「经典中国国际出版工程」资助项目安徽省省级文化强省建设专项资金项目

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ZERATONE)

时代出版传媒股份有限公司 安徽科学技术出版社

主编 李传玺

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### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

徽州古村落/李传玺主编. 一合肥:安徽科学技术出 版社, 2015.1

ISBN 978-7-5337-6318-3

Ⅰ.①徽… Ⅱ.①李… Ⅲ.①村落-介绍-徽州地区 IV.(1)K925.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2014) 第 094558 号

Huizhou Gucunluo 徽州古村落

主编 李传玺

出版人:黄和平 选题策划:期源萍 责任编辑:期源萍 李亚妮

责任校对: 戚革惠 责任印制: 李伦洲

出版发行: 时代出版传媒股份有限公司 http://www.press-mart.com

安徽科学技术出版社 http://www.ahstp.net

(合肥市政务文化新区翡翠路1118号出版传媒广场,邮编:230071)

电话: (0551)63533323

印 制:安徽金日印刷有限责任公司 电话: (0551)65654069

(如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与印刷厂商联系调换)

开本: 889×1194 1/16

印张: 25.5

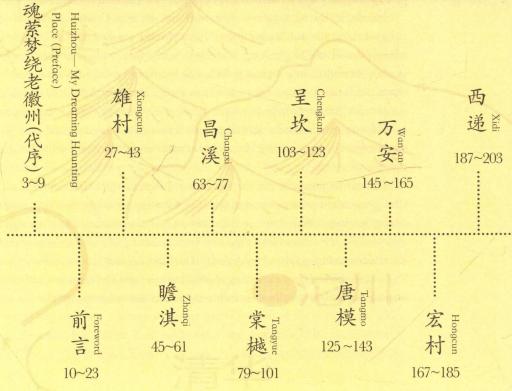
版次: 2015年1月第1版 2015年1月第1次印刷

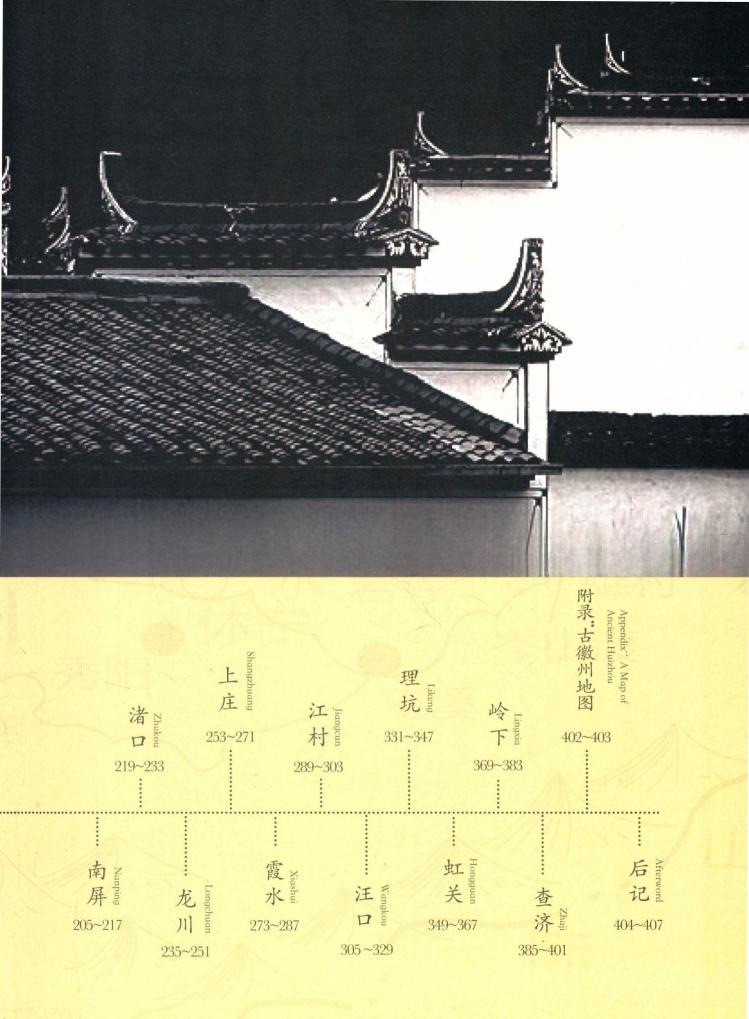
ISBN 978-7-5337-6318-3

定价: 288.00元



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开本: 889×1194 1/16 印张: 25.5

字数: 500千

版次: 2015年1月第1版

2015年1月第1次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5337-6318-3

定价: 288.00元

## 魂萦梦绕老徽州(代序)

是什么使千千万万徽州游子对自己的家乡永远魂萦梦绕?

是什么使千千万万曾经去过徽州的人对徽州一见钟情,一生眷恋?

是徽州文化,是源于程、朱的新安理学,是以江永、戴震为主要代表的徽州朴学,是以程嘉燧、李永昌等天都十子以及渐江、查士标等新安四家为主要代表的新安绘画……

是从汪华一直到陶行知的往哲前贤。

是黄山、齐云山、新安江等名山胜水。

是依山傍水、聚族而居、一色粉墙黛瓦马头墙的无数古村落。

更是这里淳朴的民风、优良的习俗、人际的和谐、天人的合一,以 及饱受徽州文化熏陶的聪慧而又朴实的徽州人。

我就是在徽州绩溪县霞水村出生与成长的。

正是绩溪霞水,正是老徽州塑造了我的基本素质和基本性格,这就 是徽骆驼、绩溪牛的素质与性格。我家中悬挂的一副楹联"于境知足, 于学知不足/见义有为,见利有弗为",就使我一生受益无穷。

有人在研究我倡导的绿色文化绿色美学时,联系到我的一生经历, 说我其实是从绿色的原点走向绿色的未来的。

是的, 我来自徽州那绿色的海洋, 我希望整个世界都是绿色的海洋; 我来自那一个人自身和谐、人与人和谐、人与自然和谐的小世界, 我希望有一个人自身和谐、人与人和谐、人与自然和谐的大世界。

追求和谐的徽州文化的主要载体就是徽州的村落。

李传玺先生主编并主撰的这一册《徽州古村落》,是从徽州无数古村落中选择了其中的 20 个来一一认真采访,一一深情叙说,值得人们细细咀嚼、细细琢磨、细细品味的好书。

且让我们跟从叙说者的导引去神游一下这一个个古村落:雄村、从

竹山书院,可以读到正厅的一副楹联:"竹解心虚,学然后知不足/山 由箦进,为则必要其成。"瞻淇,那里是清代著名数学家汪菜的出生地, 他的故居依然完好。昌溪、那里是一代奇士吴承仕的出生地。他曾在清 代和民国做过官,后来是著名的学者、教授,1936年参加了共产党,一 直用马克思主义的观点研究中国传统文化。棠樾、那里有作为徽州牌坊 文化的代表的著名牌坊群。那里一直孝悌传家、历史上出现过众多的忠 孝节义之人。呈坎,从那被古建专家赞为"国宝"的罗东舒祠,可以了 解到誓不仕元,隐居治学终生的罗东舒。唐模,了不起!那里天然景观 与人造景观双美合成绝美, 景观与人文双美合成绝美, 斯文与壮烈又双 美合成绝美。这些美就也反映在一些楹联中:"喜桃露春浓,荷云夏净, 桂风秋馥、梅雪冬妍、地僻历俱忘、四序且凭花事告 / 看紫霞西耸、飞 布东横、天马南驰、灵金北倚、山深人不觉、全村同在画中居。""文章 唯读周秦汉/儒术兼通天地人。""忠厚传家久/诗书继世长。"使我深受 震撼而于心极其不忍的则是祭祀张巡、许远的忠烈庙中的一副联语:"童 可烹,妾可杀,城不可亡,矢志保江淮半壁/生同岁,死同年,神亦同祀, 精忠比日月双辉。"万安,那里有著名的吴鲁衡罗经老店,那里还是陶 行知最早读书求知的地方。宏村,那里别出心裁的科学的村落水系设计, 被国外著名建筑学家称为"研究中国古代水利史的活教材"。西递,古代 民居建筑的宝库、明清民居博物馆。这里也是唐昭宗小皇子由胡清养大 名叫胡昌翼的成长地。这李改胡的胡姓一脉后来出了胡适。那里的惇仁 堂有一副楹联: "几百年人家, 无非积善 / 第一等好事, 只是读书。" 那 里的旷古斋则有一联云:"孝悌传家之本/诗书经世文章。"南屏,那是 中国古祠堂建筑博物馆。那里出了一个著名徽商李宗媚,他在致富之后, 不断捐资举办公益事业,至今仍为人们所称道。渚口,那里有个贞一堂,

曾经藏书万卷。龙川、那里在明代、一门出过三尚书。其中兵部尚书胡 宗宪曾为平定沿海倭患立下大功。那里的胡氏宗祠有象征和谐、和平的 木雕。那里的一口大钟,上面所铸"国泰民安"四字,国字中间少一点, 意在主张国家取于民要少一点。民字的"\"出了头,揣其意是主张人 民应该处于国家主人的地位。胡宗宪曾劝降入了日本国籍引倭犯境的汪 直,而汪直却被清廷严令处死。此事之是是非非,一直争议不断,成了 一个今后也值得研究的课题。上庄,这是大学者胡适的最初成长地,对 胡适的评价,可能永远是"仁者见仁,智者见智",但他和陈独秀一道 领导新文化运动和在抗战期间争取美援增强了抗日力量的功绩、还有他 在学术研究方面的贡献、总是无法抹杀的。那里还出了一个以制墨著名 的胡开文、他显然也为中国文化的发展作出了特有的贡献。霞水村、我 的出生地, 我读我女儿胡迟写的这一篇《回不去的故乡》时, 一直热泪 盈眶,甚至想放声大哭。几十年的沧桑巨变,山在,但大树难见了。水在, 但浅了,污了。一个夹岸有很多千年古树的水口更已惨然消逝,一个始 建于唐代的虹龙桥已经残破,明末至民国的一些老屋都在渐渐倒塌,以 前曾有的学校、图书馆、公园都不见了踪影。村中只剩老幼、年轻的都 外出打工了。全村显得十分萧瑟。只有在每年油菜花盛开时,省内外众 多摄影家来此赏景与摄影、霞水及其邻村才有一派热闹景象。江村、从 江氏宗祠会读到这样两副楹联:"先进何曾崇左道/后来切莫走旁门";"贤 良方正开支族/隐逸潜修建德基"。汪口,那里是古老的商埠,但却有 许多书院书屋。养源书屋和存舆斋书院至今还很完好,这正是徽商是儒 商的鲜明物证。理坑、那里曾因理学的辉煌而辉煌、又因理学的式微而 式微,但成片的明清古建筑犹然显示着理坑的往昔辉煌。虹关,那里有 詹氏制墨家族,有经营纸业的"纸头大王",有最长者为 2.48 米的长人



之家。岭下,那里是苏辙后代长期栖息繁衍的地方,那也是著名女作家苏雪林的祖籍。邻近的杜家村的始祖则是唐代著名悯农诗人杜荀鹤。查济,虽是泾县的村落,但其村落的构成模式,民居的建筑风格以及民风、习俗都极类似徽州的村落。那里的桃花潭曾被李白赞为"别有天地非人间"。那里还残存元代的建筑,那里又还有不同于马头墙的凤形墙。

如果有人问我在这 20 个村庄中愿到哪一个村庄去安居, 我将回答: 我愿到唐模去度过余生, 但还是希望死后能够魂归故里——我那一生最 魂萦梦绕的霞水村。因为, 我该到那里去和我饿死于"大跃进"时代的 父母和因病缺钱医治而早天的弟妹相聚于九泉。

我还必须说,徽州以至皖南所有的古村落都各有各的美,也各有各的沧桑之变,都值得人们去游历,去品味,去探究。这本书不过是向人们呈现了全豹之一斑。当然,由于这本书的编写者富有学养和才情,这"一斑"特别显得精彩,特别令人向往。

我也还必须说,历史总在发展,社会总在进步,徽州以至皖南都一 定会有大量又新又美的新农村不断涌现。

我们还是不该太多地向后看,去发思古之幽情,而该更多地向前看, 去创造与欣赏那灿烂的愿景。



2014.8.2于合肥琥珀山庄红尘绿屋

# Huizhou— My Dreaming Haunting Place (Preface) Guo Yin

Why do millions of wanders from Huizhou never forget their haunting hometown?

Why do millions of visitors who ever toured Huizhou adore it at first sight and become a lifetime lover?

Here are the reasons.

Because of Huizhou culture, of the Cheng-Zhu School of Neo-Confucianism, of Hermeneutics of the Qing Dynasty represented by Jiang Yong and Dai Zhen, and of Xi'an-style painting mainly represented by Cheng Jiasui, Li Yongchang, Jian Jiang and Zha Shibiao.

Because of the sages and saints like Wang Hua and Tao Xingzhi.

Because of the scenic attractions like the Huangshan Mountain, the Qiyun Mountain and the Xin'an River.

Because of the numerous ancient villages near the mountain and by the river where Huizhou clan lives.

Because of the simple moral, good custom, harmonious social relation and unity of nature and man. What's more, smart Huizhou people who cultivated by the great culture count most.

I was born in Xiashui Village, Jixi County and grew up there.

My personality and character is shaped by the spirit of hometown, namely represented by Huizhou camel and Jixi cow.

My green culture and green aesthetic theory reminds people of my life experience. They say I live in green from origin to the future.

That's true, because I came from Huizhou like a green ocean, and I wish the whole world looked like a flourishing scene of prosperity. I came from a small world in which the relation of inner self, human and nature is so harmonious and I wish we could live in a universe like that.

The main carrier of harmonious Huizhou culture is the Villages.

The book *Ancient Villages in Huizhou*, which is compiled and written by Mr. Li Chuanxi, chooses 20 of the villages to interview and narrate the story of them. It is a book that deserves careful reading and time spending.

Let us follow the guidance of the narrator to travel the ancient villages one by one: Xiongcun Village, there is a couplet in Zhushan Academy saying "Being open like hollow bamboo, learnt and found flaws; Piled up by earth to form hills, making success from scratch." Zhanqi Village, it is the birth place of famous mathematician Wang Lai in the Qing Dynasty and still has his intact former residence. Changxi Village is the hometown of a legendary man Wu



Chengshi, who was a famous scholar. Mr Wu worked as an officer in the Qing Dynasty and Republic of China, who joined the communist party in 1936 and later studied traditional Chinese culture from the perspective of Marxism. In Tangyue Village, we have world-famous memorial archways called "Paifang" which represented typical local culture of Huizhou. Many celebrities came from there and possessed the Chinese virtue namely "loyalty, filial piety, chastity and righteousness". In Chengkan Village, we could visit Luo Dongshu shrine, the "national treasure" and learn the story of Luo Dongshu, a scholar who refused to be an official and pursue his lifelong studies in seclusion. Tangmo Village, it is a place where the beautiful natural landscape and man-made scenery stay in harmony with delicacy and splendor. In Wan'an Village, there is a famous ancient compass shop called "Wu Luheng", and it is also the place where great Chinese educator Tao Xingzhi started pursuing knowledge. Hongcun Village has a unique design of water system, which is called "the textbook to research history of ancient Chinese water system" by architects all over the world. Xidi Village is the treasure house of ancient residential architecture and folk house museum of the Ming and Oing Dynasties. Nanping Village is the museum of ancient Chinese ancestral shrines. A famous Huizhou merchant called Li Zongmei constantly donated for public welfare undertakings after he got rich and he is still praised for his contribution. In Zhukou Village, an old library Zhen Yi Ge collects thousands of valuable books. In the Ming Dynasty, three ministers came from a family in Longchuan Village, and Hu Zongxian, the Defense Minister made great contributions to pacify the pirates. The woodcarving sculptures in Hu's ancestral hall stand for harmony and peace, and a giant clock there casted four Chinese characters saying "Guo Tai Min An", which means "May the country be prosperous and the people live in peace" . Shangzhuang Village is the birth place of famous scholar Hu Shi, a celebrity of controversy in Chinese history. He devoted himself to The New Culture Movement and The Second Sino-Japanese War, and he contributed greatly in academic research, which deserves our respect for sure. Hu Kaiwen, also a merchant from Shangzhuang Village, was well-known for ink industry and made unique contributions to the development of Chinese culture.

When I read *Hometown of Oblivion* written by my daughter, Hu Chi, I wailed and burst into tears. Having been through vicissitudes for decades, Xiashui Village, my birthplace, looks shabby and desolate, and will present a thriving image together with its nearby villages only if photographers, locals or foreigners of Anhui Province, come here to tour and take photos when rape flowers are fully blooming. You can appreciate the grandness of the ancestral hall of the

HUIZHOU— MY DREAMING HAUNTING 课 步 第 图 例 · · ·

Jiang family in Jiangcun Village. Although being an ancient commercial hub, Wangkou Village boasts many academic institutes, among which Yangyuan Study Hall and Cunyuzhai Academic Institute are perfectly preserved until today, vividly demonstrating the Confucian identity of Huizhou businessmen. Likeng Village is famed for the far-flung goodwill of the Cheng-Zhu School of Neo-Confucianism and runs down with the downhill of Cheng-Zhu School, whose widespread historic architecture of the Ming and Qing Dynasties showcase its bygone glory. Hongguan Village is the place where several renowned families live, including the Zhan family of ink producing, the King of Paper running businesses of paper making, and a family full of tall people with the tallest being 2.48 meters. Lingxia Village is the settlement in which the generations of Su Zhe reside and the hometown of the famous female writer Su Xuelin. The forefather of the nearby Dujia Village is Du Xunhe, who is a famous poet showing sympathy to peasants from the Tang Dynasty. Zhaji Village, whose structural layout, architectural style of dwelling houses, and customs and folklore are similar to those in villages of Huizhou, although being a village governed by Jingxian County, offers the Lake of Peach Flower praised by Li Bai as "heaven on earth", architecture from the Yuan Dynasty remaining until today, and Phoenix-Shaped Roofs which differ from the Ma Tou Roofs.

If someone asks me which one I prefer to spent my rest life among the 20 villages, I'd like to choose Tangmo Village to live but return to Xiashui Village, the haunting hometown after my death. That's where I have my family-gathering in Heaven.

The old villages scattering in Huizhou and Southern ui are beautiful and witness the vicissitudes of history. They are worth touring, exploring and researching. This book just presents a drop in the bucket. However, due to the knowledge and talent of the author, this very "drop" is the most wonderful and fascinating one.

The history and society keep developing, and more llagen Huizhou are emerging in large numbers.

Now we may stop looking back to the history, let's agine and create a bright future.

## 前言



1

作庄子逍遥游, 背负青天朝下看, 在黄山脚下的青山绿水间, 点缀着一片片粉墙黛瓦。

如果把这些山水比作贝壳,那么这些"粉墙黛瓦"就应该是它 们怀抱着的一粒粒莹润的珍珠。

它们就是徽州古村落。

古徽州一府六县及其周边县区,如旌德、太平、泾县等,共有 古村落5000 多座。

它们塑造了独特的外在品貌,孕育了深厚的文化内涵,产生了悠远的历史影响。

徽州,以地方命名的三大独立学科(藏学、敦煌学和徽学),它占据其一。以古村落成为世界文化遗产,在中国,更是独领风骚。

它吸引着海内外大量游客前来浏览品鉴,奔波累了的灵魂,在它幽深的街巷中,获得了休憩,获得了滋养。

要树立文化自信,从日常生活到文化教育各方面均有高度建树的徽文化,行走着无数名家大师的徽文化,仍是自信不可或缺之源,丰沛给养之根。

2

虽然徽州山区在原始时代即有先民在这里生活,但一直相对封 闭,开发较晚。

春秋、战国时期,这里先后属吴、越、楚三国领地。秦朝设黟、歙二县,属鄣郡(今浙江长兴县);汉元狩二年(前121)改为丹阳郡;东汉建安十三年(208)孙权征服黟、歙一带"山越",设始新、新定、

QIAN YAN

黎阳和休阳县,加黟、歙共六县,建新都郡(今新安江上游),隶扬州。

据陈去病《五石脂》记载:"昔禹会诸侯于会稽,防风氏后至,戮之,其骨专车,盖即汪芒也。其国在今湖州山中。楚灭于越,遗黎四窜,汪芒氏入歙,当在斯时,故时号山越。及秦立鄣郡,彼土日辟,汪芒有所逼迫,而不得不西窜于歙,居今绩溪境内。递嬗至孙吴,山越始灭,而汪芒之裔,遂列于编氓。"从这个记载看,徽州一带先民应该属于河姆渡分支,直到孙吴时期才正式成为国家的编户齐民,并与进入这一地区的外来移民逐渐融合。徽州大地至此敞开了大门,开始进入快速发展的时期。

晋太康元年(280) 吴灭,新都郡改为新安郡。新安首次出现。 至南朝陈天嘉三年(562),辖歙、黟、海宁、始新、遂安、寿昌六县。 隋开皇九年(589),改新安郡为歙州。歙州首次出现。大业三年 (607),复改歙州为新安郡,大业十二年(616),歙县人汪华起兵 占据新安郡,号称"吴王"。唐武德四年(621),汪华归附唐朝, 封越国公,又改新安郡为歙州,州治歙县。开元二十八年(740), 划休宁县西乡和乐平县怀金乡建婺源县,属歙州。永泰二年(766), 析歙、休宁二县地设归德县,划黟县赤山镇和饶州浮梁县一部设祁 门县,划歙县华阳镇设绩溪县,均属歙州。大历五年(770)废归德县, 地复归歙、休宁二县,歙州领黟、歙、休宁、祁门、婺源、绩溪6县。 一府六县的格局正式形成。宋宣和三年(1121),宋徽宗改歙州为 徽州,州治歙县,总面积1万多平方公里。徽州正式出现。

元至元十四年(1277),改徽州为徽州路。至正十七年(1357), 改徽州路为兴安府。至正二十四年(1364),改兴安府为徽州府。 明洪武元年(1368),徽州府直隶中书省。清顺治二年(1645),徽 州属江南省。康熙六年(1667),设安徽省,属安徽布政使。民国建立,



裁府留县,各县直属安徽省。1934年,蒋介石为便于统一剿共,将婺源县划入江西,抗战胜利后,在胡适等人的呼吁下,1947年婺源复归安徽,1949年5月,婺源和周边江西地区一同被解放,又归于江西。新中国成立后,成立徽州专区,辖除婺源县外的其他五县。1971年,徽州专区改为徽州地区。1987年11月27日,绩溪县改属宣城地区。1988年撤销徽州地区,成立黄山市,辖四县三区,四县即歙县、黟县、休宁县、祁门县,三区即屯溪区、由原宁国府太平县改建的黄山区、由歙县西乡划建的徽州区。

本书所介绍的徽州古村落,是以古徽州建制即原六县为主体,适当选取了周边黄山区(原太平县)、旌德县和泾县的三个古村落。

3

徽州是一个移民社会。先移入,后移出。

到南宋为止,徽州是一个移入的社会。除了平时正常稳定的年份,许多到此做官的,感于此处山清水秀,社会安宁,便不再归去,而把家安在这里,徽州经历了三次大的移民高潮,西晋末年、唐代末年和北宋末年,朝代更迭,中原大乱,北方强宗大族纷纷南渡求生避难,有长江天险、有高山阻隔的徽州山区于是成了"桃花源"。民国《歙县志》有较全的描述:"邑中各姓以程、汪为最古,族亦最繁……其余各大族,半皆由北迁南,略举其时,则晋、宋两南渡及唐末避黄巢之乱此三期为最;又半皆官于此土,爰其山水清淑,遂久居之,以长子孙焉。"如西晋"永嘉之乱",则有程、鲍、俞、余、黄、戴等十五姓移入徽州;唐末黄巢之乱时,中原世家大族共有陆、姚、