

ANCIENT Ancient Huizhou 古徽州 고회주
HUIZHOU
古徽州



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摄影：向晓阳

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古 徽 州



“商”字门楼
An Arch over a Gateway in
the Shape of “Commerce”
“商”字門樓
“상”자문루

ANCIENT HUIZHOU 古徽州 고회주

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老街牌楼
old street decorated archway
老街牌楼
문계노가



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宏村外景
The exterior view of Hong Village
宏村の野外シーン
홍촌 (宏村) 외경 (外景)



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牌楼
The decorated archway
アーチ
무각

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棠樾牌坊群
Tangyue Memorial Archways
棠樾牌坊群
당월패방군

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胡氏宗祠 (宋朝 900 年前)
Hu's Clan Hall
胡氏宗祠 (宋代 900 年前)
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前言

在忙碌的现代社会中，你寻找一种生活理想，一种依偎在自然怀抱中的安详；在嘈杂的市井繁华中，你梦想坐看炊烟升起，感受身心的自由释放；在人类文明的高度发展中，你试图重返过去的时光，期望能富有诗意地居住在这大地上。

在中国皖南的崇山峻岭间，就有这么一个世外桃源，她就是闻名遐迩的古徽州。伟大的人民教育家陶行知先生曾赞誉：我们徽州，真可谓之世外桃源，察看它的背景，世界上只有一个地方和它相类，这个地方就是瑞士。在旅游业蓬勃发展的今天，古朴而美丽的徽州正揭开她那神秘的面纱，为众多海内外旅游者趋之若鹜，他们纷纷背起行囊，踏上徽州的土地，去寻找那梦中的家园。

徽州历史悠久，文化灿烂。自秦置郡县，距今已有2300余年。宋徽宗宣和三年（公元1121年），改歙州为徽州。从此，历经元明清三代，徽州（府）所辖歙县、休宁、婺源、祁门、黟县和绩溪六县的行政格局一直处于相对稳定状态。悠久的历史，孕育了独树一帜的徽州文化，形成了徽商、徽菜、徽剧、新安画派、新安医学、徽派金石、徽派版画、徽派雕刻、徽派盆景、徽派建筑等独特的历史文化体系。徽学与敦煌学、藏学并称中国三大地方学。

徽州文物古迹星罗棋布，素有“东南邹鲁”、“礼仪之邦”、“文物之海”的美誉。著名古村落西递、宏村被列入世界文化遗产，歙县为全国历史文化名城，屯溪老街为全国历史文化保护街区，齐云山是全国四大道教圣地之一，花山谜窟号称世界第九大奇迹……徽州还散落着南屏、关麓、屏山、呈坎、历溪、李坑、汪口、龙川等著名古村落，保存有呈坎、西递、宏村、潜口民宅、棠樾牌坊群、罗东舒祠、许国石坊、老屋阁·绿绕亭、渔梁坝、程氏三宅、龙川胡氏宗祠等11处全国重点文物保护单位。在徽州众多的元明清古村落中，依然保留着“人尚古衣冠”的纯朴民风，再加上博大精深的徽州文化的深深浸润，所以有人说：“要了解皇家生活，请到北京去；要体味民间生活，请到徽州来。”

2001年5月，江泽民同志视察黄山市，盛赞徽州文化：如此灿烂的文化，如此博大精深的文化，一定要世代传下去，让她永远立于世界文化之林。

PREFACE

Perhaps you're looking for an ideal life and a serene mood intoxicated with nature in the modern, busy society; probably you're dreaming of sitting and watching smoke rising leisurely and carefree in a noisy and flourishing town; maybe you're trying to return to past times, hoping to reside in this land pastorally in the highly developed human civilization.

Among the lofty mountains and high ranges in South Anhui, China, there is such a place for taking refuge. This is Ancient Huizhou. Mr Tao Xingzhi, a great educator, ever praised: Huizhou was really a fictitious land of peace. In the world there was only one place which could match it. This place was Switzerland. Today as the industry of tour develops, simple and beautiful Huizhou is revealing its veil, greeting a great many tourists from all parts of the world with smile.

With splendid culture, Huizhou has a history of over 2300 years since it was set as a prefecture in the Qin Dynasty. Though its original name was Shezhou, which was Changed to the present name by Emperor Huizong of the Song Dynasty in 1121, the six counties, Shexian, Xiuning, Wuyuan, Qimen, Yixian and Jixi, under it have been relatively stable in administrative divisions since then. A long history makes it form unique historical & cultural systems, such as Huizhou's culture, commerce, dish, opera, painting, medicine, epigraphy, sculpture, bonsai and architecture, etc. The Studies of Hui,

Studies of Dunhuang Caves and Studies of Zang are known as three major local studies in China.

Huizhou has always enjoyed the reputation of being “Zou, Lu in Southeast China”, a “Land of Propriety & Righteousness” and a “Sea of Cultural Relics” due to its numerous cultural relics and historic sites scattered all over the region. Xidi and Hongcun, two famous ancient villages, have been listed in the Directory of World Cultural Heritages, Shexian is a nationally known historical & cultural town, Tunxi's Old Street a national historical & cultural street preserved, Mount Qiyun one of the four sacred places of Taoism in China and Huashan Maze Caves have the reputation of being the ninth wonder of the world. In addition, within the boundaries of Huizhou there are a large number of ancient villages which are well-known, such as Nanping, Guanglu, Pingshan, Chengkan, Lixi, Likeng, Wangkou and Longchuan, etc., and eleven major preserved units of national cultural relics, such as Chengkan, Xidi, Hongcun, Qiankou Residences, Tangyue Memorial Archways, Luo Dongshu Clan Hall, Xu Guo Stone Archway, Yuliang Dam, Cheng's Three Houses and Hu's Ancestral Temple, etc. In Huizhou there are many ancient villages formed in the Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, which ever today still retain the folk customs of simple and honest, so some people said: “If you want to know the life of imperial family, please go to Beijing; if you want to appreciate a folk life, please go to Huizhou.”

In May 2001 Comrade Jiang Zemin bestowed praises on Huizhou culture while visiting Huangshan City. He said such a splendid culture must be handed down from one generation to another and let it become part of world culture forever.

まえかき

忙しい現代社会において、君が理想生活・自然懷抱中の安静を求める。喧噪都市の繁華において、君が坐り炊煙の上昇を見てしんしんの自由を感受する。人類文明の高い発展において、君が過去時日を返すことを企図する。君は詩の意味を持ち、この大地上に居住する。

中国安徽南部の高くてけわしい山山中において、この俗世間外の桃源境があり、それは、名高い古徽州である。偉大な人民教育家陶行知先生は徽州が俗世間外の桃源境であり、その背景を研究しスイスがこの地方にだけ似ることを称賛した。今日には、観光が盛にして古色・奇麗な徽州の神秘面纱を剥し、沢山な海内外観光者が追従し、徽州の土地を踏み、夢想する郷里を求める。

徽州は、歴史が悠久であり、文化が燦燦である。秦朝は郡県を設立することから、今日まで2300年以上である。宋徽宗宣和三年（公暦1121年）に、歙州が徽州に改称した。それから元・明・清三代を経て、徽州（府）が歙県・休宁县・婺源縣・祁門縣・黟縣これら6個県の行政形式は相対の安定状態にある。悠久の歴史は独特の徽州文化を育成し、徽商・徽料理・徽劇・新安画派・新安医学・徽派金石・徽派版画・徽派彫刻・徽派盆栽・徽派建築など独特の歴史文化の体系を形成した。徽学と敦煌学と藏学とは三大地方学になる。

徽州の文物・古跡は広範囲に分布し、“東南鄒魯”・“禮儀の邦”・“文物の海”の美称持つ。著名な古村落西遞・宏村は世界文化遺産に入られる。歙縣是全国歴史文化名城になる。屯溪老街是全国歴史保護街区になる。齊雲山是全国四大道教聖地の一になる。花山謎窟が世界第九大奇跡である。徽州には南屏・關麓・屏山・呈坎・歷溪・李坑・江口・龍川など著名な古村落が散っている。徽州は呈坎・西遞・宏村・潜口民宅・棠樾牌坊群・羅東舒祠・許国石坊・老屋閣・綠繞亭・魚梁壩・程氏三宅・龍川胡氏宗神祠など11所全国文物重点保護単位を保存した。徽州の沢山な元代・明代・清代の古村落において純朴な民風が留保し、徽州文化が奥深影響を持つ。それ故に、“皇族の生活を了解するために北京へ去る”；“民間の生活を理解するために徽州へ去る”の言葉がある。

2001年5月に、江澤民が黄山市を視察し徽州文化を賛美し、この燦燦文化・この豊富・深奥い文化は世世代代までに伝えてゆく。この文化は世界文化の林に久しく立つ。

머 리 말

다망한 현대사회에서 사람들은 대자연속에 안거살고싶은 꿈을 꿀것이고 조잡한 도시생활에서 취사연기가 물물 피여오르는 정경을 그리면서 자유를 갈망할것이고 인류문명의 발전중 당신은 옛적의 시절을 그리면서 시적인 인생을 갈망한것이다.

중국 환남일대에 바로 꿈을 이루어주는 에덴동산있는데 바로 유명한 고위주이다. 위대한 인민교육가 도행지선생은 우리위주와 비길만한곳은 스위스밖에 없다고 했다. 여행업이 고도로 발달한 현재 아름다운위주는 신비한 면사포를 벗어버리고 꿈을 찾아오는 해외 수많은 여행가들을 맞이하고 있다.

위주는 유구한 역사와 찬란한 문화를 가지고있다. 진나라때 군현으로 선정된후 이미 2300 여년의 역사를 가지고 있으며 송회종선화 3 년(기원 1121 년)이름을 위주라 고쳤다. 원명청 3 대에는 위주(부)관할하에있는 흙현, 휴녕, 부원, 기문, 이현과 적계 6 현의 행성은 줄곧 온정상태에 처해있었다. 유구한 역사는 위주의 독특한 문화를 형성하여 왔고 휘상, 휘채, 휘극, 신안화파, 신안의학, 휘파금석, 휘파관화, 휘파조각, 휘파분경, 휘파건축등 독특한 역사문화체계를 창조하였다. 휘학은 돈황학, 장학과 함께 중국 3 대지방학으로불리우고있다.

위주에는 문물고적이 많아서 《동남주로》, 《예의지방》, 《분물지해》 등 별명을 가지고 있으며 유명한 고대촌락 서지, 흥촌은 세계문화유산으로 기록되었으며 흙현은 전국역사문화명성으로 본계노가는 전국역사문화보호거리구역으로, 제운산은 전국 4 대도교의 하나로, 화산미굴은세계 9 대기적으로..... 위주에는남병, 관록, 병산, 승간, 역계, 이항, 왕구, 용천등 저명한 고대촌락들이 있고승간, 서지, 흥촌, 잠구민택, 상월패방군, 나동서사, 허국석방, 노옥각, 녹소정, 어량패, 징씨삼택, 용천호씨종사등 11 곳의 전국중점문물보호단위가 있다. 위주의 수많은 원명청시기의 고대촌락에는 《인상고의관》의 순박한 민풍을 보유하고 있다. 하기에 《황가생활을 체험하려면 북경에 가고 민간생활을 체험하려면 위주에 오라》는 말이 있다. 2001 년 5 월장썬민주석께서 황산시를 시찰하고 위주문화를 :이렇듯 찬란한 문화 이토록 막대한 문화는 세세대대 전해내려가야 한다고 칭찬하였다.



西递



牌楼

The decorated archway

アーチ

루각

桃花源里人家——西递

西递始建于北宋皇祐年间，是一个以胡氏家庭血缘为纽带的大村落。西递四周青山环抱，溪水环流，村落呈船形，依山就势，与山水自然和谐。清代户部尚书曹文植曾称赞：“青山云外深，白屋烟中出。双涧左右环，群木高下密。曲径如弯弓，连墙若比邻。自入桃源来，墟落此第一。”

西递村现在保存完好的民居还有 124 幢。一批著名专家学者考察后称：西递文化积淀深厚，内涵深邃，其由古民居形成的街市规模建筑群“布局之工、结构之巧、装饰之美、营造之精，堪称中国明清民居建筑艺术的宝库”。2000 年，西递被联合国教科文组织列入世界文化遗产名录。

Xidi —— a Village in the Peach Garden

Initially built during the reign of Huangyou in the Northern Song Dynasty, Xidi is a big village based on Hu's family. Looking like a boat in shape, the village is surrounded by green hills and blue waters in perfect harmony with nature. Cao Wenzhi, Minister of the Ministry of Revenue of the Qing Dynasty, ever highly praised that Xidi was a retreat away from the turmoil of the world.

Now in the village there are 124 residences that have been preserved very well. A batch of experts spoke highly of Xidi culture after having visited the village and thought that the rational layout, ingenious structure and beautiful decoration of its architectural complex might be rated as gems of architectural art for Chinese residences built in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. In 2000 Xidi was listed in the Directory of World Cultural Heritages by the UNESCO.

桃花源内人家——西遞

北宋皇祐年に建設した西遞は胡氏家庭血統の大村落だ。西遞は青山に取りまれている。溪水はみ流れる。村落は舟形になり、山と隣接し、山と水との協調を持つ。清代戸部尚書曹文植は“青山雲外深，白屋中出。雙間左右環，群木高下密。曲径如彎弓，連壁若比鄰。自入桃源来，墟落此第一。”この詩句で西遞を称賛した。

今日は西遞村において 124 棟完全な民宅を保存した。考察後に著名な専門家・学者は西遞文化が厚い沉績を持ち、内容が深奥であり、古民宅で形成する建築群れが“分布の功夫・結構の巧・裝飾の美・建造の精は中国明・清代民宅建築芸術の宝庫になる。2000 年に国連は世界文化遺産の目西遞を記載した。

도화원리인가——서지

서지는 북송황우년(1048 년)에 시건하였고 호씨가문혈연을 중심으로한 대촌락이다. 서지는 주위가 정산에 둘러싸였고 시내물이 애돌아흐르는 나무배형태를 이룬 촌락이다. 성대호부상서조원즈는 《정산운외심, 백옥연중출, 쌍간과우환, 군복고하발, 국경여환궁, 연장여비린, 자입도원래, 허락지제일》이라 찬송하였다.

서지촌은 완전한 고민거가 124 채있으며 저명한 전문학자들은 : 서지는 문화침적이 두텁고 내함이 풍부하며 고민거로 형성된 시가지규모건축군은 위치상, 공예상, 장식상 모두 중국명청예술보물고이라고 했다. 2000 년 서지는 UNESCO 에 의해 세계문화유산명









