Nostalgia of China

卷壹

汉、英

(多愁・中国) 编委会 第

Edited by Editorial Board

李藻组 译

Translated by LL Jinyu

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李谨羽 译 Translated by Li Jinyu

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乡 愁, 是

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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对象,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 40°N

落

经

纬

度

32° N

坐

标

图 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 19x32 grids where the 100 villages are pinned accordingly

80° E

88° E

96° E

28°N ~

50°N,

121°E ~

127°E

25°N ~

31°N,

119°E ~

121°E

26°N -

40°N,

118°E ~

119°E

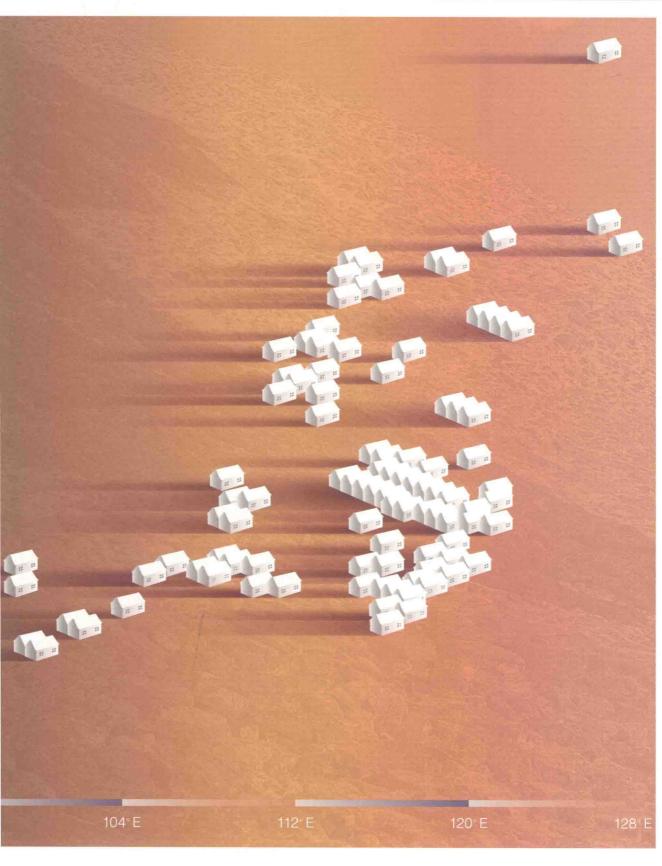
IV

25°N ~

117°E ~

118°E

24°N ~ 36°N, 117°E



24°N ~ 39°N, 115°E ~ 25°N ~ 40°N, 113°E ~

115°E

25°N ~ 36°N,

113°E

25°N ~ 30°N, 108°E ~ 110°E 22°N ~
48°N,
87°E ~
106°E

比为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

48° N

40° N

91 锦江木屋村 Jinjiang Cabin Village O6 东楮岛村 Dongchudao Village

O2 新生村 Xinsheng Village O7 烟墩角村 Yandunjiao Village

O3 松岭屯 Songling Village OS 里籍村 Liruo Village

- O4 大庄许家社区
 Dazhuangxujia Village
 055
- O9 走马塘村 Zoumatang Village

10 佛寺村 Fosi Village 32° N

锦

江

木

屋

村



调查报告原文/摄影 王彬

Reported / photograghed by Wang Bin

> 为更好地保存木屋原貌, 修缮过程中,工匠们不会改 变木屋的位置和面积

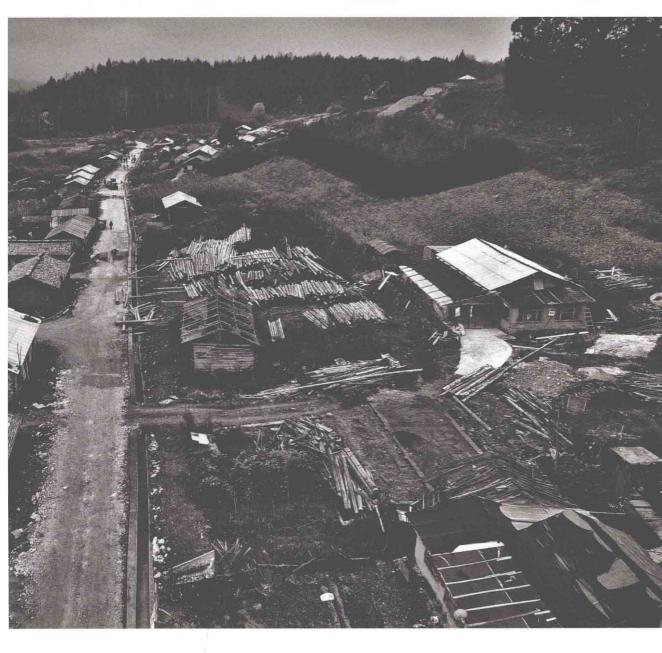
The locations and areas of cabins remained unchanged during the renovation so as to better preserve them in their original state





根据抚松县史志记载,锦江木屋村始建于 1937 年,至今有 70 多年的历史,现存 50 余座原生态木屋。这些木屋原名孤顶子,以当地一座孤立突出的山峰命名。20 世纪 90 年代中期,通化师范学院美术系一位教授在长白山老林子里写生时,发现了这些木屋建筑群。于是,这座藏于深山的村子就展现在世人面前,吸引着一些专家学者、艺术家纷纷前往考察、采风。后因为此村靠近锦江,被人们称为锦江木屋村。

纵横上千千米的长白山区是多民族融合的舞台,早在三四千年以前,这里就有人类生息的印迹。吉



林省抚松县是满族发祥地之一,清康熙、乾隆时期为保护这块"龙兴之地"将之封禁长达 200 多年,直到光绪年间才解禁。解禁后,关内大批农民蜂拥而至,聚居而成村。他们藏身密林深处,与外界联系甚少,依靠着无穷无尽的森林资源生活。

这里的山民们延续了满族先民的居住习俗,砍树造屋。其建造工艺在清朝时期已经相当成熟,当地人称之为木克楞,意为用原木凿刻,垒垛建屋,如同上下门牙咬合一样;也有人称之为霸王圈,意喻房子非常牢固,即使骁勇的霸王也对它无可奈何。建筑学上称之为井干式房屋,取其形似用原木围成的井口护栏之意。

木克楞房子有四大优点:一是就地取材,山民上山寻找树木,运下山来即可锯为窗、瓦、墙;二是加工粗放,建屋的木头不锯不雕,甚至连树皮也无须剥掉;三是保暖防风,原木加泥



个工匠们把 木头有序地 叠压起来

A craftsman lays the logs in an orderly fashion 巴的墙壁厚度可达 1/3 米,还有火炕取暖,足以抵御北方严寒;四是耐用,松木油分高,耐潮、耐腐蚀,可经百年风雪而不朽。如果墙壁倾斜,重新翻盖即可再用。尤其是大雪封山时节,村民烧起火炕,把一根完整的倒木(因自然因素折断的完整树木,非人为砍伐)掏空竖立在屋外做成烟囱,屋内暖意融融,成为连皇帝也艳羡的养生别墅。当年乾隆东巡时,见到长白山区的木克楞和满语称之为呼兰的烟囱,赋诗赞道:"木柱烟囱犹故俗,纸窗日影正新嘉。盆中更有仙家草,五叶朱旒拙四桠。"诗中描绘了这样一幅美景:晨光映红了白雪,山里一户农家的木烟囱里炊烟袅袅,新糊的纸窗格外明亮,窗台上的花盆中栽有一棵"关东三宝"之首的人参,四品叶的枝丫、五个瓣的参叶、朱红色的参子相互辉映,把这山居装点得绚丽多彩……

锦江木屋群修建时,正值日占时期,日军对此地实行并村管理,将几个村合并 到一起,形成了现在聚居的村落。到20世纪90年代,这里已有百余户人家。之后, 由于木材数量减少、价格上涨,以及交通不便等原因,一些木屋已无法维持下去。在 当地政府的支持下,约有2/3的村民迁离木屋村。剩余的木屋经过主人的维修改造, 现成为人们旅游、摄影的好去处。这些原木垒砌的木屋如同一件件木雕艺术品:新 泥抹涂的墙在绿树丛中鲜亮,木瓦因氧化而呈青灰色,背坡的木瓦则长满嫩绿的青苔; 木烟囱高过屋顶,有的上面长满云芝与"老牛肝",缕缕炊烟散发着木头燃烧的芳香。 房檐下悬挂着黄黄的玉米、红红的辣椒、庭院里、房顶上晾晒着蘑菇、五味子、烟叶…… 那些有木瓦的房舍分外显眼,有的金黄,有的灰白,年久的则变成了黑色,在黑沉沉 的树木衬托下, 质朴醇厚, 像长白山人的个性。如果冬日来访, 则又是一番景象: 皑 皑白雪覆盖着五彩斑斓的木屋,家家户户的门上、仓上贴着大红的对联,还有彩色的 挂签、院门口高挂的红灯……随着知名度的提高,这深山的小村也有了迁入者。几个 外地的姑娘远嫁这里,跟木屋相守,与山泉做伴。这些年轻女子把木屋收拾得干净 整洁,在院子里晾晒着人参、蘑菇等山货,生活十分富足。小伙子们负责早出晚归"跑 山",他们结伴进山挖"棒槌"(人参)、打松子,在大山里,树丛中,到处寻宝:榛子、 葡萄、五味子、地龙骨、天麻,还有野菜——大叶芹、刺嫩芽、薇菜、木耳、榆黄蘑…… 这些山珍不但自家吃,更主要的是卖给城里人。村里"木屋人家"的主人老邹就是这 样一位勤劳致富的村民。复员的他回来至今没离开过这个村子。2013年他带领部分 村民成立了金源木屋旅游合作社,这也是村子里第一个经营实体,生意做得红红火火。 他的妻子还在家里开了一个小卖店,大女儿现在上海工作,小儿子在家里和他一起经 营合作社, 儿媳妇巧手剪的窗花在这一带小有名气, 现在她正计划着把剪窗花做成 木屋村旅游文化的又一个品牌。