

# 常家庄园

CHANG' S  
COURTYARD

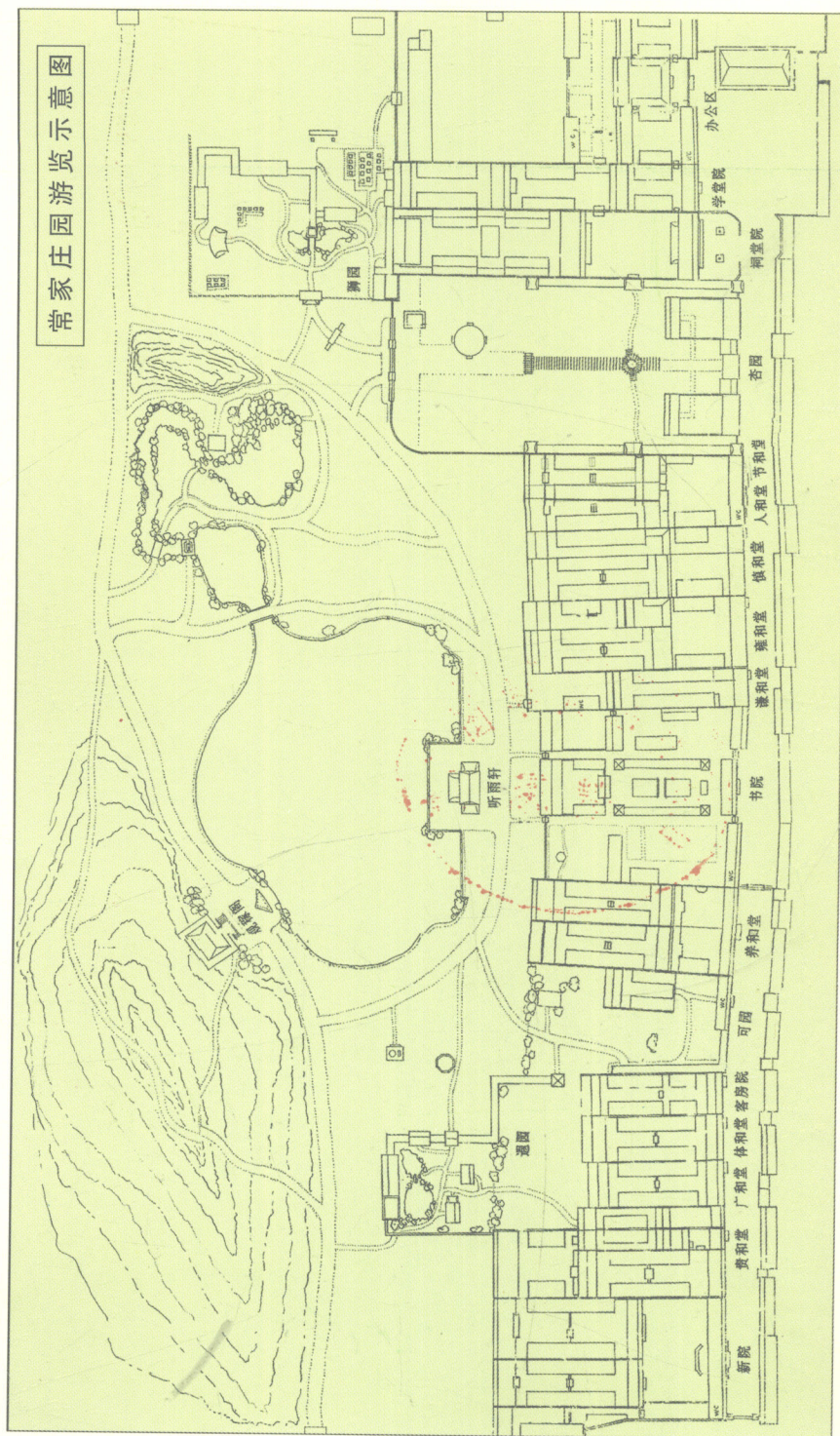


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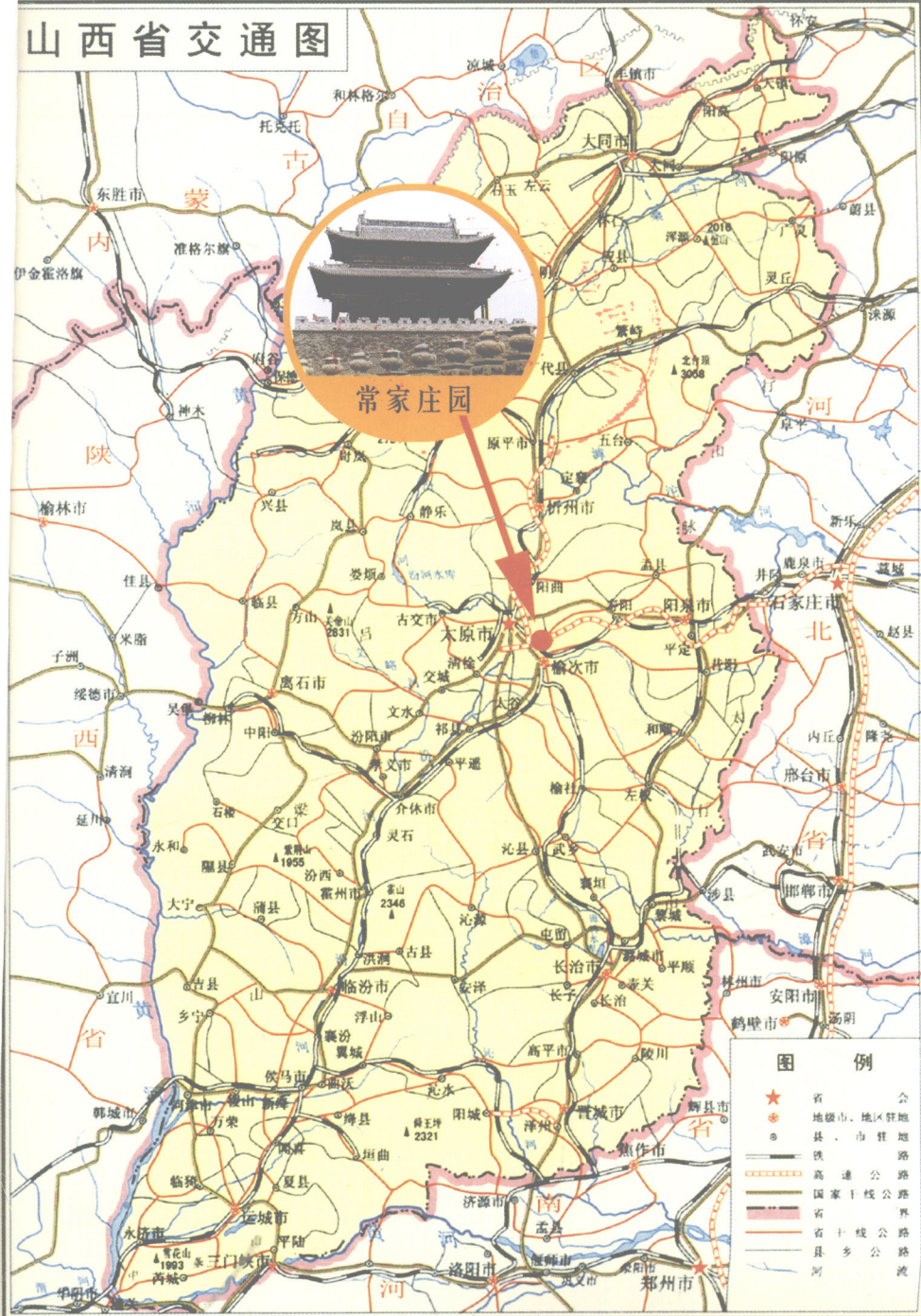


常家庄园游览示意图





# 山西省交通图



图例

- ★ 省会
- ☆ 地级市、地区驻地
- 县、市驻地
- 铁路
- 高速公路
- 国家干线公路
- 省道
- 县乡公路
- 河流

三晋揽胜  
◎ 李林娃 / 著

SCENERY OF SHANXI



山西人民出版社

# 常家庄园

CHANG'S  
COURTYARD



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## 《三晋揽胜丛书》编委会

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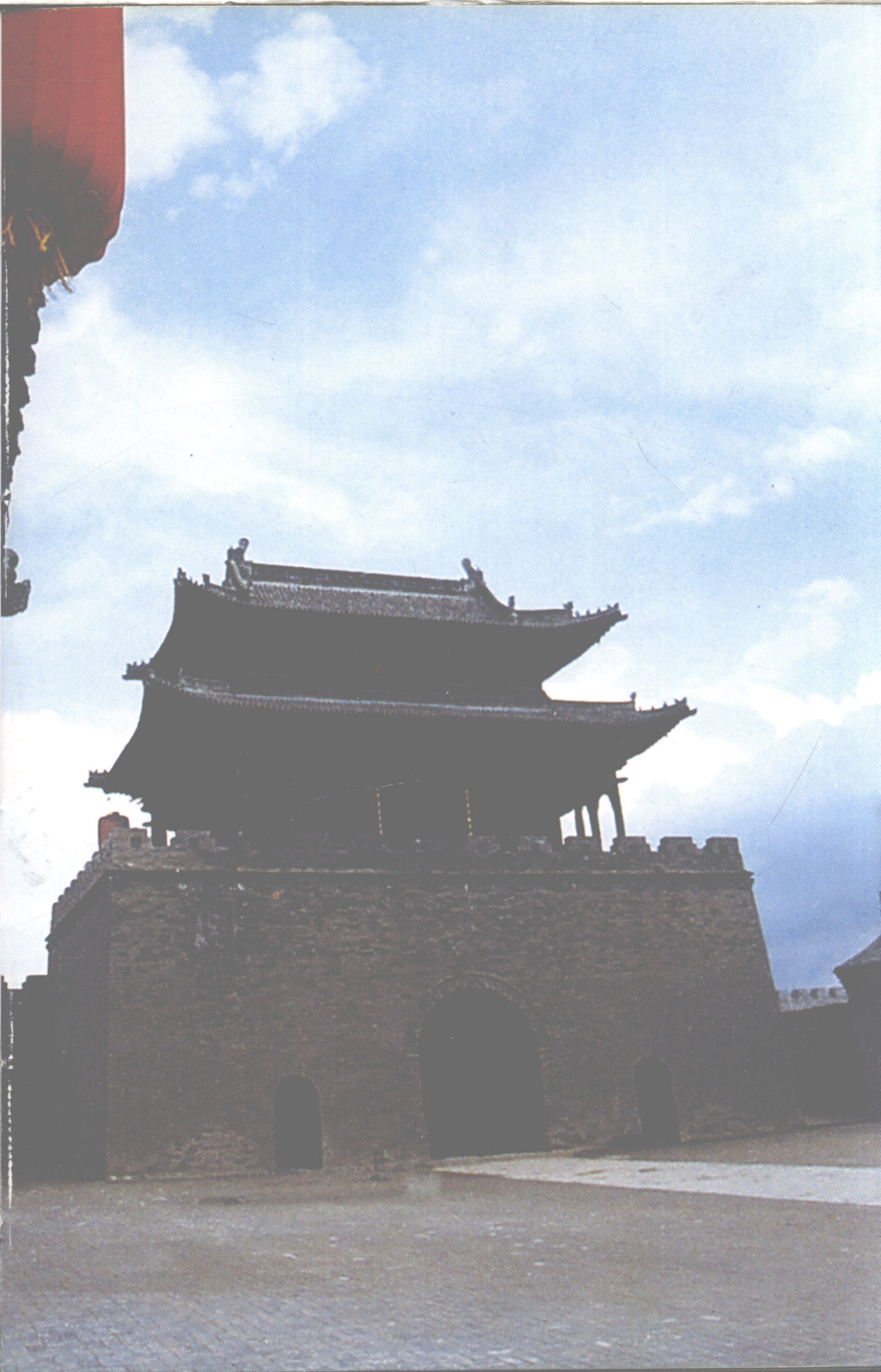
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## Brief Introduction

Chang's Courtyard is located in Chewang Village at the interface between Yuci, Taiyuan and Taigu, Shanxi and the transportation here is very convenient.

For over 200 years, the Changs family of Yuci, Shanxi made tea in Wuyi Mountain, operated shops in Russia and expanded business over Inner Mongolia and Russia. By so doing, the Changs family became the



宽绰舒展的常家庄园

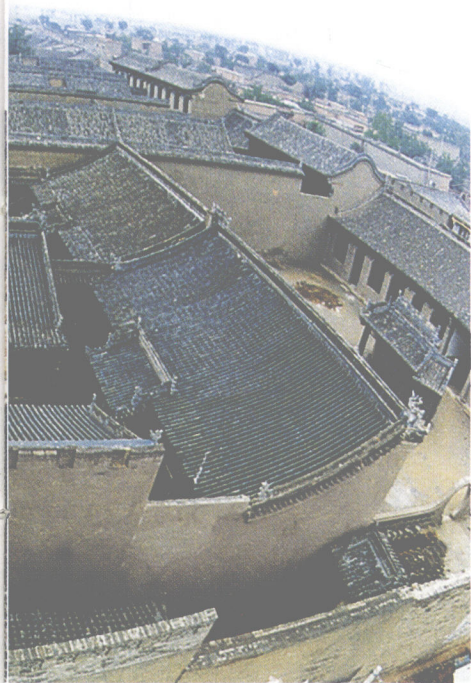
Spacious Chang's Courtyard



first family dealing business with Russians and one of the richest Jin businessmen in China.

The key to the family's success is that it thought highly of Confucian learning and paid great attention to education. Following the family instruction that "If the son gets well-educated, send him to the business world.", the family sent many well-read people to the business world. In this way, the Confucian thoughts and moral values were embodied in business activities and the family became a distinguished family of businessmen of letters during the Qing Dynasty.

The Changs began the construction of the courtyard at the turn of Ming and Qing dynasties when the business was most prosperous. During Emperor Qianlong's reign in Qing Dynasty, two brothers of the ninth generation of Changs family, Chang Wanqi and Chang Wanda, handled the business most successfully and the construction of the courtyard also came to a new height. Chang Wanjue built a north-south street called West Nanchang Street; Chang Wanqi bought some land in the north of Chewang Village and built another street called Back Beichang Street and hence there is a saying in the village that "The Changs own two streets." After around 200 years of construction, on the two streets there are near a hundred courtyards, 5,000 rooms, 50 houses, and seven gardens, covering an area of about 600,000 square meters. Inside the courtyard there are spacious, richly ornamented



houses, pavilions and halls and all these make a magnificent view; in the gardens there are famous plants, beautiful pavilions and terraces, streams and ponds. Under the protection of ten-mile wall and eight gates, the Changs realized their dream of a courtyard where one can "live, read, plant crops, and appreciate"

During the long history, Chang's Courtyard experienced serious havocs. Fortunately, shortly after liberation, the north side of Back Beichang Street was purchased by the government and the Second Disabled Soldiers' Sanatorium was established at the site and so it was fairly well reserved. This is the now Chang's Courtyard that is open to public.

The restored Chang's Courtyard covers an area of 150,000 square meters, in which there are 4 yards of 40,000 square meters, parking lot and service areas of 30,000 square meters. There are altogether one hill,



中国最大的家族书院——石芸轩书院

*Biggest private academy in China——Shiyunxuan Academy*





美不胜收的中国最大的北派私家园林——静园  
*Biggest garden of northern style in China — Jingyuan*

two balconies, four gardens, five yards, six streams, nine halls, thirteen pavilions, twenty-five verandas, and twenty-seven courtyards. On the north side of the street there are rows of deep courtyards showing the traditional Chinese courtesy and the spirit of Confucian and Taoist cultures. Here there are the biggest clan hall, the biggest private academy, the biggest boudoir, the most delicate brick, wood, and stone carvings, the most typical colored drawings of Han Dynasty, the richest private collection of paintings and calligraphies and the delicacy and beauty of building can be seen everywhere.

Most precious of all, the biggest of the private gardens, Quiet Garden of Beichang, is well conserved. Following the notion of correspondence between universe and man and the Taoist notion of imitating the Nature, the garden consists of Xinlin, Shiyuan, Xiayuan, and Keyuan that are very well planned and built and reflect both northern and southern building styles. The most attracting of the garden is its waters—the Qin Spring and the 5,000-year-old Zhaoyu Lake make you forget to return.

The culture of Chang's Courtyard is not only shown in the notion of order, courtesy, and foursquare but also in the more obvious things. The courtyard houses 8 rarities—calligraphies of famous calligraphists of Tang, Song, and Qing Dynasties.

The exhibits of Chang's Courtyard fall into mainly three sections. The first section—Shanxi, Origin of Chinese civilization systematically introduces the geography, history, and culture of Shanxi and the courtyard culture of Jinzhong. The second section—Exhibition of Changs, the Businessmen of Letters consists of Chang's Clan Hall,

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Shiyunxuan Academy, Duchu School, Exhibits of Everyday Living and History of Chang Family. And the third section——Museum of Jin Businessmen——exhibits great number of real materials of Jin businessmen and shows the splendid history of Jin businessmen leading the Chinese business world for over 500 years.

In the four yards in Xinlin and the guest yard, Tihe Hall, Qing food and boarding are served and you can experience the hostility and warmth of First Businessman of Letters.

History is a nation's basis, culture its spirit and buildings its symbol. Chang's Courtyard is the crystallization of traditional Chinese culture and the masterpiece of Ming and Qing buildings in Shanxi. Culture of China and of the world is the ever-lasting value of Chang's Courtyard.





## 景区综述

由山西省会太原乘车南下，沿 108 国道或太茅公路行驶不到 1 小时，便可到达东连晋中市榆次区东阳镇，西接太原市清徐县徐沟镇的东(阳)清(徐)公路。有清一代开拓万里茶路，富甲一方，享誉中外，号称三晋儒商第一家族的故居——常家庄园，便位于东清公路南侧紧邻的车辋村。

这里距榆次区东阳镇仅 2 公里，离清徐县徐沟镇也只不过 8 公里。此外，这个榆次、太原、太谷三市、县、区的交界之处，不仅有同蒲线东阳火车站之便，距太原飞机场也只有 26 公里之遥，交通极为便利。



敦良吉门拱卫下的清代儒商第一家

Home of First Businessman of Letters in Qing Dynasty under protection of great gate

## 清代儒商第一家

常家庄园是车辋村常氏家族经过300余年的建造而告成的。在常氏大规模建造之前，这里仅仅是由成家寨、刘家寨、林家寨和王家寨4个小自然村组成的村落。明朝弘治年间，车辋常氏的始祖常仲林由原籍太谷县惠安村迁到车辋，为4个小寨之一的刘家寨刘姓大户放羊谋生，只到仲林的孙子廷和、廷美、廷玉三兄弟时，才勉强购得一片土地，筑起一个小院，有了栖身之处。

到常氏五六世起，常氏族人开始了经商活动。逐渐步入小康的常家，开始了居室营造，但规模不算大，其建筑也比较零散。到清朝初年的第八世，常家出现了儒商相长的良性循环势头，常吉成为车辋常氏的第一个秀才公，而常威则为常氏的“清代儒商第一家”奠定了坚实的基础。

常威生于清顺治年间，康熙初学有所成，放弃科举，步入商界，他不仅与其子常万玘、常万达将常氏商贸事业做强做大，在张家口创立了“大德玉”、“大德常”等字号，而且留下了“学而优则贾”的家训，开创了常氏儒商的源头。在清代200余年中，常万玘的子孙创办了以“德”字为标记的数十个商号，号称“十大德”；常万达的子孙创办了以“玉”字为标记的数十个店铺，号称“十大玉”。常氏店铺不仅遍布全国通都大邑，成为晋商中的骄子，而且常万达及其子孙还敢为天下先，逐利四海，开拓了从福建武夷山到俄国全境乃至欧洲的万里茶路。在这条可与“丝绸之路”媲美的中国对外贸易孔道，常氏的茶叶外贸事业，经历了清乾隆、嘉庆、道光、咸丰、同治、光绪、宣统七世王朝，沿袭近200年。尤其到了晚清，在恰克图数十个较大的商号中，常氏一门竟独占其四，被《山西外贸志》称之为“清代本省外贸世家”。

常家经商长盛不衰的一个重要原因就在于他们世代恪守“学而优则贾”的家训，世代注重教育，仅私塾就有17个之多，子弟几乎全部受过良好的儒学教育。与此同时，他们又以经商为荣，敢于藐视“商为末业”的传统观念，做堂堂正正的商人，并将儒学最好的子弟首先送往商界，使儒学观念与经营理念完美地结合在了一起，确保了商业集团成员的精英化和商业事业的良性发展。常氏兴家数百年中，商界精英与儒界学子层出不穷，交辉相映，铸造了



有清以来儒商世家的辉煌。

与众多晋商一样，家业大兴的车辋常氏，几乎在商业崛起的同时，便开始了宅院的修建，历时近300年，终于将除王家寨之外的原先各自独立、相距近300米的刘家寨、成家寨与林家寨相接起来，形成了一个完整的车辋村，并筑起了周长近600米，设有8道堡门的庄园。

## 晋商故里第一院

从地理位置上讲，晋商大院文化旅游景点集中在太原市南面的榆次、太谷、祁县、平遥、灵石等县、区，榆次区的车辋常家庄园为此行之第一站。

从宅院的建筑规模、文化品位、艺术特色上讲，常家庄园皆堪称中国明清时期民居中的精品奇观，世界人类文化遗产中的亮丽瑰宝。

常家庄园始建于明万历、天启年间，截止于清光绪二十二年（即1600年左右至1896年）。而大规模的建筑，则在清乾隆三十三年（1768）之后。

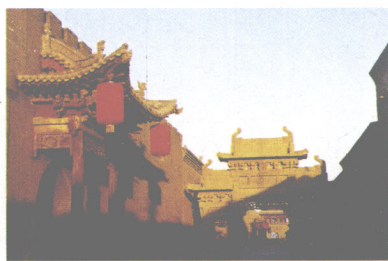
常家庄园在基本完成之时，占地60万平方米，房屋达5000余间，楼房50余幢，园林7处，主要建筑属常威长子常万玘与三子常万达两支所有。

常万玘一支的建筑在庄园南部，故称“南常”，占地14万平方米。其代表性宅第位于庄园西南角，乾隆中期先建老院，后经多次扩建，大门坐西朝东，飞檐挑角，俨然不同于村中一般街门，这里后来被人们称为“南挑角院”。进大门先是一条石砌甬道，全长100



夕照老街

Old street in sunset



跨街雄立的奉旨牌坊

Memorial archway on imperial order