

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 Historic

# 俞源郭洞

## Yuyuan & Guodong



世界图书出版公司

World Publishing Corporation

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擎抬阁

Shouldering table stage

俞源·郭洞

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世界图书出版公司

广州·上海·西安·北京

World Publishing Corporation  
Guangzhou · Shanghai · Xi'an · Beijing

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《中国历史文化名村·俞源 郭洞》

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撰 稿: 铭 文等

翻 译: 苏 邹

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

俞源、郭洞: 汉英对照 / 国家历史文化名城研究中心

主编. — 广州: 广东世界图书出版公司, 2008. 9

(中国历史文化名村系列)

ISBN 978-7-5062-9676-2

I. 俞… II. 国… III. 乡村—概况—武义县—汉、英

IV. K925.55

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第062398号

责任编辑: 彭春红 杨 婷

责任技编: 刘上锦

特约编辑: 金 月

装帧设计: 宋 元

出版发行: 广东世界图书出版公司

(广州市新港西路大江冲25号 邮编: 510300)

电 话: 020-84451969 84453623

<http://www.gdst.com.cn>

E-mail: [pub@gdst.com.cn](mailto:pub@gdst.com.cn)

经 销: 各地新华书店

印 刷: 深圳市国际彩印有限公司

版 次: 2008年9月第1版 2008年9月第1次印刷

开 本: 965mm×635mm 1/48 印张: 2.5

ISBN 978-7-5062-9676-2/K·0001

定 价: 28.00元

# 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12座历史文化名村，许多乡村正在积极申报，这说明国家已把历史名村的保护提升到新的高度，也反映了人们对保护遗产的共识。历史名村和名城一样，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。不少名村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，乡村众多，历史文化名村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村系列画册，是想通过介绍这些名村的历史文化精华，以及介绍各地保护名村的经验，更好地促进历史文化名村的保护工作。

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



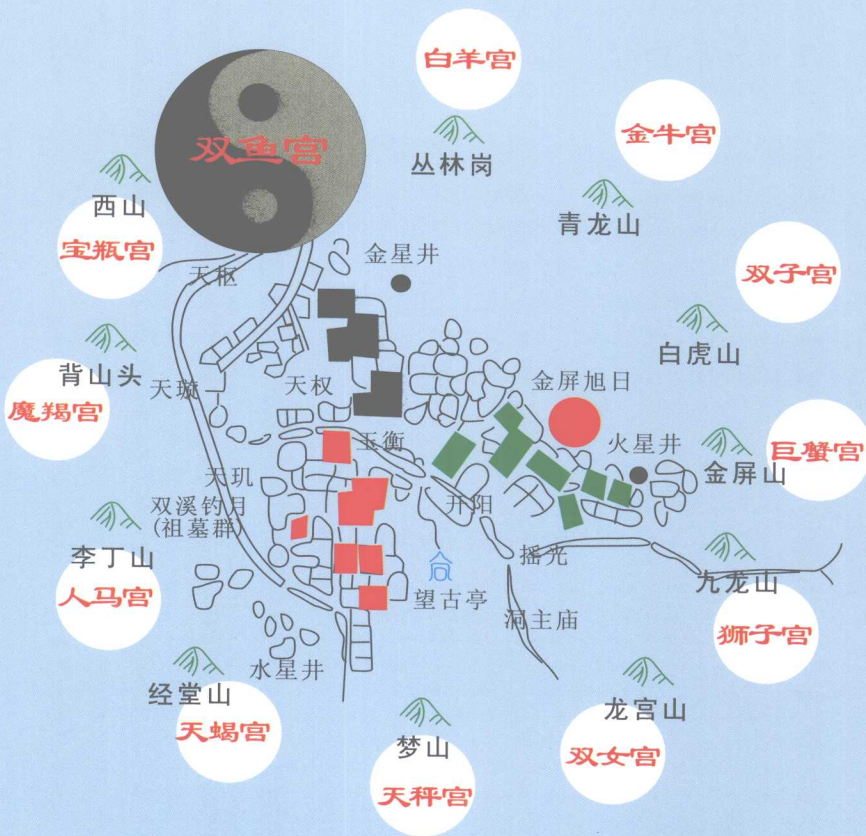
## GENERAL PREFACE

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 12 historic cultural villages for the first time; now a great number of villages are enthusiastically applying for the nomination, which explains that the State has raised the protection of historic villages to a new high, and also reflects that people have got a common view on protecting heritages. Just as famous cities, famous historic villages 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 villages 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 villages, and the protection and rational development of historic and cultural villages 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 Villages is that we would like, through introducing the historical and cultural essence of these famous villages and protecting the efforts made for carrying forward traditional culture, to intensify the strength of the billows and waves in protecting the famous villages.

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





★ 北斗星    绿色    东方苍龙    白色    西方白虎  
 红色    南方朱雀    黑色    北方玄武

俞源名胜导游图  
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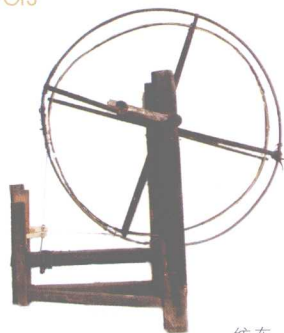
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草鞋耙  
Straw sandals rake



打绳机  
Rope twisting machine



纺车  
Spinning wheel

# 名村俞源、郭洞

中国历史文化名村——俞源和郭洞，在浙江省武义县境内，分别位于县城西南约20公里处与东南约8公里处。

据载，南宋时，杭州人俞德，任松阳县儒学教谕，死于任上，其子俞义护送父亲灵柩回杭，过此投宿，灵柩竟被紫藤缠绕。俞认此为神地，遂置地葬父。守墓子孙与当地女子通婚，繁衍后代，遂成大村，至今已第30代，此地为俞姓祖地，故称俞源。至明代，俞源俞淶的同窗、开国谋士刘伯温按天体星象重新设计建造村落，在村口设有直径320米、面积120亩的巨型太极图，村内主要的28幢古建筑是按天空中的星座排布，村中设防火、镇邪的“七星塘”、“七星井”，故俞源又被称为“太极星象村”。

俞源文物古迹众多，古建筑群为全国重点的文物保护单位，宋代的洞主庙、元代的利涉桥、明代的古戏台和清代万春堂“惠及行旅”匾额，都见证了俞源的悠久历史。现存的古民居、宗祠、店铺、庙宇、书馆等，建筑大多体量大、装饰精致，壁画、木雕、砖雕、石雕，工艺巧夺天工。俞源注重文化，明清两朝出过进士、举人、秀才等293人；起源于明末清初的民俗文化“擎抬阁”

流传至今。

郭洞先祖可溯至宋朝宰相何执中，元代至元三年（1337年），何氏后裔仿《内经图》营造村庄，砌城墙形成水口，建回龙桥聚气藏风，规划民居、通道，巧设七星井，形成“山环如郭，幽邃如洞”的人居环境，故名郭洞，被誉为“江南第一风水村”。郭洞古村还是中国民俗文化村、浙江省级风景名胜區、省级历史文化保护区。

郭洞至今保存有大量明清古建筑。古朴大度的明代梁柱，精雕细刻的清代牛腿，到处可见。让人饶有兴趣的是郭洞的整体布局，郭洞由相连的郭上村和郭下村两部分组成，呈扁长双鱼形，道路纵横有序，均以卵石铺地，晴雨皆宜。6口水井，郭上、郭下各3口。村中有何氏宗祠和四厅，分布在村子的上、中、下3个部分，村民的祭祀、红白喜事等活动均可就近举行，郭洞的始祖似乎当时就懂得“环保”和“规划”了。

俞源、郭洞对古村落的保护由来已久，无论对古建筑的保护，还是对环境的保护，均有独到之处，故两村同时被国家列入第一批中国历史文化名村的名单。



# Famous Villages of Yuyuan & Guodong

The famous historical and cultural villages of Yuyuan and Guodong are both under the jurisdiction of Wuyi County, Zhejiang Province, and are located approx 20km southwest and 8km southeast of the county respectively.

According to records, in the Southern Song Dynasty a Hangzhou native by the name of Yu De worked as Confucianism Teaching Official of Songyang County and died at his post, his son Yu Yi escorted father's coffin back to Hangzhou and put up for the night here, when the coffin was twined by a wisteria. Yu Yi held that it's a holy place here and bought a land to bury his father here. The tomb guarding descendants married native females to multiple offspring and they built the place gradually into a large village later, with their today's descendants being of the thirtieth generation; since the place here is the ancestry land of Clan Yu, hence the name Yuyuan (Source of Yu). Up to the Ming Dynasty, the construction of the village had been designed anew by Liu Bowen, the classmate of Yu Lai from Yuyuan and the state-founding counselor, in compliance with the celestial star images, to set a land in the pattern of a huge taiji (Supreme Pole) with a diameter of 320m and an area of 120mu; the 28 ancient buildings inside the village were arranged in conformity to celestial constellations, with the "Qixing (Seven Star) Pond" and "Qixing (Seven Star) Well" for fire preventing and evil subduing purposes set inside the village, so Yuyuan is also called Taiji Star Image Village.

Yuyuan has numerous cultural relics and historic sites, and its ancient building group is a cultural relic under the State-level protection; the Dongzhu (Cave Host) Temple from the Song Dynasty, the Lishe (Ferry Benefiting) Bridge from the Yuan Dynasty, the ancient stage from the Ming Dynasty and the horizontal board with characters meaning "Benefiting Travelers" of the Wanchun (Myriad Spring) Hall from the Qing Dynasty all prove the long history of Yuyuan. The now existing ancient civilian residences, ancestral temples, shops, religious temples, private schools and so on are mostly of large scale with exquisite decorations and ornaments of frescos, wood carvings, brick carvings and stone carvings made with superb craftsmanship excelling nature. Yuyuan is a place paying great attention to culture, in the two dynasties of Ming and Qing, it offers 293 successful candidates from the national civil service recruitment examinations at different levels; and a kind of folkway culture of "shouldering table stage" originating from the period of late Ming and early Qing has been handed up down till today.

The earliest ancestor of Guodong may date back to He

Zhizhong the Prime Minister of the Song Dynasty, in the third year of the Zhiyuan Period of the Yuan Dynasty (1337), the descendants of Clan He imitated the "Palatial Classical Figures" to construct their village, by building city walls to form a pass and building Huilong (Dragon Returning) Bridge to collect spiritual energy and hide geomantic auspices, and by planning civilian residences and passageways as well as cleverly setting seven-star well to form a dwelling environment with "hills surrounding as external city walls and interior secluding as a cave", hence the name of Guodong (External City Walls Formed Cave)", and is reputed as the "first geomantic auspice village south of Yangtze". The ancient Village of Guodong is also a folkway culture village, a scenic site area at Zhejiang provincial level, and a provincial-level historical and cultural area under protection.

Up till today Guodong still has preserved a great number of ancient buildings from the Ming and Qing dynasties. The Ming Dynasty pillars and girders of primeval simplicity and magnificence as well as the Qing Dynasty corbels with fine sculptures and carvings can be seen everywhere here. What makes one much more interested is the overall layout of Guodong; Guodong is made up of the two connected villages of Guoshang (Upper Guo) and Guoxia (Lower Guo), which looks in a flat long double-fish shape; the roads inside are paved orderly with pebbles that are fit for use rain or shine. There are six wells, with the Guoshang and Guoxia having three of them each. Inside the village here are Ancestral Temple of Clan He and four halls dotted in the upper, middle and lower three parts of the village, and villagers may hold their worshipping as well as wedding and funeral ceremonies in nearby, as if the founder ancestors of Guodong had known "environmental protection" and "planning" in their days.

The protection of the ancient villages of Yuyuan and Guodong has a long history; either the protection of the ancient buildings, or the protection of the environment has its own specific characteristics, so both the two villages have been included by the State in the List of First-Batch Historical and Cultural Famous Villages of China.

## 图例 Legend

文物保护单位 Unit of cultural relic

国家级 Provincial level

省级 Provincial level

市(县)级 At the municipal (county) level





源太极图 Taiji figure of Yuquan







郭洞老屋 Old houses of Guodong







# 太极俞源

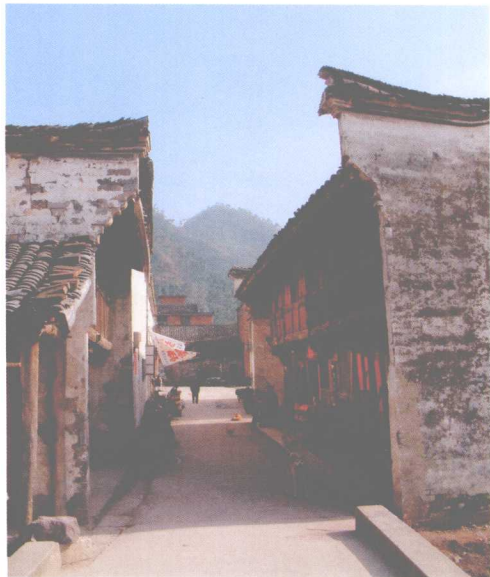
Taiji Yuyuan

## 俞源明清古建筑群

Yuyuan's ancient building group from the Ming and Qing dynasties

高堂华屋为俞源人的骄傲，至今俞源仍保存了千余座的古建筑。建筑平面布局，除了一些沿街房屋等采用一字形外，多为两进或三进院落、前厅后楼、左右为厢房的格局。规模大的堂楼还建有附屋、书院、藏书楼、花园等。

Lofty halls and deluxe houses are the pride of Yuyuan people, up to now Yuyuan has preserved more than a thousand ancient buildings. As for the architectural pattern, except those lining along streets that are in the shape of character "一", others are mostly of two or three rows deep, in the pattern of halls being in front and towers in rear as well as wing rooms on both left and right. Those of larger scales have also attached houses, private schools, libraries, gardens, etc.



古建筑群 Ancient buildings

古建筑群 Ancient buildings





俞氏宗祠 Ancestral Temple of Clan Yu





严讷亲题匾额  
Horizontal board with the  
personal inscription of Yan Ne

### 俞氏宗祠 Ancestral Temple of Clan Yu

初建于明洪武年间，为俞淶之子兴建的俞淶祠，取名孝思庵。隆庆元年（1567年）重建为俞氏宗祠，至今还留有明嘉靖二十年进士、吏部尚书、武英殿大学士江苏常熟人严讷亲题的匾额。俞氏宗祠面阔五间、三进院落，第一进为门厅，第二进为中堂，第三进为寝堂，总面积3196平方米。柱粗梁肥、薄砖垫瓦为其建筑特色之一。

First built in the years of the Hongwu Period of the Ming Dynasty, it was the Yu Lai Temple built by the son of Yu Lai, and was named Xiaosi (Piety Thoughts) Nunnery. In the first year of the Longqing Period (1567) was rebuilt into the Ancestral Temple of Clan Yu, there has been preserved till today the horizontal board there with the personal inscription of Yan Ne from Changshu the successful candidate out of the imperial civil service recruitment examination in the twentieth year under the reign of Emperor Jiajing of the Ming Dynasty and Minister of Personnel as well as Academician of Hall of Military Prowess. Fivebay wide and three rows of courtyards, the Temple of Clan Yu has its entrance hall in the first row, its central hall in the second row, and its enshrining palace in the third row, with a total area of 3,196 square meters. Sturdy pillars and thick girders as well as thin bricks and superimposed tiles are one of its architectural characteristics.





俞氏宗祠内的古戏台 Ancient stage in Yu ancestral hall