

秀乃雅

屯溪

Tunxi

An Elegant and Picturesque Town



城市篇

时代畅想

屯溪，古老而年轻，典雅而时尚，精致、雅致、激情的生态，并散发由浓郁的现代气息。



人文篇

千年经典

拥有深厚人文内涵的屯溪故事，闪耀着辉煌灿烂的精彩与华彩，成就于永不磨灭的盛典和经典。



自然篇

天赋神奇

屯溪是黄山和新安江共同孕育的孕婴儿，既有山的浑厚与宁静，又有水的秀丽和灵动，是一道淡雅如梦的风景，一支悠远如风的旋律。

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风雅秀丽的屯溪

屯溪，以风景秀丽、人文雅惠闻名于世。

清初著名学者朱彝尊在撰写《重建屯溪桥记》时，解释屯溪名称的由来：三国时孙吴曾“屯兵万户于是，故溪以屯名”。形成街镇以后，“屯溪”又移作街镇名称。不同意朱氏一说的人则指出：屯溪之名取自《广雅》“屯，聚也”，因新安江上游与率水、横江诸水屯聚汇流于此而得名。历史上“先有黎阳、后有屯溪”，文人雅士给“黎阳”定制了一个形象而有意蕴的美称——“昱”，当屯溪的地位超过黎阳，并将其涵盖时，人们就用“昱”称代整个屯溪，屯溪便有了一个有着美好寓意的别称——“昱城”。

屯溪坐落于黄山、齐云山南麓，新安江上游，地理位置特殊而优越。翘首可望的黄山、齐云山，以其绝美的景观驰名中外；玲珑剔透的华山、髯山、小龙山、狮子山、花山、杨梅山等，翠玉般散落其间，是城市一个个心旷神怡的绿色氧吧。新安江两大源头支流在城中交汇，宽平如镜的三江口和半藏半显的珠塘水，留给城市美不胜收的天光云影。楼群依山而建、沿江伸展，山环水绕，城如棋局。“新安江——花山”是著名的国家级风景名胜區，山光水色相映成画，人与自然和谐如一。

名山和秀水不仅营造了宜人的空间环境，山的雍容和水的灵动，还共同孕育了屯溪无与伦比的历史文化。约3000多年前这里已诞生了相当发达的古越文化。汉建安十三年（公元208年），吴孙权于屯溪设黎阳县。1949年屯溪建市，地级黄山市成立后则为市府所在地。屯溪自古驿道通畅，商贾云集，明代为“一邑总市”，清代又称“茶务都会”。它是珠算宗师程大位的桑梓，著名思想家、乾嘉朴学代表人物、近代启蒙先驱戴震的故里，还是程朱理学奠基人程颐、程颢和集大成者朱熹的祖居地，世称“程朱阙里”。被誉为“活动着的《清明上河图》”的屯溪老街，入选首批“中国历史文化名街”；千古之谜“花山谜窟”，由江泽民亲笔题名；明代古民居的典范之作程氏三宅，是全国重点文物保护单位；程大位珠算法、胡开文徽墨、徽州漆器制作技艺、徽州三雕和徽剧等，以其鲜明的个性和突出的价值，列入国家级非物质文化遗产名录。

由于大自然的赐予和深厚文化的涵养，屯溪不仅拥有风味独特的丰富物产，整个城市还几乎成为一座富丽典雅的经典传统工艺博物馆。黄山毛峰、太平猴魁、祁门红茶、屯溪绿茶等各大中国名茶，徽州贡菊、黄山猕猴桃、黄山笋干笋衣、山核桃、金丝琥珀蜜枣等各种特产，以及屯溪烧饼、徽墨酥、顶市酥等各类风味点心，品类繁多，应有尽有；中国八大菜系之一的徽菜，色香味形俱佳、口感营养兼顾，让人回味无穷。老字号随处可见，所藏历代珍品徽墨，墨分五色，芳馨怡人；琳琅满目的歙砚，精美温润，价值连城；历久弥新的徽漆器物，色泽透亮，花纹绚丽；造型别致的屯溪竹编，姿态万千，惟妙惟肖。

历史上屯溪交通比较畅通，世纪之交上了新的台阶。黄山机场开通了多条国际航班，已建和在建的十多条高速铁路、公路从这里出发或经过，形成了以屯溪为中心，东连杭州、西接南昌、南通福州、北达合肥的十字型高速公路、铁路网络，屯溪成为华东地区交通枢纽中心之一。同时，信息和互联网高效运营，现代化建设日新月异，一大批宽敞而美丽的城市公园、广场，为市民和游客休闲观光、交流心绪，创造了良好的条件。

屯溪曾以其皖、浙、赣三省边陲交通要冲的独特位置，开创了古徽州商业重镇的传奇历史，如今，作为现代国际旅游城市黄山市的政治、经济、文化中心，屯溪正以面向世界的广阔视野、拥抱古今的博大胸怀和科学统筹的发展思路，让和谐文化成为精神寄托的家园，让绿水青山成为梦想栖息的港湾，打造真正让生活更加美好的城市经典。

翻开画册，可以浏览一片秀丽而优雅蕴藉的天地；

走进屯溪，可以感受一个清新而生机盎然的世界。

Tunxi, an Elegant and Picturesque Town

Tunxi is well noted for its picturesque scenery and rich culture.

Zhu Lizhun, a famous scholar in the early Qing Dynasty, explained about where the name Tunxi came from when he was composing Record on the Reconstruction of Tunxi Bridge. There was a time in Wu Period of the Three Kingdoms when "troops of soldiers were quartered (equivalent to the Chinese Tun) by the river. Thus the river (equivalent to the Chinese Xi) was named Tunxi." When a town had taken shape around the river, the town was named Tunxi after the river. Others said that the name Tunxi originated from the classic dictionary Guang Ya. Tun means (literally in Chinese) "to gather together". It is here the Shuaishui and Hengjiang rivers and some others brooks come joining together. Thus came the name Tunxi. In history, "Liyang took its shape before Tunxi". Refined scholars assigned Liyang a figurative and connotative name "Yu" (meaning bright in Chinese). When later Tunxi outnumbered and exceeded Liyang, "Yu" was referred to as a name of the whole area of Tunxi. Then Tunxi got its beautiful and meaningful alternative name "Yucheng".

Tunxi is located to the south of Mount Huangshan and Mount Qiyushan, on the upper reach of the Xin'an River. Its geographical location is extraordinary and superior. The neighboring mountains Huangshan and Qiyunshan are well-known at home and abroad for their stunning natural sights. Exquisite hills of Huashan, Lishan, Xiaonongshan, Shizhishan, Huashan and Yangmeishan are situated about Tunxi like pieces of emerald green jades embedded in it. They are all refreshing and green oxygen supplies to the town. Two headstreams of the Xin'an River converge here in the heart of the town. The mirror-like waters at the convergence of the three rivers and the half-hidden Zhutang Pond amid the hills reflect skies and clouds and add to the beauty of the town. Buildings sit at the hillsides and extend along the rivers. The town is just like the chess board with hills surrounding and rivers running across. "The Xin'an River — Huashan" is a famous scenic spot of state level, with mountains and waters adding to each other's beauty and with man and nature integrated harmoniously.

Scenic mountains and beautiful waters have created Tunxi a pleasant living environment, and the grace of the mountains and the spirit of the waters breed Tunxi an incomparable history and culture. About 3000 years ago, ancient Yue Culture was born and well developed here. In the 13th year of Jian'an Period of Han Dynasty (in 208 AD), Emperor Sun Quan of Wu Kingdom established Liyang County at Tunxi. In 1949 Tunxi Municipality was established. When Huangshan Municipality, a prefecture-level city was set up, Tunxi became the city seat. Since ancient time, Tunxi is smooth in transportation and merchants come over from all over the places. In Ming Dynasty, it was "the business center of the region", and in Qing Dynasty, it is "tea trade center". Tunxi is the birthplace of Chen Dawei, a great master of abacus. Tunxi is the native place of Dai Zhen, a famous thinker and philosopher in the Qianlong and Jiaqing Periods of Qing Dynasty and a torchbearer of the Enlightenment in Modern China. Tunxi is called "the home of neo-Confucianism", for it is the ancestral home to Cheng Yi and Cheng Hao (founders of neo-Confucianism) and Zhu Xi (an epitomiser of neo-Confucianism). Tunxi Ancient Street, a live painting roll of "Riverside Scene at Qingming Festival", is listed in the first "China's Top Historical and Cultural Streets". "Huashan Mysterious Grottos", a thousand year riddle, was named and inscribed in person by Former President Jiang Zemin. Three Residences of the Chengs', a typical model of the ancient residences of Ming Dynasty, is listed as a national key cultural relics protection unit. Cheng Dawei's Abacus Arithmetic, Hu Kaiwen Hui Ink-stick, Craftsmanship of Huizhou Lacquerwork, Huizhou Three Carvings, Hui Opera, and so on are included in the List of National Intangible Cultural Heritages for their distinctive identifications and outstanding values.

Gifted by the nature and nourished in the rich culture, Tunxi is not just abundant in its unique-flavored products but also like an elegant museum exhibiting various classical and traditional crafts. Tunxi boasts of an array of China's major famous teas, Huangshan Maofeng Tea, Taiping Houkui Tea, Qimen Black Tea, and Tunxi Green Tea. Local specialties range from Huizhou Tribute Chrysanthemum, Huangshan Kiwi Fruit, Huangshan Dried Bamboo Shoot and Bamboo Shoot Skin, Chinese walnut, golden amber honeydate, to local special-flavored pastries such as Tunxi Shaobing, Huimo Crisp Candy, and Dingshi Crisp Candy. Hui Cuisine, one of China's 8 Major Cuisines, serves dishes that are all excellent in their color, flavor, taste and shape. Dishes of Hui Cuisine are as well tasteful as nourish and the aftertaste endless. Stores of time-honored brands can be seen here and there. Rare Hui Ink-Sticks of all ages cherished by the stores are shining black and sweetly fragrant. A wide range of She Ink-Slabs are displayed in the stores, warm, moist, exquisite and priceless. Huizhou Laquerworks of timeless charm are in warm and lovely luster and in delicate patterns. Tunxi Plaited Bamboo Articles are exquisitely shaped, with myriad postures live to perfection.

In history, transportation to Tunxi was quite smooth and unimpeded, and at the turn of the century, it has been advanced to a new level. Huangshan Airport has opened its services to several direct international flights. With tens of high-speed railway lines and freeways established and being established, a land transportation network has taken shape, radiating from Tunxi eastward to Hangzhou, westward to Nanchang, southward to Fuzhou and northward to Hefei. Tunxi has become one of the important transportation hubs in East China. The highly efficient operation of IT and Internet, dramatic advances in modern civic construction and dozens of spacious and beautiful parks and plazas offer nice conditions for townspeople to take leisure, for tourists to go sightseeing and for people to have cultural exchange.

As Tunxi is situated in the intersection of Anhui, Zhejiang and Jiangxi Provinces, this special geographical position favored Tunxi a legendary history of keynote commercial center in ancient Huizhou. Nowadays, as the political, economical and cultural center of Huangshan Municipality, a modern international tourism city, Tunxi is now adapting international outlook, broad-mindedness and scientific development concept to construct a harmony culture for spiritual home, to turn the green hills and blue waters into a cradle for dreams, and to build up an urban classic for better life style.

Opening this album, you can admire elegantly picturesque sights.

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黄山集泰山之雄伟、华山之峻峭、衡岳之烟云、匡庐之飞瀑、峨眉之清凉、雁荡之巧石于一身，奇松、怪石、云海、温泉和冬雪，被称为“五绝”。明代旅行家、地理学家徐霞客两上黄山，感叹：“薄海内外无如徽之黄山，登黄山天下无山，观止矣！”



横江发源于黟县漳岭白顶山，流经黟县、休宁多个乡镇，入屯溪境内，沿途有多条河流汇入。干流全长69.8公里，河道平顺，水流缓慢，两岸翠荫绵延，远山如黛，江水清澈见底，鱼悠游于藻丛和卵石之间。横江旧为黟县至杭州货运的大动脉，舟楫上下，风帆招展，沿途以古桥、古塔众多而著称，古雅别致的气息十分浓郁。负有盛名的白岳飞云、屯浦归帆等“海阳八景”，沿江分布。

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始建于元末明初的屯溪老街，是目前我国保存下来的最完好的一条徽州古街，全长1273米，精华部分853米，宽5—8米。包括一条直街、三条横街和18条小巷，300余幢徽派建筑构成的整个街巷，呈鱼骨架形分布，西部狭窄、东部较宽，就像一条巨型的鱼，卧于新安江畔。屯溪老街虽历经天灾人祸，几度兴衰，仍然保持着明清年代的街市情趣：茶楼酒肆、书场墨庄，匾额旗招、朱阁重檐。马头墙鳞次栉比，石板路意境幽古，店铺楼参差错落，老字号流光溢彩。漫步在屯溪老街，可以领略到15世纪中国街市的遗风余韵。2009年6月，文化部和国家文物局公布首批十大“中国历史文化名街”，屯溪老街榜上有名。



徽剧的表演艺术，丰富而多采。它讲究平台与高台武功，讲究身段、亮相的雕塑美，讲究人物形象的塑造和画面气派等。徽剧的剧目很多，据记载有1404个，大多已失传，后经挖掘整理，富有徽剧特色的代表剧目有《义虎报》、《巧姻缘》、《齐王点马》、《水淹七军》等。

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屯溪绿茶已有1200多年历史，清末民初为“屯绿”外销鼎盛时期。在1745年沉没的瑞典“哥德堡”号上，发现共2677箱，总重366吨的屯溪绿茶，冲泡后依然飘起浓郁的香味。



屯溪，古老而又年轻，典雅而又时尚。

进入21世纪以来，黄山市加快建设现代国际旅游城市，屯溪一方面大力扩张城市规模，发展园区经济和旅游文化产业，改善基础设施，完善服务功能，一方面积极对城市进行绿化、亮化和美化，提升城市管理水平和市民道德文化素质，一座精巧、雅致、徽韵、生态并散发出浓郁现代气息的旅游名城，呈现在世人面前，吸引着世界各国的朋友来此观光旅游。

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○ 自然篇

天赋神奇

黄山被称为“天下第一奇山”，新安江有“山水画廊”的美誉，以黄山和新安江山水为描摹和表现对象的“黄山画派”、“新安画派”，树立起中国传统山水画难以逾越的高峰。

屯溪是黄山和新安江共同孕育的宁馨儿，既有山的浑朴与宁静，又有水的秀丽和灵动，是一道淡雅如梦的风景，一支悠远如风的旋律。



黄山

第1章 奇山怀玉

玲珑剔透的山城屯溪，如一块晶莹柔润的美玉，镶嵌在如诗如画、似梦似幻的奇山秀水之间。

让徐霞客感叹“登黄山天下无山，观止矣”的黄山、被乾隆皇帝御笔题封“江南第一名山”的齐云山，还有鬲山、小龙山、狮子山、柏山、小华山、杨梅山，她们簇拥在城内城外，构成屯溪一道远远近近的锦绣画屏。





飞来石

黄帝炼丹的地方——黄山

黄山始称黟山，因传说轩辕皇帝曾在此修身炼丹，唐天宝六年（公元747年）六月十七日，唐玄宗敕改黟山为黄山。

黄山集泰山之雄伟、华山之峻峭、衡岳之烟云、匡庐之飞瀑、峨眉之清凉、雁荡之巧石于一身，奇松、怪石、云海、温泉和冬雪，被称为“五绝”。明代旅行家、地理学家徐霞客两上黄山，感叹：“薄海内外无如徽之黄山，登黄山天下无山，观止矣！”

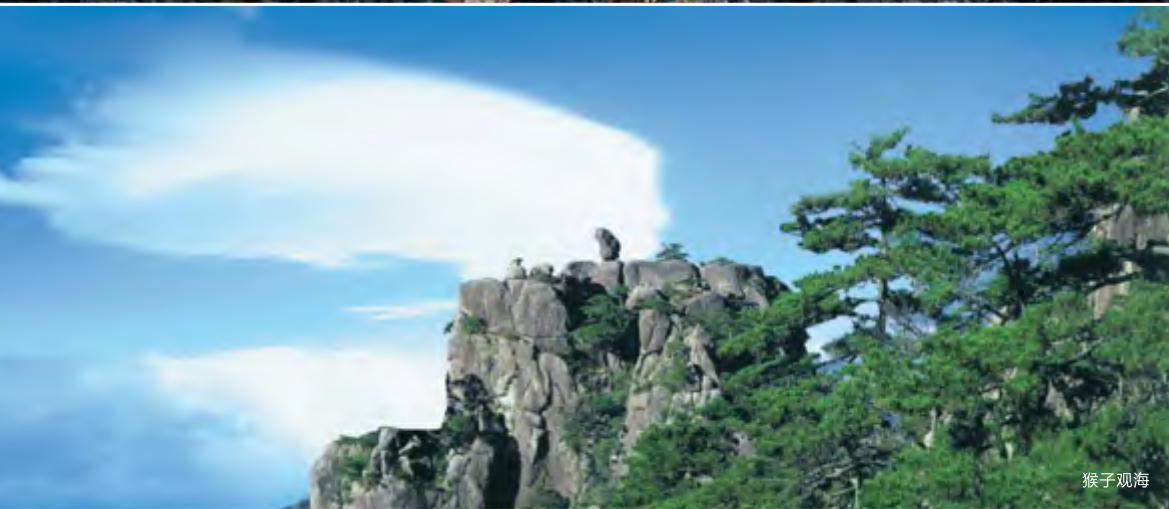
黄山1990年被联合国教科文组织列入世界自然与文化双遗产名录，2004年又通过该组织专家评审团评选，成为世界首批28家世界地质公园之一，因此成了国内唯一拥有世界自然遗产、世界文化遗产和世界地质公园三项桂冠的景区。



迎客松



黄山云雾



猴子观海

“江南第一名山”——齐云山

位于屯溪北面的齐云山，古称“白岳”，因“一石插天，直入云霄，与碧云齐”而得名。

齐云山是全国著名道教胜地。唐乾元年间（约公元758年前后），道人龚栖霞始创齐云山道教，天师道第四十八代弟子弘化真人明初于此开坛设醮。朱熹、唐伯虎、徐霞客、海瑞、戚继光、曾国藩、郁达夫等文人雅士慕名而至，吟诗作文，留下了许多名篇佳句。乾隆皇帝题联：“天下无双胜境，江南第一名山。”更是让齐云山名气大振。

数十幢亭台楼阁，百余座丹崖赤峰，近千块崖刻碑铭，再加上神秘的天然八卦，构成齐云山独特的魅力。齐云山与黄山相携相伴而相得益彰，先后被评为“国家森林公园”、“国家地质公园”和“国家重点风景名胜区”。



摩崖石刻





齐云仙境