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YONGDING HAKKA EARTH BUILDINGS

# 永定客家土楼

吴伯雄



胡家新 著  
HU JIA XIN

中国摄影出版社  
CHINA PHOTOGRAPHIC PUBLISHING HOUSE

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

永定客家土楼 / 胡家新著. -- 北京: 中国摄影出版社, 2011.11

ISBN 978-7-80236-630-5

I. ①永… II. ①胡… III. ①民居 - 介绍 - 永定县  
IV. ①TU241.5

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第218378号

书 名: 永定客家土楼

作 者: 胡家新

责任编辑: 陈凯辉 何 星

装帧设计: FACE飞视

出 版: 中国摄影出版社

地 址: 北京东城区东四十二条48号 邮编: 100007

发 行 部: 010-65136125 65280977

网 址: [www.cpphbook.com](http://www.cpphbook.com)

邮 箱: [office@cpphbook.com](mailto:office@cpphbook.com)

印 刷: 福建彩色印刷有限公司

开 本: 16开

纸张规格: 889mm × 1194mm

印 张: 7

版 次: 2011年11月第1版

印 次: 2011年11月第1次印刷

ISBN 978-7-80236-630-5

定 价: 90.00元

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福建土楼  
Fujian Earth Buildings

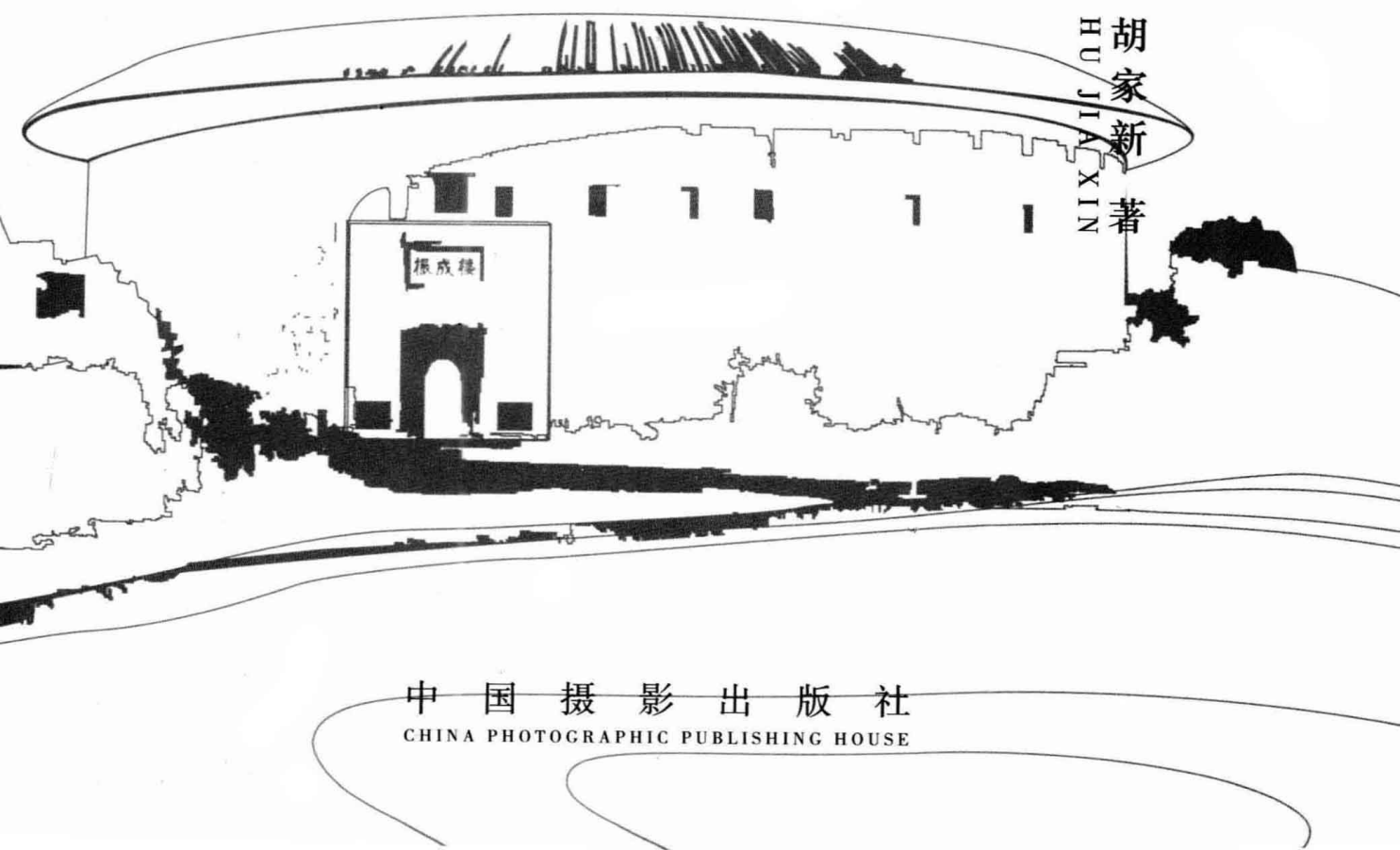
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## 图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

3ds Max/VRay印象商业大空间效果图表现技法 / 乔艳良编著. — 2版. — 北京: 人民邮电出版社, 2012. 10  
ISBN 978-7-115-29296-4

I. ①3… II. ①乔… III. ①室内装饰设计—计算机辅助设计—三维动画软件 IV. ①TU238-39

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第205568号

## 内 容 提 要

这是一本专门讲解 3ds Max/VRay 室内大空间效果图表现的教程, 也是国内独一无二的针对商业大空间渲染的指导教程, 在众多的 VRay 图书中独树一帜, 颇有特色。

全书共有 12 个章节, 分别是基础部分 (第 1~3 章)、案例教学部分 (第 4~11 章)、Photoshop 后期处理技法和附录, 其中案例教学部分是主体, 共有 8 个精彩的大空间渲染案例。除此之外, 本书还附赠 10 个完整的高精度商业场景 (带灯光、材质及渲染参数)。

本书教学模式新颖, 非常符合读者学习新知识的思维习惯, 同时考虑到不同层次的读者的实际情况, 非常注意细节的处理, 尽可能给读者带来学习上的方便。

本书适合有一定 3ds Max 基础的读者使用, 也适合从事效果图制作相关工作的专业人士使用。本书所有案例均由中文版 3ds Max 2012 和 VRay 2.0 制作, 建议读者采用相应版本的软件来学习。另外, 本书配备 1 张 DVD 光盘, 其中有相关的场景模型及赠送文件。

### 3ds Max/VRay 印象商业大空间效果图表现技法 (第 2 版)

- ◆ 编 著 时代印象 乔艳良  
责任编辑 孟飞飞
- ◆ 人民邮电出版社出版发行 北京市崇文区夕照寺街 14 号  
邮编 100061 电子邮件 315@ptpress.com.cn  
网址 <http://www.ptpress.com.cn>  
北京画中画印刷有限公司印刷
- ◆ 开本: 787×1092 1/16  
印张: 22 彩插: 4  
字数: 571 千字 2012 年 10 月第 2 版  
印数: 6 501-10 000 册 2012 年 10 月北京第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-115-29296-4

定价: 89.00 元 (附光盘)

读者服务热线: (010) 67132692 印装质量热线: (010) 67129223  
反盗版热线: (010) 67171154

# Focus on Earth Buildings, Stories beyond Enclosures

## Preface of *Yongding Hakka Earth Buildings*

Zhang Shengyou

Among the western mountainous area of Fujian scatters the amazing Yongding Hakka earth buildings, elegant, magnificent and splendid. They seem both unfathomable and mysterious.

Over generations and centuries, Hakkas migrated from central China are born, grow up and work where the earth buildings are, and the earth buildings have become the soothing harbor and spiritual home of Hakkas. Today, by dint of their unique structures and outstanding formation, Hakka earth buildings have broken through the shroud of history and come to bathe in the spotlight of the State and even the world as a world cultural heritage.

The marvelous architectures of earth buildings and their cultural and aesthetic value attract more and more photographers to take pictures here, including numerous excellent ones. Among those photographers, Mr. Hu Jiaxin, who was brought up in an earth building, pioneers a unique style and wins extensive praise. It is obvious that Mr. Hu Jiaxin's artistic contemplation over earth buildings involves more humanistic concern about the living conditions of Hakkas, leading readers to appreciate the profound connotation of earth buildings and ethic highlight of Hakkas from multiple perspectives. As a result, the keen interest in Hakkas living in round or square earth enclosures will be ignited, and further exploration into complicated mix of Hakkas' personalities, withdrawn and outgoing, uncompromising and diplomatic, conservative and innovative, rough and delicate, introverted and extraverted, carefree and restless, reckless and precise, will be started. This is the value transcending images that Mr. Hu Jiaxin communicates via lights and shadows.

Nestling among green mountains and verdant rivers, earth buildings, round or square, are worth photographing. How to display round and square shapes in a dynamic manner through variation of lights and shadows is an academic challenge. Mr. Hu Jiaxin, an expert in choosing unique perspectives, manifests the dust-covered history of earth buildings, the mystery of harmony and long-standing memory via the changing of colors, crossing of lights and shadows and overlapping of symptoms, proving his capabilities of wielding materials as an artist. We are able to see a much bigger picture and much more than what are actually conveyed in the images thanks to his special manifestation mode. We are more than appreciative for what he has achieved.

Focus is on earth buildings and stories go beyond enclosures. Earth buildings bear immeasurable memories and conserve numerous dreams of Hakkas. By reading this album, perhaps you will have a glimpse into it.

(The author is a member of the National Committee of CPPCC and former secretary of the secretariat of Chinese Writers Association)

## ○ 永定客家土楼，一个不能不去的地方

在福建的西南部地区，有一个神奇而又美丽的地方，20世纪80年代初，中国改革开放的春风撩开了她神秘的面纱。她犹如质朴、美丽的山村少女，让世人为之震撼、为之痴迷；又犹如光亮、异彩的黑夜明珠，让世人为之瞩目、为之惊叹！她踏着改革开放的步伐，走出了山谷，迈向了世界，成为国内外知名的旅游胜地。她，就是永定县境内的世界文化遗产、国家5A级旅游景区——福建土楼·永定客家土楼。

4000多年前，中国中原一带的古人已经将生土板筑技术广泛应用于城垣楼宇的建筑之中。北魏（公元4世纪）以后，砖结构被大规模运用到民居建筑之中，生土建筑逐渐衰弱。明代以后，中国民居建筑的夯土墙逐渐被砖墙所代替。

随着生土民居在中华境内其他地方的逐渐式微，在闽粤赣边的纯客家地永定县，却得到了发扬光大。由于永定客家人的历史文化背景和生活的自然环境极为特殊，从唐末宋初开始又产生了以生土夯筑而成的民居建筑，在此后的1000多年间不断发展、创新，延续了数千年的生土建筑艺术，并推向极致。

永定客家土楼也因此成为了中华民族古代生土建筑文化的“活化石”。

如今，这些形制各异的土楼依然密集分布在包括永定县在内的闽粤赣边区一带的山林沟壑之间，如散落在岁月深处的历史遗珍，收储着人类文明的片段和祖先智慧的灵光。

福建土楼·永定客家土楼具有高超的建筑技艺，是古老的中国生土建筑技艺和自然、社会环境相结合而产生的一种特殊的产物，是对古代生土建筑技术和艺术的继承、发展和创新，具有极高的历史价值、艺术价值、科学价值和社会价值。

数以万计用生土夯筑而成的永定客家土楼，依山傍水，错落有致，蔚为壮观，与大自然完美地融为一体，令人为之惊叹，为之陶醉。它不仅是客家人从黄河流域辗转迁徙到永定后，将远古中原生土建筑艺术发扬光大的产物，而且是世界独一无二的民居建筑奇葩。作为世界文化遗产，福建土楼·永定客家土楼历史悠久、气势恢弘、结构奇巧、内涵丰富，不仅具有聚族而居、安全防卫、防风抗震、冬暖夏凉、教化育人的功能，而且文化内涵博大精深，是一卷卷散布田野间的永远读不完的百科全书。

## Yongding Hakka Earth Buildings, Something too Great to Pass up

In the southwestern Fujian Province there is a wonderful and beautiful land. In 1980s, the reform and opening up of China lifted its mysterious veil. Modest and beautiful as a pastoral maiden, it stuns and obsesses the world; dazzling and splendid as a luminous pearl in the night, it draws the attention and admiration of the world! Along with the reform and opening up, it has stepped out of the valley and come into the view of the world, becoming a famous tourist attraction home and abroad. It is Fujian earth buildings—Yongding Hakkas earth buildings, a world cultural heritage and national 5A tourist attraction located in Yongding County.

More than 4,000 years ago, the ancients in central China had already applied rammed earth construction technology into architectures. After Northern Wei Dynasty (4th Century A.D.), brick structures were widely applied into residential buildings and rammed earth buildings ebbed. Since Ming Dynasty, the rammed earth walls of Chinese residential buildings have been replaced with brick walls by and by.



Earth dwellings are carried forward in Yongding County, a native place for Hakkas at the borders of Fujian, Guangdong and Jiangxi provinces, while they were declining in other places of China. Because of the special historical and cultural background and surrounding natural circumstance of Yongding Hakkas, residential buildings constructed of rammed earth sprung up at the end of Tang Dynasty and the beginning of Song Dynasty. Over the following 1,000-plus years, earth architecture art that had lasted thousands of years had continued with continuous improvements and innovation, and reached its perfection.

Therefore, Yongding Hakka earth buildings have become the “living fossil” of ancient earth architecture art of Chinese nation.

Nowadays, these earth buildings with various shapes still collectively spread across mountains and forests at the borders of Fujian, Guangdong and Jiangxi, including Yongding County. They seem to be antique jewelries dotted in history, retaining the essence of human civilization and wisdom of our ancestors.

Fujian Earth Buildings – Yongding Hakka Earth Buildings, constructed with sophisticated architecture skills, are the special product of the combination of ancient Chinese rammed earth architecture skills and natural and social environment, which inherit from, develop and innovate ancient earth architecture skills and art, and are of high historical, artistic, scientific and social values.

Surrounded by mountains and rivers and with a well-arranged location, tens of thousands of Yongding Hakka earth buildings completely integrate themselves with the nature, forming a spectacular scene, breathtaking and enchanting. This is not only the result of Hakkas' efforts to carry forward earth architecture art after they migrated from the Yellow River basin all the way to settle in Yongding, but also a miracle of residential architecture unparalleled in the world. As a world cultural heritage, the time-honored, grand, sophisticated and significant Fujian Earth Buildings – Yongding Hakka Earth Buildings are characterized with the functions of collective habitation, security and defense, wind and earthquake resistance, temperature mitigation, education, and also an enriched encyclopedia scattered across the fields.



# 目录

Table of Contents



## 第一章

### Chapter I

## 初溪土楼群

### Chuxi Earth Buildings Cluster

8	初溪土楼群	Chuxi Earth Buildings Cluster
9	奇葩	Blossom
10	初溪的由来	Origin of Chuxi
11	水韵初溪	River in Chuxi
12	初溪春暖鸭先知	Early Spring in Chuxi
	千树万树梨花开	Blooming
13	雾锁初溪	Chuxi in Fog
14	如练似带	Ribbon-like River
15	流金大地	Gilded Land
16	春耕图	A Picture of Spring Plowing
17	童趣图	A Picture of Playing Kids
19	余庆楼	Yuqing Building
20	集庆楼	Jiqing Building
22	绳庆楼	Shengqing Building
23	善庆楼	Shanqing Building
	码头街	Matou Street

## 第三章

### Chapter III

## 高北土楼群

### Gaobei Earth Buildings Cluster

38	高北土楼群	Gaobei Earth Buildings Cluster
40	承启楼	Chengqi Building
41	吴伯雄视察土楼	Wu Boxiong Visited Earth Buildings
42	守望家园	Watching Home
	混搭中的和谐	Harmony in Mixing
43	归	Returning
44	承启楼小景	A View of Chengqi Building
45	世泽楼	Shize Building
46	五云楼	Wuyun Building
	晒柿饼	Drying Persimmons
47	侨福楼	Qiaofu Building
	圆中圆	Circle in Circle
48	顺源楼（五角楼）	Shunyuan Building (Wujiao Building)
49	土楼人家	Families in Earth Buildings
50	方圆一线天	A Thread of Sky
51	放学归来	Coming Home After School

## 第二章

### Chapter II

## 洪坑土楼群

### Hongkeng Earth Buildings Cluster

24	洪坑土楼群	Hongkeng Earth Buildings Cluster
26	振成楼	Zhencheng Building
27	龙腾盛世	Flying Dragon in a Flourishing Age
	天地同辉	Joint Brilliance
28	月是故乡明	Nostalgia
29	振成楼之夜	Night of Zhencheng Building
30	福裕楼	Fuyu Building
32	家园	Homeland
33	岁月留痕	Signs of Years
34	如升楼	Rusheng Building
35	奎聚楼	Kuiju Building
36	榕荫消夏公王坝	Gongwang Dam in the Shade of Big Banyan
37	情趣	Joy
	潺潺流水	Flowing River

## 第四章

### Chapter IV

## 南溪土楼群

### Nanxi Earth Buildings Cluster

52	南溪土楼群	Nanxi Earth Buildings Cluster
54	土楼的秋天	Autumn accompanying Earth Buildings
56	振福楼	Zhenfu Building
58	润物细无声	Moisten things silently
59	牵手	Hand in hand
60	衍香楼	Yanxiang Building
62	碧瓦诉流年	Fleeting Time Reflected in Green Tiles
	朱窗锁韶华	Lapsing Youth
63	环极楼	Huanji Building
64	憧憬	Visions
	和谐	Harmony
65	淡定	Calmness
	和睦一家亲	Harmonious Family
66	白毛浮绿水	Paddling Duck
	宁静	Tranquility
67	舔犊	Maternal Love
	守护	Guard



第五章 岩太土楼群  
Chapter V Yantai Earth Buildings Cluster

68	岩太土楼群	Yantai Earth Buildings Cluster
69	金秋岩太	Yantai in Golden Autumn
70	宛如仙境	Fairyland on Earth
	放飞梦想	Flying Dreams
71	斜阳遍洒	Slanting Sun
	丰收喜悦	Joy of Harvest

第六章 中川古村落  
Chapter VI Zhongchuan Ancient Hamlet

72	中川古村落	Zhongchuan Ancient Hamlet
73	九级半	Nine and a Half Steps
74	胡氏家庙	Private Temple of Hu Family
75	和好坊	Reconciliation Workshop
76	又一道风景	Another Attraction
	小巷深深	A Deep Lane
77	虎豹别墅	Hubao Villa
	胡文虎纪念馆	Hu Wenhui Memorial Museum
	虎豹塔	Hubao Tower
78	古村余韵	Charm of Ancient Hamlet
79	轻纱缕缕	Gossamer Gauze
	叠翠流金	The Golden Emerald

第七章 其他经典土楼  
Chapter VII Other Classic Earth Buildings

80	永隆寨与永康楼	Yonglong Fastness and Yongkang Building
82	永隆昌楼	Yonglongchang Building
83	儿时记忆	Childhood Memory
84	祖堂	Ancestral Hall
85	永豪楼	Yonghao Building
86	遗经楼	Yijing Building
87	西陂天后宫	Xipi Tianhou Temple
	古戏台	Ancient Drama Stage
88	虔诚	Piety
89	进化居	Jinhua Abode

第八章 灵秀龙湖  
Chapter VIII Graceful Dragon Lake

90	灵秀龙湖	Graceful Dragon Lake
91	轻舟破浪	Boat Cutting Waves
92	螳螂爬壁	Mantis on the Wall
93	万丈光芒	Splendid Sunlight
94	余霞成绮	Picturesque Sunset Glow
95	湖光山色	Beauty of Lake and Mountain

第九章 客家民俗 风情万种  
Chapter IX Fascinating Hakka Folk Custom

96	湖坑“作大福”	“Great Blessing” in Hukeng
98	抚市“走古事”	“Ancient Story Display” in Fushi
100	陈东“四月八”	“April 8” in Chendong
102	太平寨“老屋转火”	“Old Chamber Relay” in Taiping Fastness

附录  
Appendixes

104	客家美食 齿颊留香	Delicious Hakka Food Lingerin
106	土楼旅游小贴士	Tips for Earth Building Tourists
109	后记	After Words



# 初溪 土楼群

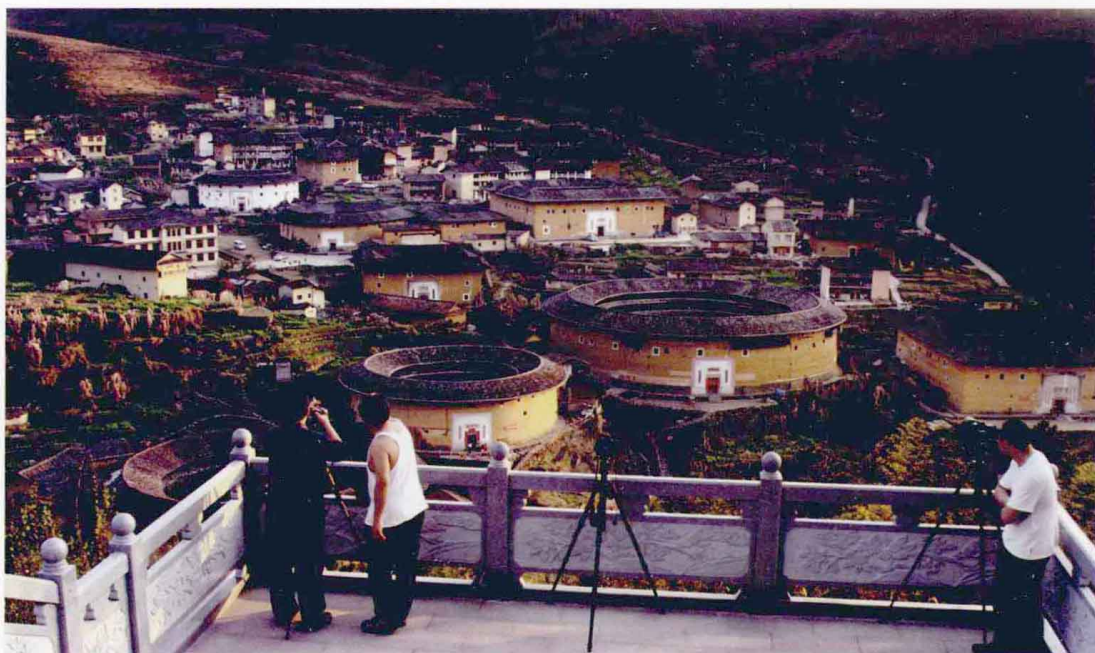
初溪土楼群坐落在永定县下洋镇初溪村海拔400~500米大山深处的山腰上，形成于明代（13世纪初）至现代，建筑布局至今保留着古代的传统格局，包括5座圆楼在内的近百座土楼依山就势、错落有致、背靠千亩梯田。溪水潺潺，景色迷人。初溪土楼群是人与自然完美结合、和谐相处的典范，被称为最令人震撼的土楼群。

初溪土楼群是福建土楼的重要组成部分，2008年7月7日被列入《世界遗产名录》。

## Chuxi Earth Buildings Cluster

Chuxi Earth Buildings Cluster is located at a mountainside of Chuxi Village, Xiayang Town, Yongding County, 400~500 meters above sea level. Formed in Ming Dynasty (early 13th Century A.D.) and lasting till the contemporary age, the Cluster still retains the ancient traditional layout. About 100 well-arranged earth buildings, including 5 round ones, are perfectly merged into the surrounding mountains, terraced fields and streams, composing a charming picture. Being known as the most amazing earth buildings cluster, Chuxi Earth Buildings Cluster is a model of perfect combination and harmony of people and nature.

Chuxi Earth Buildings Cluster is an important part of Fujian earth buildings, and was listed into World Heritage List on July 7, 2008.







© 奇葩 Blossom



## 初溪的由来

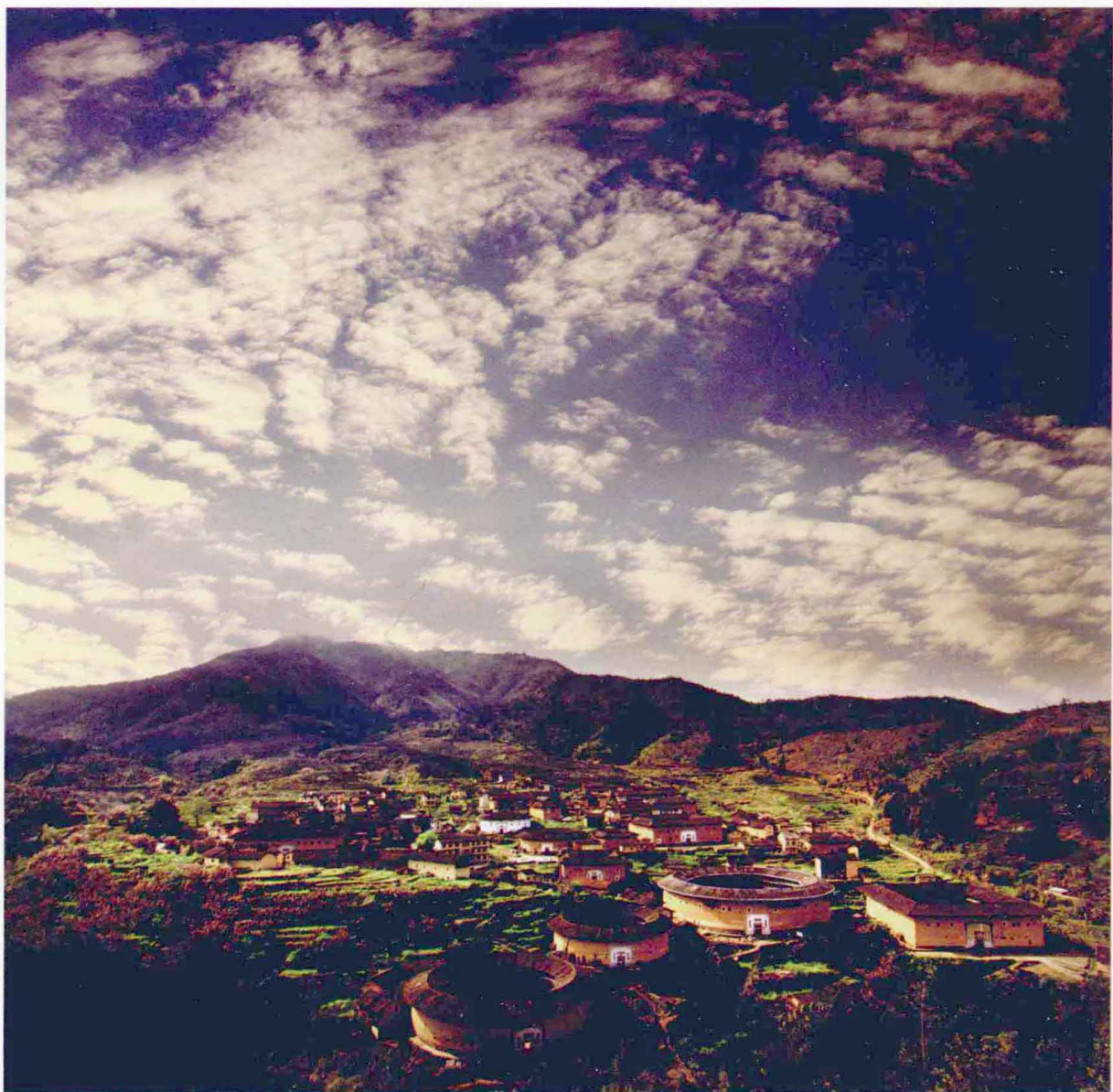
初溪，对我们来说是很有诱惑力的地方。不仅诱惑于她的美丽，而且还诱惑于她的传说……

600多年前，初溪村徐氏村民的开基祖徐常芈家族原居住在离初溪村还有10多公里的地方。一天，徐公领着家人上山狩猎，发现不远处有三只梅花鹿，猎狗前追，徐公等人后赶，不觉追赶到一片荒无人烟的大山深处，但三只梅花鹿已不知去向，守候了一天一夜仍无踪影。

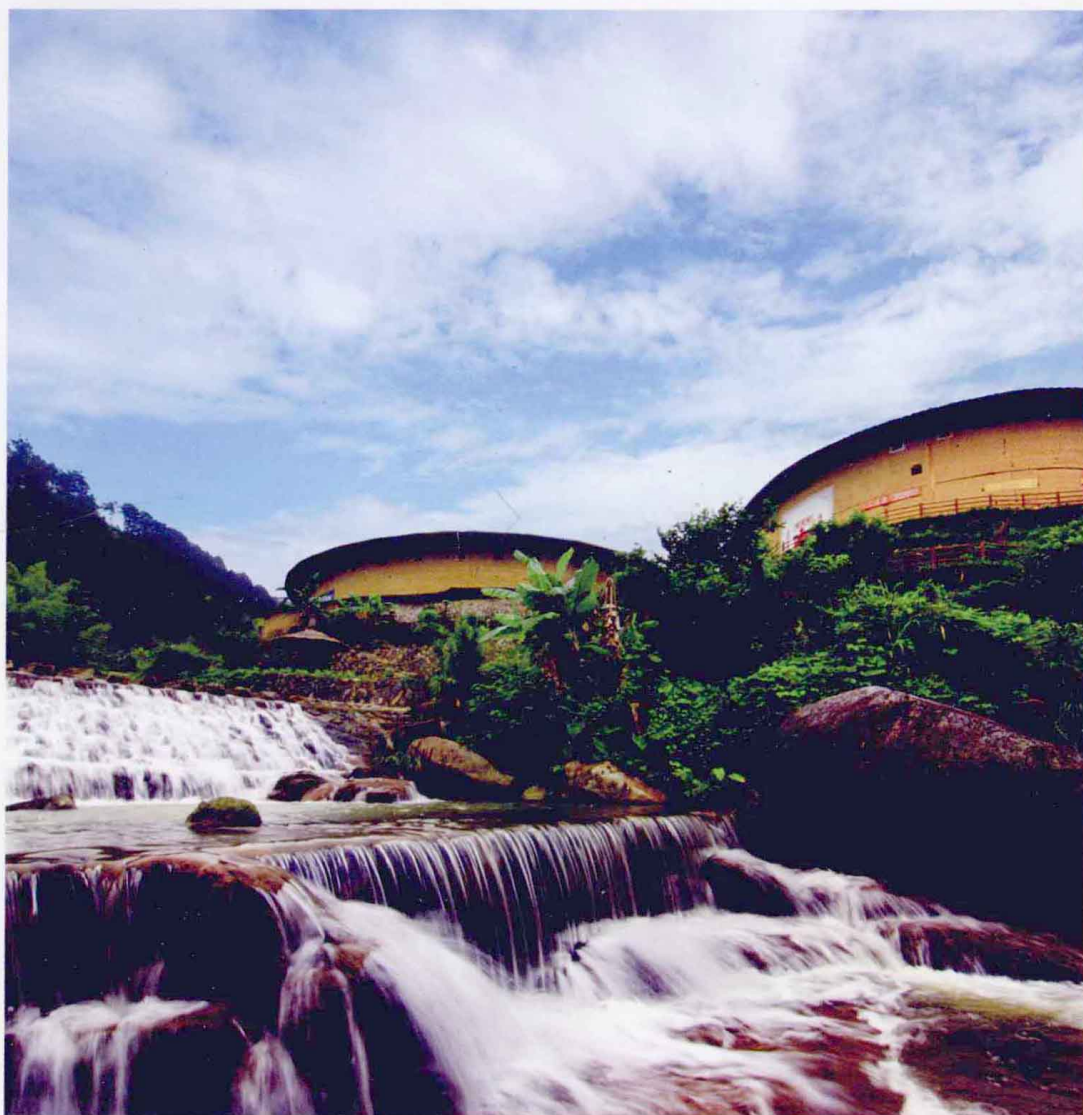
“莫非是神灵有意让那三只梅花鹿引领我们来此开基创业？”徐公心想。一切有如神谕。不久，徐公便带着家眷翻山越岭来到了这块风景秀丽的宜居宝地。从此，这里成了他们安身立命之处。徐公也就成了初溪村徐氏一世祖。

既然开基，总得给此地取个名。这时，徐公想起了那3只梅花鹿。于是，他灵机一动，便把三个“鹿”字叠在一起组成一个“麤”字，再与身边这条清澈的溪水连在一起就成了“麤溪”。在古汉字中这个“麤”字读“cu”，而且有“粗”之意，后人便把“麤溪”改成了现在的“初溪”，“初”与“麤”不仅谐音，还包含有后人纪念徐公在此开基创业的意思。

# 鹿鹿鹿







◎ 水韵初溪 River in Chuxi

## Origin of Chuxi

Chuxi is a tempting place for us, not only because of its beauty but also its legends.

Over 600 years ago, the family of Xu Chang<sup>'e</sup>, the founding father of villagers surnamed Xu of Chuxi Village, originally lived in a place 10-plus kilometers away from Chuxi Village. One day, Mr. Xu led his family to hunt on the mountain, and they discovered three deer at a short distance. They sent a hound to chase and then ran after at the behind. They reached deep into the deserted mountain before they knew it, and the three deer were nowhere to be seen. They waited for one day and one night and no deer came out.

"Does the God send those three deer to guide us here for us to create a new land?" Mr. Xu thought. Everything seemed to be an oracle. Later, Mr. Xu led his family to this scenic and livable place in spite of precipitous mountains and valleys. From then on, this was where they settled and inhabited, and Mr. Xu became the founding father of Xu families in Chuxi Village.

A suitable name was needed for the newly created land. Then, Mr. Xu thought of those three deer. In a flash of wit, he decided to put the three characters of "lu (鹿)" together to make a new character "cu (麤)", and phrased a name, "Cuxi (麤溪)", by combining the new character with the clear stream nearby. In ancient characters, "麤" is pronounced as "cu", with a meaning of "thickness". The name "Cuxi (麤溪)" was developed into "Chuxi (初溪)" by later generations. "Chu (初)" not only shares a similar sound with "Cu (麤)" but also indicate the commemoration of Mr. Xu's contribution in finding this place.



第一章  
初溪  
土楼群



◎ 初溪春暖鸭先知 Early Spring in Chuxi



◎ 千树万树梨花开 Blooming

福建土楼  
客家永定



# 初溪



◎ 雾锁初溪 Chuxi in Fog





◎ 如练似带 Ribbon-like River





◎ 流金大地 Gilded Land