深圳 龙岗

客家圍龍屋

HAKKA ENCLOSED HOUSES

文字 汪开国 赖房千 魏 琦 李 彬 摄影 姜凌涛 王永苗 林春华 钟致棠

花城出版社





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封面题字: 叶选平

深圳市龙岗区委宣传部编

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客家是中华民族大家庭重要一员,是一个具有显著特性的汉族民系,也是汉族中在世界上分布范围最广阔,影响最深远的民系之一。龙岗区是深圳本地地区的客家聚落主要分布地,土地面积有940多平方公里,位于深圳特区的东部,东面与惠州接壤。在这块土地上,客家人以其勤劳纯朴,创造了悠久的历史,创造了源远流长的文化。还在东晋时,为了躲避战乱和灾荒,山西、河南一带的中原人便辗转向南迁徙,他们选择流淌着梅江、汀江、赣江三河的粤东、闽西、赣南三省交界地作为生息、繁衍和聚居的地方。随着岁月的流动,他们出于人口膨胀、地少人多,生活资源匮乏及战乱等各种原因,陆续西迁,由梅州到惠东再到龙岗一带。据史料考证,客家人迁入龙岗的历史最早追溯到宋末元初,而大规模播迁则在清康熙





二十三年(1684年)朝廷下令招垦以后。所以,龙岗目前存留的客家民居主要建于清代中后期,而坑梓、坪山、坪地、龙岗、横岗五镇是龙岗现存客家民居主要分布地带,约有一百余座,且保存完好,是研究深圳地区客家人的重要文物资源。龙岗客家民居就其建筑渊源而言,属于梅县客家民居一系。但在漫长、复杂的迁徙过程中,龙岗客家民居的形式风格也在不断演变,现存的龙岗客家民居的主要形式是客家围屋。其特点为:建筑体制为封闭的方形围楼,前有月池、禾场,后或靠小山、或有花台,四角设碉楼,四围墙顶有巡道,墙上凿有炮眼内部格局以"三堂两横"为核心呈对称式布局,每家居单元具有相对独立性,隐秘性较强;建筑立面上一般以平房建造,有的在上堂或连正堂间为二层楼房,有的中堂的正堂间内加半层阁楼;横屋与正屋,或横屋与横屋之间,均以天井或巷道分隔,巷道是围屋内的交通网络;檐下或梁上,施有彩绘和壁

画,大凡人物花鸟,栩栩如生,尤其是某些透雕表现出的技艺,可谓巧夺天工;一些门楼的对联、正堂上悬挂的堂联、堂号等,有着丰富的文化含量,显示出中原古文化向南侵融的脉迹。

本书以图文并茂的方式全面而准确地反映了龙岗客家民居的特点。所用图片详实、准确、涵盖广泛;而文字则以图片为据,在定论中每每活泼见情,真实而客观地将客家民居演变的"后期"加以再现,从而构成了客家民居由梅州地区向西不断播迁的全貌,让人在欣赏玩味中蓦地把握深圳历史的厚重感。

无源不成流,有流源乃丰。本书通过再现龙岗客家民居,旁及客家人风俗、文化、风物、祭祀等,向世人展示了客家人曾经在这片土地上怎样开创生存空间,建设家园,留下历史,并让被岁月淹没的历史重现。此外,还通过发掘现存客家民居,提供了研究深圳传统地域文化的时空,并启示人们:当你在轰轰烈烈规划明天,建设今天时,你该如何面对这些古老而星散着的昨天。

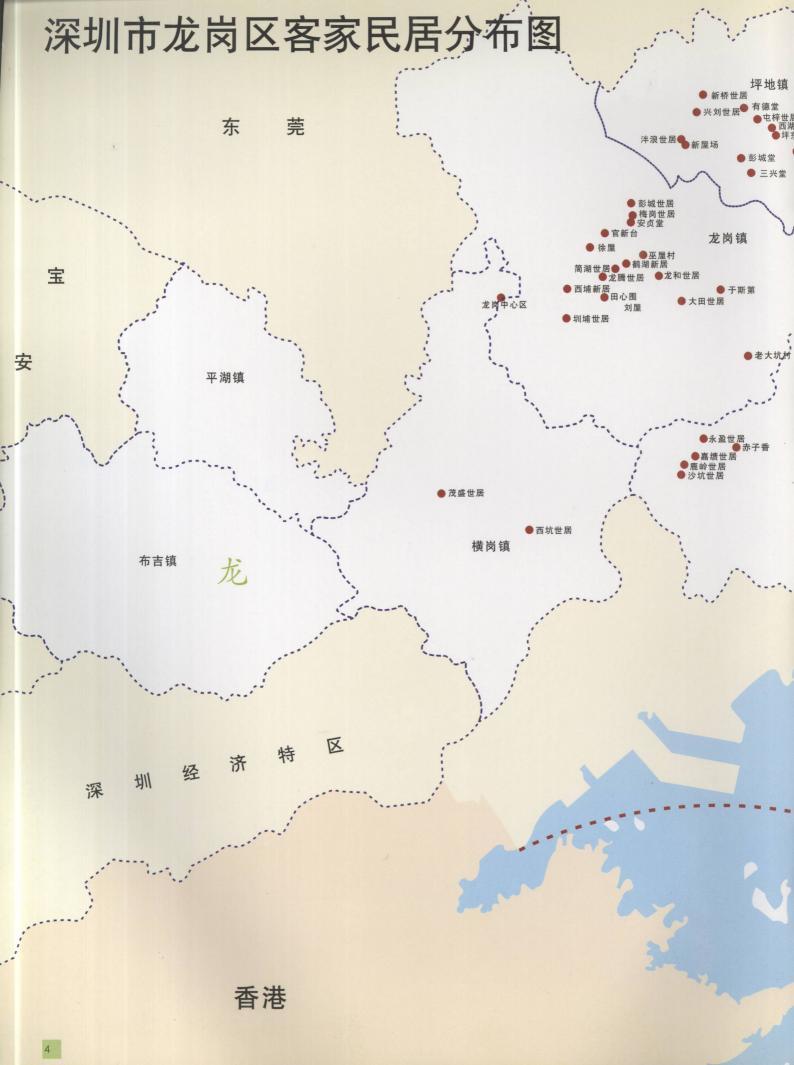
PREFACE

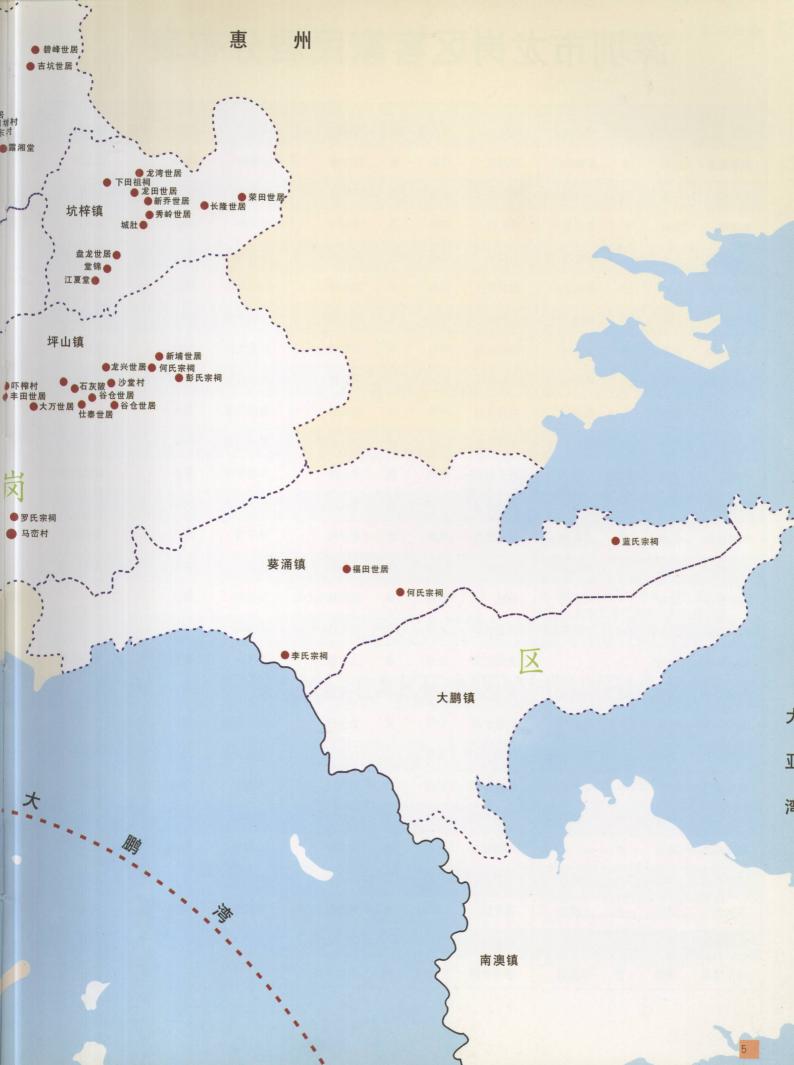
Hakkas, important members of the Chinese ethnic family, are people of the Han nationality with outstanding characteristics. The Hakkas are one of the peoples in the Han nationality which are widely distributed and have a far-reaching influence. Longgang District, situated in the east of Shenzhen and bordering Huizhou in the east, boasts a land area of over 940 square kilometers and has the primary population of Hakka in Shenzhen. On this very land the industrious, simple and honest Hakka people have made a long history, created a vast culture with distant sources. Early in the East Jing dynasty, the Zhongyuan (Central Plains) people from Shanxi and He'nan migrated southward through different places in order to avoid wars and famines. These migrants came to live, multiply and settle at the juncture of three provinces, Guangdong, Fujian and Jiangxi where the Meijiang River, Dongjiang River and Ganjiang River pass through. With the flow of years, these migrants successively moved westward from Meizhou to Huidong, until they at last settled in Longgang due to the expansion of population, scarce land, poor living resources and wars. According to the textual research on the historical data, their earliest history goes back to the end of Song Dynasty and early Yuan Dynasty, about the time that the Hakka people moved to Longgang, Mass Hakka migration took place at the 23rd year of the reign period of Emperor Kangxi of Qing Dynasty (1684) when the emperor ordered the opening up of the wasteland. As a result, the existing Hakka dwellings in Longgang, totaling about 100, were mainly built at the mid-and-later period of Qing Dynasty. These buildings are mainly located at Kengzi Town, Pingshan Town, Pingdi Town, Town and Henggang Town. They are well preserved and have become important cultural relics for the study of the Hakka in Shenzhen

The building origin of the Hakka dwellings in Longgang can be traced back to the category of the Meixian style. But they are different because in the process of the endless and complicated migration, the style of the Hakka dwellings continued to develop. The present Hakka dwellings in Longgang are called the Hakka Enclosed Houses with many characteristics such as in building structure, the buildings are squarely enclosed with a moon pool and a threshing floor at their front, and with a small hill or a flower terrace at their back. There are watchtowers at their buildings' four corners. Set up on all tops of the walls are patrol courses with portholes. In their inner style, they are distributed symmetrically with "Three central house and two horizontal house" as their core. Each house is relatively independent and well concealed. In building form, the houses have generally one story, and occasionally two stories on the principal house or central house. Sometimes half a story of a tower building is added on the principal room of the middle house. There is always a small yard or a lane between the horizontal houses or between the horizontal house and central house. The lane is the traffic network inside the enclosed house. Painted under the eaves or on the beams are colored drawings and frescos. The figures, flowers and birds in these are vivid and lifelike, the skill expressed in some carvings is superb and excelling in natural vividness. The couplets on some arches , the room couplets and the room names hanging on the principal room betray with their rich cultural connotation the historical pulse of the southward immersion of the ancient Zhongyuan culture.

This book hopes to reveal the exact and comprehensive characteristics of the Hakka dwellings in Longgang complimented by excellent pictures and text. The pictures are detailed and exact covering a long history. The text, vivid in its conclusion, truly and objectively reveals the later developments of Hakka dwellings according to the pictures, and gives you a full view of the gradual west migration from Meizhou. It also leaves you with a grasp of the rich and generous history of Shenzhen.

"No origin produces no flow, and a flow reveals its rich origin". By reproducing the Hakka dwellings in Longgang and taking up Hakka customs, culture, scenery and sacrificial ceremonies, this book reveals to the readers how the Hakka people lived, built their homes, began their history on this land; and how the forgotten history reappears. Also, by digging out the existing Hakka dwellings, this book provides the space and time for the study of the traditional regional culture in Shenzhen, and it also provides inspiration on how to deal with the ancient and scattered history when the dynamic planning of tomorrow and building of today is occurring.





深圳市龙岗区客家民居分布表

名称	所在镇	姓氏	所在村	名称	所在镇	姓氏	所在村	名称	所在镇	姓氏	所在村
鹤湖新居	龙岗	罗	罗瑞和村	露湘堂	坪地	萧	四方铺	沙堂村	坪山		沙堂村
大田世居	龙岗	陈	源胜村	西湖塘村	坪地	杂	坪东村	马峦村	坪山	罗、赖	等 马峦村
官新和	龙岗	官	官新和村	坪东村	坪地	杂	坪东村	龙兴村	坪山	彭	龙兴村
安贞堂	龙岗		杨梅冈村	新屋场	坪地		新屋场村	新埔世居	坪山	赖	草埔角村
彭城世居	龙岗	刘	田祖上村	麟阁世居	坪地	萧	澳头村	何氏宗祠	坪山	何	
梅冈世居	龙岗	赖	杨梅冈村	有德堂	坪地	萧	坪西村	永盈世居	坪山		碧岭村
必友公祠	龙岗	杂	上井村	碧峰世居	坪地	李	石碧村	沙坑世居	坪山		沙坑村
龙和世居	龙岗		巫屋村	彭城堂	坪地	刘	刘屋村	鹿岭世居	坪山		沙坑村
巫屋村	龙岗		巫屋村	屯梓世居	坪地	杂	老围村	嘉绩世居	坪山		
于斯第	龙岗	陈	新大坑	龙田世居	坑梓	黄	田段心村	龙兴世居	坪山		龙兴村
刘屋	龙岗			新乔世居	坑梓	黄	中心区	文武帝宫	坪山		龙胜街66号
西埔新居	龙岗	李	新西村	盘龙世居	坑梓	黄	龙衣围村	彭氏宗祠	坪山	彭	
圳埔世居	龙岗	杂	南联村	荣田世居	坑梓	黄	金沙村	赤子香	坪山		赤子香
田心围	龙岗	赖	田心围村	江夏堂	坑梓	黄	松子坑	大屋	坪山		大屋
阳和世居	龙岗		同乐村	城肚	坑梓	黄	坑梓镇中心区	新屋村	坪山		
岗贝村	龙岗		岗贝村	秀岭世居	坑梓	黄	坑梓镇中心区	吓榨村	坪山		
福田新居	龙岗			龙湾世居	坑梓	黄	大水湾村	简子头	坪山		简子头村
龙腾世居	龙岗	黄	黄龙陂村	下田祖祠	坑梓	黄	下田村	仕太公祠	坪山	陈	
简湖世居	龙岗		简头村	长隆世居	坑梓	黄	金沙村	黄氏宗祠	坪山	黄	
徐屋	龙岗		徐屋村	堂锦	坑梓			茂盛世居	横岗	何	茂盛村
老大坑村	龙岗		老大坑村	郭氏宗祠	坑梓	郭	老坑村	西坑村	横岗		西坑村
吉坑世居	坪地	萧	吉坑村	李氏宗祠	坑梓	李	金沙村	福田世居	葵涌	潘	三溪村
麟阁新居	坪地	萧		大万世居	坪山	曾	六联村	三星堂	葵涌	李	土洋村
新桥世居	坪地		上高桥	丰田世居	坪山	黄		蓝氏宗祠	葵涌	蓝	坝岗村
三兴堂	坪地	余	上峰村	石灰陂	坪山	曾	坪山镇中心区	高圳头	葵涌	何	高源村
兴刘世居	坪地	刘		前进报社旧	址 坪山		坪山镇中心区				
泮浪世居	坪地	萧	坪西村	谷仓世居	坪山	廖	谷仓下村				

鹤湖新居

鹤湖新居位于龙岗镇罗瑞合村, 占地2.5公顷,建于公元1817年,为龙 岗罗氏祖宅,内部建筑主体为三堂两 横结构,分内外两围,围墙内屋宇、厅、 堂、房、井布局错落有致,保存最为完 好,是我国目前规模最大的客家民居 建筑群之一,现为深圳市重点文物保护 单位。

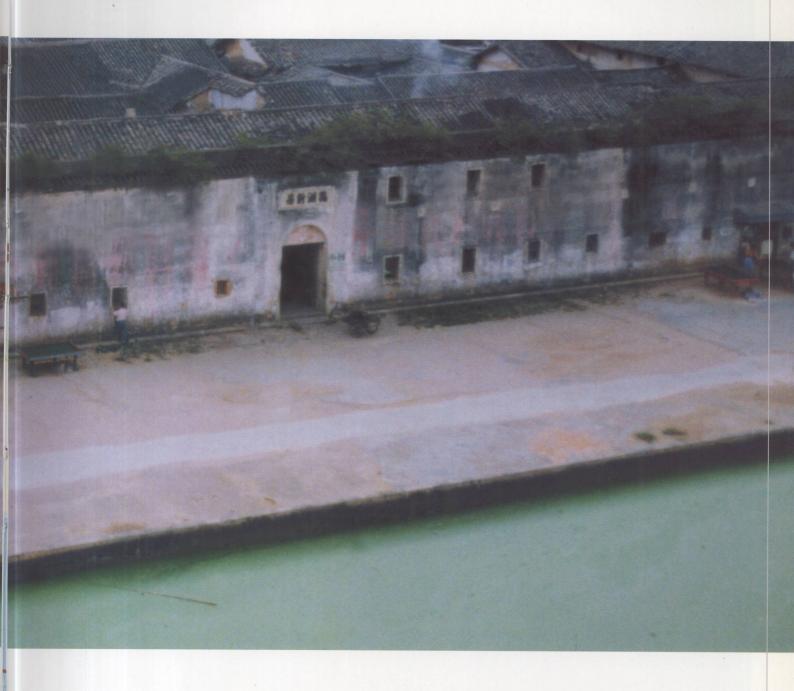
CRANE LAKE NEW DWELLING

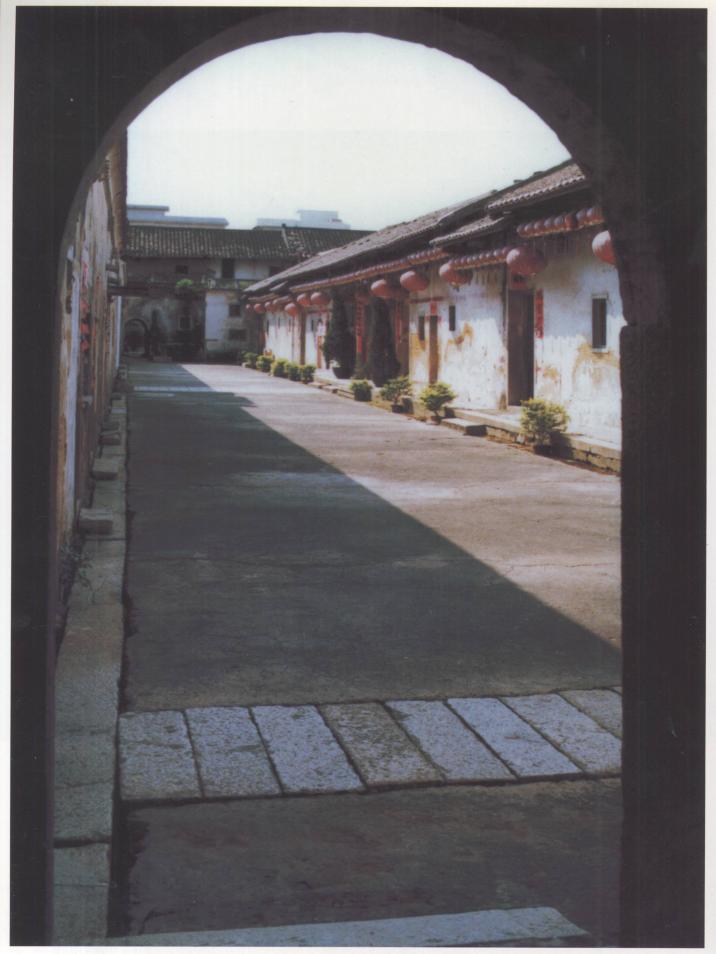
Located at Luoruihe village in Longgang Town and built in 1817, Crane Lake New Dwelling is the ancestral house of the Luos which occupies an area of 2.5 hectares in Longgang. The structure is comprised of " three central houses and two horizontal houses" which are separated by walls. Inside the walls are found houses, halls, rooms and wells which are scattered evenly apart and well preserved. Crane Lake New Dwelling is the largest Hakka dwelling building complex in our country and is now the primary focus for the protection of cultural relics in Shenzhen.



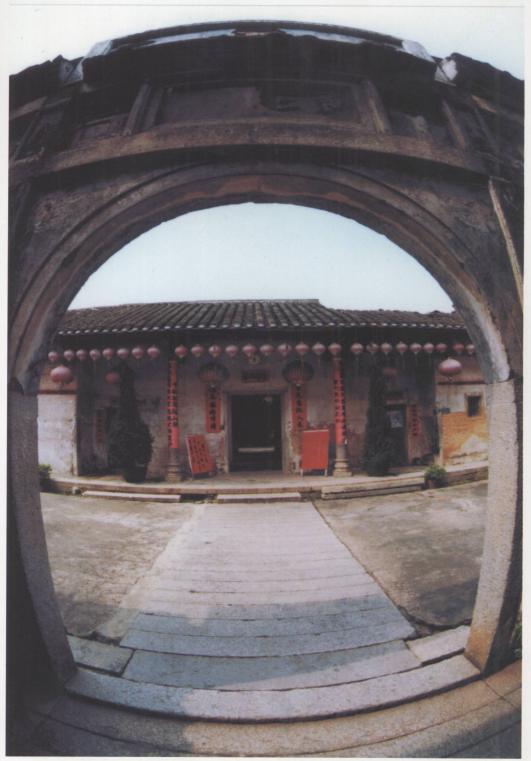


鹤湖新居是深圳市最大的客家屋围,被列入深圳市文物保护单位。





这是鹤湖新居一进侧门, 透过侧门, 可见宽敞整齐的街坪和中栋一角。

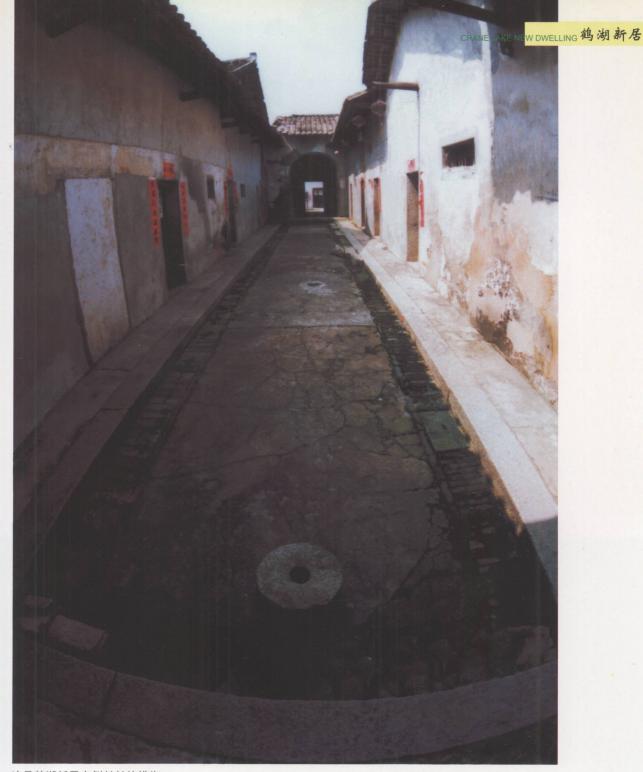


二进 (中栋) 正门





天井,是客 家民居特有的建 筑结构,用于透 光、通风。



这是鹤湖新居右侧长长的横街。

水磨,是客家人用于研制点心,食肴的工具。如糍粑、豆腐,就是用水磨磨成。图中是废弃的石磨盘。

