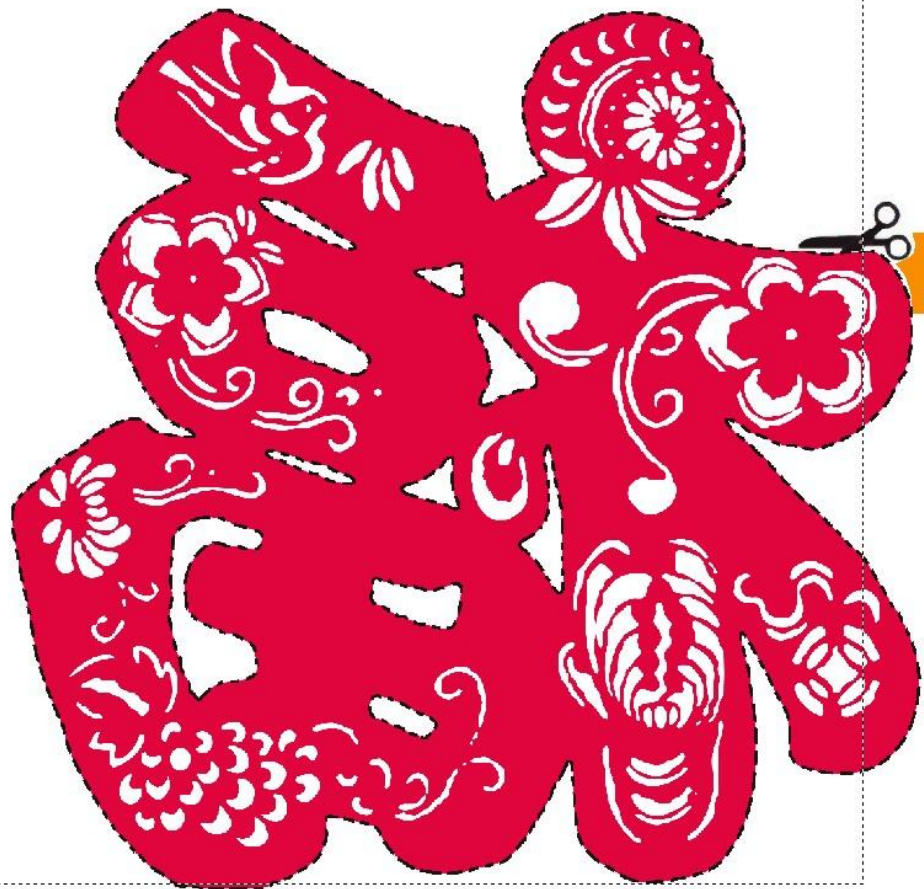
沿着黑色虚线,你就能剪出一个“福”。当然,中国的剪纸高手们能剪出更复杂的剪纸图案。

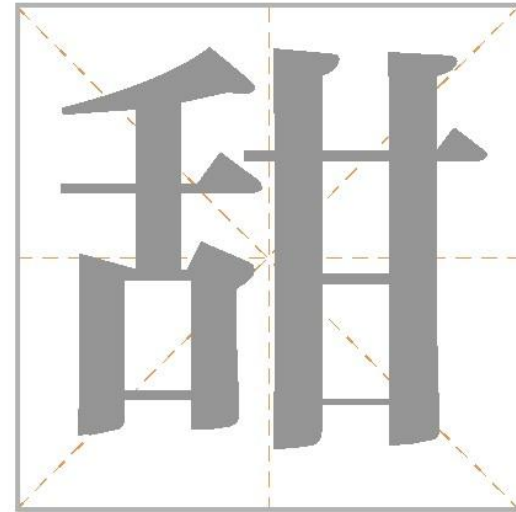
剪好以后,你可以在迎接新年时,用它装饰门窗,一定很有中国范。

If you have a pair of scissors by your side, you may experience one of the most ancient folk art—Paper-cut

You'll cut a "Fu" character along the black dotted line. Certainly, the masters of Chinese paper-cut can cut more complicated pattern.

After you finished a paper cut, you would use it to decorate your doors and windows. That must be very Chinese.





Sweetness | Tián

47



𠩺

甲古文



𠩺

金文



𠩺

小篆



甜

隶书



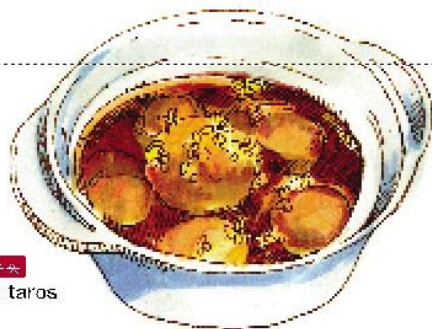
甜

楷书



甜

现代印刷体



糖芋头
Sweet taros

如果用一种味道代表无锡,恐怕不管是当地人还是外地人,都会有一致的答案:甜。

早餐,热腾腾的小笼包端上桌,把面皮咬破,浓稠的汤汁从包包里流出,如一道甘泉汇入口中,这种甘甜能让你一天保持好心情。

正餐,散发浓郁香气的酱排骨会让你口水直流。排骨虽然是中国常见的食材,但无锡的烹饪方法非常独特。烧排骨时,要放大量的蔗糖,用小火慢炖,加上各种调料,让这肉酥烂如丝,吃一口,甜中似有咸味,但又觉得甜得很柔和,是让人忘不了的口味。

正餐结束,给您来一碗好吃的甜品——糖芋头。你可能想不到,秋天香气扑鼻的桂花可以成为一种佐料,加上蜂蜜或糖汁,用来烧芋头,那种香甜会让人胃口大开。

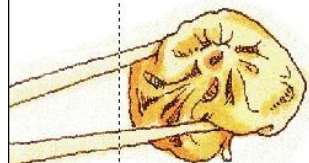
无锡并不是蔗糖的产地,对于无锡人爱吃甜的原因,有人认为,无锡历来是中国富庶之地,加之水路运输通达,南方的蔗糖很容易获得,于是家家户户喜欢以蔗糖入食,并研究出各种甜食做法。如今,无锡的甜味也成为中国菜肴中的一个特色。

说到无锡的甜,当地最有代表性的水果——水蜜桃也是甜得让人忘不了的。因为其生长地阳山曾经是火山,火山地质给予桃树丰富的养料,让这里的桃子甜蜜多汁。不是开玩笑,成熟的桃子的汁水很丰富,你可以插吸管直接饮用。

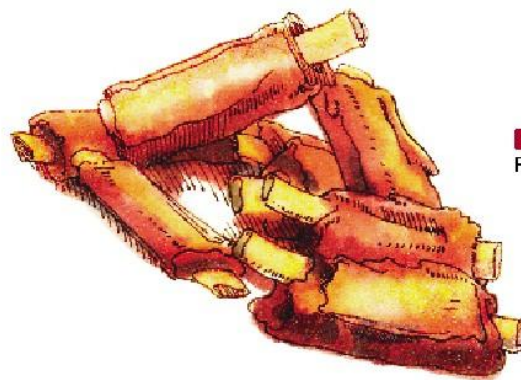
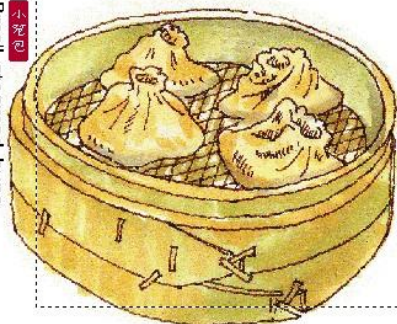
If asked to describe Wuxi with a flavor, the only answer will be: sweetness.

As for the breakfast, steaming hot small bun (xiaolongbao) enables you to enjoy the thick and delicious cooking liquor, as if a stream of sweet spring flowed into your mouth. This sort of sweetness will definitely keep you in good mood all day long.

As for dinner, the fried



小笼包
Small steamed buns



酱排骨
Fried spare ribs with sauce

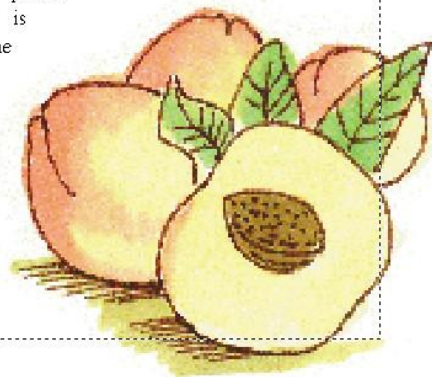
spare ribs with a strong and rich flavor will keep your mouth watering. Although spare rib is a kind of ordinary food ingredient in China, the cooking method here in Wuxi makes it quite unique. When braising the spare ribs, a large amount of sugarcane and a variety of seasoning is a must. Besides, simmering with soft-fire is supposed to be adopted to make the meat ripe and crispy, which contributes to a salty and sweet flavor that is extremely unforgettable.

After dinner, you will be served with a tasty dessert. As is might be crazy for you, the sweet-scented osmanthus can be used as a seasoning, together with honey or syrup, which makes the taros fragrant and sweet. You can imagine how this tasty dessert can influence your appetite!

Actually, Wuxi is not a sugarcane growing area. It is believed that the reason why Wuxi people like eating something sweet is that sugarcane is more accessible in this place due to the sufficient irrigation and people figured out various ways to add sugarcane into their food. Nowadays, the sweetness in Wuxi cuisine has become a feature of Chinese food.

The sweetness also refers to the most typical fruit in Wuxi—juicy peach, which is unforgettably sweet. The growing place for the peaches lies in Yangshan Mountain, which used to be a volcano field. This special geology offers the peach trees rich nutrition, which makes the peach here extremely sweet and juicy. It is true and amazing that when the peaches are ripe enough, you can even suck the juice in them with a straw.

水蜜桃
Juicy peach





一个充满甜味的城市也是甜美的。

无锡人的方言被称为是“吴侬软语”，意思是这里人的口音很轻柔，如同与您细语或歌唱，光听着这声音，您或许就能感受到甜美来。

和全世界一样，汉字也用“甜”来表达喜悦和幸福的感觉。这是因为人类的舌尖能够最先感受到的味道就是甜吧。

来到这座城市，你能看到人们的脸上挂着甜美的笑容，话语透出甜美的音符，人们的好客热情也有着甜美的温馨。

这是一座历史悠久而富饶繁华的城市，她以甜美的姿态正迎接着八方来客。

The dialect in Wuxi can also be described as “sweet”.

Their accent is very gentle and soft and when they speak, you will have the feeling that they were singing. Therefore, the local people’s voice also conveys an element of sweetness.

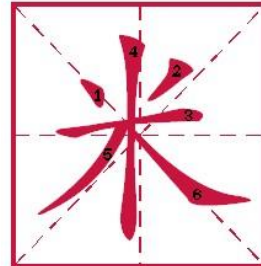
When you come to this city, you can always experience their sweet smile, sweet voice and their sweet hospitality.

This is a prosperous and abundant city with a long and rich history, who is welcoming visitors from all over the country and even all over the world with a sweet posture and attitude.

Wuxi
a sweet city

描一下你刚刚认识的这些汉字吧。请记住,横是从左至右,竖是从上至下,字上的数字是笔顺。

Tracing these Chinese characters. Remember the stroke sequence from left to right and up to down.



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图片提供:无锡市摄影图片中心

Photo by: Wuxi Photography Center

出品:无锡市人民政府新闻办公室

Produced by:

Information Office of Wuxi Municipal Government

合作:无锡市外事办公室

无锡市教育局

Cooperation institutions:

Wuxi Municipal Foreign Affairs Office

Wuxi Municipal Education Bureau

承制:江南晚报社

Made by: Jiangnan Evening News Press