

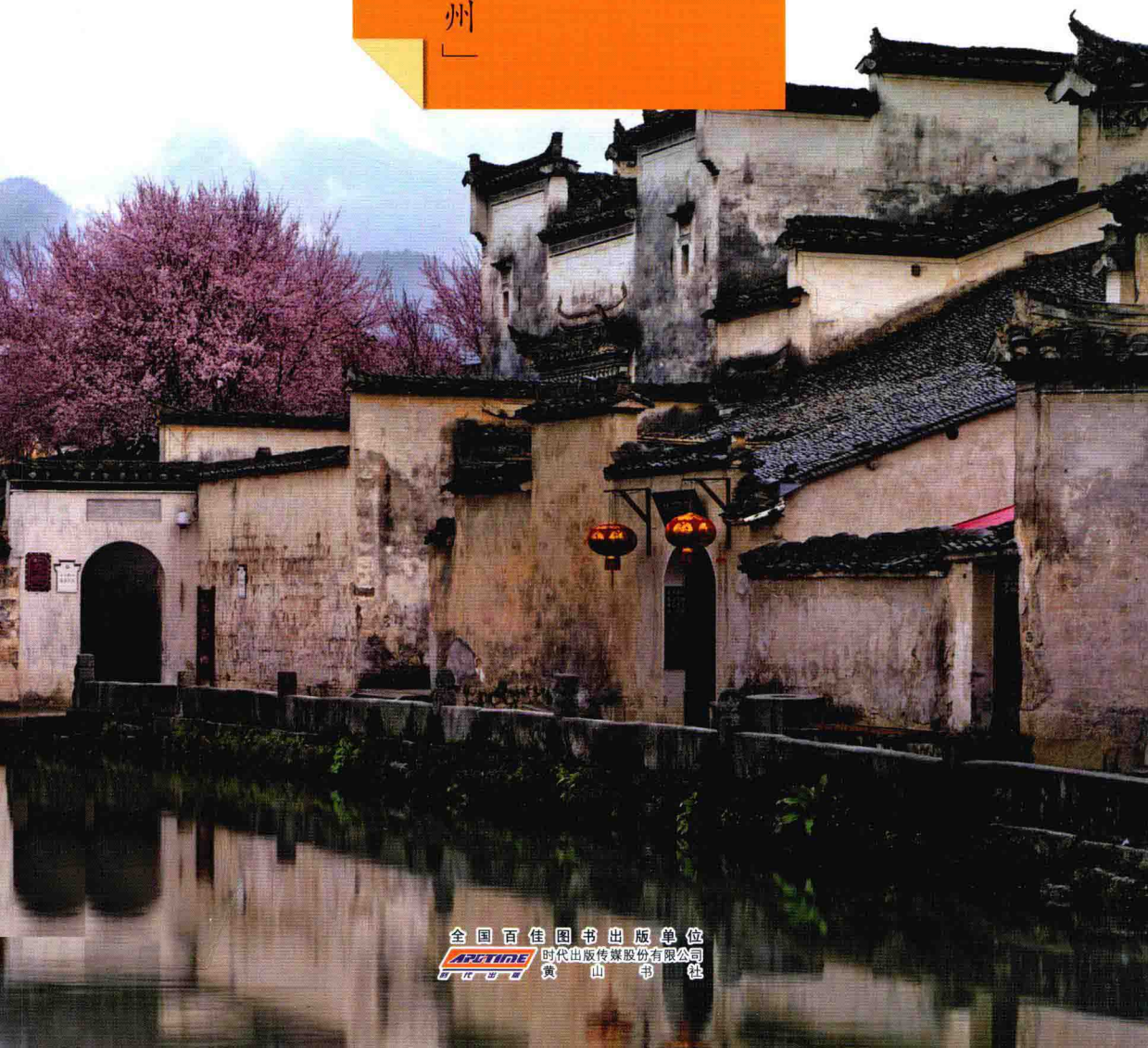


文明的印迹

「一生痴绝处，无梦到徽州」

郑建新◎编著

徽州 Huizhou



全国百佳图书出版单位
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古徽州历史源远流长，始于春秋战国，建制于秦，成形于汉，六县格局，沿袭至宋。宋改徽州府，辖歙县、休宁、婺源、绩溪、黟县、祁门，自此“一府六县”名贯天下。徽



The ancient Huizhou enjoys a long history. It originated in the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Period (770 B.C.-221 B.C.) and established institution in the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C.-206 B.C.). Taken shape in the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.), its jurisdictional pattern of six counties remained until the Song Dynasty (960-1279). With counties of Shexian, Xiuning, Wuyuan, Jixi, Yixian and Qimen under jurisdiction, the Huizhou Prefecture, founded in the Song Dynasty, gained a nationwide reputation. Huizhou has now evolved into Huangshan municipality, and the “One Prefecture and Six Counties” of ancient Huizhou are set by the Ministry of Culture as “The Experimental Zone of Huizhou Cultural and Ecological Protection” .

Huizhou, a place with beautiful mountains and clear water, is located in the junction of three provinces—Anhui, Zhejiang and Jiangxi where there are undulating hills

州现已嬗变为黄山市，国家文化部将老徽州“一府六县”设为“徽州文化生态保护实验区”。

徽州，一个山清水秀的地方。这里地处皖浙赣三省交界，山峦起伏，清溪环绕。山以黄山为尊，风光甲天下；水以新安江为美，“三百六十滩，滩滩在天上”，人称“新安江画廊”。优美的田园风光，营造出罕见的世外桃源。

徽州，一个文风昌盛的地方。明清时崛起徽商，建村落，树牌坊，筑祠堂。同时，办学兴教，绘画刻书，唱戏倡艺，大兴风雅，让一个名不见经传的徽州名扬天下。

本书讲述了徽州的地理面貌、人文风情、艺术特色，融地理、历史、艺术、民俗、建筑等知识于一体，汇集众多生动精美的图片，展示了一幅徽州文化艺术画卷，希望读者能从中感受徽文化的博大精深的内涵。

and meandering crystal-clear streams. With unmatched sceneries, Mount Huangshan is regarded as the king of mountains, while the Xin'an River, boasting of "three hundred and sixty heavenly beaches", is considered the most beautiful one among rivers and streams, reputed as "Xin'an River - A Landscape Gallery". The pastoral scenes are so amazing that they created a rare paradise.

Huizhou is also rich in culture and art. In the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties, Huizhou merchants rose to commercial prominence, which contributed to the construction of villages, memorial archways and ancestral houses. Furthermore, they founded schools to make education flourish, popularized elegant and refined lifestyles by promoting various cultural art forms such as music, fine arts, book engraving, so that an unknown Huizhou became legendary in China.

Incorporating geography, history, art, folk customs and architecture, this book describes the geographical features of Huizhou, its cultural customs, and artistic characteristics, brings together a number of vivid illustrations, exhibiting a picture of Huizhou's culture and art. We sincerely hope that readers can experience from it the profound meaning of Huizhou culture.

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建筑艺术

The Art of Architecture

徽州人起居生活有讲究，选村址追崇枕山、环水、面屏，在风水理念中寻求美韵；村落布局以民居、祠堂、牌坊、戏台为架构，在“四绝”里体现美学；空间装扮用木雕、砖雕、石雕装饰，“三雕”凸显美感；环境打造按园林要求，盆景、假山、花草皆为用，美丽延伸到细节。所以，徽州有“中国画里乡村”的美誉。

Huizhou people paid great attention to daily life. The village site they prefer are generally backed by mountains, surrounded by water and faced with natural protective barriers, which seeks beauty and flavor in *fengshui* concepts; Characterized by civilian residential housing, ancestral houses, memorial archways and theaters, the layout of villages reflects an aesthetic touch in the above four features. And the beauty of housing is further enhanced by decorations of wood, stone and brick carvings, while the ambience was arranged according to gardens, in which bonsais, rockeries, and flowers are placed, spreading the exquisite in details. Therefore Huizhou was awarded with the title "Villages in Chinese Paintings" .





> 徽州的村落布局

“一生痴绝处，无梦到徽州。”这是明代（1368—1644）大戏剧家汤显祖的诗作。富甲天下的徽州，藏掖在山清水秀的大地之上，显示于优美典雅的村落之中。



• 清代徽州区域示意图

Region Diagram of Huizhou in the Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911)

> The Layout of Huizhou Villages

“Huizhou is a dreamland and is always my most-adored place all the life.” The verse was written by the great dramatist Tang Xianzu of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). As the most affluent place in the world, Huizhou is hidden deeply in beautiful mountains and rivers, demonstrating its attraction through the exquisite and elegant villages.

Concentrated or scattered, the five thousand villages, of which Huizhou is proud, lie either on flat and fertile land or in undulating green mountains. The villages are near the mountains and by the rivers; with black tiles, white-washed walls. They are simply a feast for the eyes, hence get the reputation “Villages in Chinese Paintings”.

Huizhou villages, in terms of landscape, are divided into two

风水

风水，又称“堪舆术”，是关于中国古代建筑选址、坐向、营造的方法和原则。它集地质地理学、生态学、景观学、建筑学、伦理学、美学等于一体，综合性、系统性很强。

Fengshui

Fengshui, also known as *Kan Yu*, is a Chinese system of geomancy used by ancient people to orient buildings, including the determination of site and orientation as well as construction. Rather comprehensive and systematic, it combines geological geography, ecology, landscape, architecture, ethics and aesthetics.



• 山环水抱的徽州古村落

Ancient Villages of Huizhou, surrounded by mountains and water



徽州号称有五千座村庄，平畴沃野，栉比鳞次，星罗棋布，镶嵌在峰峦起伏的山野之间。这些村落依山傍水，粉墙黛瓦，摄人心魄，美不胜收。人称“中国画里乡村”。

从景观角度说，徽州村落分集居型和散居型二种，尤以集居型居多。

徽州村落从选址，到布局，以及功能设施，内涵丰富，追求完美，讲

categories: concentrated and scattered, the former being the majority.

From site-chosen to layout as well as function facilities, Huizhou villages embrace richness in content, pursue perfection and devote particular care to specifications. By perfectly combining the topography and the architecture, the housing and its natural ambience, the villages have made a garden environment



• 依山傍水的婺源延村

徽州地形以丘陵为主，村庄多依山傍水而建，呈有山、有水、有桥的布局形式。婺源延村被山水环绕，精美如画，犹如世外桃源。

The Yan Village of Wuyuan County, near the mountain and by the river.

Due to the hilly terrain, the villages of Huizhou are generally situated at the foot of a mountain and beside a stream, presenting a layout with mountains, water and bridges. Surrounded by mountains and rivers, the Yan Village of Wuyuan County, with its picturesque sceneries, reminds people of a paradise.

究规范。地形与建筑，房屋与自然均达到有机统一，即园林化的环境，画境般的品位，很有艺术性。

选址就是选择人居环境，徽州人讲究风水说，认为最理想的村落选址是六个字：“枕山、环水、面屏。”

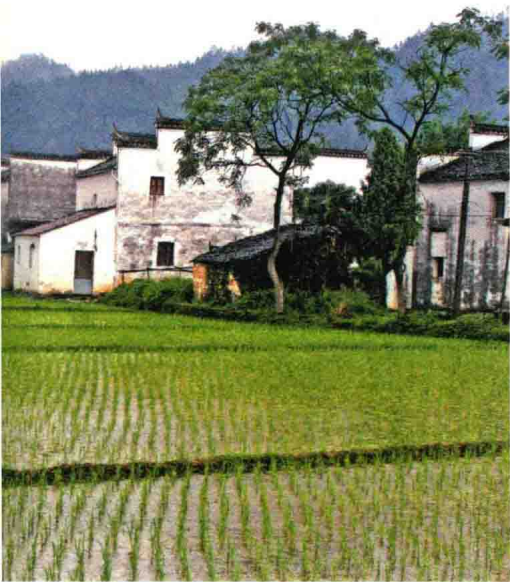
“枕山”即村后有山，徽州人认为这是靠山，俗称“来龙山”；

“环水”即河流或溪水从村中流过，徽州人认为这是金带（古时人们以金玉镶饰腰带，作为身份、财富、地位的象征）环抱，寓示财源

with an artistic taste.

Site-chosen is to choose the living environment. Huizhou people were particular about *fengshui* concepts, and the ideal village location in their mind can be summarized in three aspects: “Backed by hills, surrounded by water and faced with a natural barrier.”

“Backed by hills” means a mountain is behind the village, which Huizhou people think is a patron - commonly known as “the mountain that attracts dragon”; “surrounded by water” indicates the river or stream flowing through the village. Considered a gold band embracing the village, people believe it will bring wealth (In ancient times, people loved to decorate the waist belt with gold and jade to show dignity, wealth and status); “Faced with a natural barrier” refers to the low mountains in front of the village. Huizhou people believe that this is a screen that can prevent evil invasion. According to the *Genealogy of Shangshu Fang's Family*, their ancestor saw crisscrossing paths on a farmland and beautiful mountains when choosing location. The mountains rise straight up in the front, and the quiet valley hides behind, with two rivers on the left and right side, lush trees covering



• 婺源延村的水田和村落

Paddy fields and villages in Yan Village of Wuyuan County.



● 黟县屏山村的大祠堂门楼 (图片提供: FOTOE)

屏山村位于黄山西南麓的黟县龙江乡境内，是舒氏聚族而居的古村落，唐宋时称长宁里，后因村北屏风山状如屏风，得名为屏山村，又因明清建制曾属徽州府黟县九都，故亦称九都舒村。

Arch Gate of the Grand Ancestral House in Pingshan Village, Yixian County (Photo credited to Quanjing Zhengpian)

An ancient village for the Shu Family, Pingshan Village is located in Longjiang Town, Yixian County on southwest of Huangshan Mountains. It was called *Changningli* in the Tang (618-907) and Song (960-1279) dynasties and was later renamed *Pingshan* because of the screen-like *Pingfeng* Mountain to the north of the village. In the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties, the village was governed by *Jiudu* of Yixian County, Huizhou Prefecture, hence was also known as "The Shu Village of *Jiudu*".

不断；“面屏”即前有低山，徽州人认为这是屏风，可防邪气侵袭。

《尚书方氏宗谱》载，其始祖选址，见“阡陌纵横，山川灵秀，前有山峰耸然而特立，后有幽谷窈然而深藏，左右河水回环、绿林阴翳”，于是“慕山水之胜而卜居

the ground. Impressed by the sceneries, he decided to settle here. Again, in *Genealogy of the Cheng Family of Tuoshan*, their village was said to be with eight ridges arranged to form an arch and source of the river meandered like a belt. Huangshan, Songluo, Jinzhu and Tianma mountains are the distant views while

焉”。再如《拖山程氏宗谱》记载，其村“八堊森列如拱，源头活水如带。远眺则黄山、松萝、金竺、天马，近府则南塘北野，驼石印墩，咸若有天造地设于其间。又其后有三台山之秀，巨石仙踪之奇，屏列拥护……是可为子孙永不拔之基矣”。

对一些不够理想的村基环境，徽州人也不一味放弃，而是进行积极改造，这在风水说中称为“补基”。补基最常见办法是补水，因为“人身之血以气而行，山水之气以水而运”。引水补基的方法有直接引水、筑碣、挖水圳、修塘坝等，如黟县宏村穿堂入户的水圳、徽州区呈坎村落中的网状水系等。

徽州村落的布局通常以模拟、象征的图案来反映人们内心世界的精神追求。如黟县屏山村沿吉阳溪两岸而建，村状狭长紧凑，宛如一艘扬帆之船；吉阳溪如缆绳，整齐的村居是船舱，祠堂的旗杆和村头的乔木像桅杆，周围山峰作海湾，面南原野为浩瀚大海。寓意乘风破浪，一往无前。再如绩溪县石家村，其祖上为北宋名将石守信，后人迁此，在村落的布局上仍坚持军

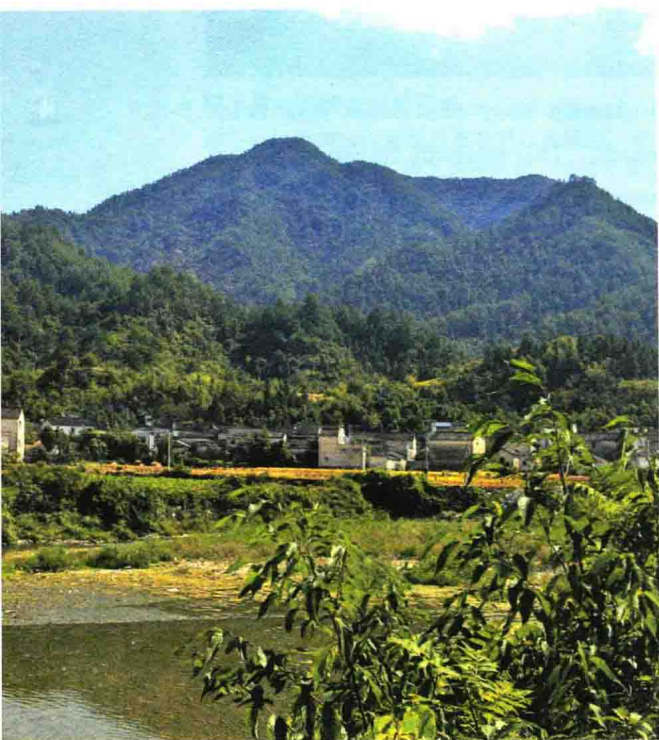
ponds and fields, camel-like stones and seal-like mounds as the near views, all like God's special gift. Along with Santai Mountain and the strange huge stones guarding here as a barrier, this was really the perfect place to live.

As for some of the unfavorable foundation environment to be used in construction of villages, Huizhou people do not blindly give up, but actively engage in its transformation, which in terms of *fengshui* concept, is called "supplement the foundation". The most common approach is to supplement water, because "Blood circulation is to human body what water flow is to earth." The methods to divert water to supplement the foundation include direct water diversion, building stone tablet, digging irrigation canals, building embankments, etc. Two examples are the artificial water system that runs around every household in Hongcun Village of Yixian County, and the water system network in Chengkan villages of Huizhou district.

In Huizhou villages, simulation and symbolic patterns are usually used to reflect the spiritual pursuit in people's inner world. Take Pingshan Village of Yixian County for example, it was built along the banks of *Jiyang Stream*.



营风格，将村落规划成整齐划一的棋盘形状，三条经线贯穿全村，五条纬线与经线相通，地面用花岗岩铺垫，阡陌交错；村正中摆祠堂作帅府，以示尊严，村前桃花溪作楚河汉界，以寓当年祖上和皇帝赵匡胤对弈往事。为永久保持整座村的严谨、美观，《石氏宗谱》开宗明义告诫后人：“村如棋盘形，建房屋不得阻塞。”



• 绩溪古村落
Ancient Villages of Jixi County

Strip and compact in shape, the village is just like a sailing boat, with *Jiyang Stream* as the cable, the neat residential houses as the cabins and the flagpole in the ancestral house, the trees at village entrance as masts, while the surrounding peaks as the gulf and southwestern wilderness as the vast sea, which means riding the wind and waves and going ahead boldly. Another example is Shijiacun Village of Jixi County, whose ancestor was Shi Shouxin, the distinguished senior general in the Northern Song Dynasty (960–1127). When his descendants moved here, they planned the village into a uniform shape of a chessboard, with the barrack-style layout remained. Five latitude lines interlinked three longitudinal ones that run through the village on the ground covered with intertwined granite. As a sign of status, in the center of the village was placed an ancestral house to be used as the General's Palace, while the Stream of Peach Blossom was taken as the “river” on the chessboard. This symbolizes the chess game featuring their ancestor and Emperor Zhao Kuangyin as the players. To maintain the neat layout of the village, *Genealogy of the Shi Family* warned explicitly at the beginning

徽州村落的第一公共设施是水口。水口即村落的门户，处于村落与外界的接口。风水说“水本主财”，这关系到整个村落的吉凶祸福，徽州人当然不会马虎。最佳水口的地势是一水外流，两侧有山峰环拱，称为“狮山”“象山”，寓意村落财气大旺。休宁县万安镇古城岩，左侧为狮山，右侧为象山，

that “construction by later generations of housing inflicting damage on the chessboard layout is prohibited.”

When visiting villages in Huizhou, what greets people first is the water outlet, a public facility frequently seen in dwelling areas. As a gateway, the water outlet is in the border area between the village and the outside. According to *fengshui* concept, water decides wealth,

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The Art of Architecture

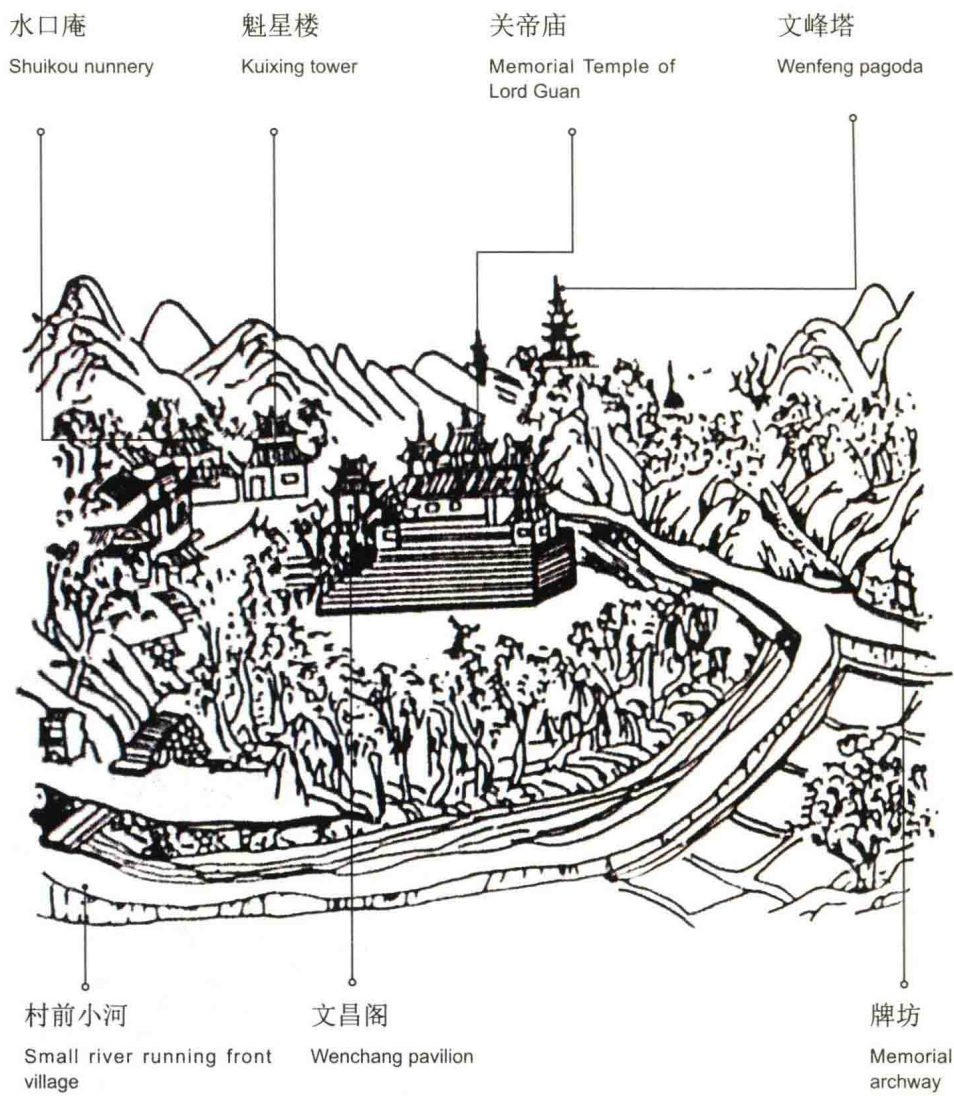


• 黄山市西递村

西递三面环山，有前溪、后溪流经村庄，两条河在村南汇集。西递因独特的山形水貌和古代建筑，2000年被收入世界文化遗产名录。

Xidi Village, Huangshan Municipality

Surrounded on three sides by mountains, Xidi is crossed by a front and a rear stream, which converge in the south of the village. In 2000, Xidi was inscribed on the World Cultural Heritage List thanks to its unique appearance of mountains, rivers and ancient buildings.



• 黟县西递水口图

徽州古村落一般都以有水源处作为村落的入口，清唐岱在《绘事发微》中写道：“夫水口者，两山相交，乱石重叠，水从窄峡中环绕弯转而泻，是为水口。”西递水口符合这一描述。

Diagram of the Water Outlet in Xidi, Yixian County

In general, the ancient villages of Huizhou have a water source at the entrance. According to *Huishifawei* (Short Essays on Painting) composed by Tangdai of the Qing Dynasty (1644–1911), at a water outlet a narrow gorge was formed between two intersecting mountains and overlapping rocks, and the water flows in that winding gorge, finally pouring out. The one in Xidi meets this description.