



徽州老房子

OLD HOUSES OF HUIZHOU

汪森强 著

Wang Senqiang

卢庭芳 摄影

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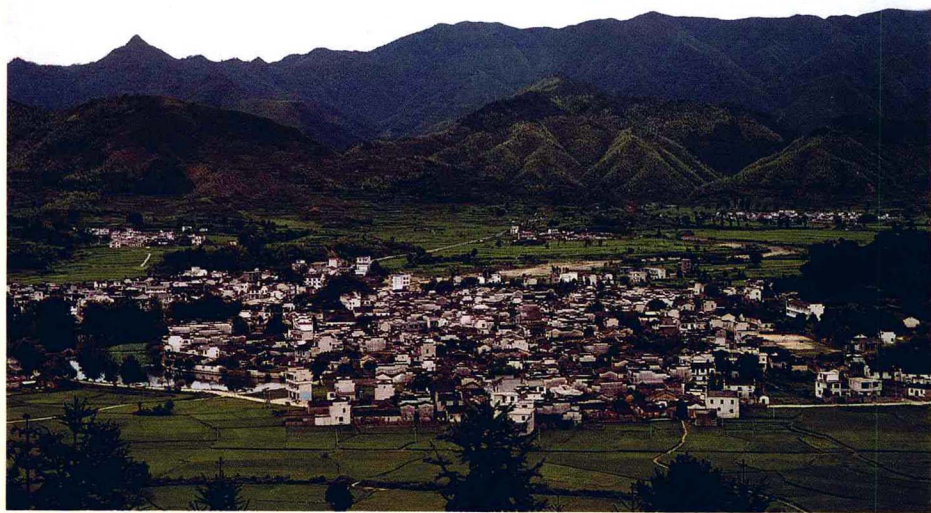
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东眺宏村 Overlooking Hongcun to the east

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宏村鸟瞰图

Bird's-eye view of Hongcun

承志堂梁枋大型木雕组画

Woodcut drawings on the beams and columns of the Chengzhitang House

家与老房子

新买的衣服穿过一段时间，才成了自己的衣服；新置的房子住过一段日子，才成了自己的家。这里，不是产权意义上的权属问题，而是从感情上对新买的東西的认同。

一家人在新房子里住下来，房子就成了这户人家的家。年代久了，房子变成了老房子。徽州乡村的老房子，代代相传的多，子孙卖房的少，老房子经历了各个时代的变迁，不但保存了当年的建筑风格，还保存着丰富的历史人文信息，它是家庭和家族的根，也是家园的历史记忆，很宝贵的。

徽州，有着二千多年的历史，是中国皖南山区的一处古老的州府，1949年

以前管辖着歙县、休宁、黟县、绩溪、祁门、婺源六个县。举世闻名的黄山就坐落在徽州，徽州距离杭州仅有200公里。徽州山多田少，生产的粮食不够当地人食用，徽州各个乡村的男人从小就外出经商，十五世纪中叶到二十世纪中叶的五百年间，徽州的商人遍布全国，取得了巨大的商业成功，成了全国商界的一股强盛的商业势力——徽商。

徽商赚了大量的银两，回到家乡大兴土木建新房。徽商不但商业头脑很灵活，而且，社会眼光也很敏锐，城市建筑的新潮流，居住环境的新理念，都很容易被徽商们接受，他们会把城市建筑的新元素带回家乡，把房子造得越来越



老房子里过日子（宏村月沼） Life in the old house (Crescent Pool, Hongcun)



徽州人家

Household in Huizhou

适宜人居住，一代一代的家也变得越来越舒适。今天，千百个徽州古村落保存下来的成千上万幢老房子，就是当年徽商将银子与城市文明一块带回家乡的文化遗产，是时代文明与传统文化相融合的历史建筑作品，带有强烈的徽州地方特色。徽州古村落的典型代表——黟县的宏村、西递村保存着完整的古村风貌，保存着成片的老房子，它们于2000年11月30日成功登录了世界文化遗产名录，得到了全世界的认可。

作者在宏村的祖屋“树人堂”里生活了六十一年，深深地热爱自己的家乡，也爱村里的老房子，还有探究老房子的浓厚兴趣，经过几年的努力，编写了一本小书：《徽州老房子》，又译成了英文本。希望更多的中外朋友读了书，能多了解徽州的古村建筑，更喜欢中国徽州。

全书分为三章，第一章分析徽州古

村的环境、格局和老房子的结构，第二章分析老房子的室内装饰风格，着重介绍典型民居里的木雕图案，第三章着重介绍徽州古村的公共建筑和它的人文价值。书里汇集了大量的古村建筑和自然风光图片，分类归纳分析，突出人与家庭在建筑中留下的人文痕迹，寻觅祖先造房子时营造舒适的家的智慧细节，寻觅当年时代的文明如何融合进当地传统建筑文化里面，提高了家庭生活的质量。不仅仅让读者朋友了解清楚真实的完整的精美的老房子，还要在古村里、在老房子里看到很多当年徽州家庭生活的痕迹，各个时代的社会经济活动的痕迹。既看到老房子，又看到远去的家园，这才是作者写作本书的真正目的和理念。由于作者的才学水平有限，书中会留下不足和遗憾，敬请读者朋友指正。

二〇〇八年一月十八日于宏村树人堂

Home and old houses

Only after one has worn his new clothes for some while can he be said to own the clothes; only after one has lived in a new house for some days can he be said to have his home. This is not an issue of property rights, but an issue of emotional recognition of new purchases.

When a family settles in a new house, the house becomes the home of the family. Many years later, the house becomes an old one. That is the case with the old houses of Huizhou. Most old houses in the villages there have been passed down from ancestral hands without being sold. Even after their vicissitudes over the generations, the houses retain not only the architectural style of the former days, but also rich historical and cultural messages. They are precious: they are the root of family and clan, and historical memories of the home.

Huizhou, with a history of more than 2 000 years, used to be a prefecture in southern Anhui, with six counties, Xixian, Xiuning, Yixian, Jixi, Qimen and Wuyuan, under its administration. The world-renowned Huangshan

Mountains is located in Huizhou, an area merely 200 kilometers away from the city of Hangzhou. As Huizhou is mountainous with little farming land, men from the villages of Huizhou do business beyond their villages even when they are in their teens. During the 500 years between the mid-15th and mid-20th centuries, Huizhou merchants were enormously successful across the land: they grew to be a strong



承志堂外院

Courtyard to the Chengzhitang House

commercial force in the business community, and “Huizhou merchants” became a household word.

Many Huizhou merchants returned home with taels in great quantities, and began to build new houses. These merchants not simply had a head for business, but also an eye for societal changes. They readily accepted the new trends of urban architecture and the new ideas of a good living environment. They brought home these new elements from the city and built their houses such that these structures would be more pleasant for human habitation and that the homes would be increasingly comfortable for generation after generation. Today, the millions of old houses preserved from the thousands of old villages of Huizhou constitute the cultural legacy that the merchants of former times brought home with their taels and urban culture. They are works of historical architecture that merges new-age culture with traditional culture, eventually embedded with strong local characteristics of Huizhou. Hongcun and Xidicun, of Yixian County, representatives of these old villages, keep intact their former features, in great stretches. On November 30, 2000, these houses entered *Directory of World Cultural Heritage*, thus receiving worldwide recognition.

The author of this work has lived for 61 years at the Shurentang House, ancestral house of Hongcun. He loves his hometown, and the old houses in the village. With an earnest interest for exploring the old houses, the author spent years and composed this small book, viz., *Old Houses of Huizhou*,

complete with an English version. It is hoped that readers from at home and overseas will be better able to understand the old-village architecture of Huizhou and show better love for the place.

The book has three chapters. Chapter One discusses the environment, layout of old villages of Huizhou, and the structure of old houses. Chapter Two addresses the styles of interior decorations of the old houses, with a focus on woodcut patterns in the old houses. Chapter Three covers the public architecture of old villages and their cultural values. This work collects a great number of pictures of old-village architecture and natural sights. These pictures are classified and analyzed, to unveil the cultural traces left behind by man and family, to reveal the details of wisdom with which the ancestral houses were built into comfortable homes, and to explore how the culture of former times fused into the traditional local architecture and improved the quality of family life. The album will not only enable the audience of this book to see the true, intact and elaborate old houses, but to witness the traces of former family life in the old houses, and the traces of socioeconomic activities of the past ages. Seeing the old houses and seeing the distant homes constitutes the very and true purpose and ideology of the author in composing this work. Of course, due to his limited ability, the author must have left behind regrets in the book.

Wang Senqiang
Shurentang House, Hongcun
January 18, 2008



夏日的南湖

South Lake in summer

世界文化遗产——宏村、西递村简介

宏 村

宏村位于黟县西北角。南宋绍兴元年（1131），祈墅村汪姓故居焚于兵乱，汪氏六十六世祖汪彦济率全家迁居于雷岗之阳，劈荆斩棘，历经二十年建成十三间楼，定名弘村。清乾隆二年（1737）避帝讳改名宏村。明永乐年间（1403—1424），汪氏七十六世祖汪思齐、胡重夫妇率族人挖水圳，引来西溪水，掘月沼，建总祠，族人陆续下山建房。明万历三十五年（1607），由汪氏八十一世祖汪奎光等十七人主事，历时三年，于村南掘成20247平方米的南湖，清乾嘉年间烟火鼎盛，成了古黟“森然一大都会”。村似牛形。

宏村最出彩的景观是古水系和名宅“承志堂”。水圳引来清泉润万家，防火、浣汲、灌溉家家受益；村心月沼，老屋环峙，半镜中涵，古意盎然，堪称宏村的精品景观；南湖横跨东西，环堤古树，北倚古宅，小径画桥，大片风荷，诗情画意，令人留连。村西豪宅“承志堂”建筑面积3000余平方米，厅堂宽敞，偏厅众多，尤其是前后大厅的雀替、梁枋、门窗上的大幅木雕，幅幅精美，人物栩栩如生，保存完整，素有民间故宫之美誉。

宏村北倚千树雷岗，南临潋滟南湖，村口古树红杨白果，村中月沼水圳，清水长流，老屋鳞次栉比。宏村确是一处水灵景秀、风光宜人的好地方。2000

年11月，宏村登录联合国《世界遗产名录》。

宏村的历史上人才辈出，清朝的文人汪士通、汪文学父子，汪承恩、汪彤雯父子，汪方钟，汪以文，才女汪玠、钱妍等，多有诗文著作传世。官居清朝奉直大夫的汪肇衍、汪兆璋兄弟，曾任民国代理国务总理、国务总理兼财政总长的汪大燮等在官场有善政者，也为家乡增光。著名富商，明代的汪升平，清代的汪授甲、汪家驹兄弟，清末的汪定贵等都为村庄的公共建设慷慨捐资，为世人留下了南湖书院、三立堂、承志堂等幢幢豪宅。



西递村的胡文光牌坊，建于1578年，明朝神宗皇帝表彰功臣胡文光而建。

Hu Wenguang Archway, built in 1578 in honor of Hu Wenguang, minister of Emperor Shenzong of the Ming.

西递村

西递村，古名西川，地处古徽州府之西，曾设驿站“铺递所”而得名，距黟县县城8公里。西递始祖为唐昭宗李晔之子，因遭变乱，被婺源考川人胡三带回家乡养育，改姓胡，名昌翼。昌翼22岁中明经科举，后世称昌翼公“唐太子明经胡始祖”。明经胡五世祖胡士良于北宋元丰年间(1078—1085)定居西递程家里降山坡上，后来迁居山下。明景泰年间(1450—1456)渐成黟县一大都会。村庄东西长800米，南北宽300米，两条山溪自东而西穿村而过，村似船形。

西递代出名宦文人富商，人杰地灵。明清两代，实授官职者115人，廪生、贡生、监生多达298人。明代荆藩首相胡文光，清代巨贾胡贯三，其长子三品通议大夫胡尚熠、次子四品朝议大夫胡尚焘、三子正三品杭州知府胡元熙、其孙大收藏家胡积堂等高官富商文人为西递村带来了数百年的繁荣。清乾隆年间，西递村鼎盛时期，全村曾有600余幢民宅，99条巷子，90余口水井，34幢祠堂，13座牌坊，5000人丁，何其昌盛！

历经数百年风雨，全村至今尚存古宅200余幢，以清初建筑居多，保存完整。古宅大多有人居住，人丁兴旺，古街巷韵味古朴，牌坊、祠堂雄风依存，山清水秀，鳞次栉比，堪称“徽派民居博物馆”。2000年11月，西递登录联合国《世界遗产名录》。

Hongcun and Xidicun – World cultural heritage

Hongcun

Hongcun is located in northwestern Yixian County. In 1131, 1st year of the Shaoxing reign of the Southern Song, the home of a Wang family at Qishucun was burned down by the fire of war, and as a result, Wang Yanji, 66th ancestor of the Wang family, moved south of Leigang Hill, and after 20 years of path-breaking efforts, built a house complex of thirteen rooms, and named the village Hongcun. In 1737, 2nd year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong, the village was homophonically renamed to avoid the same character in Emperor Qianlong's name. In the Yongle reign of the Ming (1403–1424), Wang Siqi, 76th ancestor of the Wang family, and his wife Hu Zhong, led to dig a canal to introduce water from the Xixi, to dig the Crescent Pool, and to build the ancestral house. Members of the clan came downhill to build new houses. In 1607, 35th year of the Wanli reign of the Ming, Wang Kuiguang, 81st ancestor of the Wang family, and sixteen others, led to dig South Lake, 20 247 sq m, south of the village, a project that took three full years. In the reigns of Emperors Qianlong and Jiajing of the Qing, the village grew into a “metropolis” of Yixian County. The village is buffalo-shaped.

The most colorful sights of Hongcun are the old water system, and the renowned Chengzhitang House. The canal carries clear

spring water to every household, for the purposes of firefight, washing and irrigation. The Crescent Pool in the middle of the village, surrounded by old houses, looks dainty and can be viewed as the best sight of Hongcun. South Lake runs from east to west, encircled by old trees, and old houses on the north. The path and bridges, and great stretches of lotuses, create a poetic picture. The Chengzhitang House, located in the west of the village, with an area of more than 3 000 sq m, has spacious halls and side-halls. Notably, the woodcut paintings on the beams, doors and windows of the house present perfect skill and lively figures. These paintings are well-preserved, and are treated as a folk Summer Palace.

Hongcun has green Leigang Hill on the north, and the wavy South Lake on the south. At the entrance to the village stand old trees such as red poplars and ginkgoes, and in the middle of the village run the clear Crescent Pool and canal, and stand rows upon rows of old houses. Hongcun is indeed a paradise of water and sight. In November 2000, Hongcun entered *Directory of World Cultural Heritage*.

Hongcun has produced many talents in its history. In the Qing Dynasty, men of letters such as Wang Shitong and his son Wang Wenxue, Wang Chengen and his son Wang Tongwen, Wang Fangzhong, Wang Yiwen, as well as women authors Wang Fen

and Qian Yan, left behind poetry and other literary works. In the Qing, Wang Zhaoyan and his brother Wang Zhaozhang, served as grand master for forthright service, and in the Republic of China, Wang Daxie, served as Acting Prime Minister, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. These officials achieved political deeds and brought honor to their hometown. Famous merchants included Wang Shengping of the Ming, Wang Shoujia and his brother Wang Jiaju of the Qing, and Wang Dinggui of the late Qing, who contributed handsomely to the public architecture of villages, and left behind such houses as South Lake House, the Sanlitang House and the Chengzhitang House.

Xidicun

Xidicun, formerly Xichuan, situated west of the former Huizhou Prefecture, was so named for the postal service station Pu-di-suo, eight kilometers away from the county seat. The earliest ancestor of Xidicun was the son of Li Ye, Emperor Zhaozong of the Tang Dynasty, and because of war, was brought here by Hu San, resident of Kaochuan of Wuyuan County. He took the surname of Hu, and was given the first name Changyi. At the age of 22, Changyi passed the Imperial Examinations of Classics, and was later called “Ancestor Hu of Classics and Son of the Tang Emperor”. In the Yuanfeng reign (1078–1085) of the Northern Song Dynasty, Hu Shiliang, 5th ancestor of the family, settled down on the hillside and then moved to the foot of the hill. In the Jingtai reign (1450–1456) of the Ming, Xidi grew

into a metropolis of Yixian County. Xidicun extends for 800 meters from west to east, and 300 meters from north to south, and two streams run across the village from east to west. The village is boat-shaped.

Xidicun has produced many officials, men of letters and business talents. In the Ming and Qing, 115 Xidians took official posts, and 298 were either prefectural college students, tribute students, or Imperial College students. Hu Wenguang, Minister for the Lord of Jingzhou of the Ming, Hu Guansan, merchant of the Qing, his eldest son Hu Shangyi, who served as third-rank grand master for thorough counsel, his second son Hu Shangtao, who served as fourth-rank grand master for court discussions, his third son Hu Yuanxi, who served as third-rank prefect of Hangzhou, and his grandson Hu Jitang, collector, brought to Xidicun prosperity of several centuries. Xidicun reached its zenith in the reigns of Emperors Qianlong and Jiaqing of the Qing, when the village had more than 600 houses, 99 alleys, over 90 wells, 34 ancestral houses, 13 memorial archways, and 5 000 residents. What a picture of prosperity.

More than 200 old houses remain from the centuries of change. Many of them belong to architecture of the early Qing, and are preserved in good condition. Most are still in use, and large families live in them. The old streets and alleys radiate a dainty flavor, the archways and ancestral houses live in grandeur, creating a “house museum of Huizhou”. In November 2000, Xidicun entered *Directory of Word Cultural Heritage*.

第一章

村庄环境与老房子结构

Chapter One
Village environment and the structure of old houses



在水一方石径斜（黟县屏山）
Stone path at waterside (Pingshan of Yixian County)