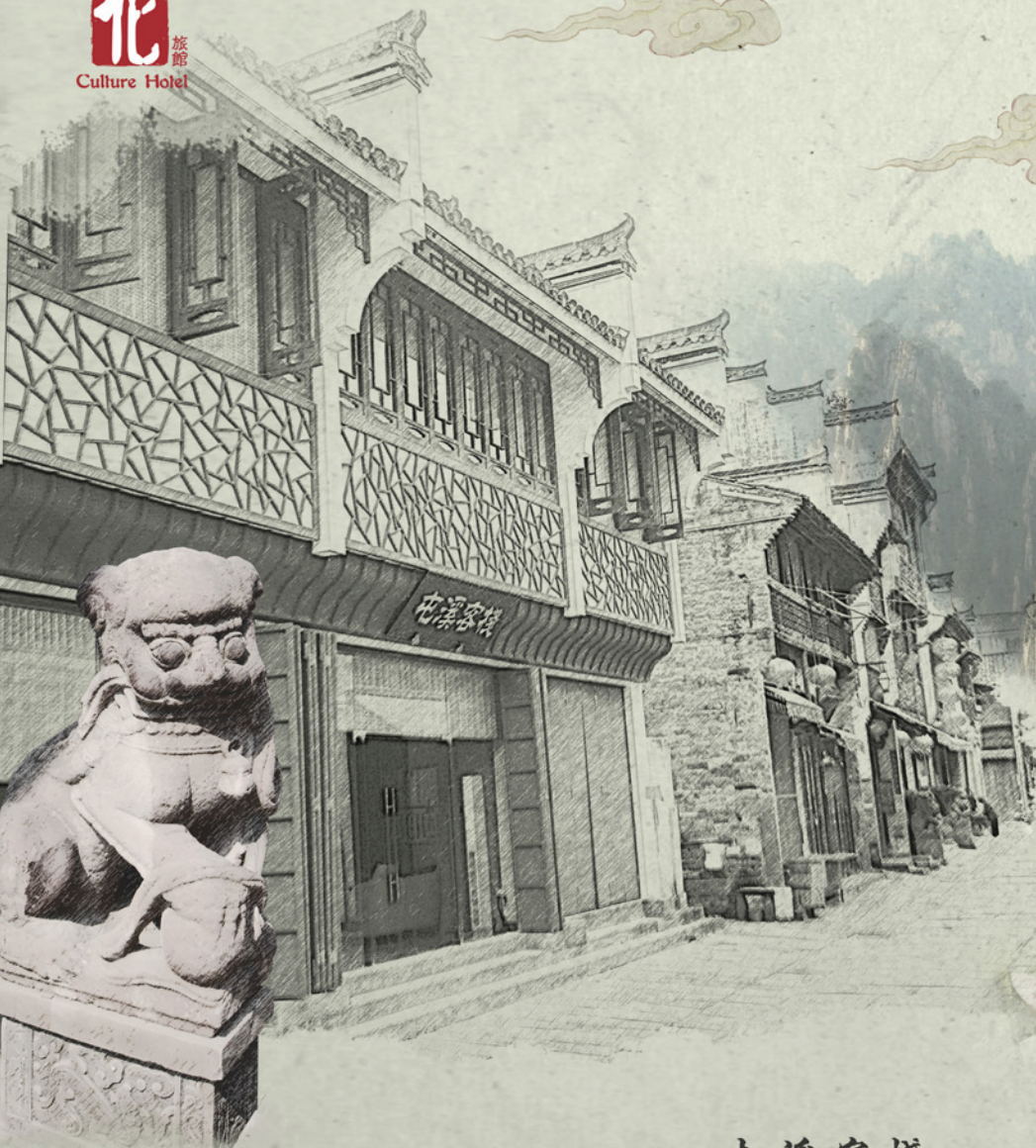




屯溪  
黃山

TUNXI  
HUANGSHAN

溪



屯溪客棧  
TUNXI LODGE



屯溪客棧  
歡迎您！

Welcome to Tunxi Lodge !



徽州位于安徽省南部区，古称歙州。春秋战国时代先后属于吴、越和楚国。秦汉时置歙县、黟县，属会稽郡。至北宋徽宗宣和三年（公元1121年），改称为徽州，直至清代结束。

起初，徽州一带由山越等土著盘据。东汉末年，统治江东的孙权清剿黟、歙等地的山越民族。后来中原陷入长期战乱，汉人开始移入徽州山区逃避战祸，并将先进文化及农耕技术带入当地。晋代、唐代及宋代末年，中国出现三次大规模人口迁徙潮，中原大族纷纷南下，其中不少落户皖南山区；包括唐代李姓皇皇后裔定居徽州婺源，并改姓胡，数代之后迁往西递，子孙繁衍至今。

李唐皇裔及其他大族移入徽州，还带来中原的文化。这些大族世代务农，重视宗族和儒家文化，在村中兴办教育，要子孙接受儒家思想熏陶。明清时期，当地形成独特的「徽文化」；不少徽州子弟出外经商，成为中国著名的「徽商」。明清是徽州商人的鼎盛时期，徽文化塑造了徽商的品格，因此徽商有较高文化修养，雅好诗书，称为儒商；以儒家伦理经商，重视承诺。徽商称雄中国商海数百载，江南一带有「无徽不成镇」之说。

屯溪客栈位于安徽省黄山市的屯溪区。屯溪属于古徽州的一部分，是一个古老的繁华商业城镇。新安江畔的老街是历史悠久的著名商业街，在宋代出现，至明清时期当地商业兴旺，商店林立，老街规模持续扩展。这时期徽州商人崛起，屯溪的地位就更形重要，成为区内重要商业市镇。

皖南散布著不少古村落，保留著不少明清时期的徽州古建筑。当时徽州商人在家乡兴不少具特色的徽式建筑和园林庭院。从屯溪出发，可以到附近的古村旅游，欣赏古朴的乡村的风味，感受徽州文化。

本册子将向各位来访的客人，介绍屯溪老街的历史与文化，以及本客栈的特色。

## Preface

### Tunxi Lodge at a Glance

Huizhou is located in southern Anhui Province, known as Xizhou historically. In the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476BC) and Warring States Period (475-221BC), it fell successively under the rule of the States of Wu, Yue and Chu. During the Qin and Han dynasties, the counties of Xi and You were established as part of Kuaiji Prefecture. In 1121 (the 20th year of Emperor Huizong's reign in the Northern Song Dynasty; or the 3rd year of Xuanhe, which was the 6th era name of Emperor Huizong), it was renamed Huizhou, a name used until the end of the Qing Dynasty.

Huizhou and its surrounding areas were originally inhabited by local tribes, such as the Shanyue tribe. In the last years of the Eastern Han Dynasty, the Shanyue tribe in Yi and Xi counties were wiped out by Sun Quan who had occupied Jiangdong - the lands around Yangtze River's lower reaches. Subsequently China's Central Plain areas were plagued by long periods of war and unrest, and Han people fleeing from war began to migrate to Huizhou's mountainous regions, bringing with them their advanced culture and agricultural techniques. In the Jin, Tang and late Song dynasties, there were 3 major migration tides in China. Prominent families in Central Plain areas moved south in droves, many settling in mountainous regions of southern Anhui. Among them were descendants of the Li imperial family of the Tang Dynasty (618-907AD), who settled in Wuyuan in Huizhou, and changed their surname to Hu. After a few generations, they moved further to Xidi, where there are many of their descendants today.

The Li imperial clan members of the Tang Dynasty, together with other prominent families, brought the culture of Central Plain to Huizhou as they settled there. Having practiced agriculture for generations, these families attached great importance to clan ties and Confucianism. They set up schools in their villages to provide Confucian education for their children. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, a unique "Hui Culture" was developed. Many Huizhou people went to different parts of the country to do business, forming a famous merchant group in China - the "Hui merchants". Their heyday was also in these two dynasties. Hui culture shaped the character of Hui merchants, who were generally well cultivated and enthusiastic about Confucian and literary works, and for this they were known as Confucian merchants. They applied Confucian ethics to business operation, taking their promises very seriously. For several centuries, Hui merchants dominated China's commercial scene, and in Jiangnan (lands to the south of Yangtze River's lower reaches) there was a saying, "A town is hardly a town without Hui merchants."

Tunxi Lodge is situated in Tunxi District of Huangshan City, Anhui Province. Part of old Huizhou, Tunxi is an ancient but prosperous commercial town. The Ancient Street (also known as Old Street) by the side of Xin'an River is a famous commercial street steeped in history. Developed in the Song Dynasty, it was a prosperous and ever expanding shop-packed commercial street in the Ming and Qing dynasties. This was the period when Hui merchants gained ascendancy, which added to Tunxi's importance as a commercial hub in the district.

Scattered in southern Anhui are a number of ancient villages, where some Huizhou buildings of the Ming and Qing dynasties are preserved. In their native land, Hui merchants built many Hui-style architectures and gardens with distinctive features. From Tunxi, you can tour to the nearby ancient villages to savour the rustic aroma there and experience the antique Huizhou culture.

This brochure provides guests of Tunxi Lodge with information on the history and culture of Tunxi Ancient Street, as well as the unique features of the Lodge.



# 历史长廊

## 千年古镇 · 屯溪

屯溪位于新安江北岸上游，屯溪盆地的中央地带，是安徽、浙江和江西三省交界通衢之地，东与歙县、徽州区接壤，西、北及南则是休宁县。率水与横水在这里汇合，新安江穿城而过，因此屯溪有「一半街巷一半水」之称。

属于古徽州一部分的屯溪，是一个有一千七百多年历史的古镇。屯溪原是一片广阔水域，东汉建安十三年（公元208年），即是赤壁之战爆发的那一年，统治江东的东吴孙权要清剿黟、歙等地的山越土著，就派威武中郎将贺齐屯兵于溪水之上，这就是屯溪这地名的由来；而当年屯兵的地点，就形成这个今天的屯溪。

南宋建都临安（即今天的杭州），因要建造宫殿而大兴土木，徽州木材多从新安江顺流而下，抵达临安，大量工匠也沿著新安江，被徵调入都城，宋城的建筑风格也就传回徽州。因此同属古徽州的屯溪，其街道的商埠风格，多沿袭宋时遗风，被称为「今日宋城」。因屯溪位于三江口的水运交通要道上，因此很快就发展成为徽州地区一个重要的码头。







## Gallery of History

### Tunxi - a thousand-year-old town

Located on the northern bank of Xin'an River's upper reaches, Tunxi is in the central part of Tunxi Basin where the provinces of Anhui, Zhejiang and Jiangxi meet. It is bordered by Xi County and Huizhou District to the east, and by Xiuning County to the west, north and south. With the Shuai and Heng Rivers converging here, and Xin'an River running through it, Tunxi has been described as "half is streets and half water."

As part of old Huizhou, Tunxi is an ancient town that dates back over 1,700 years, with a vast expanse of water blended into its landscape. In 208 (the 18th year of Emperor Xian's reign in the Eastern Han Dynasty; or the 13rd year of Jian'an, the 4th era name of Emperor Xian), during which the Battle of Red Cliffs was fought, Sun Quan of Eastern Wu, who had established control over the lands to the east of Yangtze River's lower reaches, ordered the Weiwu Commander of Imperial Guards He Qi to station his troops by the side of a stream here, in preparation for a campaign to wipe out the Shanyue tribe in the Yi and Xi areas. This was the origin of the name Tunxi (the stream where troops were stationed). The place where He Qi stationed his troops has over time developed into the Tunxi we see today.

The Southern Song Dynasty established its capital at Lin'an (today's Hangzhou). The Huizhou timber used to construct the palaces was freighted downstream along Xin'an River to Lin'an. Large numbers of conscripted artisans were also transported to the capital along the river. Conversely, the Song City's architecture was introduced to Huizhou. As a result, many features of the commercial town of Tunxi in Huizhou are reminiscent of the Song Dynasty, and for this Tunxi has been dubbed "the Song City of Today". Located on the important water route of Sanjiangkou (the intersection of three rivers), Tunxi quickly developed into a major pier in the Huizhou area.



## 屯溪老街的形成

屯溪老街在黄山市屯溪老城区，北依黄山，南临新安江，在率水与横水交汇处，形成了三江汇聚的地理优势。这里是屯溪最历史悠久的地方，走在老街的石板街道上，看著两旁的古老楼房和商店；不少商店都基有「古风」，出售文房四宝、茶叶或地道小食，你也许会觉得彷如回到古代。

今天的屯溪老街，是经过数百年逐渐形成的。元末明初，屯溪商人程维宗在三江口岸边兴建了四十七家商舖，用以招徕商人及囤积货物，成为老街的雏形。徽州商人在明清两代崛起及兴盛，屯溪这个水陆运输的交通枢纽的角色日益重要，刺激老街迅速发展。清代初期，老街已是「镇长四里」，及后，当地茶商兴起，咸丰及同治年间，徽州的炒青绿茶都集中在屯溪加工，茶商和茶工都在屯溪，当地并创制了有名的「屯绿」名茶。随著屯溪茶外销量日增，茶商兴起，茶号越开越多，其他行业都在老街开店，街道持续扩展，形成老街今天的规模。到了清末，屯溪老街已发展成为齐集各行各业商号的繁盛街市；包括钱庄、当舖、银楼、药材、绸布、瓷器、烟、酒楼和饭庄等。在百业兴旺下，老街各式商店林立，成为徽州最大的进出口及转口码头。民国初年，屯溪已经成为区内的重要商埠。







## The Origin and Development of Tunxi Ancient Street

Tunxi Ancient Street (also known as Old Street) lies in the old district of Tunxi in Huangshan City. Bordered by Huangshan to the north, and by Xin'an River to the south, it is conveniently located at the intersection of Xin'an, Shuai and Heng Rivers (Sanjiangkou). This is the part of Tunxi with the longest history. A walk through the flagstone-paved Ancient Street will unfold many antique houses and shops on both sides. Some of the shops are still operating in the old way, selling the "Four Treasures of the Study" (writing brush, ink, paper, and ink stone), tea leaves or local snacks. Immersed in such an ambiance, you will easily get the feeling of having traveled back to the ancient times.

Tunxi Ancient Street in its present shape is a result of several centuries' development. In the late Yuan Dynasty and early Ming Dynasty, Tunxi merchant Cheng Weizong set up 47 shops on the shore of Sanjiangkou to trade with other merchants and stock up goods, and an early form of Tunxi Ancient Street thus appeared. With Hui merchants emerging and thriving in the Ming and Qing dynasties, the importance of Tunxi as a land and water transportation hub grew, further stimulating Ancient Street's development. In the early Qing Dynasty, Ancient Street was already a "town of 4-Li (Chinese mile) long". Then tea merchants began to prosper. During the reigns of Emperors Xianfeng and Tongzhi, fried green tea of Huizhou was largely processed in Tunxi, which saw a concentration of tea traders and tea workers. A famous brand called "Tunxi green tea" appeared. As the sale of Tunxi tea in other regions grew steadily, tea traders prospered further, and Ancient Street was soon packed with tea shops. This was complemented by a growing number of merchants in other trades setting up their businesses here. In this manner Ancient Street developed continuously, and a street of today's scale soon came into view. Towards the end of the Qing Dynasty, Tunxi Ancient Street had developed into a commercial center featuring a complete range of trading activities. There were private banks, pawnshops, jewelry stores, herbal medicine stores, silk textiles shops, porcelain shops, tobacco shops, and eateries of various sizes. A shop-packed Tunxi Ancient Street was then the biggest import-export and transshipment hub in Huizhou. In the early years of the Republic of China, Tunxi flourished further into a key commercial port in the region.



# 徽州的儒家传统及经商文化

古徽州形成的「徽文化」，其中以程颢、程颐及朱熹等宋代徽州学者为代表的新安理学，对中国儒家思想发展影响深远；徽州园林、建筑及徽剧等，都丰富了中国文化。

传统重视儒家思想和教育，不少村落都设有学校，教授子弟学习儒家典籍，因此明清以来，不少徽州人出任任官。与此同时，徽州人也有深厚的经商传统，徽州商人在明清时代兴盛一时，令「徽商」成为当时中国主要商帮，有「无徽不成镇」、「徽商遍天下」之说。

徽州大族都是首先希望子弟考科举任官，明清时期，西递胡氏子弟不少成功晋身仕途，单是实授官职的就有一百一十五人；从明嘉靖四十四年，胡文光出任江西万载县知县到清道光六年，胡氏家族有一百三十多名子弟任官。在这个偏远的小村，教育如此兴盛，出了那么多位杰出的子弟，体现了徽州人重视教育的传统。

由于徽州人口在明清时期增加，而当地山多平原少，耕地不多，有「八分半山一分水，半分农田和庄园」之说，不少人就出外经商，形成另一种传统。徽商又称「新安商人」，南宋开始出现雄厚资本的徽商。徽商在明代开始兴盛，经营盐业和制茶业等。徽州商人由新安江，到江苏和上海等地经商。明代中叶至清代中叶是徽商的黄金时代，其经营行业除盐、茶之外，还有典当、米、棉布、丝绸和瓷器等。

徽商有「亦儒亦商」、「贾而好儒」的传统，即使是对于族中将会出外经商的子弟，徽州家族父老会让子弟先念几年书，读儒家经典，有一定文化水平后才投身商场，这可以令子弟具备一定知识水平，培养他们重视信用和名誉的美德，甚至舍利取义。因此，很多徽商深受儒家文化熏陶，营商之余也会雅好诗书，有的会在闲暇时抄写儒家典籍，更多徽商热心教育和公益，爱结交文人，办文会和诗社、办戏班等。

徽州商人长年在外经商，赚了钱会在家乡兴建楼房、学校，为宗族修祠堂及桥梁等，以体现儒家重视教育、忠孝及慎终追远的传统。因此徽州各村虽然位处深山，却不乏诗书礼仪之家。

徽州商人足迹遍及中国，将徽州文化带往中国其他地区，如徽式园林艺术，影响苏州一带，以及北京清代皇家庭园。徽式建筑同样闻名全国。今天，大家在西递和宏村等古村游览时，所看到的大宅、祠堂和书院等古徽州风格建筑，不少是昔日徽州商人出资兴建的。尽管「徽商」已经成为历史，当我们欣赏这些古村街巷与楼房建筑时，应该想到徽州商人所担当的重要角色。若果没有他们，就不会留下今天丰硕的世界文化遗产。







## Huizhou's Confucian Tradition and Business Culture

Among the components of Hui culture developed in old Huizhou, the "Xin'an Li Xue (Neo-Confucianism)", whose major exponents included Huizhou scholars in the Song Dynasty such as Cheng Hao, Cheng Yi and Zhu Xi, had a far-reaching influence on the development of Confucianism in China. In addition, Huizhou gardens, architecture and opera have also significantly enriched Chinese culture.

Huizhou people had a long tradition of valuing Confucianism and Confucian education. There were schools teaching Confucian classics in many villages. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, a significant number of Huizhou people joined the imperial civil service on the strength of their Confucian education.

On the other hand, Huizhou people also had a deep-rooted trading tradition. Their commercial successes peaked in the Ming and Qing dynasties, when Hui merchants became the dominant merchant group in China, giving rise to the sayings, "A town is hardly a town without Hui merchants" and "Hui merchants are everywhere throughout the country".

Prominent families of Huizhou accorded first priority to their children taking up government positions through imperial examinations. In the Ming and Qing dynasties, many members of the Hu families in Xidi pursued such a course successfully, with 115 of them awarded government appointments. From the 44th year of Ming Emperor Jiajing's reign, in which Hu Wenguang was appointed Head of Wanzai County in Jiangxi Province, to the 6th year of Qing Emperor Daoguang's reign, over 130 members of Hu families became government officials. The remarkable achievements made in such a remote village were an expressive embodiment of Huizhou's tradition of placing importance on education.

The Ming and Qing dynasties saw a considerable rise in the population of Huizhou, which is largely mountainous with little arable land, as shown by the saying, "mountains account for 85% and water 10%; cultivated land and farms only 5%". This prompted many Huizhou people to go to other regions to do businesses, and a trading tradition was developed. Also known as "Xin'an merchants", Hui merchants possessing huge capitals began to appear in the Southern Song Dynasty. They thrived well in the Ming Dynasty, doing business in salt and tea etc., in regions ranging from Xin'an River to Jiangsu and Shanghai. They enjoyed their heyday from the mid Ming Dynasty to mid Qing Dynasty. Apart from salt and tea, their business also covered pawning, rice, cotton fabrics, silk textiles and porcelain, etc.

Hui merchants also featured a tradition of "blending Confucianism with commercial pursuits" or "showing a devotion to Confucianism while doing business". Elders of Huizhou families would require their children, even those set to become merchants, to study Confucian classics for a few years and attain certain level of education before letting them engage in commercial activities. This would help ensure their cultural level and foster among them the virtues of valuing credibility and reputation, and seeing righteousness as more important than benefits. Many Hui merchants, imbued with Confucian culture, kept reading and studying as they did business. Some would transcribe texts of Confucian classics in their spare time, and many were enthusiastic about promoting education and public welfare. They enjoyed the company of men of learning, and were often interested in organizing literary meetings, poetry societies or opera troupes.

After spending years doing business in other regions, Hui merchants upon returning to their native place would use their wealth to build houses, schools, ancestral halls and bridges etc., giving expression to the Confucian tradition of valuing education, loyalty, filial piety and ancestor reverence. There were many well cultured families in Huizhou villages, albeit their laying deep in mountainous regions.

Hui merchants traveled all over China to do business, introducing their culture to other parts of the country. For example, Hui-style garden art played a part in the development of Suzhou gardens and in the design of the imperial gardens in Beijing. Hui-style architecture was also famous countrywide. Today, when we visit the ancient villages of Xidi and Hongcun, we can see some buildings typical of traditional Hui-style architecture, including residential complexes, ancestral halls and colleges, many built by Hui merchants. Although Hui merchants are history now, we should remind ourselves of their important role as we relish the antique charm of the streets and buildings of these old villages. Without Hui merchants, there will not be the rich world heritage that we see today in Huizhou.



# 地区导航

## 徽州

屯溪属古徽州一部分，区内除了这个商业市镇外，还有很多古村。徽州有深厚的历史及独特的「徽文化」；徽州位于安徽省南部，原名歙州、新安，北宋时改称徽州，是中国一个古老的地名。明清时徽州「一府六县」，包括绩溪、歙县、休宁、黟县、祁门，以及已经划归江西省的婺源。徽州群山环绕，形成一个独立的地域社会，以及独特的风俗和民情。

徽州山地的村落多是聚族而居，即一村以某一姓氏族人为主。徽州又是家族制度极为盛行的地区之一，自唐宋以来，世系清晰的大家族比比皆是。这些古老大族的祖先，大多是因战乱而从北方向南迁徙到徽州。千百年来，由王朝更迭、外族入侵、民变等引起的战乱连绵不断，但很少波及徽州，徽州就成为战乱时期中国的一个世外桃源。今天，我们来到这些宁静的村落，可以体会当地居民与世无争的农耕生活。

### 桃花源里人家

中国晋代著名文学家陶渊明（名潜，生于约公元365年—427年），笔下的《桃花源记》，描绘一个与世隔绝的世外桃源，居民安居乐业，远离战乱，不知朝代兴替。这地方及生活令历代中国文人为之向往。有学者相信，陶渊明笔下「桃花源」的原型，的确是在徽州群山中的村落。

虽然当年陶渊明所描述的地方，确实位置现在已难完全确定，可是陶渊明在《桃花源记》描述的情景，的确跟徽州村落居民生活很相似，因此黟县有「桃花源里人家」之称。但当各位在黟县和古徽州一带，看到群山之中的村落，还有居民的闲适生活，相信都会很有同感。当大家来到西递村及附近村落时，看到村子附近的山与田原景色，与世无争的村民过著「日出而作，日入而息」的闲适生活，会从心底里觉得：「这里就是桃花源了。」

## District Navigation

### Huizhou

Tunxi is part of old Huizhou, which has many ancient villages besides this commercial town. Huizhou has a long history and a unique "Hui culture". Situated in southern Anhui Province, it was originally known as Xizhou and Xin'an, and renamed Huizhou in the Northern Song Dynasty, an ancient name in China. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, it was a prefecture with six counties, namely Jixi, Xi County, Xiuning, Yi County, Qimen, and Wuyuan that has become part of Jiangxi Province. Surrounded by mountains, Huizhou has developed as a self-contained district community, featuring unique customs and folkways.

Villages in Huizhou's mountainous regions were mostly clan-based, meaning that the inhabitants of a village were basically of the same clan. Huizhou was one of the areas seeing a prevalence of the clan system, and prominent clans with a clear lineage began to appear in large numbers during the Tang and Song dynasties. The ancestors of most of these old clans migrated south from the northern regions to Huizhou to flee from wars. In the ensuing centuries China experienced many turbulent periods marked by wars connected with dynastic changes, foreign invasions and mass uprisings etc., but Huizhou was scarcely affected, making it an ideal haven for those escaping war. Today, we can still experience the aloof-from-the-world farming lives of the inhabitants when we come to these tranquil villages.

### Households in the Peach Blossom Spring

The famous writer in the Jin Dynasty Tao Yuanming (aka Tao Qian; 365 - 427) wrote the "Tale of Peach Blossom Spring", which portrays a secluded village (Peach Blossom Spring) where inhabitants lead a peaceful existence undisturbed by the outside world, and unaware of dynastic vicissitudes. Such an ethereal haven with its serene life became a dream world of generations of Chinese literati. Some scholars believe the archetype of Tao's "Peach Blossom Spring" was the villages in Huizhou's mountains.

It is difficult to locate the exact position of the place described by Tao, but the scenes depicted in the story do bear resemblance to the lives in the Huizhou villages. For this Yi County is dubbed "Households in the Peach Blossom Spring". Touring the mountain villages in Yi County and the areas around old Huizhou to experience the serene lives there, you will probably share the feelings associated with its alias. When you set foot in Xidi and the villages nearby, with the scenic mountains and fields before you, seeing the peaceful, rustic life of the villagers, very likely the utterance will spring from the bottom of your heart: "Here's the Peach Blossom Spring!"





老街全长八百多米，具有宋、明、清时代建筑风格，是目前中国保存最完整的同类型街道。屯溪老街保留江南古老城镇的面貌，又被称为宋街，或「活动的清明上河图」。街道布局与楼房建筑形式都属徽州建筑传统风格；建筑物外墙色彩淡雅、古朴；白粉墙、小青瓦和马头墙等，这都是徽派建筑的特色。整条老街蜿蜒伸展，窄街巷纵横交错，路面铺上石板。

老街两旁是两或三层高的商店楼房，店屋多为单开门，大都是砖木结构，以梁柱为骨架，外墙砌扁砖到顶，每座楼两旁都有高封火墙，墙上盖瓦；楼上临街木栏与楣板，并且建了花窗。建筑平面有沿街开敞式和内开天井式，即临街为可灵活装卸的排门，卸去排门，店堂全部展开，便于营业；内开天井即用天井采光，天井四周房顶的雨雪水均归落天中，有「四水归堂」之意，是中国古代商人希望能够聚财的意思。

中国古代商店的建筑特色，主要是前店后坊、前店后仓、前店后居或楼下店楼上居。屯溪老街的商店就出现了这种特色，街面的房屋都是这几种模式，今天在中国的大城市已不多见。

老街的商店售茶叶、字画、文房四宝和当地特色小食等，其中尤以石砚最多，一些商店就以巨型的墨砚作招徕，或展示以砚石雕刻而成的大水缸，养了锦鲤，就像鱼池般。老街还有其他商店售卖各式纪念品，令人目不暇给。

## Today's Tunxi Ancient Street

Over 800 meters long, Tunxi Ancient Street is characterized by Song, Ming and Qing-style architectures. It is the best preserved among ancient streets with similar characteristics in China. The appearance of a typical ancient town in Jiangnan is well preserved here. It is also known as "Song Street", and the living version of "Along the River during Qingming Festival" (a famous Song Dynasty painting). Its street layout and buildings are representative of traditional Hui-style designs, featuring light-coloured or white exterior walls, small green tiles and horse-head walls. Paved with flagstones, the street winds through the town with its numerous alleyways crisscrossing each other.

Tunxi Ancient Street is lined with shops of 2 to 3 storeys. Featuring single leaf doors, the buildings are mostly brick-laid up to the roof, with timber beams and columns as skeletons. Each is flanked by high fire proof walls topped with tiles. The upper storeys have wooden front railings, apron board and lattice windows. Horizontally, there are two structural forms: the "shop-front open form" and the "enclosed sky well form". The former features a flexible shop-front door which is easy to install and remove, thus facilitating shop operation. The sky well inside allows natural light to come in, and serves to collect rain water from the roof tops around. "Water from four sides gathers at the hall" was considered as promising a gathering of wealth. Such a metaphorical expression reflected the wish of ancient Chinese merchants for greater prosperity.

Shops in China in the past were often built to these designs: "shop in the front, and workshop or storehouse in the back", "shop in the front, and residence in the back", and "shop on ground floor, and residence on upper floors". Shop buildings in Tunxi Ancient Street are typical of such designs, which can hardly be seen in China's big cities now.

Shops in Ancient Street sell a mix of goods including tea leaves, calligraphy and painting works, "Four Treasures of the Study", and local snacks etc. One of the highlights is ink stones. Some shops even use huge ink stones as their signature products, or display big vats carved out of ink stones with variegated carps swimming inside. There are also shops offering a rich array of memorabilia.





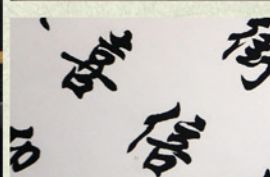
# 旅馆的故事

## 屯溪客栈

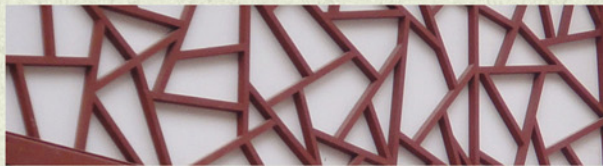
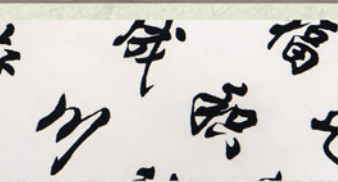
屯溪客栈位于屯溪老街西入口处，与老街一带的楼房，属于相同风格的楼房建筑。客栈附近有售卖茶叶和墨砚的商店，也有酒吧餐厅，旧与新并存。客房精心设计，配置徽派特色的明、清仿古家具。

屯溪客栈由两个院落组成，客栈有三十八间客房，每个房间都有不同的韵味，房间有古色古香的装饰，加上白粉墙、小青瓦、鳞次栉比门楼窗櫺、梁檩椽柱雕花彩绘，以及黑漆鎏金的店招匾额，悬挂于门楣上的八角玲珑挂灯，飘拂的犬牙形字号旗幡，都有一股浓郁的古风神韵，使人置身于中国徽派传统建筑的气氛中。旅客走在具有浓郁徽派特色的亭台走廊，独享休闲、透著花窗，欣赏层层迭迭的屋脊、徽州的马头墙和夜晚不同风情的老街。部分房间窗门面面向老街，居高临下，可以观看附近老房子的建筑特色，以及街道上洋溢著的古风。屯溪客栈设有咖啡室，当您向窗外望，就能欣赏热闹的老街的风味。

漫步于屯溪老街，走在石板路上，欣赏那古色古香的店铺，琳琅满目的旅游纪念品，还有那富有书法韵味的古老招牌和题额，仿佛置身于古代历史时空之中。







## Story of the Lodge

### Tunxi Lodge

Located at the western entrance of Tunxi Ancient Street, Tunxi Lodge is a typical architecture of the area. Nearby there are shops selling tea leaves and ink stones, and bars and restaurants - an interesting mix of old and new. The exquisitely designed guest rooms of the Lodge are furnished with reproduction Ming and Qing furniture with Hui-style characteristics.

Composed of two courtyards, the Lodge has 38 antiques decorated guest rooms, each possessing a unique charm. It features whitewashed walls, small green tiles, rows of archways and lattice windows, beams and columns with carved patterns and colored paintings, black lacquered gilded shop signs, dainty octagonal exquisite pendant lamps hung on lintels, and fluttering streamers bearing traditional characters, all registering a strong vintage flavour. Lodge guests will find themselves immersed in an ambiance typical of traditional Hui-style architecture. They may enjoy some tranquil solitude strolling through the pavilions and corridors; or take pleasure in viewing through a lattice window layer upon layer of roof ridges, Hui-style horse-head walls, or a nocturnal Ancient Street marked by a different tone. Some guest rooms have front windows overlooking the street, enabling guests to relish the archaic charm of nearby buildings and Ancient Street without going out. They may also enjoy such a delight sitting in the cafe of the Lodge, and looking out of its windows while savouring a cup of coffee.

Strolling along the flagstone-paved Ancient Street and looking around at the ancient shops, dazzling arrays of memorabilia, old-fashioned shop signs and inscriptions with an calligraphic appeal, may give you an experience somewhat like travelling back in time.



# 黄山深度游

屯溪老街是当地的主要景点，游人踏出客栈，就是身在老街，可以走遍整条老街，踏遍各家商店食肆。

离开了老街，游客可以在屯溪市区及购物区游览，体会今天屯溪人的生活；如当地居民经常游玩的戴震公园，以及程氏三宅和程大位故居等古迹。屯溪附近有若干徽州古村，游客可以从屯溪出发，前往古村旅游，感受徽州乡村古朴风味，如以牌坊群著名的棠樾村、呈坎村，还有徽州古城和潜口民宅等，它们都保留大量明清民居建筑。这些古村既有徽州古建筑风格，同时各有本身的历史与特色，大家可以在这里感受繁华以外的那份古朴民风。

## Huangshan In-depth Tours

Tunxi Ancient Street is a major tourist attraction in the area. The entire Ancient Street with all its shops and eateries is within a short walking distance from Tunxi Lodge.

From Ancient Street, visitors can go further to Tunxi's downtown and shopping areas to experience the present lifestyle of Tunxi people. Historical sites frequented by locals such as Daizhen Park, the Three Cheng Residences, and Former Residence of Cheng Dawei are all worth visiting. Close to Tunxi are some ancient Huizhou villages, like the Tangyue and Chengkan Villages, which are famous for their memorial archways. Try to feel more of the area's rustic charm by touring around these villages besides experiencing its commercial prosperity. The Qiankou folk houses, largely Ming and Qing structures, are also not to be missed. While all featuring traditional Hui-style architecture, these villages have their individual historical and cultural characteristics worth exploring.





# 建议行程

文化精点：二日一夜 / 三日二夜 / 四日三夜

## 第一天

西递村 ~ 宏村 ~ 南屏村 ~ 屯溪老街

## 第二天

徽州古城 ~ 棠樾牌坊群 ~ 鲍家花园

## 第三天

花山谜窟 ~ 徽州文化博物馆

## 第四天

乘缆车登上黄山风景区 ~ 傍晚乘缆车下山及返回黄山市

## ★ 旅游查询

- 入住屯溪客栈的旅客可参加我们特别设计的二日一夜、三日二夜
- 或四日三夜的文化精点旅游系列畅游黄山，让您深入感受黄山古
- 朴村落的浓厚的历史与文化。详情请与我们的酒店前台查询。

# RECOMMENDED ITINERARY

Cultural Delights: 2D1N / 3D2N / 4D3N

## Day 1

Ancient villages of Xidi and Hongcun ~ Nanping Village ~ Tunxi Ancient Street

## Day 2

Ancient City of Huizhou ~ Tangyue Memorial Archway Group ~ Bao's Garden

## Day 3

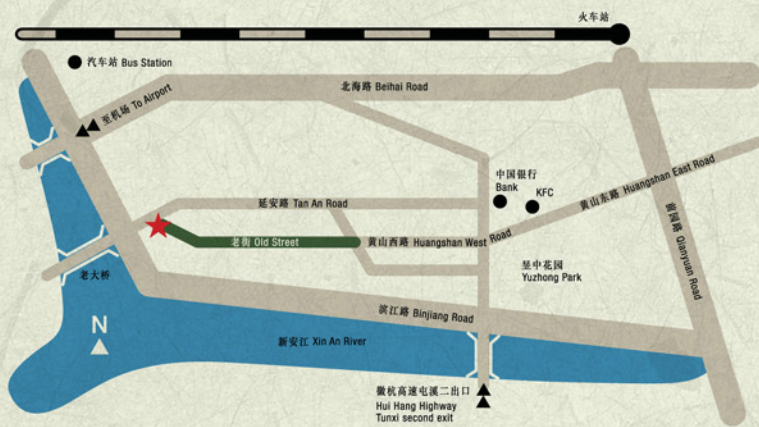
Huashan Mysterious Caves ~ Huizhou Culture Museum

## Day 4

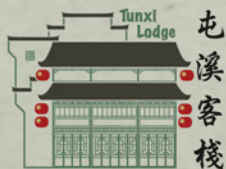
Take a cable car up to the Mt. Huangshan Scenic Area (Yellow Mountain) ~  
Take the cable car down the mountain and transfer back to Tunxi

## ★ TOUR INQUIRY

- As honoured guests of Tunxi Lodge, you are welcome to join our
- Huangshan Cultural Delights tours ranging from two days to four
- days, specially designed for you to experience the rich history and
- culture of Huangshan's ancient villages. Please contact the Hotel's
- reception desk for details.







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