

乡 愁 · 中 国

Nostalgia
of
China

VIII

卷 捌

汉、英

《乡愁·中国》编委会 编

Edited by Editorial Board

肖琦 译

Translated by Xiao Qi

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

乡愁·中国·卷捌：汉、英 / 《乡愁·中国》编委会编；肖琦译。—北京：北京出版社，2016.9
ISBN 978-7-200-12218-3

I. ①乡… II. ①肖… ②肖… III. ①村落—调查报告—中国—汉、英 IV. ①K928.5

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第121460号

选题策划：孙宇

责任编辑：孙宇

执行编辑：李姝惠

英文审校：Derek R. Pisieczko

责任校对：韩莹

责任印制：魏鹏

书籍设计：刘晓翔工作室 刘晓翔 范美玲

乡愁·中国 卷捌 汉、英

XIANGCHOU · ZHONGGUO JUAN BA HAN、YING

《乡愁·中国》编委会 编 肖琦 译

出版：北京出版集团公司

北京出版社

地址：北京北三环中路6号

邮编：100120

网址：www.bph.com.cn

总发行：北京出版集团公司

版次：2016年9月第1版第1次印刷

印刷：北京顺诚彩色印刷有限公司

开本：787毫米×1092毫米 1/16

印张：12.5

字数：240千字

书号：ISBN 978-7-200-12218-3

定价：98.00元

质量监督电话：010-58572393

乡 愁 ， 是

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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



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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”为主题的照片展示与文字记录，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 19x32 grids where the 100 villages are pinned accordingly

80° E

88° E

96° E

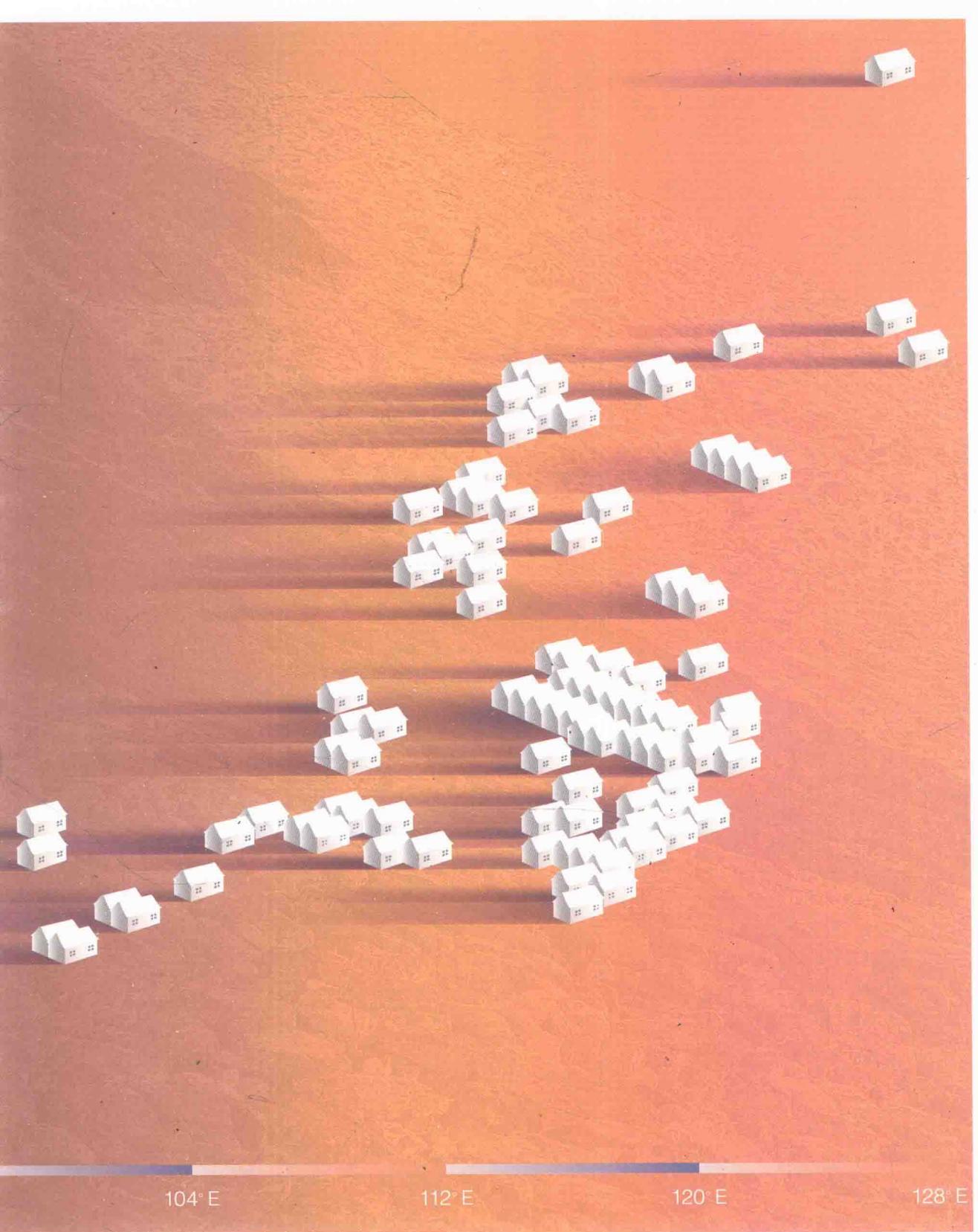
I 28°N ~ 50°N, 121°E ~ 127°E

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



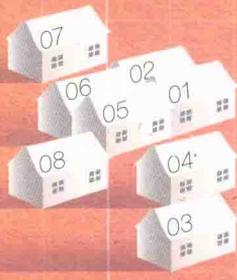
VI 24°N ~
39°N,
115°E ~
117°E

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 郭亮村
Guoliang Village
001

06 窦庄村
Douzhuang Village
097

02 一斗水村
Yidoushui Village
023

07 张壁村
Zhangbi Village
111

03 临沭寨
Linfeng Village
043

08 大王庙村
Dawangmiao Village
131

04 陈家沟村
Chenjiagou Village
061

09 唐家屯
Tangjia Village
151

05 湘峪村
Xiangyu Village
081

10 石堰坪村
Shiyanping Village
169

郭

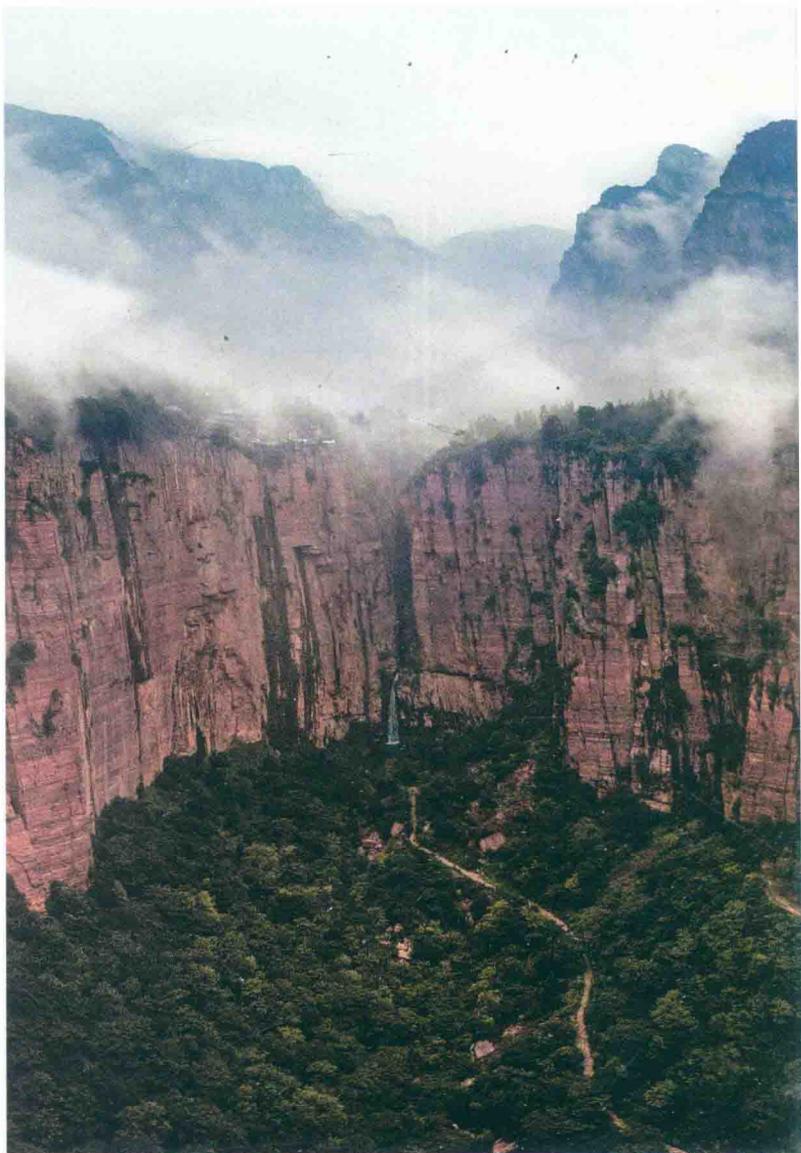
亮

村



> 郭亮村四周皆为峭壁，一年四季经常云遮雾锁，酷似仙境

Guoliang Village is surrounded by cliffs and often enveloped in mist all year around, looking as if a fairy-land



绝壁千仞筑奇村

“愚公移山”的故事已是家喻户晓，但在河南新乡辉县市沙窑乡郭亮村，有 13 位壮士以自己的血肉之躯当了回“愚公”，为子孙后代留下无尽的福泽。

郭亮村位于河南省与山西省交界处的太行山上，海拔 1700 多米，四周秀峰突兀、石径崎岖、溶洞深邃，是典型的悬崖上的村庄。现有村民 80 多户 300 多人，下辖 4 个自然村。村名出自于东汉末年农民起义领袖郭亮，村民大多姓申。据说元朝末年申氏祖先在南京做官，朱元璋“清洗”京城，将申氏家族发配至青海做苦役。途中申氏从山西逃离，一小部分族人进入河南，躲进太行山中，隐居于郭亮村。多少年来，村子里很少有人离开家乡。即使夏季山洪和山体滑坡导致房倒屋塌，事后村民仍会顽强地重建家园，对家乡不离不弃。

过去 600 年，从山下到郭亮村必须要穿越大峡谷登上一段“天梯”。“天梯”几乎垂直悬挂在峭壁上，高约 200 米，由 720 块不整齐的岩石垒成石阶，有几处甚至直接在 90° 的岩壁上凿出石坑。村民上下“天