

# 晉江古厝

晉江市新聞攝影學會 編著



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# 序

从自然、产业、城市、人文等方面，以系列丛书的形式，深入地挖掘、全面地记录、艺术地表现晋江之美，是晋江市宣传文化工作者，特别是摄影工作者一直以来的一个梦想，应该说，也是一项责无旁贷的重任。

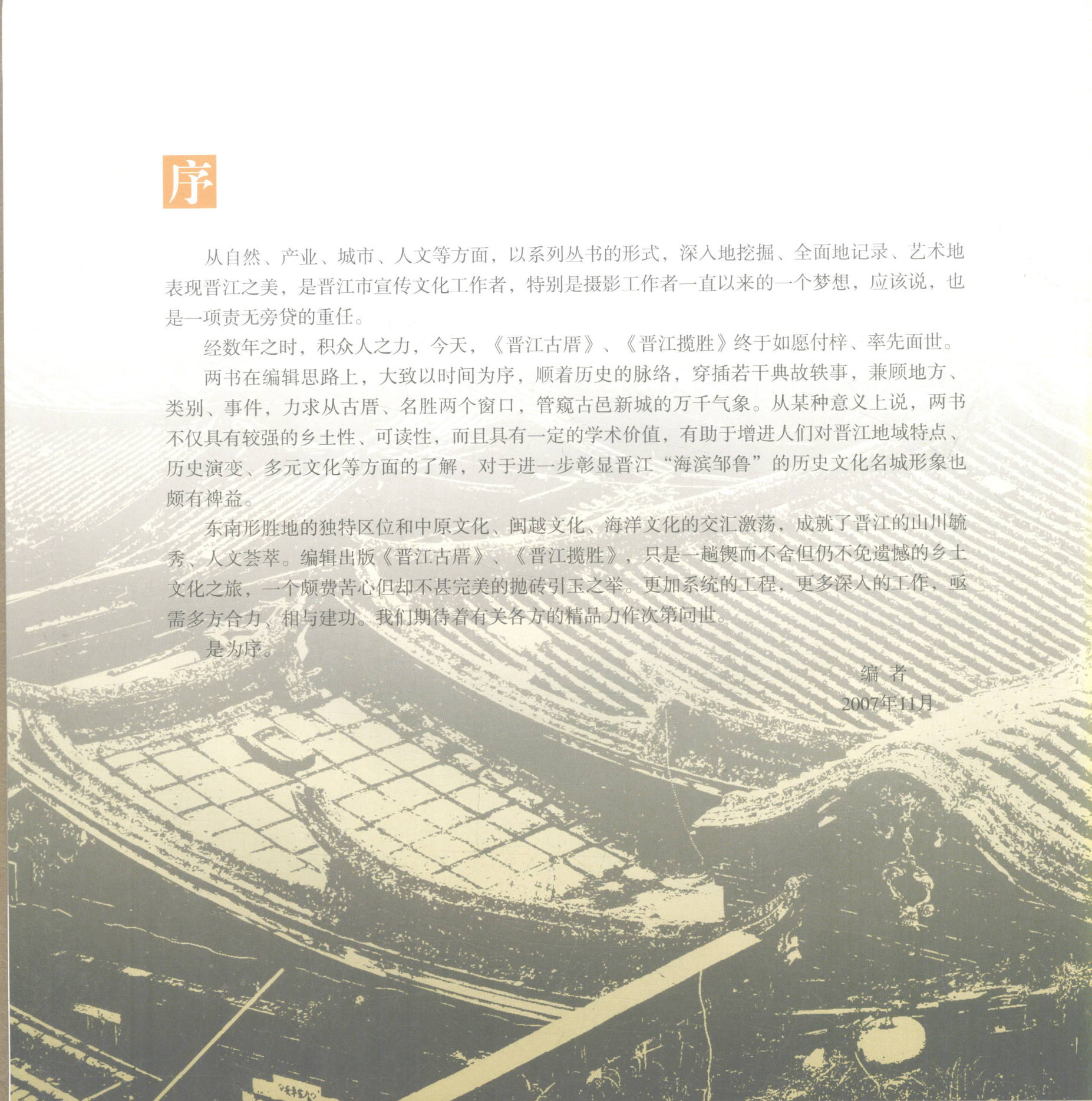
经数年之时，积众人之力，今天，《晋江古厝》、《晋江揽胜》终于如愿付梓、率先面世。

两书在编辑思路上，大致以时间为序，顺着历史的脉络，穿插若干典故轶事，兼顾地方、类别、事件，力求从古厝、名胜两个窗口，管窥古邑新城的万千气象。从某种意义上说，两书不仅具有较强的乡土性、可读性，而且具有一定的学术价值，有助于增进人们对晋江地域特点、历史演变、多元文化等方面的了解，对于进一步彰显晋江“海滨邹鲁”的历史文化名城形象也颇有裨益。

东南形胜地的独特区位和中原文化、闽越文化、海洋文化的交汇激荡，成就了晋江的山川毓秀、人文荟萃。编辑出版《晋江古厝》、《晋江揽胜》，只是一趟锲而不舍但仍不免遗憾的乡土文化之旅，一个颇费苦心但却不甚完美的抛砖引玉之举。更加系统的工程，更多深入的工作，亟需多方合力、相与建功。我们期待着有关各方的精品力作次第问世。

是为序。

编者  
2007年11月





## PREFACE

Recording the beauty of Jinjiang City from various aspects including its natural beauty, industry, infrastructure and culture is the ultimate purpose of the people in Jinjiang, who devote themselves to promoting the city's magnificence... which is always the dream of photographers who have a special regard for the city. Producing a series of books to fully exhibit the historical culture of the city is the task of the people who are responsible for cultural promotion in Jinjiang.

With persistent effort from a dedicated group, we are finally able to offer the publications, *Ancient Houses in Jinjiang* and *Scenic Attractions in Jinjiang*. After years of hard work, the two books which record Jinjiang's ancient houses and scenic attractions are now available to people who want to know more about the city.

Both books follow the chronicle order by, taking the records of the history of the city from two different aspects... that is, ancient houses and scenic attractions. With stories and pictures, these books reveal a whole new perspective of Jinjiang City which encompasses a remarkably long history. Importantly, these books capture the regional culture in a readable and valuable way to make them of great importance in academic research. These books are designed to help people understand the regional features, the history and multi-culture of Jinjiang City, which together enhance the image of historical... Jinjiang City.

Its unique geological location, the central plains culture, Fujian culture, and the ocean culture, blend and produce the picturesque landscape and abundant culture which makes Jinjiang City. The publication of *Ancient Houses in Jinjiang* and *Scenic Attractions in Jinjiang*, is only the beginning of our work. During our work, we discovered so much to record that we came to realize that these two works are not the perfect exemplification of the great ancient city. To fulfill our dream of making a more systematic record of Jinjiang, requires for effort and support from various fields. We do hope that books concerning Jinjiang will come out one after another.

The Editor  
November, 2007















進春福金年順景

福運世代昌盛





# 概述

## A Brief Introduction

晋江历史悠久，源远流长。早在石器时代，古越族人便在此拓荒耕耘，繁衍生息。周秦以后，中原汉人逐渐南迁。至西晋永嘉年间，中原战乱不息，晋人大举南移，沿江而居，晋江之名由此而来。

晋江属南亚热带季风气候，日照充足，光热资源丰富，蒸发旺盛，季风显著。夏长不酷热，冬短无严寒，气候温暖宜人。

晋江历来在经济、军事、文化等方面占有重要位置，是举世闻名的“海上丝绸之路”重要的起点之一，对外交通贸易盛极一时，也是文教昌明、人才荟萃的文明古邑，素享“海滨邹鲁”、“泉南佛国”美誉。

独特的地理环境，悠久的历史传承，多元的文化交融，滋养着一代代勤劳智慧、勇于开拓的晋江人，也造就了星罗棋布于晋江大地、形式多样、个性鲜明的古厝。这些古厝，已经成为晋江的乡土地标，成为闽南一道让人驻足惊叹、流连忘返的绚丽风景。

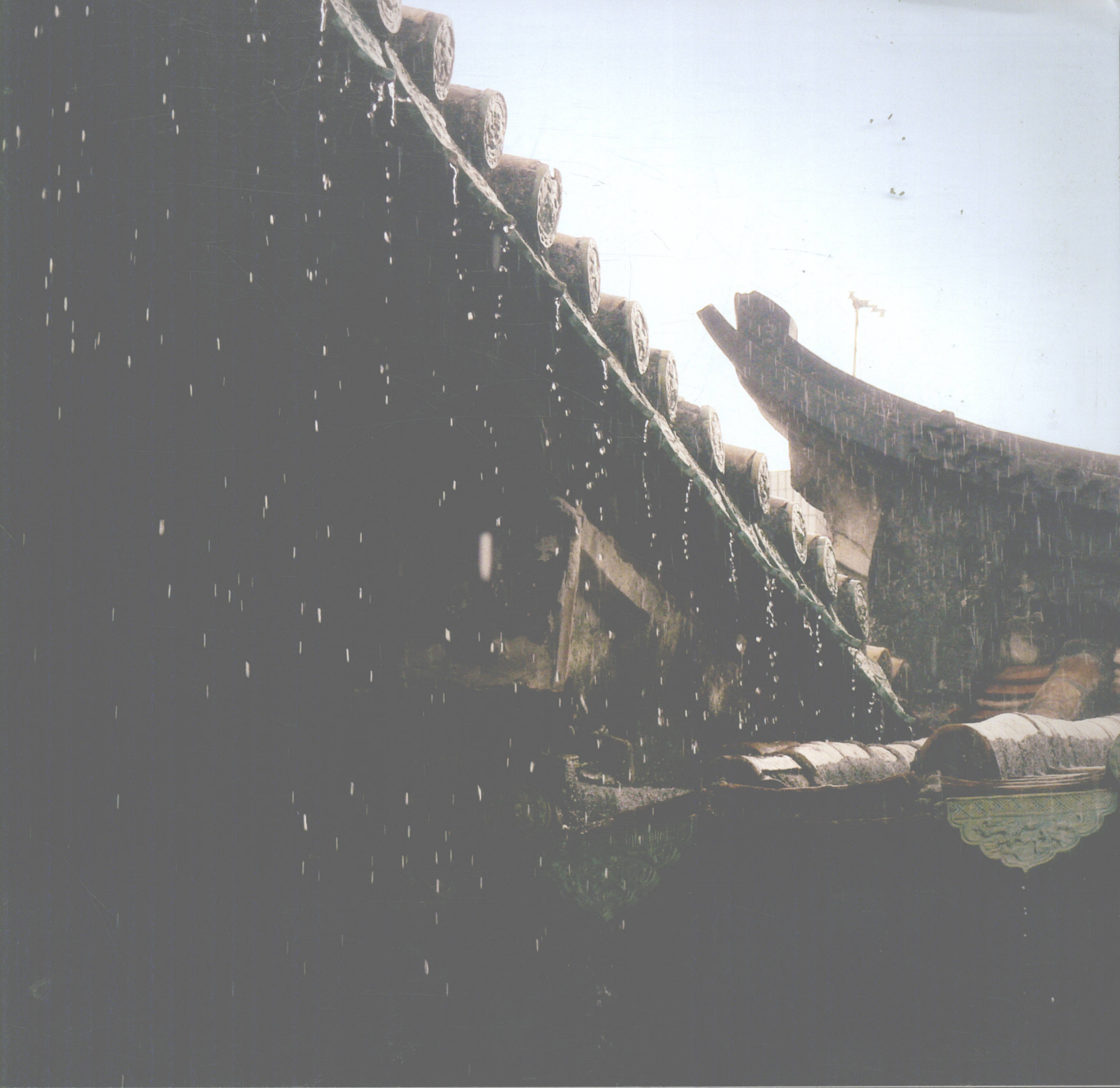
As a historical city, Jinjiang boasts a fairly long history. As early as in the Neolithic period, there were human beings who settled here and gave birth to their offspring. After the Zhou Dynasty and the Qin Dynasty, a large group of people who had made their home in the central plains district started to settle in this region. During the Xijin Dynasty, wars broke out in the central plains area, starting a huge period of migration. These people marched south and finally made their homes along a river which was later named Jinjiang.

Jinjiang boasts a southern tropic monsoon climate, which endows the district with plenty of sunshine and warmth. With a mild long summer and a warm short winter, the city has a mild climate.

Throughout history, Jinjiang has been of great significance, economically, militarily and culturally. It is the starting point of the famous Silk Route via the Sea. In ancient times, its transportation was advanced and the culture was booming. It was crowned the Cultural City along the Coast and the Buddhist District in Southern Quanzhou City.

Its unique geological location, profound history and multi-culture enrich the land and its people, producing a large number of unique ancient houses in Jinjiang. These ancient architectural complexes have become the landmarks of the city and the special tourist destinations within this region.













## 民居风格

### The Architectural Style in Southern Fujian Province

晋江本属古闽越地。随着大批中原汉人南迁，与闽越人接触融合，形成了独特的闽南文化。闽南人既接受了汉人的农耕文化，也继承发展了闽越人的海洋文化。闽南民居建筑多承袭中原传统，又深受海洋文化的影响，具备区域性与多样性的特色。以晋江传统古厝为代表的闽南民居，既有中国传统民居对称、严整、封闭的性格，又具有华丽活泼、夸张矫饰的特征。弯曲的屋顶、高翘的燕尾脊、色彩斑斓的红砖白墙、花枝招展的剪瓷与彩陶，表现出晋江古厝的特有风格。晋江先民根据当地气候特点、自然地理环境与风俗习惯，灵活运用，创造出不同风格、具有地域特色的古厝，形成了晋江古厝类型多样、布局富于变化的特点：有传统的“皇宫起”大厝，有沿海地区装饰牡蛎壳的“蚵壳厝”，花岗石结构的石构厝，也有夯土与土坯筑就的土撞房子与土结厝，还有近代以来中西合璧的小洋楼。🏠

Jinjiang was the traditional home of the ancient Min and Yue people. After the extensive migration of the people from the central plains district, the central plains culture combined with the local culture, to produce a unique southern Fujian culture. People living in the southern Fujian area also accepted the agricultural methods of the Han people, as well as the ocean culture derived in the local region. Therefore, residences in southern Fujian province feature a combination of the central plains culture and the ocean culture, which together exhibit the regional style and diversity.

Ancient houses in Jinjiang are typical of residences in southern Fujian province who have inherited the rigid, symmetrical and enclosed characteristics of the ancient Chinese architecture style. In addition, the ancient houses also absorbed a luxuriant air, a vivacious style, as well as exaggerated characteristics from other architectural styles. Curving roofs, along with piercing ridges, red bricks and white walls, plus cut-and-paste ceramic decorations, and colored ceramics reveal the unique regional style of ancient houses in Jinjiang. Because of the climate, the geological environment and the customs, people constructed many ancient houses using different features. Here the ancient houses show the royal palace style, the shell houses, the mable houses, the mud houses, and houses of western style. 🏠



# 平面布局

## The Overall Arrangement of Ancient Houses in Jinjiang

明清时期的晋江古厝，以三间张双落大厝最为典型。具备下落、顶落及左右榑头合围成天井的布局，才称得上完整的大厝。这种双落大厝，在晋江最为常见。再简单一些的是省去下落，形成三面围成的合院，称“三间张榑头止”。再大的大厝，可以有三落以上，但很少超过四落的，一般只横向发展，增建东西护厝。

下落的正中是门厅，也称下厅、下落厅，左右次间是下房，五间张的大厝还有两边的角间。大门内凹，称“塌寿”。晋江大厝，几乎都做塌寿。塌寿有两种做法。一种是“孤塌”，即入口内凹一次，明代的古厝多做这样处理。另一种是“双塌”，在孤塌的基础上，再向内凹入，形成一个凸字状的空间，双塌正中设大门，两侧设边门。

顶落，即“大厝身”，一般为三开间或五开间，称“三间张”、“五间张”。其平面布局为“一厅数房”的形式。明间为大厅，称“顶厅”、公妈厅，是家庭的客厅、祖厅。厅后设屏，称寿屏、晋屏、太师壁。也有的设供奉祖先牌位的龕，称公妈龕。龕前设长案、长桌，供奉果品、香炉等。寿屏后为横向走道，称“寿屏后”、“寿堂后”、“后轩”，用来联系左右后房。

正厅两侧的房间称大房。若为五开间，大房两侧还有边房，进深较大的大厝，大房、边房还有边房，形成一厅六房的布局。

次间、尽间分隔成前、后房间。规模小者如三间七架，只有两房。规模大者，以板壁或砖墙分隔成“前房”、“后房”，三间张者称“隔四房”，五间张者称“隔八房”。

正厅的檐下空间称步口。早期的大厝，如衙口靖海侯府，檐柱与内柱间施隔扇，私密性较强。清代晚期以后，都取消了这种做法，代之以宽敞通透的走廊。

天井两侧东西向的房屋是榑头。榑头只有一间，多作为走廊，也有的在后半部隔出房间，前半部留出檐下空间，称榑头口。五开间的大厝，也可以在顶落边房前再留一个小天井。

榑头间只有一、二间。榑头间与后落之间的通道空间，称“子孙巷”，通往左右两侧的边门，称“后尾门”。

大型的古厝还在一侧或后面附建花园、书房等，布置假山、水池、亭台，莳花种草，一派自然气息。安海的七房施大厝、陈清机宅，西园的王起教宅等，都附有大小不同的花园。

晋江古厝最典型的代表是宫殿式大厝，它中轴对称，以厅堂为核心，以廊道、天井等组织院落，创造了不同情趣的生活空间，外观严整有序而层次分明，古雅堂皇又生动和谐。

官僚、富商的规模庞大的古厝，往往占地极广，连接成片，排列齐整，极具气势，如东石玉记古厝群。

近代以来，为了增加、改善居住空间，常将顶落边房或五间的前半间、榑头或突规的后段建成两层的阁楼，也称为“角脚楼”。因为遵循屋顶不得高于顶落正脊的原则，所以将屋顶分成两段。突规、榑头的角脚楼前部多做成平屋顶，作为晒台、凉台，也有的在二层角脚楼前附以开敞的亭榭，以资远眺、休息、纳凉。这些装饰华丽的亭榭俗称“小姐楼”。如王起教宅，在左突规处建“梳妆楼”，前面缀以小亭。民国以后，角脚楼高度增加，超过大厝正脊，如三埕排，突规建成二层的楼阁，称为双阁楼。陈清机宅在左突规前端建二层“枪楼”，开圆窗，设枪孔，以资瞭望、防卫。





Ancient houses in Jinjiang constructed in the Ming Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty feature a typical architectural complex of two rows and three rooms per row. However, it's only when the architectural complex comprises a front yard, a back yard, and rooms to the west and the east of the patio, could the house be considered, a complete residence. Hence, this kind of two-row housing is the most common architectural style in Jinjiang. Some simple residences do without the front yard, forming a great yard with three surrounding walls. These simple ones are named 'Sanjianzhangjutouzhi' (Residences with three rooms in only one row). A larger house might have three rows but there are also a few who have a four-row structure. In conclusion, most of the ancient houses developed along the orientation of the landscape, which suggests that there would be shield houses constructed in the east and the west.

The middle part of the front yard is the hall, while rooms in the east and the west of the hall are servants lodgings. When a residence has five rooms in a row, they might have two corner rooms. The gates of these ancient houses usually are recessed into the residences and therefore, it's called 'Tashou' in Chinese. Nearly all gates in the ancient houses of Jinjiang are 'Tashou'. There are two kinds of 'Tashou'. One uses only a single hollow, while the other uses double hollows.

The back yard is the major part of the residence and there are three or five rooms in a row in the back yard. The hall in the back yard is the living room of the family where ancestor worship is held. Behind the hall stands a screen or sometimes ancestors are enshrined behind it. In front of the shrine, there was a long table where sacrifices were offered. Behind the screen is the corridor which leads to rooms behind the hall.

Rooms set aside as the living room are called the master rooms. If there are five rooms in a row, there would be attaching


rooms near the master's rooms. Larger houses might boast six rooms in a row.

The space under the eave in the living room is called 'Bukou'. Earlier architectural complexes such as General ShiLang's residence have a special screen to ensure the privacy of the family. In the late Qing Dynasty, this screen was placed next to a spacious corridor.

Rooms in the east and the west of the patio are called 'Jutou'. There is only one 'Jutou' in the residence. If there is more space, it is made into a corridor. However, some might have a small room in the corner and leave a little space under the eave named 'Jutoukou'. Some big houses with five rooms in a row might construct a small patio near the attaching house of the back yard. The alley between 'Jutoujian' and the back yard is called 'Zisun Alley', which leads to the side doors.

Ancient houses of a large scale might have a garden and a study behind the house or in one corner of the house. The rockery, the pond, the pavilion and plants would endow houses with the feeling of nature.

The typical ancient houses in Jinjiang are of the royal palace style. They are symmetrical, elegant, rigid, and luxuriously decorated. Businessmen and officials in ancient times constructed this kind of house in Jinjiang.

Recently, in the hope of getting more space, people constructed attics in the attaching houses, or the corner rooms. These attics are called 'Jiaojiaolou' in Chinese. Since there is a rule that the roof should not exceed the height of the ridge of the back yard, roofs are divided into two parts. Some are flat while others are turned into pavilions. Here the luxuriously decorated pavilions are called 'Xiaojielou' (the Ladies' Building). After 1911, the height of some 'Jiaojiaolou' exceeded the height of the ridges. At the time, these attics functioned as the guarding towers of the house. 



# 外墙

## External Walls

晋江古厝的外墙普遍以白石、红砖作为建筑材料。

古厝的下落正面称为镜面壁，是一幢房屋的门面，一般由上而下分为数个块面，每面称为一堵，最下面的台基称为“柜台脚”，以白石砌成，柜台脚正面浮雕出踏板的形象，板下两端有外撇的“虎脚”。柜台脚以上，是白石竖砌而成的裙墙，称裙堵，其上一般不做雕刻。裙墙以上，是红砖砌成的身堵。身堵大多用红砖拼花，组成万字堵、古钱花堵等各种图案，变化很多。近代以来，身堵也用模印红砖拼花。身堵正中，是白石或青石雕成的窗户，以条枳窗为多，也有竹节窗或螭虎窗等形式。身堵以上、屋檐以下是狭长水车堵，水车堵内，多为泥塑彩绘或彩陶装饰。

古厝的山墙称大栋壁，普遍用红砖斗砌，称“封砖壁”，也使用块石与红砖混砌的墙体，石竖立，砖横置，上下间隔，石块略退后，称“出砖入石”。出砖入石成功体现了不同材料的质地对比，色泽对比，纹理对比，砖石浑然天成。

一些古厝还采用较为经济的砌筑方式，如夯土墙，晋江称为“大墙板”，以黄土、沙、牡蛎壳碎片、碎砖瓦等混合夯筑而成，或者使用土坯块砌筑，称为“土埭起”。



Exterior walls of ancient houses in Jinjiang are usually made from white limestone and red bricks.

The wall of the back yard in the ancient house is called the mirror wall (Jingmianbi). This wall which consists of several parts from top to bottom is the front facade of the whole architectural complex. Each part is called 'Du' in Chinese. The stone part of the wall is the pedestal which is made from the white limestone, while the front face of the pedestal is called the footplate. Above the pedestal is the 'Qunqiang Wall' which is made from white limestone, too. The red-brick 'Shendu' is the part that stands above the 'Qunqiang Wall'. Various designs decorate the 'Shendu', to produce a picturesque image for visitors. In recent years the decoration of the 'Shendu' has evolved as materials became more abundant. In the middle of the 'Shendu' is the window made from white limestone or bluestone. Most of these windows take the shape of plain poles, bambo stems, or even a legendary animal. Between the 'Shendu' and the eaves is a narrow decorative wall known as 'Shuichedu'. Clay sculptures or ceramics are placed within these decorative walls.

Gables of an ancient house is called 'Dadongbi' which are made from red bricks. Sometimes the gable is made from two different materials, such as stones and red bricks. Stones are placed upright while red bricks lie horizontally. Walls made from these two different materials create a special gable which exhibits the different colors and textures of stones and red bricks.

Some ancient houses use only plain walls which cost less than the more decorative gables. These economical gables are made from sand, yellow mud, shells and broken tiles.



