

FUJIAN NANJING TULOU

福建

南靖

土楼

福建(南靖)土楼申报办



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# 前言

南靖县地处闽西南沿海山区腹地，崇山叠嶂，苍茫四野，一座座夯土版筑的土楼点缀在小溪旁、田野间，绿树掩映的山脚下，它纯朴、宁静，千百年来，默默地承受着岁月的风雨，依然巍然屹立。日本建筑学家茂木计一郎称它为“天上掉下的飞碟，地上长出的蘑菇。”联合国教科文组织专家称赞它是“世界上独一无二的、神话般的山村建筑模式”。

南靖早在新石器时代中晚期就有人类聚居，这从南靖县浮山文化古遗址出土的大批石器、陶器以及在南坑镇发现的散点原始符号崖刻就可得到印证。唐代以前，南靖县所在地区是古百越族一个支系的主要居住地。唐总章二年（公元669年），为平息“蛮獠啸乱”，陈政、陈元光率中原府兵抵达漳州，部分人马驻扎于南靖境内。在战乱环境中，他们屯兵的兵营多建在交通要道旁边，易于防卫，便于取水的小山丘之上，结合险要的山地，就地取材建造大型圆形山寨。仅南靖县境内如今还存留20余个山寨的遗址。

此后1000多年以来，一批批中原汉族人为躲避战乱，流离转徙迁到闽西南山区。为了防野兽及盗匪的侵扰和更好地定居创业，南迁的中原汉人完整地继承了黄河流域古代汉族建筑文化传统，结合当地的特殊地理环境，创造性地建造出集居住、防御等功能于一体的围合型生土建筑。同时，他们还带来了先进的生产、生活方式，推动了当地经济、文化的快速发展。为维护家族的共同利益，让众多的宗亲几十人或几百人聚族而居，兴旺发达，大型的土楼建筑也就应运而生，并在此后的1000多年间不断发展、创新，一直延续至今。因此，土楼是中原汉民族迁徙到闽西南所拥有的全部文明成果高度浓缩的结晶，是记录中原汉民南迁的特殊见证。

巍然屹立在南靖秀美的群山峡谷中的土楼，以其宏篇巨构，向人们展示着南靖先民高超的建筑技艺。他们用生土夯墙，以石头砌基，以杉木作木构件建筑土楼。夯土墙时，他们在土墙内放入杉木丫、老竹片作为墙筋，起着负重力平均分散的作用，这种古老的夯土墙技术，自明代以后就达到巅峰水准。南靖土楼大部分建于明清时代，一般皆为三、四层，或高达五层，有的高度超过20米。它是中原夯土版筑技术经过几千年积累提高的技术结晶，是夯土文明最高成就的实物，这种夯土墙的技术水准达到了高度与宽度之比为13:1的登峰造极境界，可谓是对古代夯土技术的巨大贡献。同时，它就地取材，来自大地，而废弃之后又回归到土地中去，因此，不管人世变迁，多少土楼废弃又重建，对地球和环境既无公害，又无污染，显示了“源于大地，归于大地，又不污染大地”的优势。

南靖土楼现存大造型土楼1300多座，有圆形、方形、五凤形、半月形、交椅形、围裙形、凸字形等，给人以奇特的艺术感染力和强烈的心灵震撼力。据考证，南靖及漳州一带的圆楼是从城堡、山寨演变而成的。明末清初三大思想家之一顾炎武所著的《天下郡国利病书》引《漳州府志·兵防考》记载：“漳州土堡，旧时尚少，惟巡检司及人烟辏集去处设有土城，嘉靖辛酉年以来，寇贼生发，民间团筑土围土楼日众，沿海尤多。”

走进南靖土楼，就仿佛走进时光的隧道，给人以巨大的想象空间。它与周边环境紧密结合，组合成为最精美、土楼最集中的群落，以外形最壮美、组合最奇特、内涵最丰富等而闻名于世。

陈忠厚



# Preface

Nanjing County is located in the hinterland of the coastal mountainous southwest part of Fujian Province. Among ranges of mountains and boundless hills and fields, thousands of Tulou buildings scatter along the stream sides, in the farming fields and at the foot of the green mountains, simple, pure and peaceful, standing lofty and firm quietly undergoing the mercilessness through thousands of years. Japanese architect Keiichiro Mogi praised: "They are the UFOs down from the sky and mushrooms up from the ground". An expert from UNESCO marveled: "It is a unique and mythical architectural pattern of mountainous residential housing".

That Nanjing County was ever inhabited by ancients since the middle and later period of the Neolithic Era can be verified by large quantities of stone artifacts and potteries unearthed at the ancient cultural sites of Fushan Mountain and also confirmed by the cliff-inscriptions of the scattered primitive symbols discovered in Nankeng Town. Before the Tang Dynasty, Nanjing was a main residential area of a branch of ancient Baiyue people. In the 2nd year of the Emperor Zhongzhang Reign of Tang Dynasty (669AD), in order to put down the local "Man Liao Xiao Luan" riot, CHEN Zheng and CHEN Yuan-guang came to Zhangzhou from the Central China together with their troops. Some of their troops stationed in Nanjing. In war times, most of their barracks, big and circular, were built on the hills with the location of strategic importance and easy defense, near vital communication lines, near water and with plenty of local constructing materials. Only in Nanjing, there still exist more than 20 ruins of mountainous barracks.

For more than 1000 years after that, the unrest in the Central China caused floods of the Han people emigrated southwards and many of them settled in the southwest mountainous area of Fujian. In order to prevent the harassments of wild animals and bandits, to settle down and to do pioneering work, the southwards-migrating Han people perfectly inherited cultural architectural tradition of ancient Han people in the Central China and combined with the special local geographical conditions, creatively built the enclosed earthen construction with living and defensive functions---Tulou. At the same time, they brought with them the advanced productive and living modes, which helped improve greatly the local economy and culture. In order to house dozens and even hundreds of clan members under one roof so as to maintain the clan's safety and prosperity, the large-scale Tulou was built as the times required and kept developing till now. So Tulou is the highly concentrated crystallization of the whole civilization created by the southwards-migrating Han people that lived in the southwest part of Fujian Province and it is also a special witness of the Han people\* southwards migration history from the Central China.

Standing rock-firm in the picturesque mountains valleys, Nanjing Tulou reveals the superb architectural art of Nanjing ancient inhabitants with its splendid architectural pattern. To build a Tulou, they rammed the wall with raw earth, built the base with stones and used the China fir logs to make wood frame. On different heights during the wall-ramming process, they put fir strips and old-bamboo strips inside the wall as bones to share the weight and to increase entirety of the wall. This rammed-earth-wall technology reached its crest since Ming Dynasty. Most of Nanjing Tulou buildings were built in Ming and Qing dynasties. Usually they are 3-5 storey, some are more than 20 meters high. It is the crystallization of the rammed-earth-board-construction technology of the Central China after thousands of years of accumulation and promotion. It is a living reflection of the highest rammed-earth civilization. The ratio of the height to the thickness of this rammed earth wall is up to 13:1, reaching the limit. It is a marvelous contribution to the ancient ramming technology. Particularly, the building materials used in Tulou came from nature and return to nature when they become obsolete. After generations of generations, not matter how many Tulou were built and obsolete, nothing harmed to our world and nothing harmed to our environment, no public hazard, no pollution, fully manifesting its superiority of \*coming from the nature, back to the nature and no harm to the nature.

There still exist more than 1300 large-scale Tulou in Nanjing, circular ones, square ones, five-phoenix ones, semi-lunar ones, armchair-shaped ones, apron-shaped ones, convex ones, etc. intensively thrilling to people and peculiarly appeal to people. Researchers indicated that the circular Tulou in Nanjing and Zhangzhou were evolved from castles and mountain fortresses. GU Yan-wu, one of the 3 greatest thinkers in late Ming Dynasty and early Qing Dynasty, quoted a report from Defensive Records of Zhangzhou Annals in his book The pros and cons of states: "There were few earthen fortresses in Zhangzhou except on the frontiers. Since the Emperor Jiajing Reign of Ming Dynasty, the harassments from bandits became prevalent and rampant especially along the coast. Thus, more and more Tulou buildings were built for the defensive purpose".

The entry to Nanjing Tulou is just like the entry to the time tunnel, giving you so huge the space of imagination. Combining closely with the surrounding environments, they form the exquisite and densely grouped Tulou clusters and become world famous by their beautiful, magnificent and unique features with profound cultural connotation.



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A scenic landscape featuring misty mountains and a traditional circular building. The scene is dominated by a thick layer of white mist or fog that fills the valley and partially obscures the mountains. In the foreground, the dark silhouettes of evergreen trees are visible on the left. In the lower right corner, a large, circular, multi-story building with a dark, tiled roof is partially visible, characteristic of traditional Chinese architecture. The overall atmosphere is serene and ethereal.

目录 CONTENTS

CONTENTS



前言 Preface

---

01 土楼绝景 The extremely beautiful sceneries of Tulou

---

17 土楼揽胜 The panoramic views of Tulou

---

26 百年沧桑 The vicissitude of Tulou

---

28 雕梁画栋 The carved beams and painted pillars

---

35 和谐生活 The harmonious life

---

44 旅游 Tourist guide

---



土楼



绝景

○ The extremely beautiful  
sceneries of Tulou

南靖土楼源远流长，是中国远古时期夯土技术的继承与发展。福建（南靖）土楼遗产申报项目的四处提名地完整地记录了南靖土楼的演变过程。南靖土楼有方、有圆，有大有小，代表了所有已知土楼的类型，而且保存得最真实、最完整；

The birth of Nanjing Tulou may date back to many centuries ago. It embodies the inheritance and promotion of ancient rammed-earth technology. The 4 nominated properties of Fujian (Nanjing) Tulou recorded perfectly the whole evolution process of Nanjing Tulou. Square or circular, big or small, with their authenticity and integrity least compromised, Nanjing Tulou represent all types of Tulou buildings being known.



## 田螺坑土楼群

组合最壮美的土楼群——田螺坑土楼群是世界上独一无二的、神话般的山区建筑模式，是创造性的生土建筑艺术杰作。5座大型土楼以“五行”方位进行布局，中间一座方楼为土，围绕四周的是三座圆楼和一座椭圆楼分别为金、木、水、火。这些土楼依山势起伏，错落有致，成为最精美的组合群体。座座土楼与层层梯田遥相呼应，奇异秀丽，美不胜收。往下俯瞰，像一朵盛开的梅花点缀在群山之间。清晨里的田螺坑云雾缭绕，五座土楼时隐时现，如梦似幻。它代表一种独特的建筑艺术成就和创造性的天才杰作。

### Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster

The most beautiful and magnificent Tulou in Nanjing——Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster. It is a unique and mythical mountain-architecture pattern in the world. The cluster consists of 5 big Tulou buildings conforming to the Five-element theory of traditional Chinese "Fengshui": a building belongs to "earth" and stands in the middle surrounded by an oval one and 3 circular ones which belong to "metal, wood, water and fire". With a wonderful and peculiar layout, the five buildings stand along with the mountains up and down in a strict disorder, echoing each others with tiers and tiers of terraces\* forming the most exquisite Tulou cluster among all the Tulou building groups. The cluster is just like a plum flower blooming among the ranges of mountains when overviewed. In early morning, Tianluokeng is veiled in clouds and mists, the five buildings are sometimes visible and sometimes invisible, looking mysterious as if in a dreamland. It represents an outstanding architectural art and a creative masterpiece.











文昌楼 wen chang lou



仰视田螺坑土楼群 Looking up at Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster



俯视田螺坑土楼 An overlook on Tianluokeng Tulou Cluster





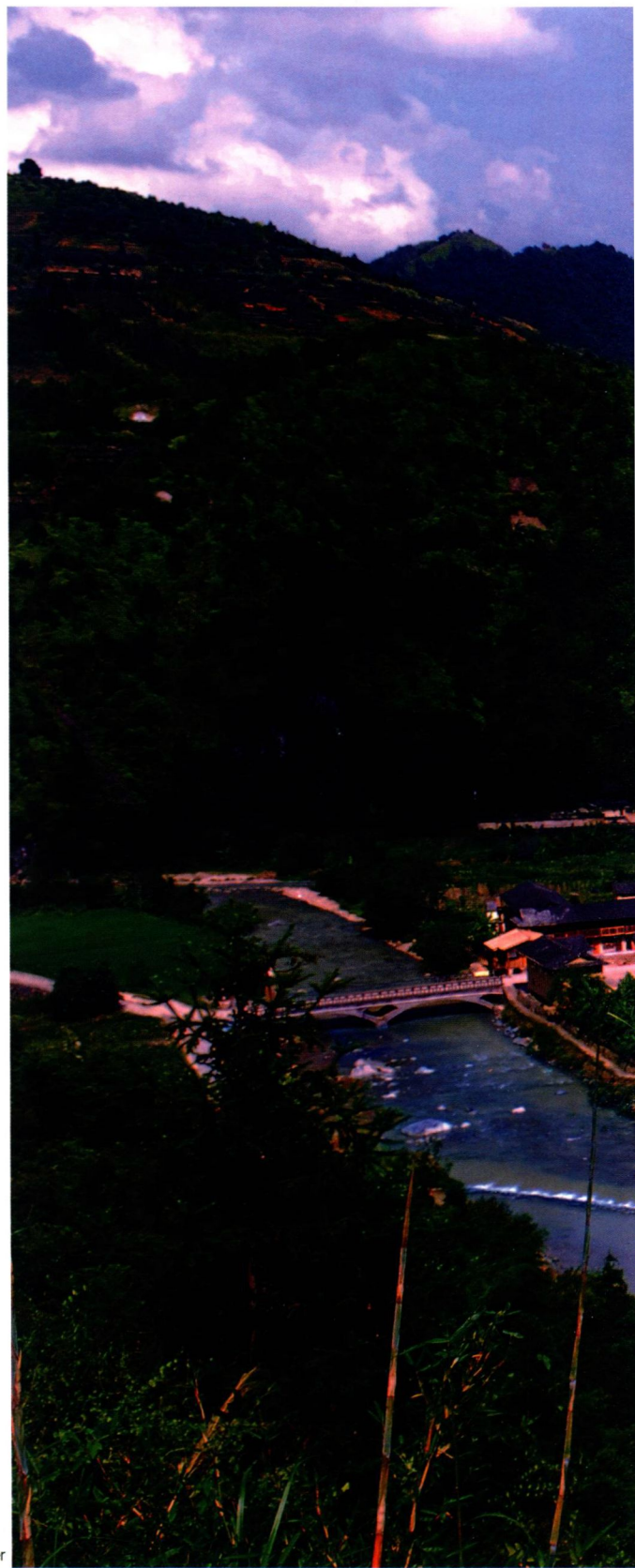


## 河坑土楼群

规模最宏大的土楼群——河坑土楼群由14座不同年代、不同造型的土楼组成。方形和圆形的大型土楼错落有致地分布在狭小山谷之间，三面青山围合，周边田园环抱，一条小溪在土楼群中缓缓穿流，透出一股自然和谐的灵气。人工融于自然，不仅创造了理想的人居环境，也给人美景天成的感觉，河坑土楼群是民居建筑与自然环境完美、有机结合的杰出典范。

### Hekeng Tulou Cluster

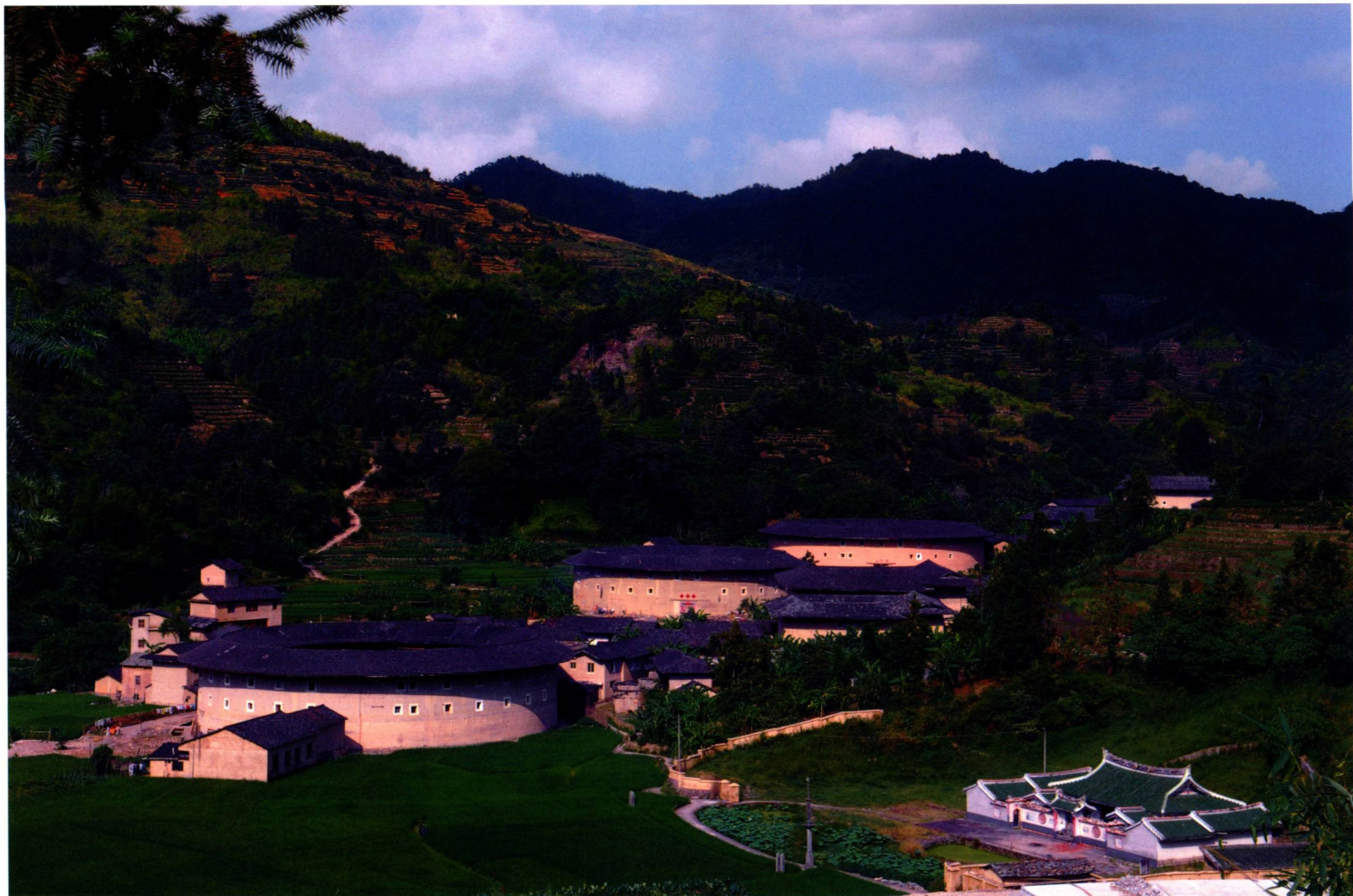
The grandest-scale Tulou cluster in Nanjing----- Hekeng Tulou Cluster. The Cluster consists of 14 Tulou buildings built in different years with different shapes. Surrounded by green mountains on three sides, the big square and circular buildings scatter in a strict disorder along the valley, among the fields. A brook runs merrily through the cluster, expressing the intelligence and smartness of natural harmony. The buildings have been cleverly integrated with the environment and even become an integral part of the mountain and river scenery, very suitable for human living. Hekeng Tulou Cluster is an outstanding model achieving a perfect harmonious unity between civilian residential buildings and natural environment.







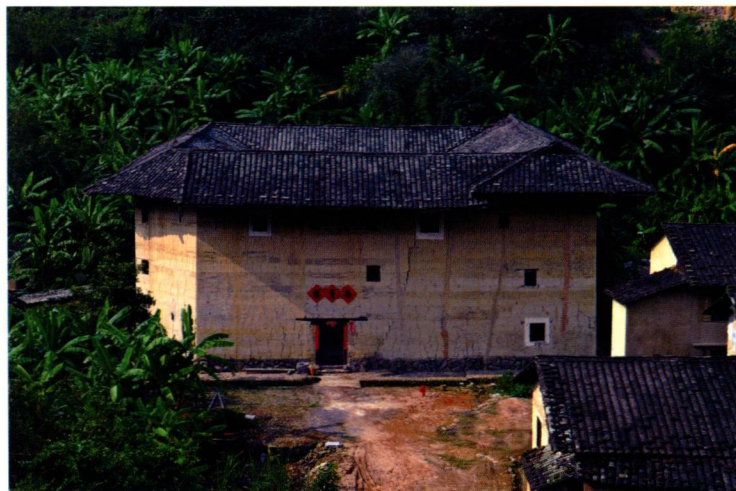




河坑土楼群 Hekeng Tulou Cluster



春贵楼内景



五角形的南薰楼 nan xun lou





永庆楼 yon qing lou



绳庆楼 sheng qing lou



绳庆楼内景



# 怀远楼

最精美的双环圆土楼——怀远楼位于南靖县梅林镇坎下村，建于1905-1909年，占地1384.7平方米，建筑面积3468平方米。墙脚3米多高，用大鹅卵石和三合土垒筑，承重的土墙，夯土配方独特，夯筑技艺高超，至今墙体表面光滑无剥落。它是南靖圆楼中保存最完好、最具文化内涵的双环形圆土楼。



怀远楼远景 A distant view of Huaiyuan Lou

## Huaiyuan Lou

The most exquisite double annular Tulou in Nanjing----- Huaiyuan Lou. Located in Kanxia Village of Meilin Town in Nanjing County, Huaiyuan Lou was built in 1905-1909. It covers an area of 1384.7 square meters with a floor space of 3468 square meters. The Tulou has a 3-meter-high base made of large cobble stones and the mixture of lime, sand and clay. With a special preparation of rammed earth and superb ramming technology, the bearing wall is still smooth without any peeling-off. It is the best preserved double annular Tulou with most cultural connotation among all circular Tulou buildings in Nanjing.



怀远楼