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广东族群与 区域文化 研究

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调查报告集

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前 言

本调查报告集是《广东族群与区域文化研究》一书的姊妹篇。

《广东族群与区域文化研究》一书，研究广东汉族不同民系和群体的文化及少数民族文化，有以下主要内容：从历史上看广东的古人类和古越族文化；秦统一岭南后汉文化与南越文化的交融；广东汉族的广府、潮汕和客家三民系的形成。它首次对广府、潮汕、客家三民系的体质特征进行了测量研究，以主要的篇幅阐述广东的族群和区域文化特点，包括对广东汉语方言和少数民族语言的人类学研究；广府文化、潮汕文化和客家文化的特征及其变迁；粤、港、澳相同的民系、同根生的文化；香港文化、澳门文化，以及作为汉族一个群体的水上居民的文化。对体现广东汉族三民系文化重要特色的家族制度，以及依附于家族制、直至1949年仍存在于珠江三角洲的世仆制，书中也分别有专章予以阐释。本书通过对广府人、潮汕人和客家人进行的族群心理测试调查，研究了不同民系的文化性格，并对改革开放以来广东经济迅速发展起重要作用的文化因素进行了探讨，从而在文化根基上探寻了经济现象的解释和依据；对当代广东的经济文化变迁及城市化，也用历史和现实的调查资料说明过去北方汉人南迁，与当地土著共同开发广东，以及今天新移民做出的新贡献。

人类学是研究人类的体质形态和社会文化的学科。田野调查

是人类学的一个重要的研究方法，强调深入民间社会，进行实地调查，接触实际，直接观察，取得现实社会的活资料。人类学着重共时态研究，了解社会的现状；同时也重视历时态研究，追溯社会文化现象的历史发展。中国人类学一贯采用和积极倡导实地调查与历史研究相结合的方法，重视整体性和相比性。

我们在广东顺德、东莞、台山、广州、番禺、斗门、清远、四会、连山、阳春、潮州、潮安、普宁、汕尾、梅州、五华、揭西等市县，选择一些社区（或村落，或管理区即以前的生产大队）作为调查重点，进行全面的调查；而在另外一些调查点则着重某个方面的专题调查，并注意到点和面的结合。对不同族群、民系、区域的文化作同样项目的调查，可以进行比较研究分析。我们将主要的调查资料编成本调查报告集；它曾为《广东族群与区域文化研究》一书提供素材和参考资料。

本调查报告集的第一篇至第八篇是在广府地区所作的调查报告。珠江三角洲是广府地区的中心，顺德又是珠江三角洲的中心。《顺德市杏坛镇桑麻管理区社会调查报告》，对桑麻的桑基鱼塘的变迁，工业、商业的发展，人民生活方式的变化，家族制度的保留，自梳女及不落夫家，节庆和民间宗教信仰，教育和传媒等作了详细的叙述。

《台山市斗山镇浮石赵氏宗族家族制度调查》中的赵氏宗族，是南宋宗室之后，其聚居地浮石的不凡气派，林立的祠堂，过去的严整的宗族自治机制，宗族家族世仆的大量存在，家族活动的巨大规模，家族意识的浓烈深厚，堪称为广东保留宗族家族制的一个典型实例。

《台山市附城镇香雁湖管理区南隆村黄氏宗族调查》，介绍的是一個侨乡的宗族。这里读书的人多，出洋做生意和打工的人也多。家族有世仆。调查报告着重描述了一个家族向海外发展的情况。

美国人类学家波特夫妇(S. H. Potter 和 J. M. Potter)在 1979 年至 1985 年间对东莞茶山镇增埗管理区进行社会调查,写成《中国农民:革命的人类学》一书,描述了 20 世纪 20 年代至 80 年代茶山社会的发展历程。《变迁中的华南茶山社会经济与文化》一文的作者于 1997 年在这一地区进行了实地调查,提出了一些新的资料作为补充,并对波特的研究方法论进行探讨。《东莞市茶山镇工业发展情况调查》也是在波特调查研究的基础上,着重对茶山工业情况进行追踪。

《东莞、广州、四会和高要等地外来工情况调查》,对珠江三角洲中心地区(东莞、广州、深圳等地),以及珠江三角洲外围区(四会、高要等地)的外来工情况进行了人类学调查,介绍了各个调查点的基本情况,对所反映出的外来工的特点进行了综合分析,指出外来工对广东经济文化的迅速发展所做出的贡献。

清远市山区的石灰岩乡镇为广东省、清远市重点扶贫对象,属于全国 18 片贫困地区之一。《清远市石灰岩地区贫困户人口迁移的调查和经济分析》一文,介绍了这里的贫困情况,从经济学的角度对此地的人口迁移过程中所涉及的问题进行了具体分析,描述了移民的生活,提出了政策性的建议。

《珠江三角洲农村儿童的养育和教育——以钟村镇、厚街镇、斗门镇为例》,讲述珠江三角洲经济的迅猛崛起,珠江三角洲农村迅速朝现代化城镇迈进,在这一剧变社会里出生的儿童所接受的家庭养育、幼儿园和小学教育,都发生了很大的变化。

第九篇至第十一篇是在潮汕地区所作调查的调查报告。

美国社会学家、人类学家葛学溥(Daniel H. Kulp)在本世纪 20 年代来到潮州凤凰村进行调查,1925 年出版了《华南的乡村生活——家族主义社会学》一书,是较早从人类学、社会学角度研究中国汉族社会的重要学术著作之一。《凤凰村追踪调查报告》是在葛学溥调查的基础上对凤凰村的追踪调查,叙述了七八

十年来凤凰村的历史变迁，同时也反映了潮汕文化的特色。

《普宁市流沙镇西陇管理区社会调查》介绍了创基于唐代中晚期的古老村落——西陇的情况。西陇主要为杜氏宗族所聚居。从西陇人的生活方式、宗族和家庭、民间宗教信仰，可以进一步了解潮汕文化。

《汕尾的经济文化变迁》反映了新建的汕尾市在改革开放以来经济文化的发展。

第十二篇至第十四篇是在客家地区所作调查的调查报告。

《五华县文葵镇里江管理区万屋寨调查报告》描述了一个客家村落——万屋寨的经济生活、宗族社会、风俗习惯、民间信仰、文化教育、妇女地位和童养媳等情况。与上述顺德桑麻和潮州凤凰村比较，万屋寨明显地表现了客家文化的特色。

《客家山歌是客家文化的一大特色》，搜集、记录了不少优美的客家山歌，是对前一篇调查报告的补充。

天主教、基督教传入中国，广东是一个重要的传播基地。西方教会派遣掌握广东汉语三大方言的传教士深入农村传教。《上帝的山葡萄园——关于揭西县一个天主教教徒村的调查与思考》记述了一个天主教教徒村——揭西县上砂镇上山子村的历史与现状，从中可以看到天主教对一个客家村落的深刻影响；同时也可以看到中西宗教文化的接触与交融。

第十五篇、第十六篇是关于少数民族情况的调查。这是根据中山大学人类学系民族学专业 1986 级和 1988 级本科生分别在 1989 年和 1991 年所作的实习调查，整理成《阳春市永宁镇铁垌管理区麦姓排瑶调查》和《连山小三江镇壮、汉、瑶族的变迁》两篇调查报告，在此发表。广东瑶族于明代逐渐退居粤北山区，如今连南等地的瑶族还明显地保留着本民族的文化特点；而散居在阳春的瑶族则受汉文化的深刻影响。连山壮族与汉族杂居几百年，也在许多方面接受了汉文化。

《语言资料三篇》是作者在进行《广东语言的人类学研究》(见《广东族群与区域文化研究》第五章)这一项目调查研究过程中搜集到的部分原始资料,经整理在此发表。

我们衷心感谢美国岭南基金会给予本课题研究的慷慨资助。有了这一资助,我们才有可能进行如此规模的实地调查和研究,才有可能出版这一研究成果。基金会董事会十分重视并强调在课题研究进程中对年轻教师和研究生的培养,而不是单纯支持一项课题研究。我们始终贯彻这一宗旨。事实上,老、中、青年教师和研究生都在实地调查和研究中得到了锻炼的机会,青年师生特别重视学习调查方法。我们把美国岭南基金会的支持看作对中山大学人类学系和对中国人类学事业的贡献。

本课题的调查和研究是集体完成的。参加调查的人员前后有34人,其中中山大学人类学系师生占大多数,教师有龚佩华、苏建灵、商志譚、刘昭瑞、曾骐、万先进、周大鸣(人类学系)、许罗丹(经济系)、顾定国(Gregory E. Guldin, 美国太平洋路德大学人类学系教授)、黄淑嫻、陈华、张振江(人类学系)、邱鸿钟(广州中医药大学)、庄益群、何国强、覃德清、陈运飘、韦贵耀、张应强、朱爱冬、骆腾、谭宇萃、冯永红、张锋(人类学系),研究生王明亮、杨静、周玉蓉(人类学系)、何洁、蔡荣鑫(经济系),以及人类学系本科生王培芝、林俊钦、辛伟贤、温志昌。社会学系教师黄少宽参加了早期的一些工作。本调查报告集的完成,除了执笔人员的努力之外,也包含参加调查的全体人员的辛勤劳动。这是集体的调查研究成果。本书前言由中山大学外语学院何家祥老师译成英文,谨此致谢。

书中的错误和不当之处,敬希专家和读者指正。

PREFACE

This collection of investigation reports is the companion volume of *Research on Guangdong Regional Ethnicity*.

The book *Research on Guangdong Regional Ethnicity*, a study of cultures of various groups of the Han people and the minority nationalities in Guangdong, consists mainly of the following contents: culture of the ancients and ancient Yue people in Guangdong viewed from a historical perspective; the blending of Han culture with Nanyue culture since the unification of Nanyue in the Qin Dynasty; and the formation of the three groups, e.g. Guangfu, Chaoshan and Hakka, of the Han nationality in Guangdong. It contains measurements and research conducted for the first time regarding the physical character of the three groups, e.g. Guangfu, Chaoshan and Hakka, in Guangdong, devoting much space to discussions of the groups and the regional cultural traits in Guangdong including anthropological studies of Chinese dialects and languages used by the minority nationalities in Guangdong, exploration of traits and changes of Guangfu, Chaoshan and Hakka cultures, researches on cultures of Hong Kong and Macao which have the same ancestry and share the conjugated cultural origin as Guangdong, and culture of the boat

people as a group of the Han people. There are also separate chapters dealing with the patriarchal clan system, which is so characteristic of the culture of the three groups of the Han people in Guangdong, as well as the hereditary lineage servant system attached to the patriarchal clan system, which existed in the Delta region of the Pearl River until 1949. Based on group psychological tests and investigations conducted on Guangfu, Chaoshan and Hakka people, the book offers a study on the cultural personalities of different groups and an analysis of the cultural factors that have played an important role in the rapid economic development of Guangdong since the adoption of the reform and opening policy so as to provide cultural interpretations of economical phenomena. Changes of modern Guangdong economy and culture and urbanization are explained in the light of historical data and present-day investigation findings, which tend to show that the south-bound Northern Han migrants in ancient times worked together with the local aboriginal to develop Guangdong and that the new migrants today have made new contributions to Guangdong.

Fieldwork is an important approach of anthropology, the science that deals with the physical form and social culture of mankind, attaching great emphasis to going deep into the midst of the folks and conducting on-the-spot investigations and obtaining existing data of the contemporary society by means of getting in touch with reality and direct observation. In anthropology, emphasis is laid on synchronic studies so as to understand the present social situation, but at the same time, it also stresses the importance of diachronic research in order to trace historical development of social and cultural phenomena. The Chinese anthropolo-

gists have always advocated and adopted the method of combining field investigation with historical research, attaching great importance to entirety and comparability.

We conducted comprehensive investigations in some communities (or villages or administrative zones formerly known as production brigades) in such cities and counties in Guangdong as Shunde, Dongguan, Taishan, Guangzhou, Panyu, Doumen, Qingyuan, Sihui, Lianshan, Yangchun, Chaozhou, Chaoan, Puning, Shanwei, Meizhou, Wuhua, and Jiexi selected as our key areas for full-scale investigations and carried on special investigations of some special subjects in some other spots, always paying attention to the combination of the two types of investigations. Investigations of the same items conducted on cultures of different ethnic groups in different areas have enabled us to conduct comparative research and analysis. The present Collection of investigation reports, which is based the major findings of our investigations, has served as source and reference materials for the book *Research on Guangdong Regional Ethnicity*.

The first eight reports in this collection are based on investigations conducted in the Guangfu region centered by the Pearl River Delta, the heartland of which is Shunde. *Investigation Report on Sangma Administrative District, Xingtan Town, Shunde City* provides a detailed description of the changes of the pond with mulberry embankment in Sangma; development of industry and commerce; changes in the ways of life; preservation of the patriarchal clan system; self-combing women (celibatarian) and the custom of not settling in the husband's domicile; fes-

tivity and folk religious belief, and education and media.

Investigation Report on Zhao's Lineage in Fushi Administrative District, Doushan Town, Taishan City deals with Zhao's clan, descendants of the royal clan of the Southern Song Dynasty, which, with its extraordinary air of glamour of the dwelling place of Fushi, its large number of ancestral temples, its intact mechanism of clan autonomy in the past, and the presence of large numbers of hereditary servants, large-scale of clan activities and its strong clan-consciousness, can be described as a vivid example typical of the patriarchal clan system preserved in Guangdong.

Investigation Report on Huang's Lineage in Nanlong Village, Xiangyanhu Administrative District, Fucheng Town, Taishan City introduces a clan in a village with many relatives of overseas Chinese, where there are many people who pursue school education coupled with a large number of people who do business or work abroad and where the hereditary servant system is practiced in the clan. The report mainly offers a description of the overseas development of the clan.

S.H.Potter and J.M.Potter, an American couple of anthropologist, conducted social surveys in Zengbu Administrative District, Chashan Town, Dongguan from 1979 to 1985 and wrote a book entitled *Chinese Peasants: the Revolutionary Anthropology* tracing the course of social development in Chashan between the 20's and the 80's of the twentieth century. The author of *Social Economic and Culture Change in Chashan, South China* furnishes some new materials as a supplement and discusses

the methodology adopted by the Potters. Also based on the same book by the Potters, *Investigation Report on Industrial Development Condition in Chashan Town, Dongguan City* is mainly intended to trace the industrial development in Chashan.

Investigation Report on Nonnative Workers in Dongguan, Guangzhou, Sihui and Gaoyao is an anthropological investigation into the conditions of nonnative workers in the central areas of the Pearl River Delta such as Dongguan, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen and on the periphery of the Delta region such as Sihui and Gaoyao, introducing the background of each of the spot of investigation, carrying out integrated analysis of the features of the nonnative workers revealed, and pointing out the contributions made by the nonnative workers to the rapid economic and cultural development in Guangdong.

Towns and villages in the limestone area in Qingyuan City are a key poor area supported by the province or the city and one of the 18 poor areas of the country. *Survey and Analysis of Migrants in Limestone Area, Qingyuan City* introduces the distress of the area, offers a specific analysis of the problems involved in the migration of the population of the area from the perspective of the economics, describes the life of the migrants and puts forward some strategic proposals.

The Manner of Countryside Children's Raising and Education in the Pearl River Delta — Set Zhongcun, Houjie and Doumen Towns as Example depicts great changes that have taken place in the raising, kindergarten and primary school education of the children born in the dramatically

changing social environment brought about by the tremendous strides the rural areas are making toward modernization and urbanization as a result of the rapid economic growth of the Pearl River Delta.

The ninth to the eleventh reports are derived from investigations conducted in Chaoshan areas.

Daniel H. Kulp, an American sociologist and anthropologist, conducted investigations in Phoenix Village, Chaozhou in 1920's and published *Country Life in South China*, *the Sociology of Familism* in 1925, one of the important scholarly works that study China's Han society from anthropological and sociological point of view in early years. *Investigation Report on Trace Research in Phoenix Village*, a follow-up investigation of Phoenix Village based on Kulp's, traces the historical changes in the village in the past eighty years and reveals Chaoshan cultural traits.

Report on Xilong Administrative District, Liusha Town, Puning City introduces Xilong, an old village which first came into being in the middle and latter Tang Dynasty and which is inhabited by Du's clan, whose way of life, patriarchal clan and family system, folk religious belief may shed light on Chaoshan culture.

Economic and Culture Change in Shanwei is a reflection upon the economic and culture change in the newly-built Shanwei City since the adoption of the reform and open policy.

The twelfth to the fourteenth are investigations conducted in Hakka

areas .

Investigation Report on Wanwu Village , Lijiang Administrative District , Wenkui Town , Wuhua County is intended to describe the economic life, patriarchal clan society, customs and practices, folk belief, education, women's status and child bride of Wanwu Village, a Hakka village, all of which clearly reveal traits characteristic of Hakka culture in comparison with the above-mentioned Sangma Village in Shunde and Phoenix Village in Chaozhou .

Hakka Folk Song Is a Distinctive Style in Hakka Culture , a rich collection of beautiful Hakka folk songs , serves as a supplement to the above report .

Guangdong used to be an important base for propagating Catholicism and Christianity when they were first introduced to China, therefore Western churches sent missionaries who knew the three major Guangdong dialects to the rural areas to spread their religion. *God's Wild Vineyard — Investigation and Thinking about a Catholic Village , Jiexi County* focuses on Shangshanzi Village, Shangsha Town, Jiexi County, a village of Catholics which manifests the great impact of Catholicism on a Hakka village and which may also illustrate the religious and cultural contact and blending between China and the West .

The fifteenth and sixteenth are reports based upon investigations concerning the minority nationality that were conducted by the undergraduates of 1986 Class and 1988 Class of the ethnology majors in the Department of

Anthropology, Zhongshan University in 1989 and 1991 respectively as their exercitation investigations. They are modified and published here as *The Changes of Zhuang, Han, and Yao Nationalities in Xiaosanjiang Town, Lianshan County and Report on Yao Nationality in Tiedong Administrative District, Yongning Town, Yangchun City*. Yao people in Guangdong gradually withdrew to the mountainous areas in northern Guangdong starting from the Ming Dynasty. The cultural traits of the Yao nationality are still obviously preserved among the Yao people in Liannan and other places, whereas the Yao people scattered in Yangchun have been profoundly influenced by Han culture. Having lived together with the Han people for hundreds of years, the Zhuang people in Lianshan have accepted Han culture in many aspects.

Linguistic Materials is published here on the basis of materials the author collected in the course of conducting his research project *An anthropological Approach to Guangdong Language* (See *Research on Guangdong Regional Ethnithity*, Chapter V).

We are greatly indebted to Lingnan Foundation in America for its generous financial support to this research project which has made possible this large-scale fieldwork and research and the publication of our findings. The board of directors of Lingnan Foundation has always attached great importance to training young teachers and graduate students through engagement in actual research work rather than to merely supporting a certain research project, an aim which we have never lost sight of. As a matter of fact, all the teachers, young and old, and graduate students have benefited a lot from this good opportunity of training, and young

teachers and students have shown great interest in learning the methods of investigation. We sincerely regard the support from Lingnan Foundation as a great contribution to the Department of Anthropology of Zhongshan University as well as to the anthropological cause of China.

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