



中国历史文化名城

CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

歙縣

SHEXIAN



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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《中国历史文化名城·歙县》

国家历史文化名城研究中心、歙县建设局编

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策 划: 顾鉴明

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

歙县 / 吴鹏主编. — 北京: 中国铁道出版社, 2005.10

(中国历史文化名城系列画册/阮仪三主编)

ISBN 7-113-06666-6

I.歙… II.吴… III.旅游指南—歙县—画册

IV.K928.954.4-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第094634号

责任编辑: 石建英 特约编审: 金 月

装帧设计: 崔 欣

出版发行: 中国铁道出版社

地 址: 北京市宣武区右安门西街8号 (100054)

印 制: 河北新华印刷二厂

版 次: 2005年10月第1版 2005年10月第1次印刷

印 数: 1~5000

开 本: 889×1194 1/48 印张: 2.5 字数: 90千

书 号: ISBN 7-113-06666-6/K·104

定 价: 28.00元

总 序

保护和发展城市的历史文化是当今全世界都在关心的重要问题。我国以其光辉独特的历史屹立于世界民族之林，历史文化名城更是中华民族的瑰宝。1982年以来，政府已陆续命名了数批重点保护的国家级历史文化名城。保护历史文化不仅仅是历史文化名城的问题，每一个城市都有自己的历史文化，一个没有自己文化和文明的城市，是算不上一个现代化城市的。所以，各个城市特别是历史文化名城都应在保护中努力发展符合本身特色的文化、经济、旅游等事业，以求继往开来，永葆青春。国家历史文化名城研究中心组织编辑的《中国历史文化名城》系列画册，无疑将会对更好地宣传、保护、发展名城起到有益的作用。

全国历史文化名城保护专家委员会主任
中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士



PREFACE TO THE ALBUM SERIES

It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several groups of cities of historical and cultural fame to be protected at the national level. The preservation of history and culture does not only concern the cities of historical and cultural fame. Every city, without exception, has its own history and culture. A city without history and culture cannot be considered a modern city. In the course of the protection, every city, especially those of historical and cultural fame, should therefore endeavor to promote its culture, economy, and tourism, etc. in the light of its own characteristics so as to blaze new trails and maintain its vitality. The series of album, "the Chinese Cities of Historical and Cultural Fame", edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities, will undoubtedly play a significant part in the promotion, protection, and development of the cities of fame.

Zhou Ganzhi

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

Member of China Academy of Science

Member of China Academy of Engineering



名城歙县导游图

A Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Shexian

名城歙县



石器（新石器时代）

Stone Implement
(Neolithic Age)

歙县地处皖南、黄山脚下，四周连山列嶂，新安江由西向东南横贯。据县志记载：“歙者，翕也，谓山水翕聚也。”歙县由此而得名。

从很早的时候起，歙县的先民就在这片古老的土地上劳动、生息和繁衍。到目前为止，歙县发现了太子山、下冯塘、新洲等三处石器时代遗址。出土了相当一部分打制石器和磨制石器。在中华民族的开化史上，歙县一带的先民被泛称为“越”；在考古发现中，这里所创造的物质文化和精神文化，都属于越文化。

二千多年前的春秋战国时期，秦始皇一统东方六国，开创了中央集权的封建国家，划天下为郡县，在秦的版图上，黄山及新安江上游的大片地区，第一次被圈划，并冠以“歙县”二字。

秦置歙县，在中央集权的统治下，黄河流域的华夏文明伴随着强大的政治威力，以排山倒海、雷霆万钧之势，涌向长江流域和整个东南。经过几次巨大的冲击和近千年的激荡，原先在这里不知生活了多少个世代的远古居民，最终被完全汉化了。这种汉越融合的过程，也是古歙一步步走向辉煌的过程。

歙县在尔后的历史沿革中，三国属吴新都郡。晋太康元年，又改新都郡为新安郡。隋置歙州，也是隋义宁元年（617年），歙人汪

华据州，建号吴王，并将州治自休宁迁歙。此后歙县一直为州治、府治所在。北宋宣和三年（1121年），宋徽宗取吉祥和美好之意改称徽州。元代称徽州路，明清又称徽州府。歙县一直是州治、府治所在地，是徽州政治、经济和文化的中心。

“十户之邑，必有诵读”。歙县自古文风昌盛，是程朱理学的发祥地，有“东南邹鲁”之美称。从南宋开始，徽商崛起，理学风行，至明清两代，盛极一时。新安画派、新安医学、徽派版画、徽派雕刻及徽派园林等徽派文化，各以自己的独特风格，

独树一帜，自立于中华古代科学文化之林，举世瞩目，大放异彩。在这期间，歙县产生过许多英杰人物，有政治家、教育家、科学家和艺术家等，璨若群星。

秀丽的山河，灿烂的文化，宏伟的建筑，纯朴的乡情。古歙县把迷人的自然风光和独特的人文景观有机地融为一体，境内现有地面文物600多处，宛然一座天然的艺术博物馆。被誉为徽文化的发祥地、中国徽墨之都、中国徽砚之乡等。

歙县现有国土面积2122平方公里，人口50万。徽杭高速公路、黄山机场、新安江航运等四通八达，交通极为便利。它毗邻长江三角洲，又位于苏杭、千岛湖至黄山的黄金旅游线上，秀山丽水，巧夺天工，正在蓬勃兴起的一块旅游宝地。



印纹硬陶甕（战国）
Stamped Pottery Jar
(Warring States Period)

THE FAMOUS CITY OF SHEXIAN

Located at the foot of Mount Huangshan in South Anhui, Shexian is surrounded by continuous ridges upon ridges, with the Xin'anjiang River flowing through from the west to the southeast. According to the country annals, "The Chinese character she means gathering i.e., the gathering of waters and mountains", hence the name of Shexian. Since very early times, the forebears of Shexian have been laboring, living and multiplying on this ancient land. Till now, Shexian has found three Neolithic Age ruins of Taizishan, Xiafengtang and Xinzhou, with quite a few chipped and polished stone implements unearthed. In Chinese Civilization history, the vulgus in Shexian and around are generally termed as "Yue". In archeological discoveries, the material culture and spiritual culture created here both belong to the Yue culture.

In the Spring and Autumn period and Warring States period over two thousand years ago, the First Emperor of Qin, after wiping out six other states in the east, established a feudal state of centralized authority and divided the country into prefectures and countries. On the Qin territory, the vast region of Mount Huangshan and the upper reaches of Xin'anjiang River were enclosed for the first time and given the name of "Shexian".

Qin set up Shexian. Under the rule of the

centralized authority, the Huaxia civilization of the Yellow River drainage area accompanied by the great political power, surged to the Yangtze River drainage area and the

entire Southeast China with a mountain-removing and sea-upsetting force, which was as powerful as a thunderbolt. Through several times' huge impact and nearly a thousand years' changing, the residents of remote antiquity who had lived here the numbers of generations were finally Han nationalized. The Han-Yue syncretizing procedure was also the procedure of the ancient She's striding towards its glory step by step.

In the later historical evolution, Shexian belonged to Xindu prefecture of Kingdom Wu in Three Kingdoms Period. In the first year of the Taikang period of the Jin Dynasty, the Xindu prefecture was renamed Xin'an prefecture. In the Sui Dynasty, the Shezhou prefecture was set up. In the first year of the Yining period of the Sui Dynasty (617), Wanghua (the native of Shexian), who occupied here, titled himself as Wuwang, and moved the prefecture government from Xiuning to Shezhou. It was the place of the prefecture and regional governments thereafter. In the third year of the Xuanhe period of the Northern Song Dynasty (1121), it was called Huizhou instead of Shezhou. In the Yuan Dynasty, the place was called Huizhou Region, and the Ming and Qing



珍珠地划花瓷枕 (宋)
*Porcelain Pillow
(Song Dynasty)*



卵白釉印花缠枝牡丹盘 ·
碗 (元代)
*Egg-white Glaze
(Yuan Dynasty)*

dynasties, it was called Huizhou prefecture the prefecture and regional governments, ter of Huizhou. Meanwhile, it has been re- of Huizhou ink-sticks and the village of "In a city of over ten families, there must be culture since ancient times, and was the birth- it has the glorious name of the "Southeast Birth- from the Southern Song Dynasty, together with of Confucianism was in fashion, and became School culture of Xin'an Painting School, Xin'an Huizhou School carving and Huizhou School their own unique features in the forest of Chi- attracting attention from all over the world with there were quite a few outstanding personages educationists, scientists and artists who were

With beautiful mountains and rivers, splendid culture, magnificent buildings as well as honestly simple countryside ways, the ancient Shexian manages to integrate its charming natural sight and unique humanistic landscape into an organic whole. Within the territory there are over 600 cultural relics on the ground, which are like a natural artistic museum.

Now, it has an area of 2,122 square km with a population of 500,000. With the completion of the Huizhou-Hangzhou Expressway, Huangshan Airport, Xinanjiang Shipping and its water, land and air communications to all directions, it enjoys very convenient transport conditions. Located neighboring to the Yangtze River Delta and on the golden tourism itinerary of Suzhou, Hangzhou, Thousand-Islet-Lake till Mount Huangshan, it is a energetically rising up tourist treasure land with its graceful mountains and nice waters of divine skills.



观音、如来 (清代)
Goddess of Mercy and Rulai
Buddha (Qing Dynasty)

again. Shexian has always been the place of and the political, economic and cultural cen- puted as the cradle of Hui culture, the town Shexian ink-slabs and so on.

study actions". Shexian has been of prosperous place of Cheng-Zhu School of Confucianism, si place of Mencius and Confucius". Beginning members' rising in Huizhou, Cheng-zhu School popular in Ming and Qing dynasties. The Huizhou Medical Science, Huizhou School black-prints, garden architecture flew their own colors with nese ancient sciences and culture respectively, their extraordinary splendor. During that period, coming to the fore, among them were statesmen, shining like galaxy.

图例 Legend

文物保护单位

Unit of Cultural Relic

- ● ● 国家级 At the National Level
- ● 省级 At the Provincial Level
- 市(县)级 At the Municipal(County)Level



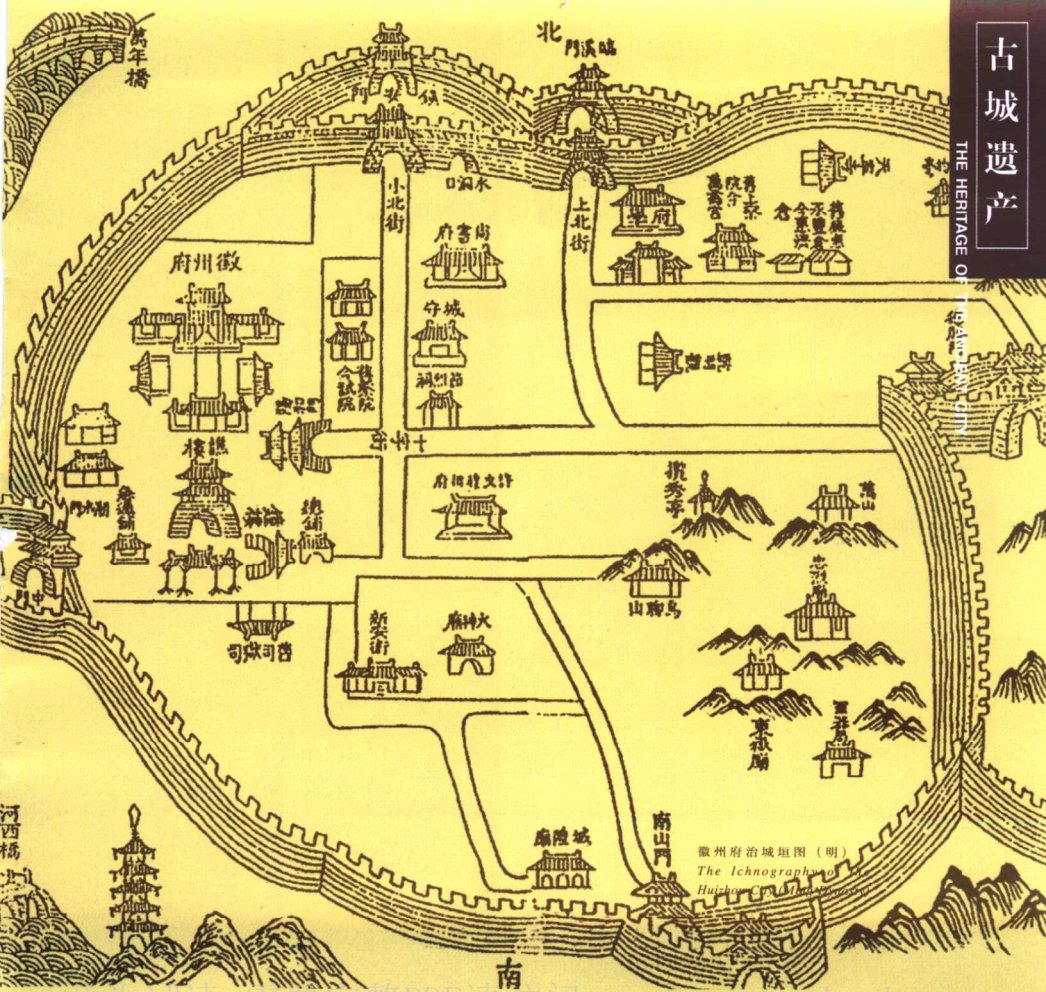
歙县名胜导游图
Guide Map of Scenic Spots of Shexian

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古城遗产

THE HERITAGE OF
TOKYO



徽州府治城垣图 (明)

The Ichnography of the

Huizhou City Ming Dynasty

此为试读, 需要元整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com



阳和门 ●●Yanghe Gate



西门月城 ● West City Wall Gate Half-moon Shape City Wall

○ 阳和门 ●●

位于县城中和街，始建于南宋。该楼朝东，传说可以“禳火”，此城楼古代用于报时。

YANGHE GATE

Located on the Zhonghe Street inside the county, it was first built in the Southern Song Dynasty. Facing east, it is said to be able to avert fire misfortune by prayers, so it is called Yanghe Gate for sounding elegant. In ancient times, it was used to announce the time.





徽园夜景
A Night View of the Hanyuan Garden





许国石坊董其昌题字 Inscription by Dong Qichang

○ 许国石坊 ●●●

地处府城中和街，建于明万历十二年（1584年），四面八柱，造型奇特，气势恢宏，融徽州古典建筑、雕刻、绘画和书法艺术为一体，堪称中华一绝。

STONE ARCHWAY OF XU GUO

Located on the Zhonghe Street inside Prefecture City, it was built in the twelfth year of Wanli of the Ming Dynasty (1584), with a grotesque molding of four facades and eight pillars, it looks imposing and integrates the Huizhou School arts of architecture, carving, painting and calligraphy into one organic whole, and is good enough to serve as a matchless architecture in China.



○ 方士载宅 ●●

位于许国石坊南侧，建于明代中叶，为许国“阁老”府的部分遗存建筑。

THE RESIDENCE OF FANG SHIZAI

Situated south of the Stone Archway of Xu Guo, it was built in the middle period of Ming Dynasty, and was the partial remains of the mansion of Xu Guo the "Prime Minister".

○ 南谯楼 ●●

位于县城南，始建于隋，原为汪华吴王府外子城的正门门楼（徽州府衙头门），因门阙左右各有十余根木柱斜倚墙壁支撑上部大梁，俗称“二十四根柱”。

SOUTH WATCHING GATE TOWER

Sited south of the county seat, it was first built in the Sui Dynasty, and was originally the Front Gate Tower of the mansion of the Wu Duke Wang Hua. Because there are over ten wooden pillars on both right and left sides of the gate tower leaning against the wall to support the upper girder, it is also popularly called the "Twenty-four Pillars".

