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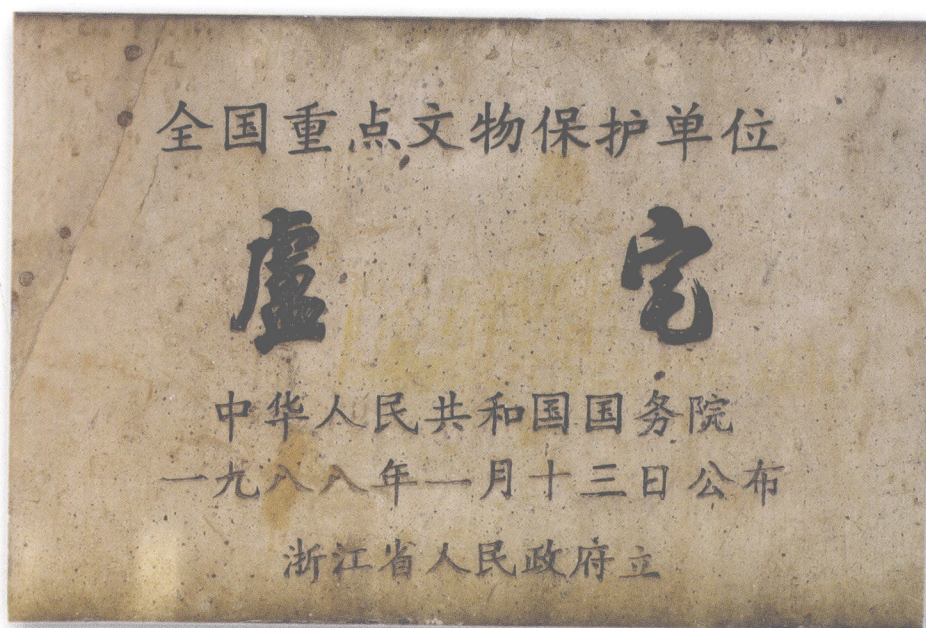


这里留存着姜子牙后裔近千年繁衍生息的信息和五百五十余年前的豪华宅第，它是我们的先民千百年传统的活见证。

继往开来，传承文明是我们的责任。我们必须妥善地保护好文物建筑，尽可能一点不走样地把过去的岁月留传下来的全部信息继续传承下去。

The descendents of Jiang Ziya had lived and multiplied for thousand of years here. The magnificent residence over 550 years ago are left and preserved. It is the living evidence of our forefathers' tradition for thousands of years.

It is our responsibility to carry forward the tradition and forge ahead into the future. We have to protect historical architecture relics carefully and manage to carry on all the messages inherited in the past without any changes.



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# 盧宅

羅哲文題



中国摄影出版社



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保護盧宅民居  
弘揚民族文化

為東陽《盧宅》正式出版不負

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二〇〇六年二月

傳承文明

魯松庭



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傳承中華文明

丙戌年初夏四月上浣  
鮑賢倫書于西子湖畔  
錢安路寓外



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# Preface

The Lu Residence in Dongyang, Zhejiang, a National Historic Relics Protection Unit, is the place where the offspring of Jiang Ziya, the Lu Family has been living for thousands of years. Since early Nan Song Dynasty, the LUs moved to Yaxi, a beautiful place surrounded by three mountains and the Yaxi River. With the spirit of mountains and river, and the tradition of Confucianism studies, the LUs have attached great importance to education, and maintained a scholar and noble family reputation, with talents thriving continuously. During Ming and Qing Dynasties, the LUs had observed in the family 8 Jin Shi (royal recognized scholars), 28 Ju Ren (distinguished scholars at regional exams, including 2 best regional scholars), and 120 Gong Sheng (students at Guo Zi Jian - royal academy), and was recognized as the "Distinguished Clan of Wu". From mid Nan Song Dynasty to Qian Long regime of Qing Dynasty, LUs gradually built a large clan residence of 500 mu (333,333 m<sup>2</sup>), with well-set layout, tasteful environment, and equipped with all necessary functions. The Lu Residence is enriched with a crisscross network of lanes and streets, spacious courtyards, exquisite gardens and a forest of memorial arches; there are 41 mansion houses (with hall), 11 academy houses (including 2 libraries), 25 honorific arches, and lots of temples and garden scenes scattering all over. Today, there are still thousands of households with 10 thousand LU descendants living here, and the "Distinguished Clan" 550 years ago could still be witnessed with its architectural (grand mansions) and cultural signature preserved quite well. Among the extant traditional architectural complexes of Ming & Qing dynasties in East China, the Lu Residence is the oldest, largest, and with the richest culture content and highest grade; it is a miniature of China's thousand year culture development. It is not only an excellent example of Chinese traditional architecture, but also an enchanting book on Chinese culture and history.

Architecture is the physical symbol of regional culture. Owing to its magnificent dimension and profound connotation, the ancient architecture of the Lu Residence, although only a part of the Dongyang's ancient residence, is regarded as a representative of the existing 200 ancient residences of Dongyang. It has witnessed the long tradition and history of Dongyang.

Situated in the middle of Zhejiang Province, Dong Yang, one of a hundred top economic counties and cities in China, covers a total area of 1,742 square kilometers and has a population of 790,000. Founded in the second year Xing Ping of the Eastern Han Dynasty (195), Dong Yang enjoys a long history and a title of "notable county" and "beautiful mountains and rivers." As a historical and cultural city in Zhejiang Province, Dong Yang has been well known as "the Town of Education," "the Town of Architecture," and "the Town of Arts and Crafts."

Located in the hills of middle Zhejiang Province, Dong Yang originally suffered from barren soil and frequent drought and excessive rain. People here did not have sufficient food and clothing supply. Before the Ming Dynasty, small-scale farming by individual owners was the important form of old economy. From the end of the Ming Dynasty, agriculture and handicraft gradually became the main economic structure. During the periods of the Ming and Qing Dynasty, handicraft in Dong Yang separated from household sideline production and a variety team skillful at wood carving, bamboo weaving, ham preserving, plasterers, carpenters, stonemasons and spinning.

With a long history, wood carving in Dong Yang enjoys a high reputation for its exquisite craftsmanship. The bamboo weaving is famous for its elegance and uniqueness. Plasterers and carpenters travel all over the country so that the architecture of Dong Yang folk residence is in the prime period. Especially in the late Ming Dynasty, wood carving reached the peak of its perfect combination with architecture. The Imperial Palace in

Beijing, Temple of the Soul's Retreat (Lingyin Si) in Hangzhou as well as many constructions in Southeast Asia all radiate with the artistic highlight of Dong Yang architecture of wood carving. In Dong Yang, people of talent come forth in large numbers and the tradition of respecting teachers and highlighting education has become the order of the day. In ancient times, there were 305 candidates who succeeded in the highest imperial exams and 1,086 officials with the rank above county magistrate, among which were 5 prime ministers, 17 people who had biographies. In addition, there were such powerful officials as Feng Su and Shu Yuanyu and scholars of great literal attainments as Xu Qian and Chen Qiao. At contemporary ages, a large number of notable figures were born in Dong Yang, such as, Jin Fuzhuang, a famous general in the Northern Expedition, Shao Piaoping, a pioneer of journalism, Yan Jici, a well-known physicist and Cai Xitao, a renowned botanist. Nowadays, there are 10 academicians who were born in Dong Yang and obtain the titles from the Chinese Academy of Sciences or the Chinese Academy of Engineering. Besides, there are thousands of professors and hundreds of PhDs who were born in Dong Yang. Dong Yang has been praised as the "Town of Professors and Doctors" by a head report in People Daily in 1989.

The geographical environment and the old economic structure in Dong Yang exert a deep influence on the formation of people's thoughts and the change of their sense of value. Under the hard living conditions, the senses of working for living and studying for official career are intensified in people's minds. "A good scholar will make an official" and "a good trade will make a good craftsman" have become the two basic ways for the people in Dong Yang to get rid of poverty and make rich as well as the standard to judge whether a person has a bright future. Just in the struggle of survival, people in Dong Yang, depending on their intelligence and diligence, keep forging ahead and are bold in blazing new trails. On the one hand, they set up academies of classical learning for the purpose of education. On the other hand, various workers travel around the country and thus create the miracles in architecture and handicraft represented by wood carving and bamboo weaving. Both the social environment where people focus on education and work as well as the concept of people of ability have contributed to a picture of galaxy of talent and have become the social and historic origins of "the Town of Education," "the Town of Architecture" and "the Town of Arts and Crafts."

Located in the old village in Dong Yang, the Lu Family owes its fame and prestige in the Wu district to the "three towns" culture in Dong Yang. The Lu Family carries on the tradition of respecting teachers and highlighting education. Combined the architecture of Dong Yang folk residence with wood carving, stone carving and brick carving, the ancient architecture in the Lu Residence is the fruit of forefather's wisdom and the classical masterpiece in the town of variety of handicraft. With the combination of education, architecture and the essence of arts and crafts, the Lu Residence is regarded as the reduction and representation of the "three towns" culture in Dong Yang.

Today, based on historical records and ancient architecture, we are compiling this book of the Lu Residence, hoping to have a comprehensive and systematic reflection of getting the root of her history, tapping her connotation, reviving her spirit and displaying her elegant demeanor so as to develop traditional culture and carry forward Chinese civilization.

Editor  
August 2006



# 绪 论

全国重点文物保护单位——东阳卢宅，是姜子牙后裔——雅溪卢氏千百年来繁衍生息的地方。这里三峰屏峙，雅水环流，卢氏自南宋初年择居雅溪以来，取山川形胜之灵气，受孔孟儒学之熏陶，汲雅溪之水润书香，重教兴学，诗礼传家，书香不断，科第绵延，人才辈出，家世兴盛。明清时期曾出过8位进士，29位举人（其中解元2人），置身仕宦120余人，赫然成为“婺之望族”。自南宋中叶至清朝乾隆年间，雅溪卢氏逐渐营建了占地500余亩，布局严谨，环境优雅，功能齐全，规模宏大的宗族聚落。在这里，街巷纵横，庭院深深，园林别致，坊表林立，拥有府第建筑（厅堂）41处，书院11处（其中藏书楼2处），坊表25座，寺观庙宇、园林景点星罗棋布，点缀其间。如今，这里依然生息着数以千户、人丁逾万的卢氏后裔，并较完整地保留着五百五十余年前这个名门望族的豪华宅第和人文历史信息。可以说，卢宅是中国江南现存的年代最久远，规模最宏大，品位最高雅的明清古民居建筑群，它浓缩了中华古代社会千年精华，有着深厚的文化底蕴，不仅是一部建筑文化的经典，更是一部优秀的人文史集，是一部耐读的历史大书。

建筑，是一方地域文化的物化标志。卢宅古建筑只是东阳古民居的一部分，它以宏大的规模、恢弘的气势和深厚的内涵成为东阳境内现存的200余处古民居的代表，它承载和见证了东阳千百年的传统和历史。

地处浙江中部的东阳市，是全国经济百强县市，总面积1742平方公里，人口79万。东阳建县于东汉兴平二年（195），历史悠久，素有“婺之望县”、“歌山画水”之美称，为浙江省历史文化名城，以“教育之乡”、“建筑之乡”、“工艺美术之乡”名闻遐迩。

历史上的东阳，地处浙中丘陵，“三山夹两盆，两盆涵两江”，山多地少，土地贫瘠，生之者寡，食之者众，加上南北两江旱涝迭起，百姓时为衣食所苦。旧时的经济，明朝以前为封闭型的小农经济，明末开始，逐步形成以农业、手工业为主的经济结构。明清时期，东阳的手工业渐渐从家庭副业中分离出来，形成以木雕、竹编，火腿腌制，泥、木、石匠，纺织为主的百工队伍。

东阳木雕历史悠久，技艺精湛，久负盛名；东阳竹编，细巧精美，典雅别致，早为世人所瞩目；东阳的泥工、木匠走南闯北，东阳的民居建筑鼎盛一时。到了清代，特别是晚清时期，东阳的木雕与建筑达到了完美结合的程度，更是独树一帜。北京的故宫、杭州的