

 世界自然与文化遗产
The World's Natural And Cultural Heritage

皖南古民居

OLD HOMES IN SOUTHERN ANHUI

中国旅游出版社

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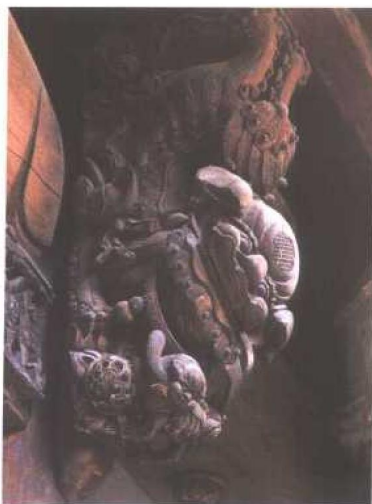


目 录

黄山脚下觅桃源	4
黟县无处不桃源	14
画里乡村——西递	20
牛形山庄——宏村	34
深巷迷宫——南屏	56
歙县儒风别样浓	80
徽州古建集大成	86
绩溪人杰官儒商	92

TRACING THE LAND OF PEACH-BLOSSOMS AT THE FOOT OF MOUNT HUANGSHAN	4
OLD HOMES ARE EVERYWHERE IN YIXIAN	14
PICTURESQUE XIDI	20
THE OX-SHAPED VILLAGE HONGCUN	34
THE LABYRINTHINE VILLAGE OF NANPING	56
SHEXIAN FILLED WITH A CONFUCIAN ATMOSPHERE	80
ANCIENT BUILDINGS IN HUICHOU	86
JIXI A PLACE PRODUCING EMINENT FIGURES, HIGH OFFICIALS AND LEARNED MERCHANTS	92

C O N T E N T S



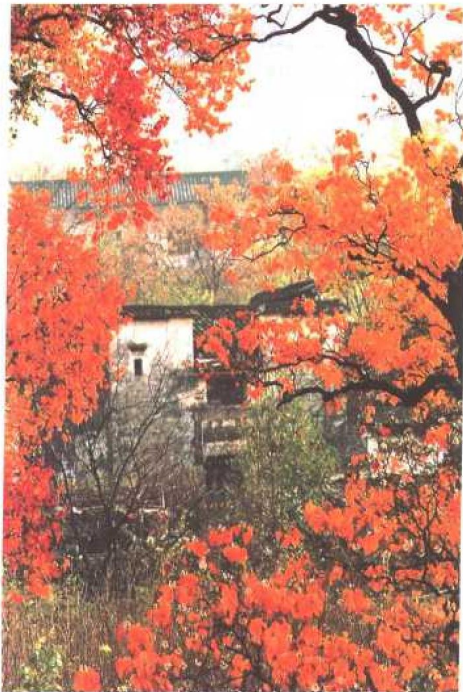
一千多年以前，东晋诗人陶渊明写下了脍炙人口的《桃花源记》。一个美丽而宁静的世外桃源，让多少人去梦想，去寻觅踪迹。今天，虽然时代变迁，皖南古村落依然如一片净土，人们把这里视为“桃花源”而趋之如鹜。明代戏剧家汤显祖一生痴迷于此，无数次魂牵梦萦，但终未能至皖南，留下了亘古的遗憾。而今，这里已成为著名的旅游胜地，并于2000年11月被联合国教科文组织列为“世界文化和自然遗产”。

当晨曦悄悄透过树梢，青山环抱的山庄升起冉冉炊烟之时，“啾啾”鸟鸣、“汪汪”犬吠，还有夹杂着的“梆梆”捣衣声，便打破了寂静的天空；一条欢快的山泉，流过每一户人家的宅前屋后，人们在这里汲水、浣洗；牧童牵出了老牛，农夫扛出了犁耙，山庄的一天就这样开始了。这是多么美丽的画面呵。

这是皖南古民居村落——宏村的真实写照。像这样的乡村，在皖南处处可寻。

皖南有著名的黄山。唐朝诗人李白曾把它吟唱为凌空怒放的金色莲花。那么在这株硕大的莲花所福荫到的地方，是一片美丽而富饶的土地。皖南山清水秀，风光旖旎。在这如画的大自然长卷上，点缀着充满古意的古村落。现保存完好的明清古村落200余处，古民居有数万幢之多，具有代表性的古村落，有黟县的西递、宏村、南屏、屏山；歙县的斗山街、雄村、北岸；徽州区的潜口民居群、呈坎；绩溪的上庄、宅坦、龙川等。

皖南古村落，风格独特。它择地于青山绿水之间，与大自然融为一体。黄山脚下原属古徽州。徽州人素有外出谋生的习惯，光宗耀祖、恩泽故土的意识强，大多商贾官仕都纷纷返乡建牌坊、筑宅院、造祠堂、构筑村庄。他们讲究风水，注重水口，为了“负阴抱阳”，村庄建筑都慎重选择傍山丘依



山势、沿河溪、顺河道的地方。所以，皖南的古村落都有青山环绕，绿水相伴，生态环境非常优越；加上村外田间阡陌纵横，桃红柳绿；村中古木参天，小桥流水，登高望去，如一幅美丽的水墨画，似清新而典雅的“中国画里的乡村”。

古民居的建筑艺术，体现了典型的徽派风格。房屋灰白黑的色调，追寻一种祥和与澹泊；然而，房屋、门户之间那重檐翘角的马头墙，却体现出屋主们内心难以掩饰的自尊。

园林化情调，是古民居的又一大特色。无论是昔日的豪宅书院，或是寻常百姓家，楼门窗楣都有精美的木石砖雕，有的是质朴本色，有的则描金绘彩；小庭院里，曲径回廊，叠石凿池，培花植草，将丘壑林果浓缩于壶天之中；厅堂书斋里，布置得典雅别致，挂满警世楹联，折射出独有的耕读文化和栖居者的生活情趣。

走进那曲曲窄窄的深巷，走在那凹凸不平的青石路上，举目那高高低低、鳞次栉比的马头墙，一种历史的沧桑感会油然而生。村中一座座宗祠牌坊，虽经风侵雨蚀，那斑驳中依然印记着往日的威严和壮丽；那幽深的庭堂斋院，依然弥漫着淳朴和儒雅气息；更多的感受是那门楼、窗格上雕花镂锦的一份怡然与宁静。倘佯其间，定能找到回归自然的自我。

也许，这正是汤显祖为什么苦于“无梦到徽州”的原故；或是现今住在高楼大厦中的人们，追寻“桃花源”之情结的所在。

桃花潭水深千尺，不及汪伦送我情。
 李白《赠汪伦》

Over a thousand years ago, Tao Yuanming, a poet of the Eastern Jin Dynasty, wrote the famous essay "Peach-Blossom Source", in which he described the Land of Peach Blossoms — a haven of peace. People of later generations dreamed of such a place and tried to find it, but in vain. Today, although the times have greatly changed, there are still many ancient villages in Southern Anhui, which have remained tranquil, simple and unsophisticated. People call the area "The Land of Peach Blossoms," and flock to visit it. The renowned Ming Dynasty dramatist Tang Xianzu was infatuated all his life by those villages and dreamed of going to visit them many times, but he never realized his dream, and it became his eternal regret. Now these ancient villages have become tourist sites, and in November 2000 were placed on the UNESCO's World Heritage list as a cultural and natural site.

Every day, when the first rays of the morning sun quietly appear over the tree tops and smoke rises slowly from kitchen chimneys in the village surrounded by the mountains, the singing of birds and the barking of dogs and the sounds of beating clothes break the silence of the universe. A stream of spring water runs joyfully along its bending course in front or behind the houses of the villagers. People begin busily drawing water or washing clothes, herding boys are leading buffaloes to

the fields, and farmers are carrying out ploughs and harrows from the tool rooms. Thus the mountain village begins its day. What a beautiful picture it is!

This is a truthful portrayal of life in Hongcun, an ancient village in Southern Anhui. Villages like this can be found everywhere there.

Southern Anhui boasts the famous Mount Huangshan, which the Tang Dynasty poet Li Bai described in a poem as "a golden lotus

flower blooming in the high sky." Under the huge lotus flower is a rich beautiful land, where the beautiful mountains and rivers provide splendid scenery and form a long picture scroll dotted with ancient villages of primitive simplicity. Now in Southern Anhui, there are more than 200 well-preserved ancient villages and tens of thousands of ancient buildings of the Ming and Qing dynasties, with the representative ones being Xidi, Hongcun, Nanping and Pingshan in Yixian, Doushanjie,



Xiongcu and Bei'an in Shexian, Qiankou's groups of old homes, Chengkan in Huizhou District, and Shangzhuang, Zetan and Longchuan in Jixi.

The Southern Anhui ancient villages have their own unique style. Situated in the green mountains beside winding rivers, they are dynamically integrated with nature. The areas at the foot of Mount Huangshan belonged to Huizhou Prefecture in ancient times. The people there had the custom of going away to do business to earn money, with a strong sense of bringing honour to their ancestors and winning glory for their native place. When they became rich, they returned home to build memorial archways, residences, ancestral temples and villages. In doing this, they paid great attention to the "fengshui" and "yin" and "yang" theories, so villages were usually built along the slopes of hills and mountains, and on the banks of rivers. This is why all the ancient villages in Southern Anhui have green surrounding mountains, beautiful rivers running past and excellent environmental conditions. Outside the villages, the fields lie crisscross, with peach and willow trees dotted here and there, while inside the villages, ancient trees tower to the sky, and small bridges span the rivers and streams. They form a beautiful picture when viewed from a distant height, just like the villages in the elegant Chinese landscape paintings.

The old homes in the Southern Anhui ancient villages all embody the typical Anhui architectural style. The three main colours — grey, white and dark — of the ancient buildings reveal a kind of harmony and simplicity, and the double-eaved, upturned

Horse-Head Walls between houses indicate the strong sense of the residents' self-respect.

Garden style is a major feature of the old homes in the ancient villages. All houses, no matter whether they were the large compounds of rich people or the small homes of ordinary villagers, have exquisite wood, stone and brick carvings on the doors and windows. Some of the carvings maintain their original colours, while others are painted in bright colours. In small courtyards, winding paths lead to every secluded spot, long corridors, rocks, ponds,



trees, flowers and plants, and inside the houses the halls and studies are tastefully decorated. On the pillars hang couplets written on scrolls, showing the unique culture and life of the

local people.

When you enter the deep twisting lanes, walk on the uneven cobbled roads and look at the row upon row of Horse-Head Walls that tower above the roofs, a feeling of historical vicissitudes will rise immediately in your mind. The mottled ancestral halls and memorial archways in the villages still keep up their former dignity and magnificence; the quiet halls and courtyards are still permeated by a simple and scholarly atmosphere, and the carvings on the gates and doors remain there as distinct as ever. If you wander about the ancient villages, you will feel you are back to nature.

Perhaps this is why the Ming Dynasty dramatist Tang Xianzu so often dreamed of going to Huizhou Prefecture in ancient times and the people who live in high buildings and large compounds in the modern cities try to trace "The Land of Peach Blossoms" so fervently today.

P7 余晖

P8-9 月沼春晓

P10-11 南湖晨曦

P12-13 深渡碧波画中游

P7 Afterglow

P8-9 Morning in Yuezha

P10-11 South Lake at Dawn

P12-13 Picturesque Village















黟县无处不桃源

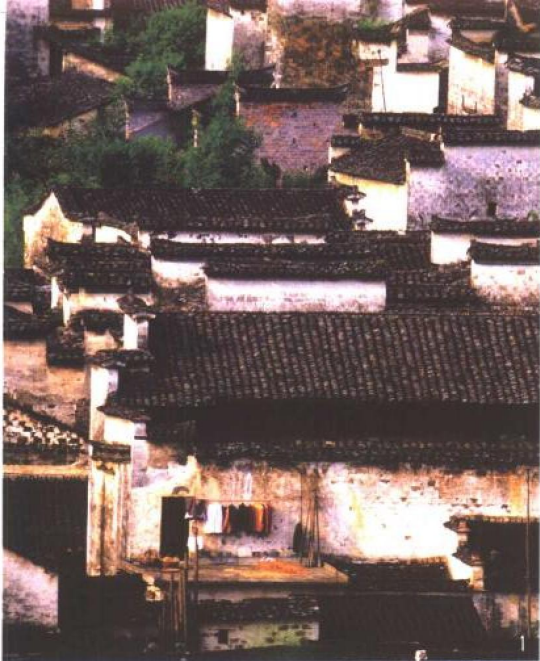
黟县，位于黄山南麓，因黄山古称“黟山”而得名，距今已有 2200 多年的历史。由于大山的阻隔，未受战乱劫难，境内得以保存大量的名胜古迹和悠久的传统文化。仅完整的明、清民居，就达 4000 余幢。其中，西递、宏村两处尤为精彩。此外，还有西武等地的古民居群、南屏与屏山的古祠堂。李白曾来此笼回白鸪的碧山、清代著名学者俞正燮的故居、传奇名妓赛金花的故里、现代著名表演艺术家舒绣文的祖籍地等。这些古村落、古民居，在造型、布局、装饰、陈设等方面，都集中体现了中国传统文化的底蕴，具有很高的观赏价值和研究价值，被纷至沓来的中外游人和建筑家们誉为“古老东方文化的缩影”，“中国古代建筑艺术的宝库”。而新近发现的《陶氏宗谱》，证实了陶渊明的后裔就移居于处。黟县正是他们先祖笔下《桃花源记》中描述的理想生存境地，也是今天游人向往的地方。

Yixian County is located on the southern side of Mount Huangshan. It is named after the mountain, as Mount Huangshan was called "Mount Yi" in ancient times. Yixian has a history of over 2,200 years. Being separated by high mountains and having avoided destruction by war, a large number of scenic spots and historical sites and old traditions and culture have been preserved there. The complete Ming and Qing old homes number 4,000 in Yixian. Among these, the old homes in Xidi and Hongcun are the best-preserved. Besides, the groups of old homes in Xiwu, the ancestral temples in Nanping and Pingshan, Bishan, from where Li Bai took a silver pheasant back home, the old residences of the famous Qing Dynasty scholar Yu Zhengxie and the legendary social butterfly Sai Jinhua and the native place of the well-known performing artist Shu Xiuwen, all are places worth visiting. These ancient villages and old homes fully embody Chinese tradition and culture in terms of architectural design, layout, decoration and furnishing, and have great value for visiting and studying. They are, therefore, honoured by both Chinese and foreign tourists and architects as "the epitome of the ancient oriental culture" and "the treasure-house of China's ancient architectural art".



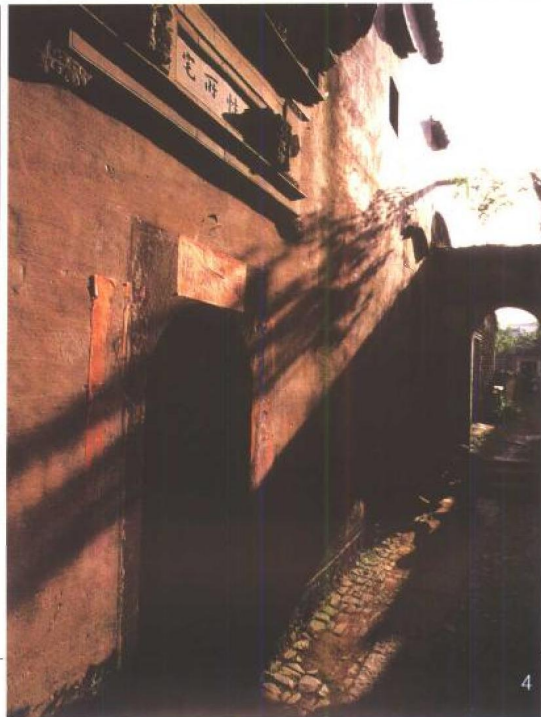
"The Family Tree of the Tao Clan," which was discovered not long ago, proves that Tao Yuanming's descendants moved to live in this area. So Yixian, the ideal place the Eastern Jin poet Tao Yuanming described in his "Peach Blossom Source" for his descendants to live in, has become a place all tourists yearn for today.

P14
桃花源里人家
Old Homes in Yixian



P16-17 黟县雉山民居门首
P18 炊烟迷漫的山村
P19 深山翠竹水车转

P16-17 Front side of a villager's residence
P18 A mountain village filled with cooking smoke
P19 Waterwheel and bamboo in the deep mountain



1. 西递古村落
2. 黟县民居风格的建筑
中城山庄
3. 桃源洞入口处
4. 南屏小巷
1. Ancient Xidi Village
2. Mountain Village with
old-style houses
3. Entrance of Taoyuan
Cave
4. A little lane in Nanping

