

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

党家村

Dangjiacun

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闯神楼

Vanguard divinity chamber

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广州 · 上海 · 西安 · 北京

World Publishing Corporation

Guangzhou · Shanghai · Xi'an · Beijing

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《中国历史文化名村·党家村》

国家历史文化名城研究中心、韩城市城乡建设局编

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

党家村：汉英对照／国家历史文化名城研究中心主编. – 广州：广东世界图书出版公司，2008.9

（中国历史文化名村系列）

ISBN 978-7-5062-9678-6

Ⅰ.党… Ⅱ.国… Ⅲ.乡村—概况—韩城市—汉、英

Ⅳ.K294.14

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2008）第062471号

责任编辑：彭春红　杨　婷

责任技编：刘上锦

特约编辑：金　月

装帧设计：宋　元

出版发行：广东世界图书出版公司

（广州市新港西路大江冲25号　邮编：510300）

电　　话：020-84451969　84453623

Http://www.gdst.com.cn

E-mail:pub@gdst.com.cn

经　　销：各地新华书店

印　　刷：深圳市国际彩印有限公司

版　　次：2008年9月第1版 2008年9月第1次印刷

开　　本：965mm×635mm 1/48 印张：2.5

ISBN 978-7-5062-9678-6/K·0003

定　　价：28.00元

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的保护工作。

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　阮仪三

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



党家村古村保护规划图
A planning map for the ancient village of Dangjiacun

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木推车
Wooden cart



石磨
Stone



风车
Windmill

名村党家村

党家村，位于陕西省韩城市西庄镇，南距市区8公里，系全国重点文物保护单位，中国历史文化名村，已被列入世界文化遗产预备名录。

党家村坐落于泌水之阳的一级坡地上，始建于元至顺二年（1331年）。此地原名东阳湾，由于党姓始祖党恕轩在此落户，于元至正二十四年（1364年）更名为党家湾。至明永乐十二年（1414年），党姓支脉蕃衍，村落扩大，遂以党家村称。明弘治八年（1495年），党家外甥贾璋迁居党家村，此后党贾便成为村中两大姓氏。由于党贾两姓联姻，且合伙经商，村人经济实力逐渐增强，于清中叶，村落建设进入全盛时期。为了御患恤灾，清咸丰元年至三年（1851~1853年），村人在村背崖塬顶又建成寨堡，名曰“泌阳堡”。从此，下村上寨、村寨合一、功能齐全而又特色独具的民居聚落基本形成。

党家村选址恰当，村落建在南北为原东西走向的河谷，倚塬傍水，避风向阳，绿树成荫，空气清新。“瓦屋千宇，不染尘埃”，为当地一大奇观。

党家村各类建设，布局合理。大小巷道，有主有次；公共设施如水井、碾坊、祠庙等排布各有讲究，既因需而为，又符合传统的住文化理念。党家村的住宅为土木结构、青砖灰瓦的“四合院”。这种四合院，建造极为讲究。一是有主有次，高低有别。二是做工精良，柱础、门墩均为精美的石雕；门房山墙峙头及门内照墙，为寓意深长的砖雕；而檐枋及院内各房门窗又为各种图案的木雕。三是其文化内涵丰富。大门必须开在八卦图中某一方位；各房功能各有定规，厅房是祀祖及红白喜事设宴之所，门房是长者居室和库房，厢房为晚辈住所及灶房，在每个四合院的大门上方，都有书法风格各不相同的门楣题辞；在大门外两侧山墙或厅房两侧山墙，还有内容各异的砖刻家训。言简意赅的门楣题辞，彰显出主人的家世、出身和信仰；富有哲理的家训，更体现出主人的理想和追求，成为遗留给子孙的精神财富。

党家村没有山西乔家大院、王家大院那样的豪宅大院，但它是普通老百姓的聚落之所。在这里，各家庄基面积大致相等；无论贫富，谁家的门楼也不凸显其高、张扬其大。正是这种中庸理念，才维系了党家村数百年的和谐。

得天独厚的自然环境，浓厚的传统文化氛围。钟毓出一代又一代的杰出之士，也酿就了党家村极富地方特色的民俗民风。我们从村民的祭天祀祖、过年过节、婚丧寿诞等活动中，可以强烈地感受到他们顽强地坚守着自己的精神家园，传承着生生不息的远古文明。

具有典型明清建筑风格的党家村民居，虽经历了670多年的风雨，但保护仍基本完好，成为韩城地区四合院民居的典型代表，名闻海内外。中外专家学者曾多次来此考察，将党家村誉为“东方人类古代传统居住村寨的活化石”，更有“世界建筑文化在中国，中国民居建筑文化在韩城”的赞誉之说。

Famous Village of Dangjiacun

Sited at Xizhuang (West Manor) Town in Hancheng City, Shanxi Province, Dangjiacun(Dangs' Family) is 8km away from the city proper. It is a cultural relic unit under state-level protection and historical and cultural famous village of China, and has been ranked in the Preparatory List of the World Cultural Heritages.

Nestled on the first-tier slope on the northern bank of Bishui River, Dangjiacun was first found in the second year of the Zhishun Period of the Yuan Dynasty(1331). With the original name of Dongyang (East Northern Bank) Bend, it was renamed into Dangjia Bend in the twenty-fourth year of the Zhizheng Period of the Yuan Dynasty (1346) due to the settlement of Dang Shuxuan the earliest ancestor of Clan Dang. Up till the twelfth year of the Yongle Period of the Ming Dynasty (1414), it was called Dangjiacun because the offspring of Clan Dang multiplied to expand the settlement into a village. In the eighth year of the Hongzhi Period of the Ming Dynasty (1495), Jia Zhang the nephew of Dangs' family moved to live in Dangjiacun, and from then on the Dangs' and Jias' became the two major clans in the village. As long as the two clans of Dang and Jia united by marriage and run commercial business in partnership, the economic strength of the village became stronger gradually, and in the mid-Qing the construction of the village entered its heyday period. In order to prevent troubles and withstand disasters, the villagers built a stockade by the name of "Biyang (North of Bishui River) Stockade" from the first year to the third year of the Xianfeng Period of the Qing Dynasty (1851~1853) against the village back cliff atop a plateau. From then on unique-feature civil dwelling settlement with lower village and upper stockade in a combination of village with stockade and of a complete range of functions had basically been formed.

With its location properly selected, Dangjiacun is constructed in an east-west valley with plateaus standing to its north and south. By leaning against plateaus and facing the river, this place is sheltered from wind and faces sunshine, with green trees covered and clean and fresh air. Being of "thousand of tiled houses without dust", it is a marvelous spectacle in the local place.

Various constructions in Dangjiacun are of a rational layout. Its broad and narrow lanes are divided into main ones and secondary ones; the public works such as water wells, grain mills and temples are distributed in a careful-study way respectively, which is not only conforms to living need, but also coincides with the idea of traditional dwelling culture.

The residences of Dangjiacun are "quadrangles" structured with dark bricks and grey tiles. Such quadrangles are built very thoughtfully: first and foremost they are of main constructions and secondary ones in their being higher and lower. Secondly they are of exquisite workmanship, with the pillar bases and gate seat-blocks being both delicate stone sculptures; while the gate house gable supporters and screen walls behind gate being brick carvings with profound implications; and the eave columns as well as doors and windows of all the rooms being wood carvings of various patterns. Next is their rich cultural connotation. The main entrance must be opened in a certain direction of the Eight Diagrams Figure; all the rooms are of their definite rules: the hall room is the site for worshiping ancestors and banquets for wedding and funeral events, gate house is elders' residences and warehouses, and wing rooms serve as residences for juniors and kitchens. Atop the main entrances of quadrangles are inscriptions in different calligraphic styles, on the gables on both sides of main entrance or hall doors are brick carved family instructions different in content. The concise and comprehensive inscriptions on lintels markedly display the family background, class origin and belief of the hosts; while the family instructions all the more embody the ideals and pursuance of the hosts, which are the spiritual wealth to be left to the descendants.

Without the Qiaos' family grand compound and Wangs' family grand compound in Shanxi, Dangjiacun is a settlement of common people. Just in here, all the families have approx equal foundation area for their residences; rich or poor, none of the main entrances of all the families displays its remarkable height and exaggerated grandeur. It is just such a mean idea that maintains the harmony for hundreds of years in Dangjiacun.The uniquely endowed natural environment and strong traditional cultural atmosphere have cultivated generation after generation of outstanding personages, and also fostered Dangjiacun's folk customs and folk ways with abundant local features. From their heaven and ancestors worshiping, New Year and festivals celebrating and activities of wedding, funeral and elderly person's birthday congratulating events, we can feel strongly that they have been firmly maintaining their own spiritual homeland, and carrying forward the remote antiquity civilization that grows in an endless succession.

With typical Ming and Qing dynasty architectural styles, the civil residences of Dangjiacun, though experiencing vicissitudes for over 670 years, are still integrally preserved, to become the typical representatives of the quadrangle civil residences in the region of Hancheng and well-known at home and abroad. Experts and scholars, both at home and abroad, came to make inspection here more than once, and reputed Dangjiacun as a "iving fossil of ancient traditional dwelling stockade of oriental people", and praised it with the sentence that "he world architectural culture is in China, while the civil residential architectural culture of China is in Hancheng".

图例 Legend

Unitofculturatelic

国家级 Provincial level

省级 Provincial level

市（县）级 At the municipal (county) level



夕照党家村 Sunset as Dangjiacun

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鸟瞰党家村 Aerial Dangjiacun





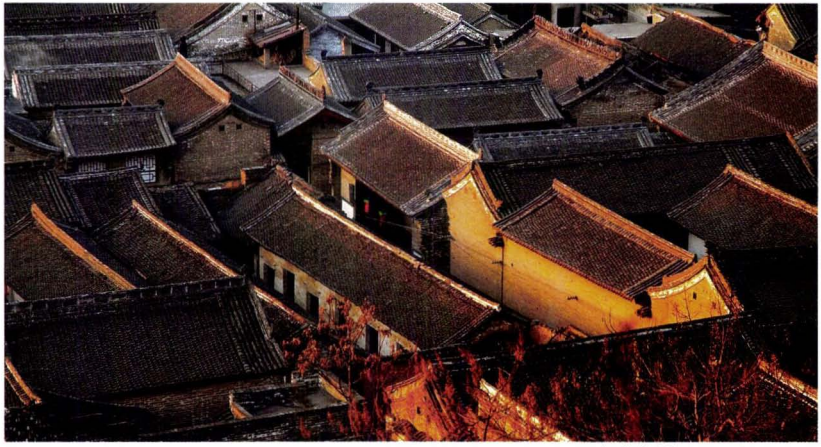
古村遗产

Heritages of the Ancient Village

党家村俯瞰 A bird's eye view of Dangjiacun

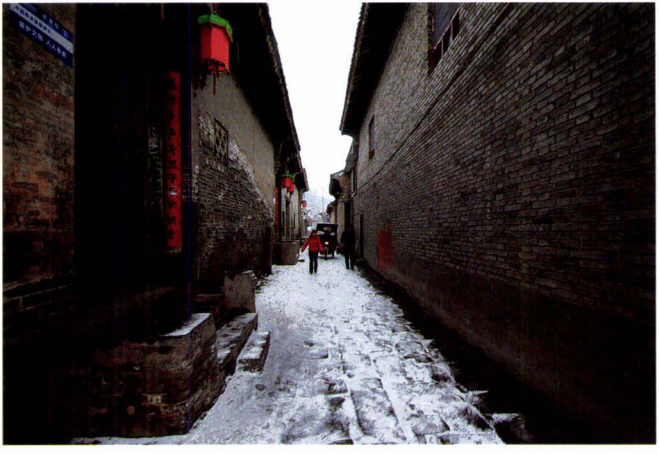
俯瞰党家村，不但四合院民居鳞次栉比，而且镶嵌于村中的其他各类古建筑，也成为村落不可或缺的组成部分，环抱村庄的川原河道，更是蒸腾着钟灵毓秀的气脉。

Lofty overlooking the Dangjiacun, it is not only composed of the quadrangle civil residences in close rows like teeth of a comb and scales of a fish, but also the other ancient buildings of various kinds imbedded in the village, which have become the indispensable component part of the village. Around the village are the valleys, plateaus and rivers, all the more the veins steaming vital-energy to endow the place with fine spirits and bring forward men of talent.

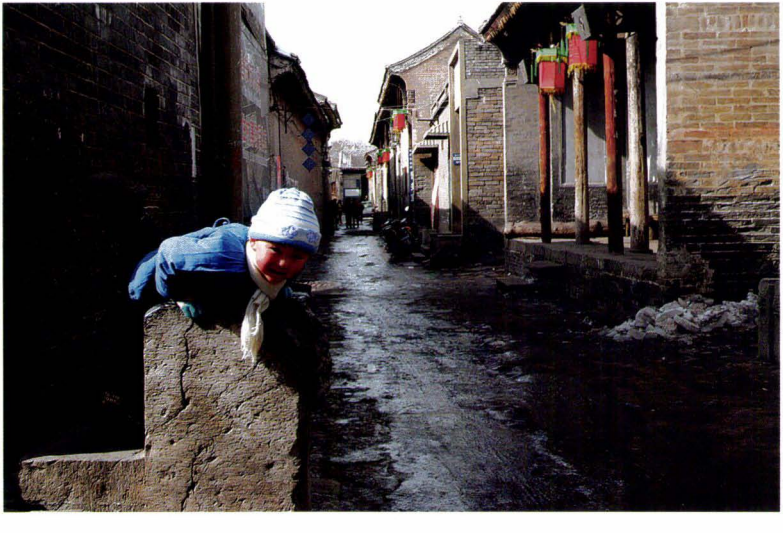


古建筑群
Ancient buildings

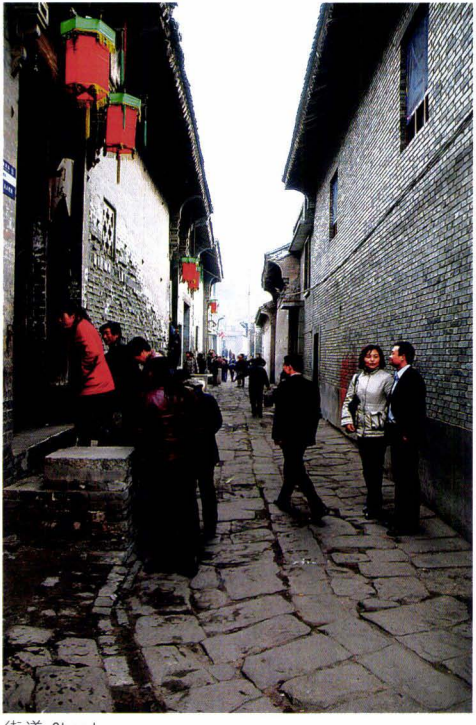
古建筑群 Ancient buildings



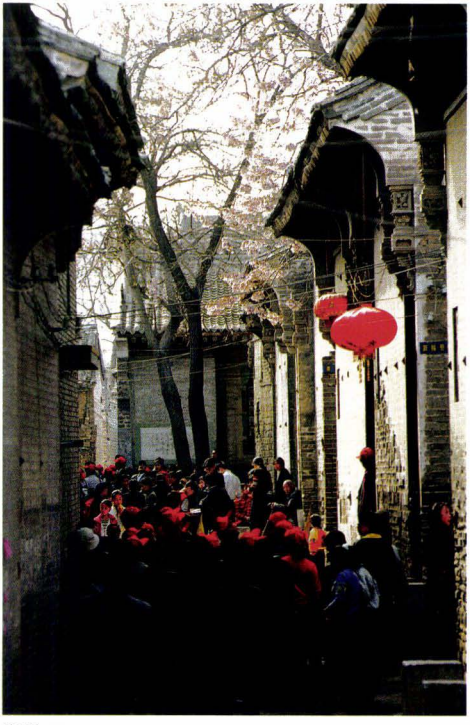
街道
Street



街道
Street



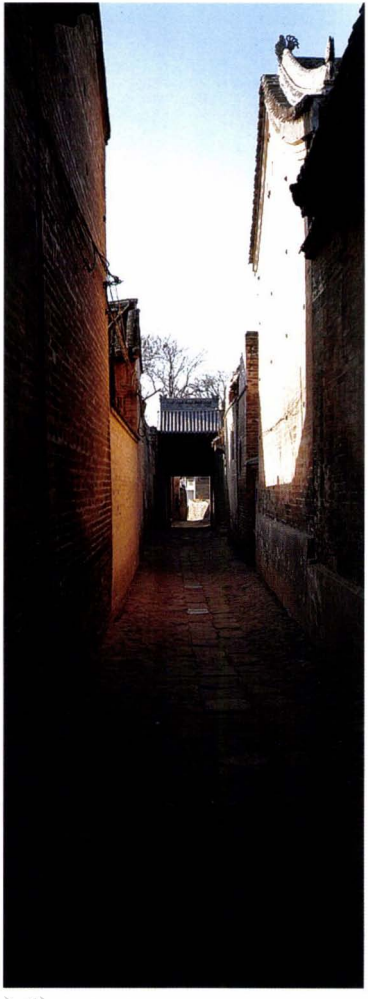
街道 Street



街道 Street



古巷 Ancient lane



古巷 Ancient lane



古巷 Ancient lane

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