

赖永生 编著

印象土楼

——中国福建(永定)土楼纪实摄影

——ALBUM OF FUJIAN (YONGDING) TULOU, CHINA



海风出版社
HAIFENG PUBLISHING HOUSE

TULOU IMPRESSION



印象土楼

——中国福建(永定)土楼纪实摄影
—— ALBUM OF FUJIAN (YONGDING) TULOU, CHINA

廖礼团 余德辉 主编
赖永生 编著

Chief Editors: Liao Lituan, Yu Dehui
Compiled by: Lai Yongsheng

海风出版社
HAIFENG PUBLISHING HOUSE

中国福建(永定)土楼

世界上独一无二的神话般的山区建筑模式

FUJIAN (YONGDING) TULOU, CHINA

THE WORLD'S UNIQUE MYSTERIOUS ARCHITECTURAL STYLE IN MOUNTAINOUS AREA

本画册从省内外13名摄影家的上千幅作品精选而成，编入中国福建(永定)土楼申报世界文化遗产范围“三群二楼”中的重点土楼及客家民风民俗的经典纪实摄影作品，让人进一步领略永定土楼的风采，感受客家风情的魅力，具有较高的收藏价值和观赏价值。

Selected from the masterpieces of 13 photographers in Fujian Province and around, this album of photographs is successfully compiled and is made up of pictures of major Tulou (three Tulou clusters and two Tulou buildings) applying for the inscription of China Fujian (Yongding) Tulou to be listed in World Cultural Heritage. This album will help appreciate fascination of Yongding Tulou and Hakka folkway as well. It is worthy of being kept and admired to a great extent for its record shooting of Hakka folkways and custom.

中国福建(永定)土楼

中国福建(永定)土楼是世界独一无二的民居建筑奇葩。它以历史悠久、千姿百态、规模宏大、结构奇巧、功能齐全、内涵丰富而著称于世。

那数以万计用生土夯筑而成的永定客家土楼，错落有致、蔚为壮观，与大自然融为一体，令人惊叹，令人陶醉。它是客家人从黄河流域辗转迁徙到永定后将远古的中原生土建筑艺术发扬光大的特殊产物。

永定客家土楼不仅具有聚族而居、安全防卫、教化育人、防风抗震、防火防潮、冬暖夏凉等功能，而且具有丰富的客家文化内涵。作为世界奇观、神秘的东方古城堡，它形象地、全面地展示了客家的人文历史，展示了客家人坚韧不拔、开拓进取、爱国爱乡、团结互助、崇文重教的精神，是客家文化的象征，是一部永远读不完的百科全书。

Fujian (Yongding) Tulou, China

Fujian (Yongding) Tulou of China is a unique example of folk residential architecture in the world. It's world-famous for its long history, varied shapes, grand scale, exquisite structure, complete functions, and rich connotation as well.

With proper layout, thousands of Yongding Hakka Tulou made of rammed raw earth keep harmony with the nature. What a wonder! What perfection! Yongding Hakka Tulou is the typical outcome of Hakka ancestors' inheriting and further developing the rammed earth architectural art after they migrated from the Yellow River basin and settled down in Yongding County.

Yongding Hakka Tulou not only has sound functions of meeting the need of living together for the whole clan, guarding them against danger, strong wind, earthquake, fire, damp, and providing education, but also embodies rich Hakka cultural connotation. It is warm in winter and cool in summer inside Tulou. As a world wonder and oriental fortress of mystery, it vividly, completely and profoundly reveals every aspect of Hakka humanities and mentalities of perseverance, enterprise, home-loving, cooperation, helping each other and valuing education and knowledge, and therefore it is the symbol of Hakka culture and an encyclopedia of lasting appeal.

初溪土楼群

初溪土楼群位于海拔400~500米大山深处的山坡上，群山环抱，地形复杂，坡度较大，土楼群整体坐南朝北。

初溪土楼为徐氏民居，主要类型有长方形楼、正方形楼、圆楼、椭圆形楼、六角形楼等。初溪村的建筑布局至今保留着古代的传统格局。村中土楼分别建于公元15世纪初(明代)至公元19世纪中叶(清代)及近现代。该土楼群是人与自然完美结合、和谐相处的典范。

站在位于北面山上的观景台眺望，整个初溪土楼群尽收眼底，其磅礴的气势令人为之震撼。人们可以更深切地感受到土楼、小桥、流水、青石板路与梯田、青山、蓝天、白云融为一体的客家古村落的独特韵味。

1999年4月，初溪土楼群被公布为永定县级文物保护单位。其中集庆楼于2006年5月被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

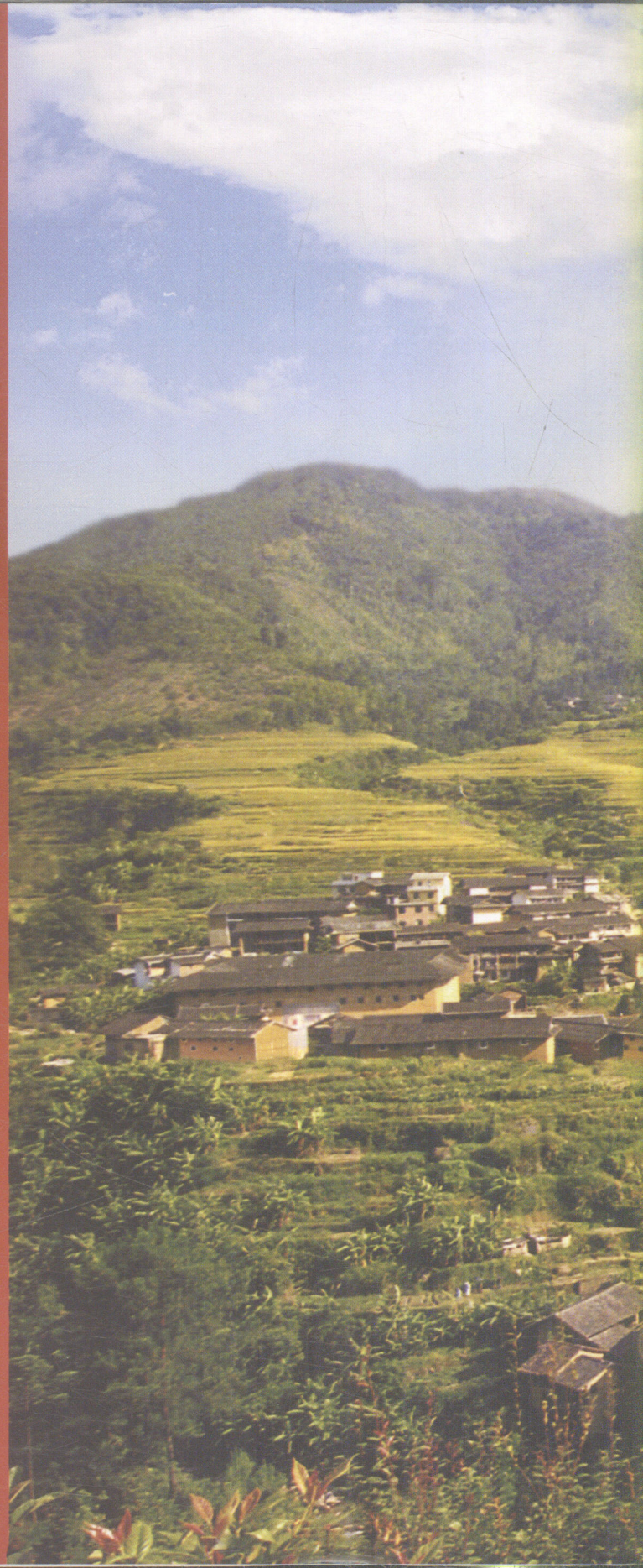
Chuxi Tulou Cluster

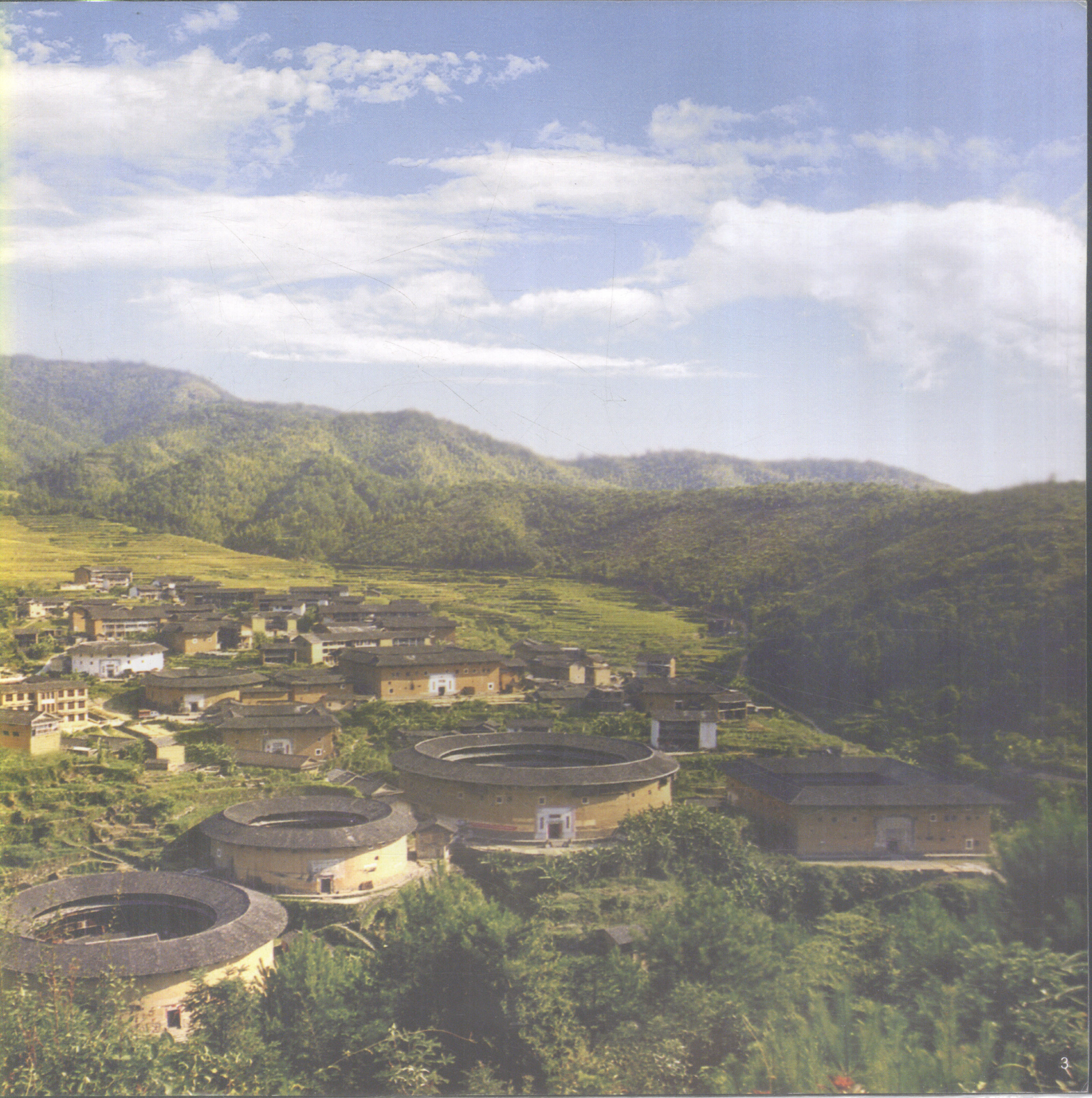
Surrounded by high mountains, the Chuxi Tulou Cluster is situated on a hillside 400-500 meters above the sea level with complex terrains and big gradients. The Cluster faces the north on the whole.

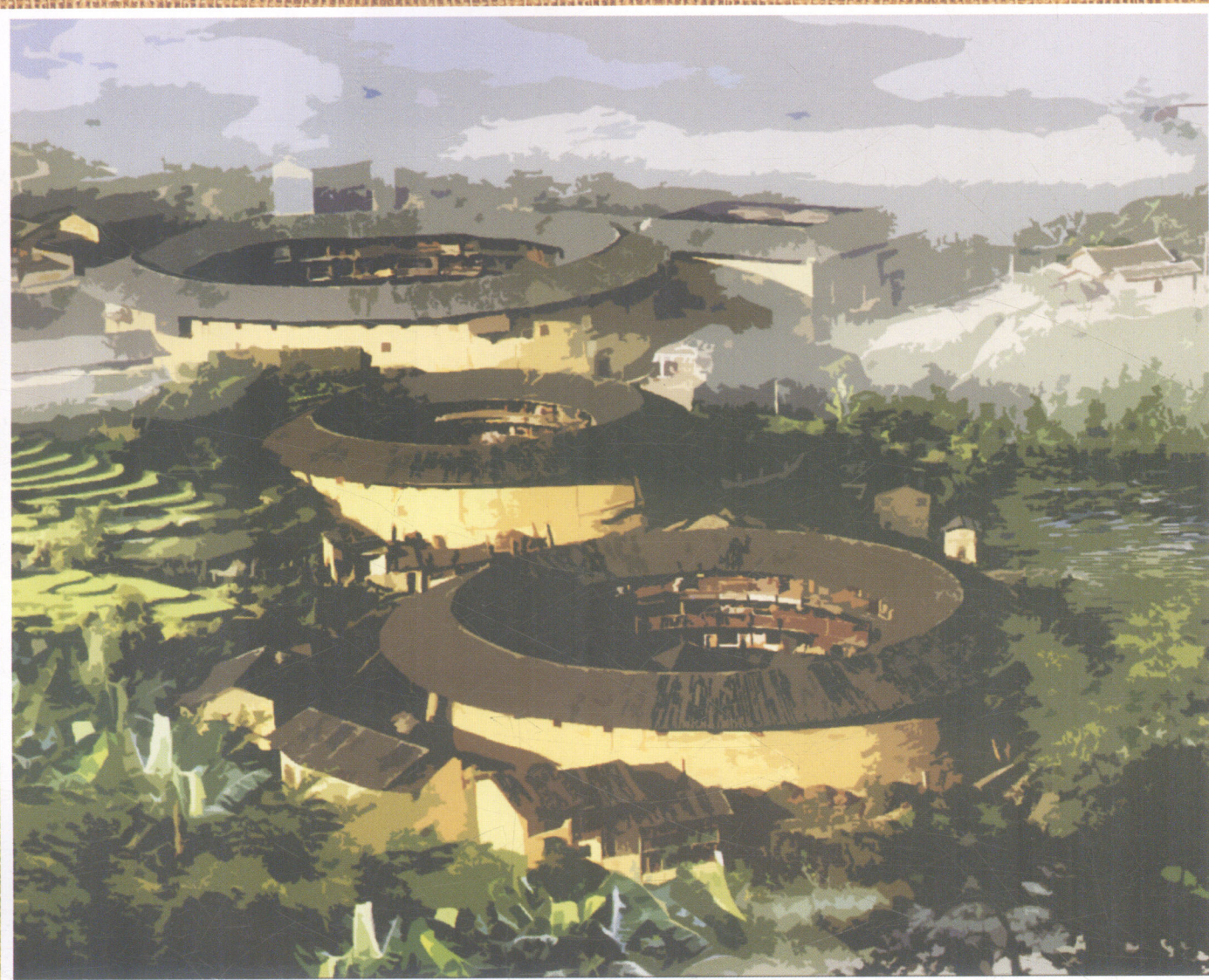
Chuxi Tulou Cluster, all Xu's residence, consists of buildings of various shapes such as rectangular, square, circular, oval, and hexagonal. The overall architectural arrangement of Chuxi Village follows traditional styles hitherto. The Tulou buildings scattered in the village were either constructed in the years between early 15th century (Ming Dynasty) and mid-19th century (Qing Dynasty), or in modern times. The Tulou Cluster is an example of perfect combination and harmony between man and nature.

From the sight-seeing platform north of the village, you will have a panoramic view of the Cluster and you are bound to be struck with admiration by the full power and grandeur of them. You can also experience the unique lingering charm of this ancient Hakka village, where Tulou buildings, small bridges, flowing water, stone paths are integrated in harmony with the terrace fields, green mountains, blue sky, and white clouds.

In April 1999, Chuxi Tulou Cluster were listed among Cultural Relic Units protected under Yongding County level. Among them, Jiqing Lou was listed among the Key Cultural Relic Units protected under national level in May 2006.







初溪土樓群中景 A Closer View of Chuxi Tulou Cluster



流连忘返
Haunting Beauty





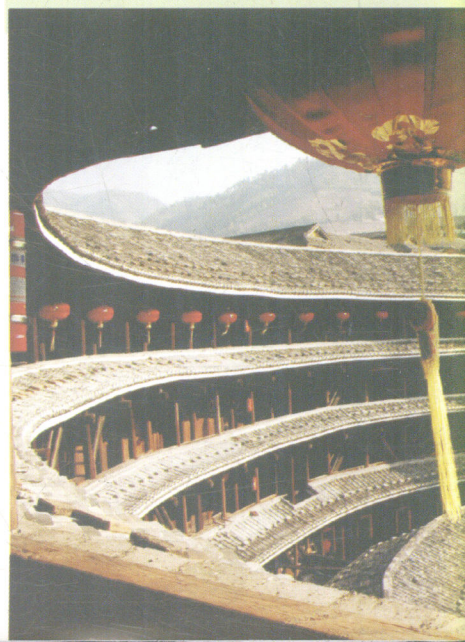
集庆楼 Jiqing Lou

集庆楼

圆形双环土楼，徐氏民居，建于明永乐年间(公元1403—1424年)，坐南朝北，占地2826平方米。外环直径66米，高4层，每层56开间，原为内通廊式，后二层以上改为单元式，每单元各设一道楼梯，单元与单元之间的廊道以木板相隔。内环单层。悬山顶，抬梁穿斗混合式构架。方形祖堂设于内院中间。2006年5月公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

Jiqing Lou

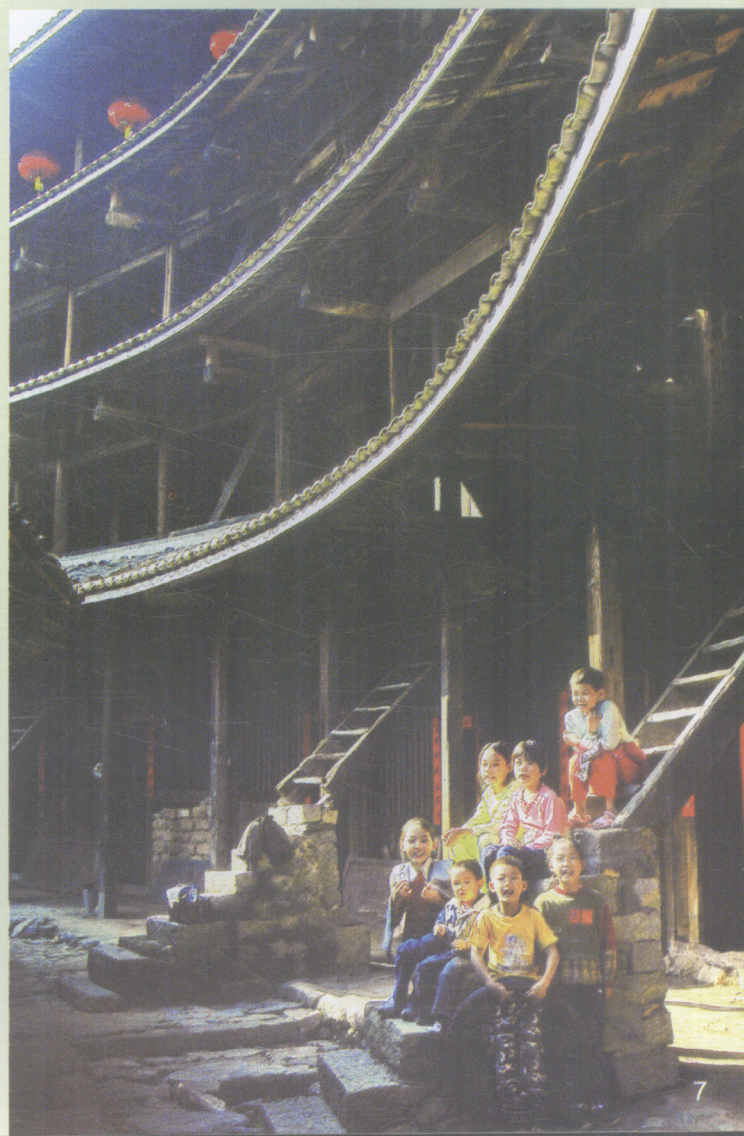
Jiqing Lou, Xu's residence, was constructed in the early 15th century (1403 and 1424). This double-ring circular building faces the north and covers an area of 2,826 square meters. The outer ring is 4 stories high and 66 meters in diameter, with 56 rooms on each floor. The interior corridor, originally designed to be through, was later reconstructed to be unit-style from the second floor to the top. Each unit has its own stairways, with wood boards separating the corridors. The inner ring is one story high. The overall structural frame of the building is a combination of post-lintel and column-tie construction with overhanging gable roof. The square-shaped ancestral hall is situated in the very center of the interior courtyard. In May 2006, Jiqing Lou was listed among the Key Cultural Relic Units protected under national level.



集庆楼祖堂
The Ancestral Hall of Jiqing Lou



别具一格的楼梯
Staircases of Exclusive Style



集庆楼内景
Indoor Scene of Jiqing Lou





余庆楼 Yuqing Lou



绳庆楼 Shengqing Lou



庚庆楼 Gengqing Lou



锡庆楼
Xiqing Lou



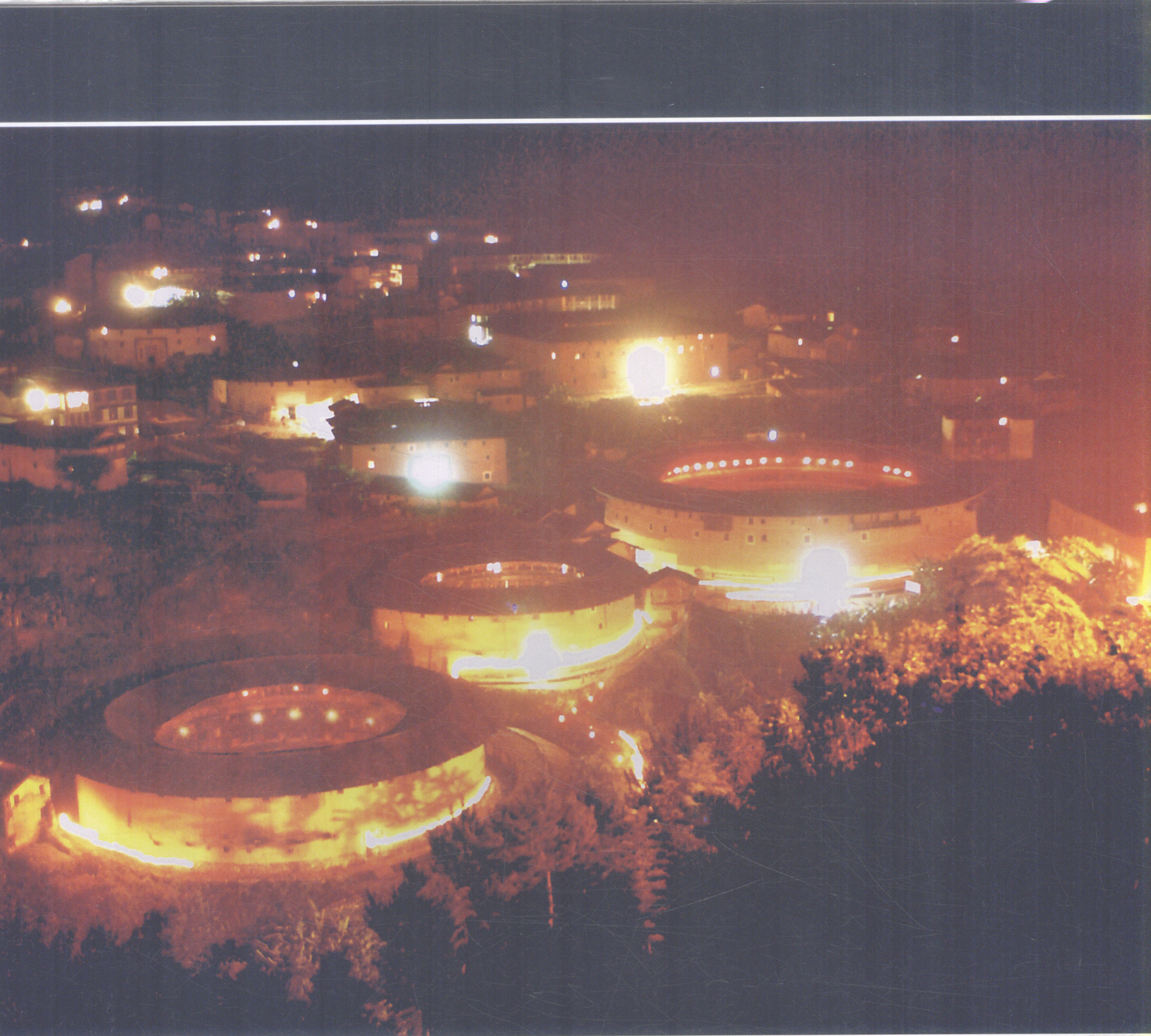
共庆楼
Gongqing Lou



藩庆楼
Fanqing Lou



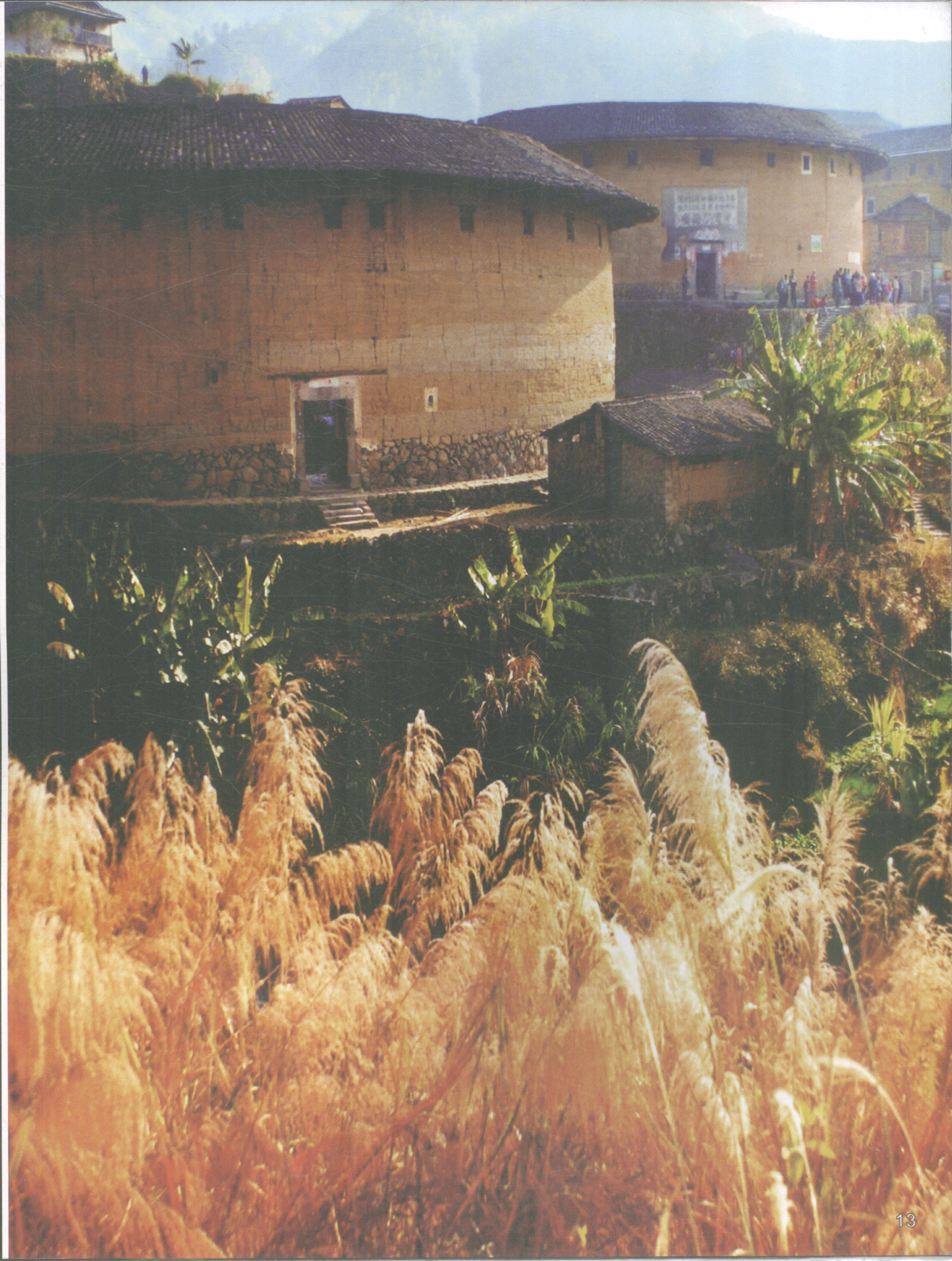
建于1978年的善庆楼
Shanqing Lou (constructed in 1978)



土楼不夜天 Sleepless Tulou



秋韵
Rhythm of Autumn



洪坑土楼群

洪坑村建于不同时代、形态各异、规模不一的客家土楼以及宗祠、寺庙、学堂等沿溪而建，错落有致，布局合理，与青山、绿水、村道、小桥、田园完美结合、融为一体。

洪坑村土楼为林氏民居，现有建于公元16世纪中叶(明代)至现代的圆形土楼、方形土楼、宫殿式土楼、五凤式土楼、府第式土楼等各种类型的土楼数十座，为中国传统的生土民居建筑艺术和传统文化提供了特殊的见证。

1993年，洪坑村被列为中国客家土楼民俗文化村。1998年12月，所在的湖坑镇被公布为福建省级历史文化名镇。2001年5月，其中奎聚楼、福裕楼、振成楼被公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

Hongkeng Tulou Cluster

Those Hakka Tulou buildings in Hongkeng Tulou Cluster were constructed in different times with various shapes and scale. They were arranged along streams in proper order together with ancestral temples, Buddhist temples and private schools. With proper layout, they keep harmony with green mountains, limpid brooks, village paths, small bridges and rural sceneries.

Tulou buildings in Hongkeng Village, all Lin's residence, consists of buildings of various shapes as circular, square, palace-style, five-phoenix style and mansion-style and so on, either constructed in the mid-16th century (Ming Dynasty) or modern times. These Tulou buildings provide specific witness to the traditional raw earth architecture employed in civilian residence and traditional culture in China.

In 1993, Hongkeng Village was listed as Chinese Hakka Tulou Folk-Custom and Cultural Village. In December 1998, Hukeng Town, where Hongkeng Village is located, was publicized to be Noted Historical Culture Town of Fujian Province. In May 2001, Kuiju Lou, Fuyu Lou and Zhencheng Lou were listed among Key Cultural Relic Units under national protection.

