

中国历史文化名村丛书

A Famous Historic and Cultural Village of China Series

丛书主编 国家历史文化名城研究中心

Edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities

安义

古村群

Ancient Village
Group of Anyi

世界图书出版公司

World Publishing Corporation

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三侑子玩灯

Lantern performance by three teenagers

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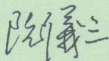
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总 序

在神州大地上有许多历史城镇，是中华民族悠久历史文化的结晶。1982年以来，国家已命名了4批共101座历史文化名城，2003年又命名了首批10座历史文化名镇，许多乡镇正在积极申报，这说明国家已把历史名镇的保护提升到新的高度，也反映了人们对保护遗产的共识。历史名镇和名城一样，拥有较高的文化、科学和艺术价值，承载着不同地区和民族的优秀传统。不少名镇有幸地保留了更多的具有鲜明特色的文化遗存，弥足珍贵。我国地域辽阔，城镇众多，历史文化名镇的保护与合理发展方兴未艾。我们编辑出版这套关于中国的历史文化名镇系列画册，是想通过介绍这些名镇的历史文化精华，以及介绍各地保护名镇的经验，更好地促进历史文化名镇保护工作。

全国历史文化名城专家委员会委员

国家历史文化名城研究中心主任



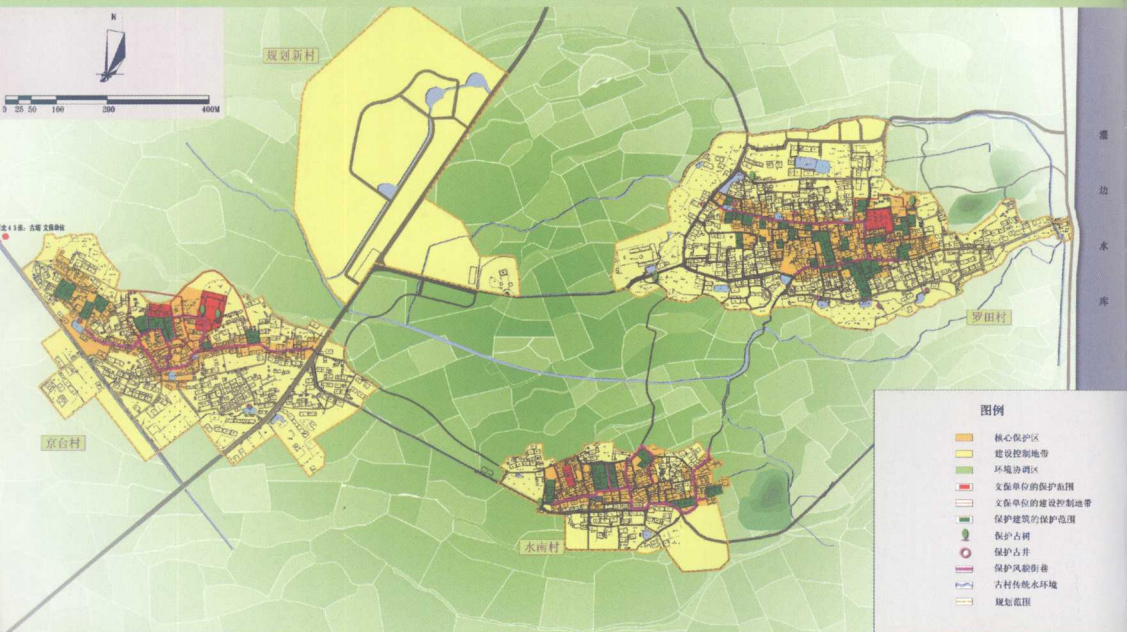
GENERAL PREFACE

There are numerous historic and cultural cities and towns on the vast territory of this Divine Land; they are the cultural crystallization of the long history of the Chinese Nation. Since 1982 the State has nominated 101 historic and cultural cities in successive 4 groups, and in 2003 it again nominated 10 historic cultural towns for the first time; now a great number of towns are enthusiastically applying for the nomination, which explains that the State has raised the protection of historic towns to a new high, and also reflects that people have got a common view on protecting heritages. Just as famous cities, famous historic towns are also provided with relatively high cultural, scientific and artistic value, and carry the excellent tradition of varied regions and nationalities. Quite a few famous towns have fortunately preserved much more cultural remains with distinctive special features, which are indeed precious. Our country has a vast territory and a great many cities and towns, and the protection and rational development of historic and cultural towns are well under way without signs of decline. The aim of our editing and publishing of this Series Picture Albums of China's Famous Historic and Cultural Towns is that we would like, through introducing the historical and cultural essence of these famous towns and protecting the efforts made for carrying forward traditional culture, to intensify the strength of the billows and waves in protecting the famous towns.

Ruan Yisan

Member of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame

Head of National Research Centre of Historical Cities



安义古村群保护规划图

A Planning Map for Protecting the Ancient Village of Anyi

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草鞋耙
Straw shoe rake



斗
dou bucket



纺车
Monocycle

历史名村

安义古村群位于江西省南昌市郊安义县东南部，距南昌60公里，距昌北机场35公里，距庐山110公里，105国道直达景区，是登临庐山、三爪仑国家森林公园的必经之路。

安义古村群由罗田、水南、京台三大自然村连缀而成，占地3平方公里。三村相距不足300米，成鼎足之势。3个村落至今有保存完好的明清古宅100余幢，古牌楼、门楼、古街、古巷、古井、古塘、古戏台遍布村中。1300多年的历史沧桑，铸就了古风古韵，蕴含了古民居的星相选择特色，展示了古朴优美的建筑艺术，集古代商贸、教育、文化、民俗风情于一体，是赣文化和赣商文化完美结合的典范。专家学者赞叹：“这里古郡风韵犹存、田园风光无限、民俗风情独特”。确是研究发掘赣派明清建筑艺术的活资料，也是观光游览休闲的好去处。

罗田系蕲州罗田县（今属湖北黄冈市）黄姓人氏于唐广明元年（880年）所建；水南为罗田村第15代裔孙于明洪武七年（1369年）另开之基；京台为唐武德元年（618年）徐州（今江苏徐州市）刘姓人氏始建，明初武宁李姓人氏奉朱元璋之命迁入，成为刘、李二姓共居之村。唐代，罗田、京台均属属南昌州（后改为洪州）之永修、龙安、建昌三县。宋代，建昌改隶南康军，京台划入新建县隶属隆兴府（今南昌市）。元代，罗田、京台仍分属建昌县、新建县。明正德十三年（1518年）置安义县后，罗田属安义县，京台、水南属新建县，直到新中国成立后的1952年，罗田、水南、京台才全部划归安义县。

安义古村群的文物古迹很多，有保护完好、麻石铺路的古街店铺，设计完善、高效环保的宋元排污系统，技艺精湛、巧夺天工的明清雕饰，狭而幽深、纵

横交错的古巷胡同，厚重古朴、结构奇巧的唐石碑坊，建筑精美、粉墨犹香的清代戏台，晨钟暮鼓、梵音缭绕的寺庙“夏莲院”，高大雄伟、香火长盛的宗族祠堂，冠如大山、6人难抱的千年唐樟……尤其是清代巨宅罗田黄秀文的“世大夫第”、京台刘达璋的“曦庐”，都是拥有48个天井的古建筑群，房屋鳞次栉比，厅堂高大宽敞，匾额、楹联琳琅满目，木雕、石雕精美绝伦，都是具有典型赣派风格的古建筑；其规模之大、气势之雄，不仅令来此参观的游人惊叹不已，而且也让专家学者们赞不绝口。

安义古村群的文物古迹是耕读文化和赣商文化积淀的结果。历代古村人十分注重文教，他们不惜钱财兴学延师，让子弟们亦耕亦读，甚至送到外地深造。南宋时朱熹来讲学，古村人趋之若鹜，不辞晨昏之苦与往返数十里之劳，伴送子弟前去听课。罗田黄氏宗亲黄庭坚来建昌属南昌乡（今安义县黄洲镇）妹夫家探亲，也屡被古村人请到学堂讲学。他们希望子孙知书达礼、博取功名，以光宗耀祖。正因为如此，古村人历史上培养了探花1名、进士26名，大小官吏300余名，使刘、黄、李三姓成了名闻遐迩的望族。到清代“康乾盛世”，古村人把注意力集中到了商贸，有的在村街开店经商，有的闯荡长江各大码头，数十年工夫就打拼出了20多位巨商，他们在外面有一间间金字商号，在村里有一片片深宅大院，可谓家财万贯，富甲一方，罗田街也成了方圆数十里的商贸中心，南来北往的客商应接不暇；当时流行这样一句话：“小小安义县，大大罗田黄”。

古村群自古就有许多民俗和传统技艺，其中被作为优秀传统保留下来的有采茶戏、三脚班、高腔锣鼓、安义唢呐、板凳龙灯、三伢子玩灯等，至今仍是古村人民的重要文化生活。

Famous Village of Anyi

Situated in the southeastern part of Anyi County in the suburbs of Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province, the ancient village group of Anyi is 60 km away from Nanchang, 35 km from North of Nanchang Airport and 110 km from Mount Lushan; and with No. 105 State Highway reaching directly to the scenic area, it is the only way that must be passed for one to ascend Mount Lushan and the Sanzhualun State Forest Park.

Being composed by the joining together of the three major natural villages of Luotian, Shuinan and Jingtai, the ancient village group of Anyi covers a land of 3 square km. The three villages are by less than 300 m apart from each other, and form a topographical feature like three legs of a tripod. The 3 villages have preserved so far over 100 ancient residences from the Ming and Qing dynasties, with ancient archways and gate towers, ancient streets, ancient lanes, ancient wells, ancient ponds and ancient stages spreading all over the ancient villages. The historical vicissitudes over more than 1,300 years have cast their ancient style and ancient charm, which contain the ancient civilian residences' star-image selection features, and display primitive and elegant architectural art, to integrate ancient commerce-trade, education, culture and folkways and customs in its one integral combination, being the model of perfect association of the Gan (i.e. Jiangxi Region) culture and Gan merchant culture. Experts and scholars praise them that "the style and charm of the ancient shire still remain there, the rural scenery is of boundless scenic sights, and the folkways and customs are of unique features", and that they are the living materials for experts and scholars to research and explore the Ming and Qing architectural art of Gan School, and are also good places for tourism, sightseeing and relaxation as well.

Luotian was built by Clan Huang from Luotian County, Qizhou (now belongs to Huanggang City, Hubei Province) in the first year of the Guangming Period of the Tang Dynasty (880); Shuinan was the foundation additionally opened by the fifteenth descendant grandson of Luotian Village in the seventh year of the Hongwu Period of the Ming Dynasty (1369); while Jingtai was first built by Clan Liu from Xuzhou (today's Xuzhou, Jiangsu Province) in the first year of the Wude Period of the Tang Dynasty (618), and at the early Ming Dynasty Clan Li from Wuning moved in on the order of Zhu Yuanzhang, with the village becoming a place jointly lived by the people by the surnames of Liu and Li. In the Tang Dynasty, both Luotian and Jingtai belonged to the three counties of Yongxiu, Longan and Jianchang of Nanchang Prefecture (later changed into Hongzhou). In the Song Dynasty Jianchang belonged to Nankang Military Area, while Jingtai was put under Xinjian County under the jurisdiction of Longxing District (today's Nanchang City). In the Yuan Dynasty Luotian and Jingtai were still under the jurisdiction of Xinchang County and Xinjian County respectively. In the thirteenth year of the Zhengde Period of the Ming Dynasty (1518) after Anyi County was set up, Luotian belonged to Anyi County, while Jingtai and Shuinan belonged to Xinjian County; up until 1952 after the founding of New China, all Luotian, Shuinan and Jingtai had been put under Anyi County.

The ancient village group of Anyi has many cultural relics and historic sites, among which are the well-preserved granules pavement ancient streets lined with ancient stores, the perfectly-designed and high-efficiency environment-protecting sewage systems of the Song and Yuan dynasties, the superb-craftsmanship and divine-skill decorative carving of the Ming and Qing dynasties, the narrow and deep crisscross ancient lanes and alleys, the dignified as well as simple and unsophisticated stone tablet archway of the Tang Dynasty, the exquisitely built and regalia-scented stage of the Qing Dynasty, the temple of "Summer Lotus Monastery" with morning bell and dusk drum in the Sanskrit sound lingering in the air, the lofty and imposing clan temples with endless worshipers, and the hill-

like crowned thousand-year old Tang camphor tree that is difficult for six persons to get their arms around;- Especially the Qing Dynasty grand dwelling compound of Luotian Huang Xiwen's "Mansion of Senior Officials for Generations" and Jingtai Liu Dazhang's "Dawn Cottage" are both ancient building groups with forty-eight courtyards each, which, with row upon row of houses, lofty and spacious halls, a dazzling collection of horizontal boards and couplets as well as beyond-compare exquisite wood carvings and stone carvings, are typical ancient buildings with Jiangxi school characteristic style; their large scale and imposing splendor has not only won the great admiration of the tourists who come to pay a visit, but also made the experts and scholars keep on singing praises.

Anyi ancient village group's being rich in cultural relics and historic sites are the result of the accumulation of the farmer-learner culture as well as the Jiangxi merchant culture. The people of the ancient village have been paying much attention to culture and education, and they sparing no wealth to run schools and employ teachers, to enable their descendants to study at the same time to farm, and even send their descendants to other places for further accomplishment. In the Southern Song Dynasty when Zhu Xi came to give lectures, the people of the ancient village rushed to it in swarm and made nothing of hardships of getting up early and returning late to take the trouble of making a long journey of tens of li to accompany their children to attend the lectures. Huang Tingjian, a clan relative of Luotian Clan Huang, when came to Jianchang County Nanchang Township (today's Anyi County Huangzhou Township) to the family of his younger sister's husband to visit relatives, was also very often invited to the school to favor with his instructions. They hoped their descendants to become educated and reasonable, to get scholarly honor and official rank to glorify and illuminate their ancestors. Just thanks to this reason, the people of the ancient village fostered in their history a number three successful candidate in the highest imperial examination, twenty-six successful candidates in the highest civil service recruitment examination and over three hundred of officials of higher and lower ranks, which enable the clans of Liu, Huang and Li to become distinguished families well-known far and near. Up to the "Flourishing Age under the reign of emperors Gangxi and Qianlong", the people of the ancient village focused their attention to commerce and trade, some of them open stores in the village and on the streets, others made their living by wandering from port to port, and in a period of tens of years over twenty magnate merchants were forged, who, having good-reputation stores and stores in the outside world and complexes and complexes of mansions with many courtyards and high walls in the village, might be well called millionaires that were richest all over the region. At that time even the Luotian Street became a business center within the area of tens of square km, with the merchants traveling north and south being too many to attend to; so there was a saying popular in those days sounding: "little is the County of Anyi, while big is Clan Huang of Luotian".

Since ancient times the ancient village has had many kinds of folk customs and traditional skills, among which that have been preserved to this day are the tea picking opera, three-role ensemble, high-tune gongs and drums, Anyi suona horn, bench dragon lantern, three-player lantern and so on, and they still constitute the important content of the cultural life of the people of the ancient village today.

图例 Legend

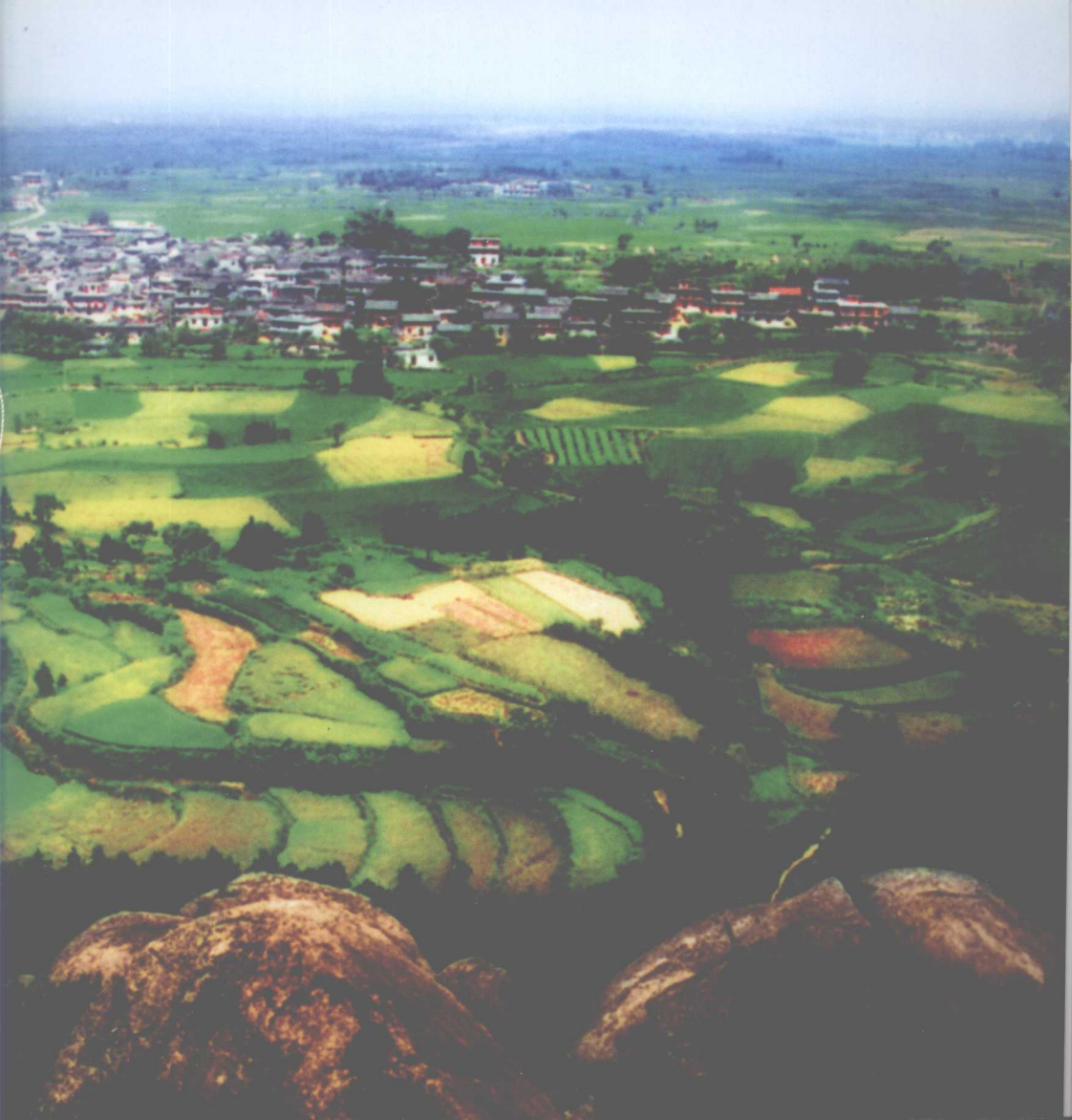
文物保护单位 Unit of cultural relic

■ 市(县)级 At the municipal (county) level

■ 省级 At the provincial level

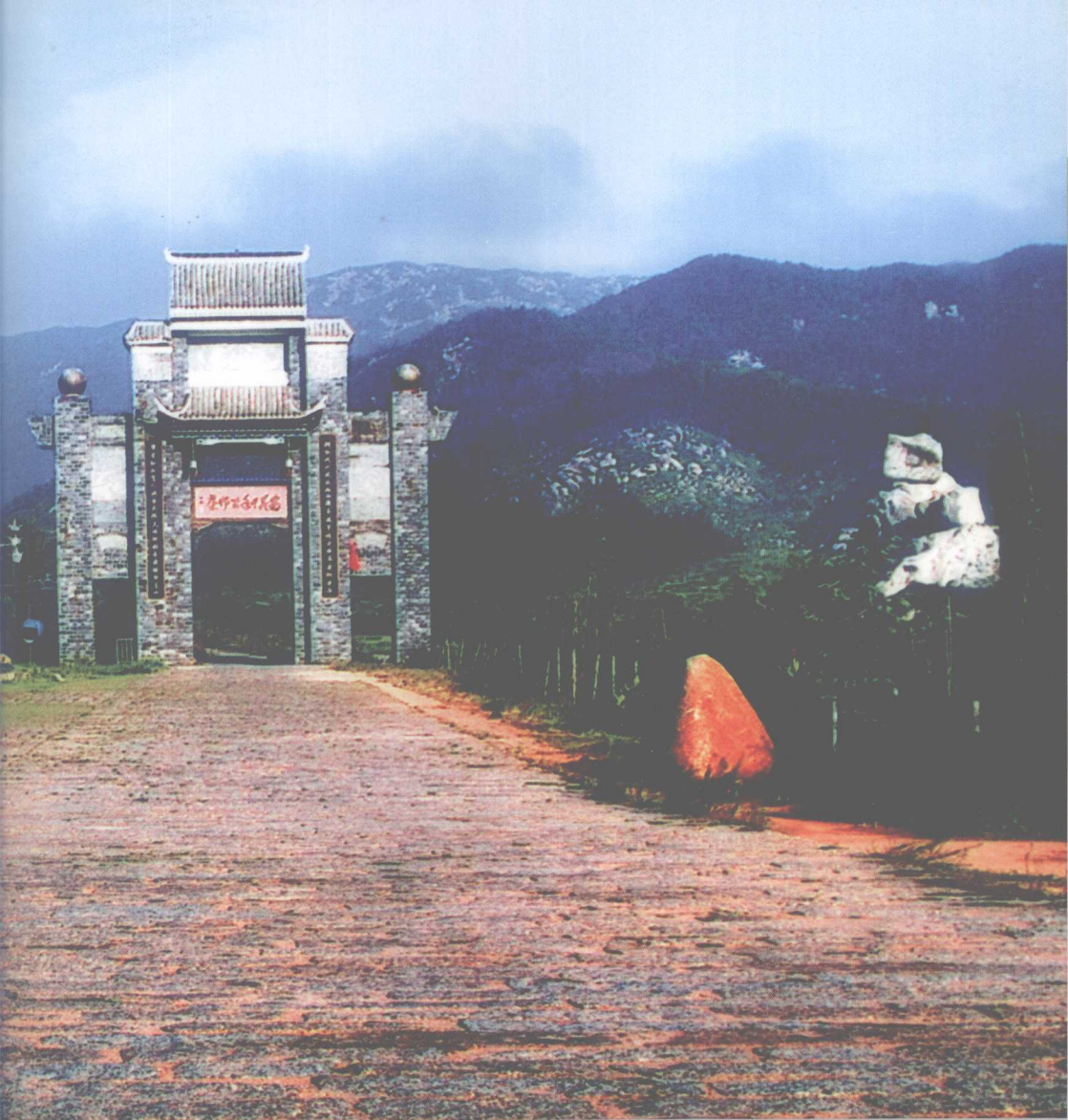


古村全貌 A panoramic view of the ancient village





古村广场 Plaza of the ancient village





古村遗产

Heritages of the Ancient Village

赣商罗田 Gan Merchant Luo Tian

罗田村是一个拥有2000人的大村。它自唐广明元年(880年)开基至今,已有1120多年历史。开基始祖名黄克昌,湖北蕲州罗田县人,为躲避战乱来到此地,垒石为屋,垦荒造田,娶妻生子,建起了村落。后来子孙不断繁衍,有些人还迁徙外地,发展成一个黄姓村落,使罗田黄氏成为江西黄氏的一个重要支系。

Luotian Village has a population of 2,000, and is a large village covering a land of over 290 mu. Since the first year of the Guangming Period of the Tang Dynasty (880) up to now, it has a history of more than 1,120 years. Its foundation laying ancestor, by the full name of Huang Kechang, was originally a native from Luotian County, Qizhou Prefecture, Hubei Province, and came here in purpose of keeping away from the war, to pile stone blocks into houses and get married to have sons, and thus build up the village settlement. Later the descendants multiplied ceaselessly and some of them even moved to outside world to develop their own village settlements by the surname of Huang one after another, which enabled Clan Huang of Luotian to become an important branch of Clan Huang of Jiangxi Province.



罗田村牌坊

Archway of Luotian Village

罗田前街 Front Street of Luotian

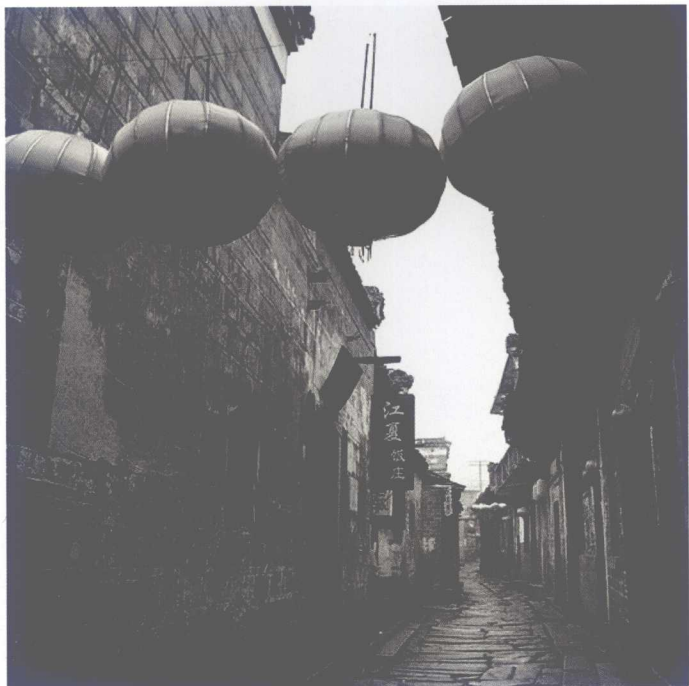




罗田村景 Village scene of Luotian



古村花开 Ancient village in bloom



罗田前街 Front Street of Luotian

