

徽州

Hui Zhou

捡拾历史的碎片 (修订本)
Discovering a Culture in Photos
张建平 著 Zhang Jianping

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英文审读：林大江
封面设计：任惠安
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张建平 著

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PROLOGUE

It is not an easy task to tell stories of Huizhou with pictures. The area had its golden age in the Ming and Qing dynasties and remained out of the public eye for the next one hundred years. I am confident in presenting this photo album only because of the remaining breathtaking architectures and elegant elders who could tell their family histories to visitors for hours.

In May 2008, I accidentally walked into the back study of a dilapidated house in Hongkeng, owned by the father-in-law of Chinese painting master Huang Binhong. The front hall had completely collapsed, leaving lofty walls in depressing condition. Lush foliage blotted out the small parlour, with yellow petals dotting green vines dangling from the winding corridors. The full scene somehow gave out a strong sense of desolation.

Huizhou was an administrative region from 1121 to 1987, comprised of six counties named She xian, Xiuning, Yi xian, Qimen, Wuyuan and Jixi. It is not only a fruitful land that cultivates the Xin'an School of Painting and the Xin'an School of Medicine but also an area where farmland is in great disproportion to mountains. As a result of land scarcity, since the Song Dynasty groups of Huizhou locals had ventured out conducting business in other provinces, achieving enormous success. This phenomenon is observed and a saying in the Ming and Qing dynasties goes, "There is no market without the Huizhou people."

Surrounded by mountains, Huizhou rarely suffers from war damages. The invasion of Taiping troops in the fourth year of Emperor Xianfeng is one painful exception. Since the Central Plains in China were under constant historical changes, Huizhou became a haven for powerful families. Nowadays, one can still find big families with several generations living together, undamaged ancient tombs and complete family tree for thousand years. Huizhou is an immigrant society, a clan with aristocracy blood. Three important thinkers in Chinese history, Zhu Xi, Dai Zhen and Hu Shi are among many influential locals to be found in Huizhou lineage books.

In making this album, I selected many representative figures in Huizhou history. Using them as leads, I was able to find their descendants and gathered precious first-hand information. I also followed the footsteps of Huizhou merchants into cities where they worked and developed business.

In March 2011, I made a trip to Dongtai, Jiangsu to see Bao Xunsheng, a 30th generation descendent of Bao family in Tangyue. I was hoping to see a painting of his ancestors painted by a court painter hired by Xunsheng's ancestor Bao Zhidao, a powerful salt commerce head during Emperor Jiaqing's reign. Xunsheng told me the precious painting had never been shown to an outsider. He agreed to let me photograph it knowing I was collecting documents in preparation of this book. The painting features the largest number of family figures and is the most exquisite I've seen. Bao Xunsheng's kindness and trust towards me is one thing I will never forget.

In February 2012, through introduction I got into contact with Zhao Lichang, an ancient-architecture expert in Yangzhou who is called "living archive" and "living map" by his colleagues. We made an appointment at 7:30 p.m. Lost in my way, I was late for this meeting. The 79-years-old Mr. Zhao, who was still recovering from bypass surgery, waited for me for half an hour in chilly wind. Once in his home, Mr. Zhao brought out historical documents of Huizhou and Yangzhou and mapped out important trails of Huizhou merchants in Yangzhou for me.

The photographic documents that are included in this book would have been far less substantial or accurate without their generous help. I would also like to use this album as a starting point in constructing a photographic documentation of Huizhou in my lifetime.

Even after five years of preparation, I dare not say that the book described Huizhou successfully. Huizhou has a history of 866 years. The method of relying on individual villages and presenting Huizhou through "pieces of history" is still superficial at times. To compensate, I used extensive words to accompany the pictures. After all, I don't intend to publish it as a pure scenic photo album. It represents my understanding of my hometown for the past twenty years and shows a collection of historical events. I hope it would help wise readers building their own Huizhou in their minds.

Some of the works were reproduced from old photographs provided by elders in Huizhou and I am not able to trace and credit the original photographers. I am really thankful for all the help received from them.

前言

想要用图片讲述徽州不是一件容易的事。因为，这块鼎盛于明清的区域远离大众的视野已有一百多年。我之所以还有信心完成这本画册，是因为现今的徽州依旧有着能让人心跳的建筑、能滔滔不绝地向来访者讲述家族辉煌历史的儒雅老者。

2008年5月，我无意中走进了国画大师黄宾虹岳父家（徽州区洪坑村）的后书房。那是一栋被抛弃的老屋，正厅已经完全坍塌，只留下高大、孤独的墙体。小花厅被五月疯长的植物覆盖，绿色的藤蔓中探出黄色的野花，挂满了回廊。虽看似繁盛，却不免让人觉得有些凄清。

徽州之名始于1121年，止于1987年，由歙县、休宁、黟县、祁门、婺源、绩溪组成。这里是孕育出新安画派、程朱理学、新安医学、徽剧、徽派建筑等的福地；是“七山一水一分田，一分道路和庄园”的缺少耕田的“荒地”。从宋代开始，徽州人便有结队走出徽州经商的习惯，这一习惯最终也造就了明清时期“无徽不成镇”的说法。

群山环抱的地势，让徽州近千年的岁月鲜有兵燹。咸丰四年（1854年）太平军进入徽州之前，这里几乎没有遭受过战乱。中原地区经常有重大历史变故，因此，徽州就成了一些名门望族的避祸之地。在今天徽州的古村落中，仍能看到“一村之中不染他姓”、“千年之冢，不动一坯；千丁之族，未尝散处。千载之谱，丝毫不紊”。徽州是一个移民社会，是一个流淌着贵族血统的移民部落，在这一区域的族谱里，我们可以找到很多中国历史上的著名人物，对中国有着极大影响的三位思想家朱熹、戴震、胡适也位列其中。

为了编辑这本画册，我从中国大历史里，找出了徽州最具代表性的历史人物，并以其为线索，找到村落里健在的后人，采集到了许多珍贵的第一手资料；我也跟着徽州先人的步伐，进入他们曾经工作、经商的城市，寻找关于他们的足迹。

2011年3月，我专程到江苏省东台市，拜访棠樾鲍氏长房第三十代孙鲍训声，希望能看到清嘉庆两淮盐运总商鲍志道聘请宫廷画师所绘的祖容像。鲍训声告诉我，这幅祖传的容像二百年来从未向外人出示。当得知我是为了编辑徽州画册来收集资料时，鲍老夫妇还是小心翼翼地抬出珍贵的容像，供我拍摄。这是我迄今为止见过的人物最多、绘工最精美的祖容像。鲍老对我这位从未谋面的徽州老乡的热情与信任，让我至今难忘。2012年2月，通过介绍，我联系上了被扬州建筑界称为“活档案、活地图”的古建专家赵立昌老师。我们约定晚上七点半在他家见面，由于道路不熟我迟到了。没想到，七十九岁刚做完心脏搭桥手术的赵老师，却站在寒风料峭的小区门口足足等了我半小时，让我非常感动。在赵老师家中，老人拿出他收藏的所有关于徽州与扬州的文史资料，并为我绘制了徽商在扬州的重要遗迹示意图。正是因为他们的无私帮助，才使我收集的影像资料变得翔实而有力，为这本画册提供了可靠的历史支点。我也希望以这本画册为起点，在有生之年为徽州影像谱系的构建作出我的贡献。

虽然用了五年时间来准备这本画册，但我依旧不敢声称这是一部完整阐述徽州的作品。一段时间跨度达八百六十六年的地区历史——只以村庄为单位，通过“捡拾历史的碎片”的方式来呈现，不免有些单薄，因此我不得不用相对于普通画册更多的文字来阐述。我并不打算将它作为一本纯粹的风光摄影画册来出版，它代表的是我二十多年来对故乡徽州的理解，它所展现的虽是一些断断续续的历史图片，但我相信，这些图片能引发聪明的读者去构建自己心里的徽州。

画册中收集到的一些老照片，都是徽州的老人们提供的，无法为摄影者一一署名，在这里向你们鞠躬了。

A VILLAGE WHERE HUIZHOU BEGAN

The beginning of Huizhou is associated with China's Northern Song Dynasty. In 1121, Emperor Huizong changed the name of She County to Huizhou after suppressing a revolution led by a She County local named Fang La. The "Hui" in "Huizhou" means "restraint."

Then in 1138, the Southern Song Dynasty moved its capital to Lin'an, a city just outside Huizhou. Emperor Gaozong had wanted to stay away from the intruding Jin army here in the south of the Yangtze River. But General Yue Fei continuously disrupted his plan and bravely fought the intruders. Yue Fei was put on trial by Emperor Gaozong and was murdered in 1142. The most important judge of his trial was Luo Ruji, a man from Chenkan in Huizhou.

I would like our stories of Huizhou to begin in the village of Chenkan.



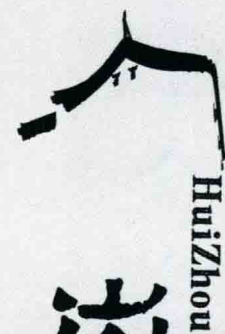
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2006 年元月的一天早晨，婺源李坑村的
村民们在冬日的阳光里，吃着早点喝着
茶。早在宋代，该村就出了十二名进士
和一名武状元。
Basking in the winter sun.

谨以此书献给
陪伴我走遍徽州的妻子郭四珍
和我的挚友汪延

This book is dedicated to my
wife Guo Sizhen, who accompanied
me in many trips in Huizhou, and my
dear friend Wang Yan.



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武亭山

頂游峰

黟縣

松蘿山

休寧縣

浙嶺

朗山

回嶺

五嶺

大鱗嶺

婺源縣

祁門縣

浮梁縣界

西

饒州府界

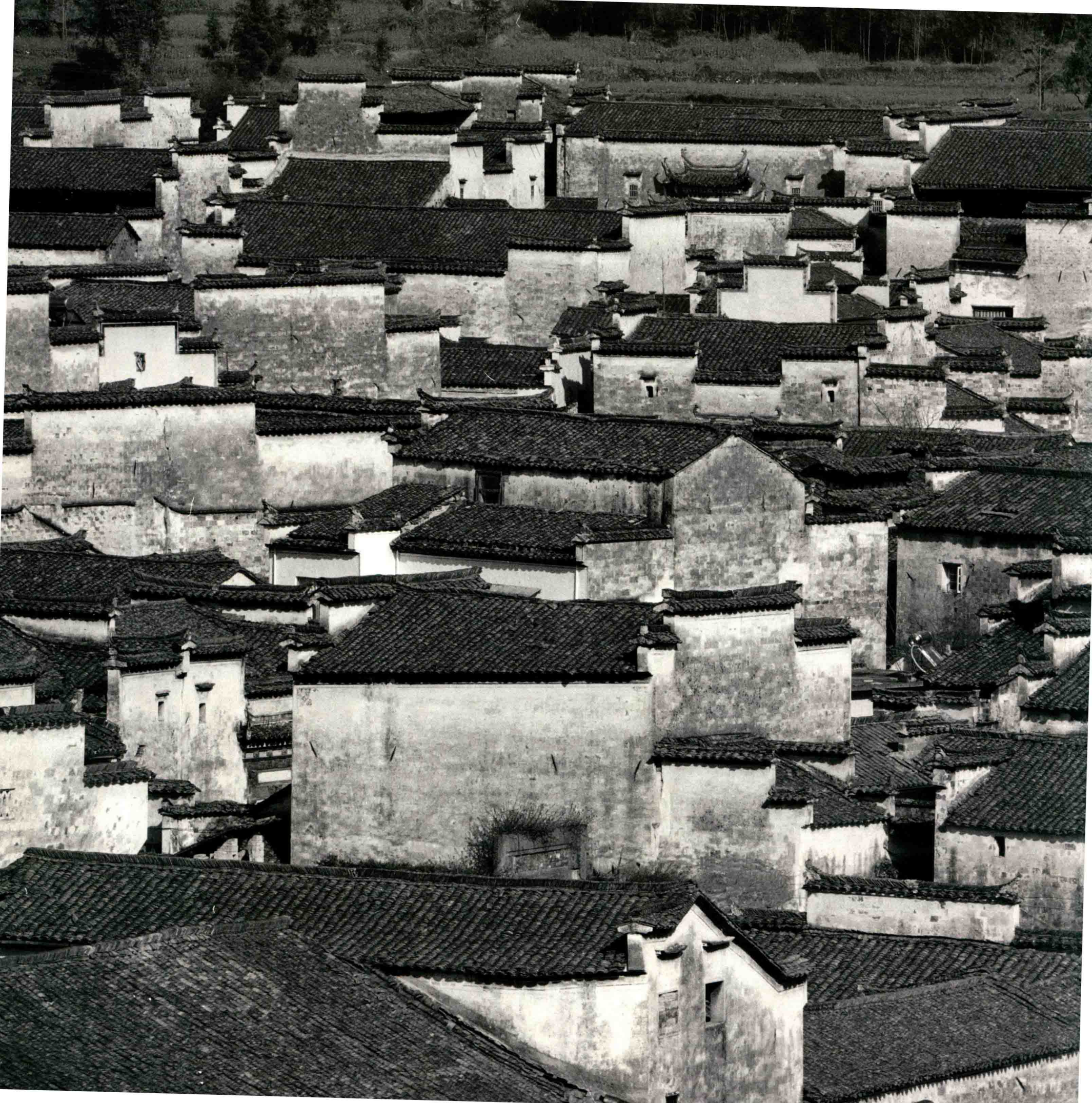
徽州府山阜水源總圖

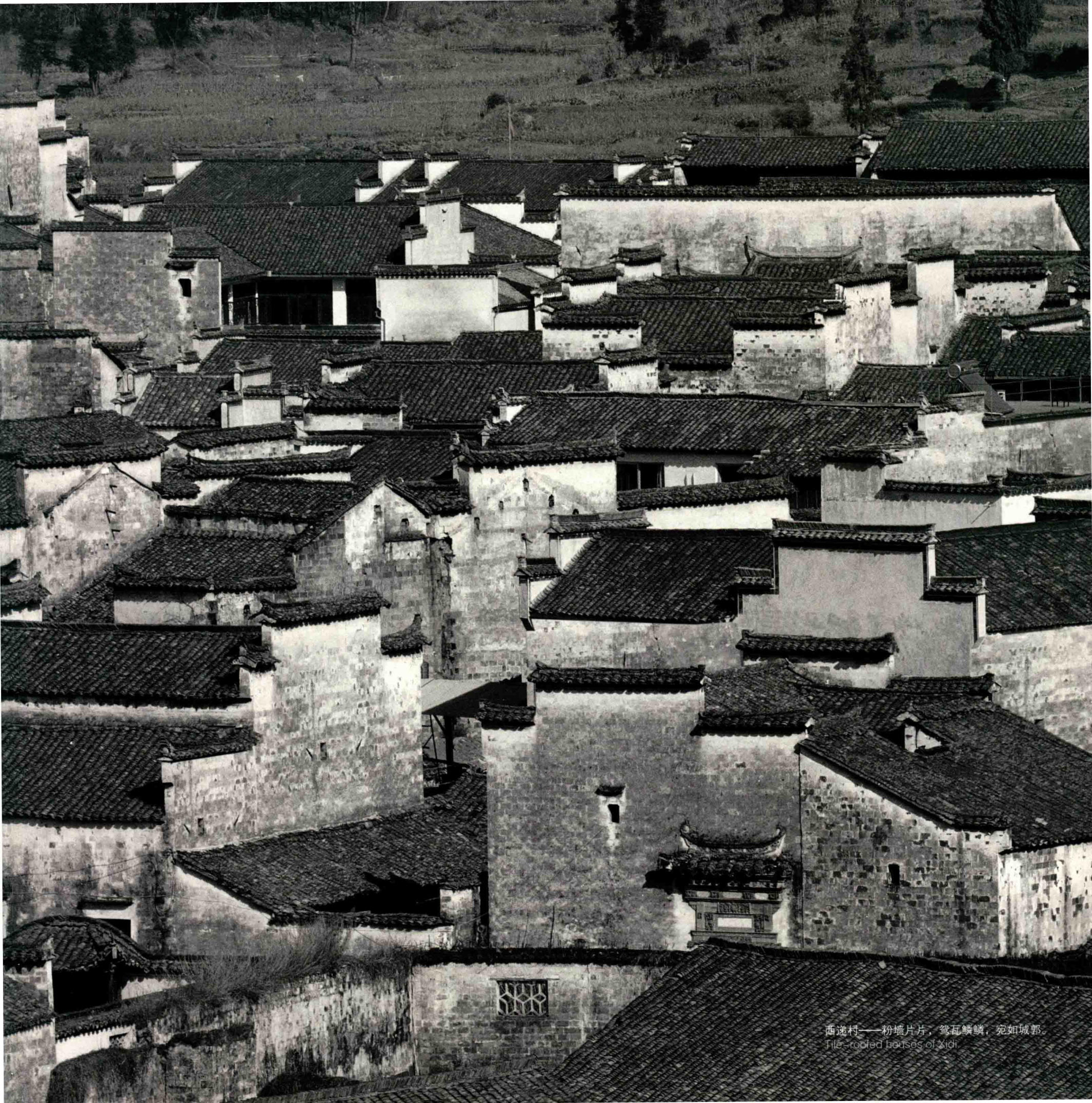






“一府六县”的徽州处于崇山峻岭之间，因黄山、齐云山、新安江、阊江等秀美山川而闻名于世。“七山一水一分田，一分道路和庄园”是对徽州山水田园的描绘。徽州人聚族而居，不染他俗。姓各有宗祠统之，岁时伏腊；一姓村中，千丁皆集；祭用文公《家礼》，彬彬合度，是典型的宗族社会。
Huizhou villages encircled by blue mountains and green waters.





西递村——粉墙片片，黛瓦鳞鳞，宛如城郭。
Tile-roofed houses of Xidi

