

乡 愁 · 中 国

Nostalgia of China

V

卷 伍

汉、英

《乡愁·中国》编委会 编

Edited by Editorial Board

贾林 译

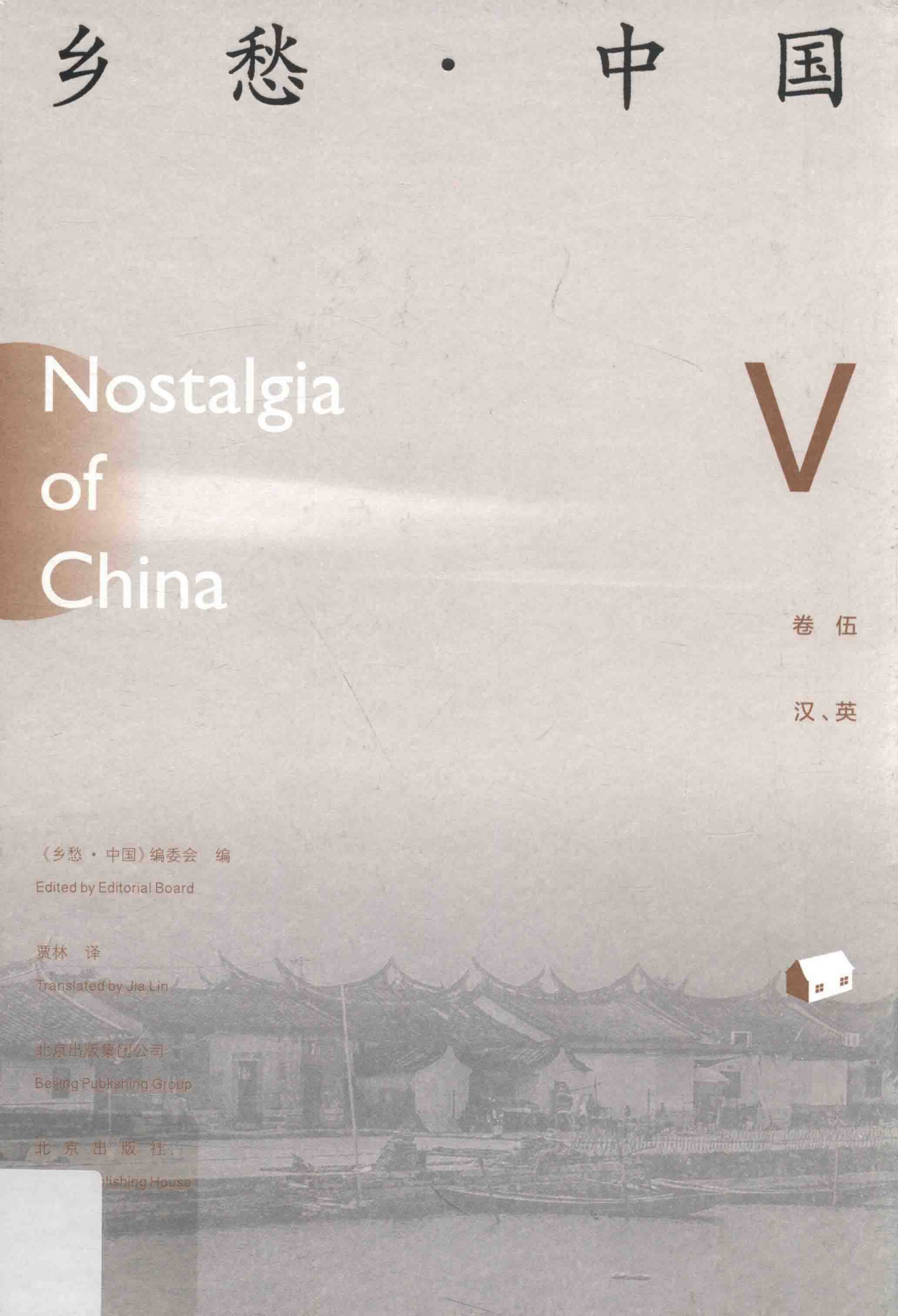
Translated by Jia Lin

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乡 愁 ， 是

一 片 白 云 一 汪 清 泉

一 叶 扁 舟 一 念 相 思

乡 愁 ， 是

打 开 尘 封 回 忆 的 钥 匙

游 子 心 中 柔 软 的 惦 念

乡愁——2013年中央城镇化工作会议后风靡全国的一个词语。据统计，2013年全国流动人口2.45亿，其中80%来自农村，保守估计，每3个农民里就有1个离开农村。在这场城镇化建设中，我们不禁要问：我们要创造什么？又要留下什么？在这一点上，习近平总书记给了我们明确的要求，他提出城镇化建设要让城市融入大自然，让居民望得见山、看得见水、记得住乡愁。这既是要求，也是一种担忧，值得每一位爱家、爱国人士关切。

费孝通先生在其作品《乡土中国》中不禁感慨，城镇化建设会不会使我们的乡土本色退化，会不会割断乡村的历史文脉？正是基于“分享乡情，留下乡念，感受乡愁”这一宗旨，我们编写出版了《乡愁·中国》（共10卷），通过对以“乡愁”为主题的图片展示与文字记录，突显处于历史转型期的中国百姓对往日山水乡景的丝丝怀念，对家乡祖国的浓浓眷恋；通过文化舆论引导，引起全社会对中国传统村落存留状态、生态文明的关注，并使得中国民风习俗中的优良传统得以延续，进而达到农村城镇化保护与发展共赢的目的。

为了面向全社会收集有关“乡愁”主题的图文内容，我们组织了“乡愁·中国”主题征稿大赛，并由著名摄影家解海龙、于云天、段岳衡等人组成评委

会。此次大赛通过网络、杂志等多渠道面向全社会海选，初步征集一部分优秀的关于“乡愁”的图文作品，并从中选拔出50位优秀选手。在经过关于中国传统村落文化的统一培训后，50位优秀选手被派往指定的传统村落观察、体验、拍摄7~15天，每人提交调查报告及拍摄图片。最终，选手们的优秀图文资料被精编成为本套10卷图书。

本次所选村落几乎全是经国家文物局等相关机构认定的最具中国特色、最具乡愁气息的传统村落。全套书共含100个传统村落，按照100个村落日出时间的先后顺序划分成10卷。所有图片均由选手实地拍摄，文字均为选手根据调查、采访、收集到的资料整理撰写而成。每个村落都将突出其作为中国传统村落之美，以及其被保护的核心特征。每一个村落的摄影作品都会涵盖整体面貌、特色建筑、人与村落、手工遗迹、历史遗存五大主题，为了获取这些作品，很多地方不惜动用了航拍设备，只为能让读者以最全面的视角去解读村落，品味乡愁。

乡愁，是一首无法言说的诗，是一幅不可描摹的画；乡愁，是一种无法回归的寻找，是一生都不可停止的守望。在城镇化进程中，越来越多的人离开美丽的乡村，走进现代化的城市，越来越多的古村落、老建筑、老手艺在逐渐消失。原本我们习以为常、嬉戏打闹的村庄成为被保护的對象，而故乡也慢慢成为再也回不去的回忆。

我们愿本套书的出版不仅能唤起您的回忆，更能激起您的思考与行动。

记住乡愁，是每一位中国人的使命。

守护乡愁，是每一位中国人的责任。

让我们用城市规划师周晓影的一段文字，开启对本书的阅读吧：

我家门口有一棵五六十年的梧桐树，春天闻着满树花香，夏天在树下荡着秋千听蝉鸣。不远处，有一个池塘，池塘里小鱼游来游去，池塘边有一块早年留下来的石磨盘，我在那里和小伙伴过家家、捉知了……

Preface

Nostalgia,

aroused by
A white cloud
A clear spring

A small rowboat
Or the sentiment
of yearning;

Nostalgia has become a buzzword across China since the 2013 Central Conference on Urbanization. Statistics show that the number of the floating population in China was 245 million in 2013 and 80% of them were from rural areas. It is safe to say that one in three peasants have left the countryside. Faced with this unprecedented revolutionary urbanization, we cannot but ask ourselves: what do we want to make and what do we want to keep? In this regard, President Xi Jinping has explicitly demanded that urbanization aims to integrate cities with nature so as to enable residents to enjoy the landscape and remember their roots. It's not only a demand but also a worry that deserves the concern of whoever loves their homes and country.

In the book *From the Soil*, Mr. Fei Xiaotong has proposed a question that whether the urbanization will erode the true colors of the countryside and cut off its culture traditions. For the purposes of sharing, keeping and feeling the nostalgia, we have compiled and published a series of 10 volumes under the name *Nostalgia of China*. We want to emphasize how ordinary Chinese people miss the rural landscape from the past and love their home country during this historical transformation period via pictures and essays themed around a sense of nostalgia. We also intend to,

by guiding public opinion, draw the attention of the whole society to the preservation of traditional villages in China and their ecological culture so as to pass down the fine folk customs and achieve a win-win outcome between development and conservation through rural urbanization.

In order to collect nostalgia-themed materials from the whole society, we organized the Nostalgia of China Essay Competition and selected the top 50 authors through magazines and internet media like MicroBlog, which was judged by a panel of renowned photographers such as Xie Hailong, Yu Yuntian and Duan Yueheng. After a unified training session on the culture of traditional villages in China, these authors were sent to assigned villages and stayed for 7 to 15 days to observe first-hand gaining personal experience and shoot photos before submitting individual reports and corresponding photos; all of which were used to compile these 10 volumes.

These selected villages are the most nostalgia provoking communities with the most Chinese characteristics recognized by organs as the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. The series cover a total of 100 traditional villages which are categorized into 10 volumes, in the sequence ac-

Nostalgia
is
The key
to dust-laden
memories

And

always
on the mind of
those traveling
afar.

cording to when dawn breaks. All the photos within are taken first-hand and all the essays are composed by the authors through investigations, interviews and collection. Highlighted is each village's beauty as a traditional village and its core features that needs to be conserved. Each of the village is photographically presented through five aspects: overview, characteristic architecture, villagers and the village itself, handicrafts and historical relics. In many cases, aerial photography was used so as to give the readers a comprehensive view of the village as well as a better taste of the nostalgia that comes along with it.

Nostalgia is an unspoken verse, an uncopiable painting, a quest with no coming back, and a vigil with no end. On the way of urbanization, an increasing number of people are leaving their beautiful home villages for modern cities, but more and more ancient villages, buildings and craftsmanship are disappearing. Villages where we used to live and play are put under protection, and hometowns are fading into inaccessible memories.

We do hope that upon the publishing of this series, we could not only help you recall your memories, but also motivate you to think and act. It is a mission for every Chinese

to keep nostalgia in mind and a responsibility to guard that nostalgia.

Now, let's start the book with a paragraph beautifully written by a city planner Zhou Xiaoying below.

"A sycamore tree in its fifties or sixties stands before our house. It sends forth a delicate fragrance in the spring and provides shelter for us to play on a swing and enjoy the chirping of cicadas in the summer. There's a pond not far away from it, where little fish swim freely. Beside the pond, an ancient millstone rendered a perfect place for me and the fellas to play the house game or catch cicadas..."

Editorial Board
Feb. 1, 2016

100

村落经纬度坐标图

48° N

40° N

32° N

24° N

Geographic coordinate graph of the villages

经纬度

是影响日出时间的一个因素

Geographic coordinates partly determines when the sun rises in the villages

采用 2°×2° 网格法, 将经纬线 16°N ~ 54°N、72°E ~ 136°E (中国在内) 区域共分成 19×32 个网格单元, 分别标出 100 个村落的经纬度位置

The horizontal axis ranges from 72°E to 136°E while the vertical axis from 16°N to 54°N, covering mainland China. Divided by every 2°, the graph consists of 19×32 grids where the 100 villages are pinned accordingly

80° E

88° E

96° E

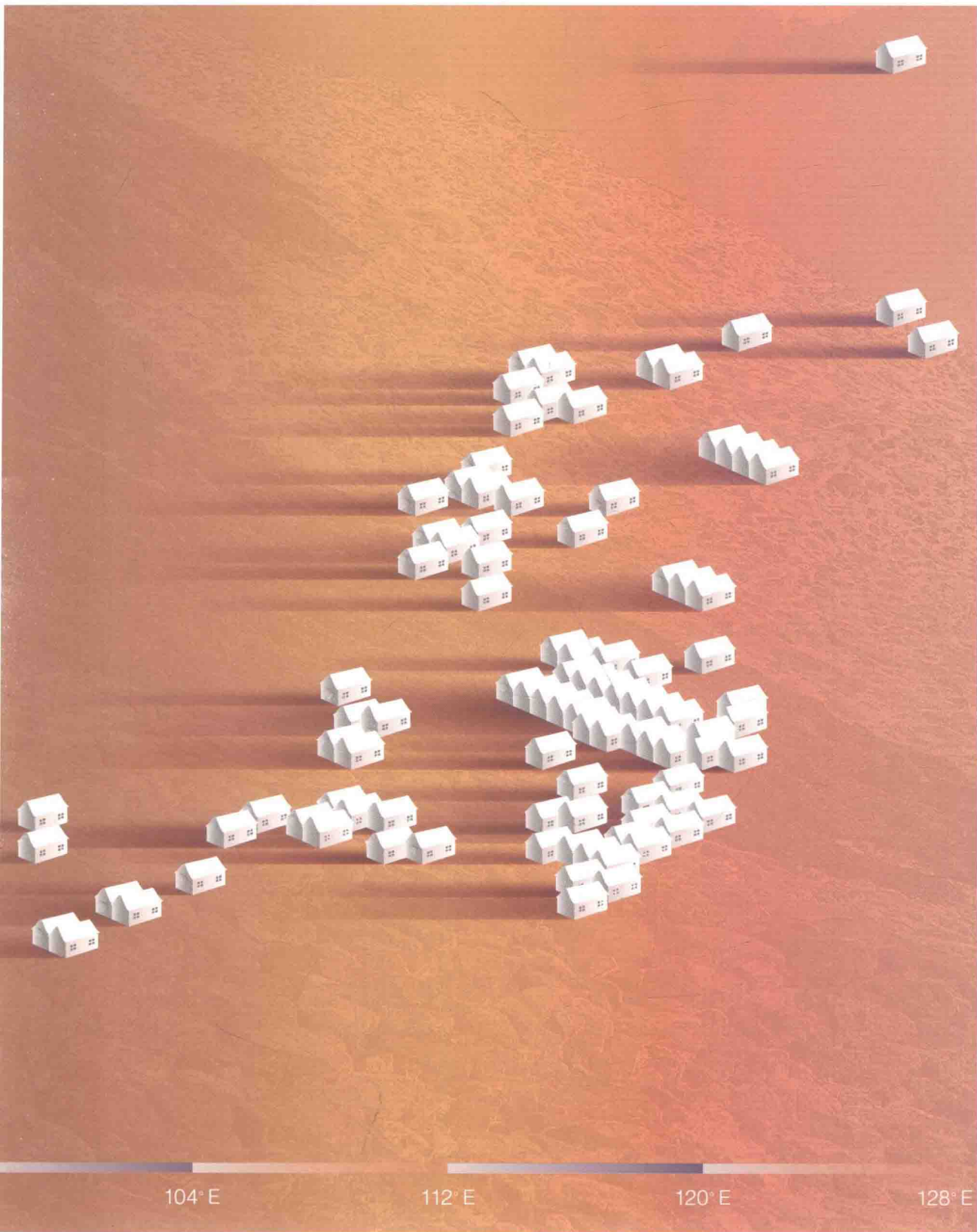
I 28°N ~
50°N,
121°E ~
127°E

II 25°N ~
31°N,
119°E ~
121°E

III 26°N ~
40°N,
118°E ~
119°E

IV 25°N ~
30°N,
117°E ~
118°E

V 24°N ~
36°N,
117°E



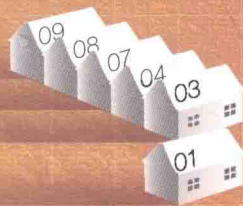
VI 24°N ~
39°N,
115°E ~
117°E

VII 25°N ~
40°N,
113°E ~
115°E

VIII 25°N ~
36°N,
110°E ~
113°E

IX 25°N ~
30°N,
108°E ~
110°E

X 22°N ~
48°N,
87°E ~
106°E





01 埭尾村
Daiwei Village
001

06 沧海村
Canghai Village
089

02 石塘村
Shitang Village
029

07 瑶里村
Yaoli Village
103

03 理坑村
Likeng Village
047

08 高岭村
Gaoling Village
121

04 洪村
Hong Village
061

09 游山村
Youshan Village
141

05 李家瞳村
Lijiatuan Village
075

10 吉山村
Jishan Village
159

埭

尾

村



> 村中 40 多座明清时代的古厝群都是傍水而建，布局整齐划一，红瓦石墙，屋顶全部为硬山式曲线燕尾脊，主屋两边都是马鞍形的墙，墙头用朱笔描花画鸟。整个村落显得古朴风雅

Over 40 ancient cuos from the Ming and Qing Dynasties in the village are all neatly and uniformly arranged by the waterside with red tiles, stone walls and flush gable rooftops whose cocked ridges resemble swallow tails. At both sides of each house are saddle-shaped walls with red-ink paintings of flowers and birds on top. The village seems simple and elegant all at once



一池碎金照燕脊

红砖瓦，灰白墙，翘燕尾，绕城水，整齐划一的古厝¹，高高翘起的燕尾状屋脊，这就是传说中的闽南第一村——福建省漳州市龙海市东园镇埭尾村水上古民居群。村庄始建于明代景泰年间，现保存着 276 座红砖古厝，其中有 49 座为明清时期遗留。全村总面积约 5.2 平方千米，有 800 多户约 3000 口居民。

在鸡笼山、大帽山、鹅蛋山 3 座大山环抱中的埭尾村是一座理想的宜居家园。整个村落被一条小河环绕，几只鸭子在河面嬉戏，带起一圈圈碧波。河边长着巨大的古榕树，榕树下摆着石板凳。阳光穿过繁盛茂密的树冠，在树下落下一地碎金碎银，增添了几分悠远神秘。三三两两的村民在大榕树下泡茶聊天，仰望蓝天白云，远眺山峦起伏，吹着清风，心情不由得轻松、爽快起来。

这里有一棵高大的跨河古榕，又称卧龙榕，树龄超过 300 年。过去埭尾村发洪水时，木板桥常被冲走。正好这棵歪斜的古榕横躺在河流上，就被村民当成了“独木桥”，所以被称作功劳古榕。



在明清两代，埭尾村水上运输发达，来往码头的船只络绎不绝。人们从村口坐船可以一直到厦门码头，把大米、草席等农副产品运送到台湾、厦门、上海等地，是“海上丝绸之路”的一个重要分支。头前河古码头遗址、南溪码头遗址就是当年水运繁荣的见证。

泛舟溪上，秀丽的古厝倒影被河面的粼粼波光打碎。有的人家升起了袅袅炊烟，白发的老人带着孩童在树下玩耍，家家门口放着一排排各色花草盆景，整个村庄洋溢着美好恬静的气息。

一个在外面打工的年轻埭尾村民说，跟热闹的城市相比，他更喜欢家乡。这里有明朗通透的天空，有绽出嫩黄小盏花朵的桂花树，有青石板铺成的庭院，有眉目慈祥的阿公阿嬷，有无忧无虑的童年时光。他认为，家乡的发展要以质朴的原生态村落为基础去扩展，而不是采取商业化的运作模式。