

中国

上杭

魅力无穷的客家古邑 永放光芒的革命圣地  
叹为观止的绿色翡翠 活力四射的黄金宝地

The Charming Hakka Ancient City  
The Admirable Green Paradise

Ever-Shining Revolutionary Holy Land  
The Energetic Golden Land

古田会议永放光芒

学校学護保

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**CHINA XHANGHANG**

**中共上杭县委 上杭县人民政府**

Shanghang County Party Committee Shanghang County People's Government

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# 序

龙岩市人大常委会副主任 张斯良  
中共上杭县委书记

中共上杭县委副书记 赖继秋  
上杭县人民政府县长

“东南山豁大河通，汀水南来更向东。四面青山三面水，一城如画夕阳中。”（《忆游上杭绝句》之一，清·丘逢甲）上杭地处闽西，境内群山绵延，丘陵起伏，河流交错，盆地相间。“北回归线荒漠带上的绿色翡翠”梅花山镶嵌在北边，巍峨险峻的紫金山宛如窈窕淑女矗立在汀江河畔，汀江及其主要支流旧县河、黄潭河纵贯全境。百里杭川，山环水绕，山灵水秀，天然一幅优美神奇的山水画卷。唐宋以来，由中原南迁的客家先民沿着汀江来到这块理想的休养生息之地，几经繁衍发展，其中的一些人又沿着汀江踏上漫漫的开拓播迁之路，使上杭成为客家人入闽和播迁的祖地，汀江成为客家“母亲河”。岁月如梭，千年古邑上杭积淀了丰厚的客家民俗文化风情，留下了李氏大宗祠、张化孙墓等众多的客家祖祠古墓，“山歌之乡”、“木偶之乡”、“书画之乡”、“建筑之乡”的美名，为上杭神奇的山水画卷增添了迷人的客家神韵。

历史进入二十世纪三十年代，在探索中国革命道路的关键时期，毛泽东、朱德、陈毅等无产阶级革命家来到了上杭，播下了革命的星星之火，形成了革命的燎原之势。革命战争年代，上杭有1.27万子弟参加革命，9000多人成为烈士，留下了一幅波澜壮阔的革命画卷，为中国革命作出了巨大的贡献，建国后成为福建省将军最多的县。一代伟人毛泽东先后九次到上杭从事革命实践，在上杭召开了我党我军建设史上具有里程碑意义的“古田会议”，写下了《古田会议决议》、《星星之火可以燎原》、《才溪乡调查》等不朽篇章。“红旗跃过汀江，直下龙岩上杭”，“一年一度秋风劲，不似春光，胜似春光，寥廓江天万里霜”，毛泽东以遒劲手笔，在上杭写下了中国革命的一页壮丽篇章。红色，成为上杭近现代史上鲜明的主色调。

时序更迭，岁月如歌。解放以来特别是改革开放以来，上杭人民发扬“干革命走在前头，搞建设力争上游”的精神，努力建设美好家园。今日上杭，百里杭川景如画，千年古邑展新颜。“十五”期间经济发展两次被评为“全省十佳县”，印证着县域经济的腾飞。“工业立县”和“项目带动”战略的实施，使传统的农业县日渐发展为工业强县，主导产业不断壮大，其中紫金矿业集团股份有限公司从一家县属小企业一跃成为国际性、在香港成功上市的矿业集团，铜产业被列为全市重点扶持的“十一五”末期5个年产值超百亿元产业之一。城乡基础设施不断改善，县城江滨园林城市建设日新月异，村村通公路、国省道改造、铁路、高速公路建设得到全面推进，现代交通体系日渐完善。全国爱国主义教育基地古田会议旧址等四个国家级旅游品牌以及客家文化的开发建设，使上杭日渐成为游客观光旅游和海内外客家乡亲追本思源的胜地。全国体育工作先进县、全国扫盲工作先进县、全国婚育新风进万家活动先进县、全国城市环境综合整治先进县、全国民族团结进步模范集体、全国农村初级卫生保健工作先进县、省级文明县城、省级卫生县城、全省一类文化先进县等荣誉展示着上杭不断增添的魅力……

时代潮头，千帆竞发。在树立和落实科学发展观，全面建设小康社会的新形势下，上杭进一步确定了建设海峡西岸经济区的特色工业基地、绿色产业基地、红色旅游基地和闽西次中心的发展定位。今后一个时期，突出发展以矿产冶金和光电产业为主导的特色工业，以生态农业为基础的特色农业，以古田会议旧址群为龙头的红色旅游业，力争上杭的综合经济实力居于全市前列，城镇化发展水平居于全市前列，产业化发展水平居于全市前列，社会事业发展水平居于全市前列，使上杭成为闽西产业、资金、技术、人才、信息、物资、高素质劳动力等经济要素的重要集聚地和具有较强竞争力、影响力的重要增长极。

“雄关漫道真如铁，而今迈步从头越”。上杭人民将围绕建设“三个基地一个次中心”的目标，进一步发挥优势，营造气势，呼应态势，持续趋势，进一步理顺发展思路，凝聚发展力量，破解发展难题，增创发展优势，铺展壮丽画卷，挥写美好明天，努力推动上杭在新一轮大发展中实现新跨越！我们真诚地希望，社会各界朋友一如既往地关注上杭，关心上杭，走进上杭，发展上杭，共同谱写上杭美好的明天！



# Preface

Zhang Siliang Deputy director of the Standing Committee of Longyan Municipal People's Congress and Secretary of Shanghang County Party Committee  
Lai Jiqu Deputy Secretary of Shanghang Party Committee The head of Shanghang County People's Government

"Through the opening of southeastern mountains/Coming the Tingjiang River from the south and then turning to east./I saw a picturesque city in the setting sun/Surrounded by jade of mountains and emerald of waters."

--- "Recollection of Shanghang tour" by Qiu Fengjia of the Qing Dynasty

That is what the geographical feature of Shanghang is like. Shanghang is situated in the west of Fujian with undulated mountains and hills, dotted basins, and meandering rivers all over the county. The Meihuashan Mountain, "the green emerald on the wilderness of the Tropic of Cancer" borders the north, and the lofty steep Zijinshan Mountains, just like a beautiful maiden, stands along the bank of Tingjiang River near Shizhen Village. The Tingjiang River with its tributaries Jiuxian River and Huangtan River are crisscrossing throughout the county. Since the Tang and Song Dynasties, the Hakka ancestors from Central China coming southward along the Tingjiang River settled down here, while some of them went further to the rest of the world. Shanghang thus became Hakka's ancestral home and Tingjiang, the Mother River. Here, Hakka's culture and custom can trace back to the starting point when our ancestors arrived in Shanghang, and even now we can still see a lot of historical relic such as Li Ancestral Hall and Zhang Huasun Tomb. The good names such as "home of folk songs", "home of puppet show", "home of book and painting", "home of architecture" have added flavor to Shanghang's miraculous mountains and waters.

In the 1930's, the revolutionary course in China entered into a critical moment. It is at that time that the proletarian revolutionaries such as Mao Zedong, Zhu De, and Chen Yi came to Shanghang. The little spark they started had caused a prairie fire. During the period of Revolutionary War, 12.7 thousand men and women had participated in the revolution, more than 9000 people became martyrs. They have made great contribution to the Chinese revolution. That's why Shanghang had more generals than any other county in Fujian when the PRC was set up. Nine times Mao zedong came to Shanghang to do revolutionary work, it is here he convened the "Gutian Congress", a landmark in the history of our Party and our Army. And it is here he wrote "the Resolution of Gutian Congress", "A Little Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire", "Investigation of Caixi Town" as well as the famous lines "The red flags leap across the Tingjiang River, / Down they come to Longyan, Shanghang", "The Autumn wind comes to be strong again,/ Not like spring scenery,/ better than spring scenery,/ Look, the frost extending to the horizon" Red color has become the predominant tone in the Chinese modern history.

Time flies. Since liberation, and since the reform and opening up in particular, Shanghang people have doubled their efforts to build their home. Shanghang today has a new look everywhere. During "the tenth five years plan" period, twice Shanghang has been awarded "the ten best counties in Fujian", which indicates that the regional economy of Shanghang is starting taking off. With the implementation of the strategy "relying on industry and rejuvenating the county through mining" and "project driving", Shanghang, an agricultural county before, has now grown into a industrial county. Zijin Mining Group, for example, originally a small enterprise under the county, now has become a international mining group, and was listed in Hong Kong in 2003. Copper industry of our county was designated as one among five key enterprise in Longyan City, the annual production value of which by the end of "the Eleventh Five" will exceed 10 billion RMB. In the mean time, the infrastructure construction and public facilities are improving, and so is the modern communication system. The state-level patriotic education base -- the site of Gutian Congress and other three state-level tourist spots have been upgraded, making Shanghang a tourist destination and a famous spot for Hakka people to come to seek their roots. In recent years the honor came one after another: the title of national advanced county in physical culture, in eliminating illiteracy, in the implementation of marriage and family planning, in comprehensive management of the city environment, in the unity and progress of all nationalities, and in the rural elementary medicine and health care. Six good names at all but this is still not all. Shanghang has also got the title of provincial-level civilization county, sanitation county and first-class culturally advanced county.....

Under the guidance of scientific development outlook and of building an all-round moderately prosperous society, Shanghang has made it more clear than ever before that its development orientation is to build itself into a base of featured industry, of green agriculture, and of red tourism for the Economic Zone on the West Bank of the Straits as well as the semi-center of Minxi. The targets of the county from now is to develop the featured industry with mining, metallurgical, optic, and electronic industries as the lead, to develop the featured agriculture with ecological agriculture as the base and to develop the red tourism industry with the sites of Gutian Congress as the center. We will strive hard to come to the fore of the whole city in overall economic strength, in the development level of urbanization, of industrialization, and of the social programs, so that Shanghang will become Minxi's significant pool of economic factors, such as capital, technologies, talents, information, materials, and qualified labor forces, and with strong competitiveness and influences.

With the object of building Shanghang into "three bases and one semi-center" in mind, and giving its advantages a full play, the people of Shanghang will unite as one to meet challenges and grasp opportunities in the new round of development drive. We sincerely hope that friends from all trades will continue to care about Shanghang, and support Shanghang, and together we will create a more beautiful future of Shanghang.

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◀1999年6月,中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席,时任中共中央政治局常委、国家副主席、中央军委副主席的胡锦涛视察上杭,瞻仰古田会议会址。

Hu Jintao, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, President of PRC, Chairman of the Central Military Commission inspecting Shanghang and visiting the site of Gutian Congress in June 1999, then the standing committee member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, Vice President of the PRC, and Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission.



◀1989年12月,时任中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席的江泽民亲临古田视察并题词:“继承和发扬古田会议精神,加强党和军队的建设。”

2004年9月6日,江泽民同志再次题词:“古田会议是我党我军建设史上的里程碑。”

In December 1989, Jiang Zemin, then the General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, President of PRC, Chairman of the Central Military Commission inspecting Gutian and wrote an inscription: "Carry Forward the Gutian Congress Spirit, Strengthen the construction of the Party and the Army."

On 6 September 2004, Comrade Jiang Zemin again wrote an inscription: "Gutian Congress is the Landmark in the Development History of Our Party and Our Army."



◀1988年11月,国务院总理、时任中央政治局委员、中办主任的温家宝视察上杭。

On November 1988 Wen Jiabao, then the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and director of the general office of the Central Committee, now the premier of the State Council inspecting Shanghang.



◀2004年10月,中共中央政治局常委、全国政协主席贾庆林视察上杭,瞻仰古田会议会址。

On October 2004 Jia Qinglin, the standing committee member of the Political Bureau and the National Committee of the CPPCC inspecting Shanghang and visiting the site of the Gutian Congress.





◀中共中央政治局常委、国家副主席曾庆红曾三次视察上杭，图为 2004 年 6 月瞻仰古田会议会址时的情景。

Zeng Qinghong, the standing committee member of the Political Bureau and Vice President of the PRC visiting the site of the Gutian Congress on June 2004. He has inspected Shanghang thrice.



◀2004 年 8 月，中共中央政治局常委、中央纪委书记吴官正视察上杭，瞻仰古田会议会址和古田会议纪念馆。

On August 2004, Wu Guanzheng, the standing committee member of the Political Bureau and the secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of CPC inspecting Shanghang and visiting the site of the Gutian Congress.



◀2004 年 11 月，中共中央政治局常委李长春视察上杭，瞻仰古田会议会址。

On November 2004, Li Changchun, the standing committee member of the Political Bureau inspecting Shanghang and visiting the site of the Gutian Congress.

►福建省委书记、省人大常委会主任卢展工，省委副书记、省长黄小晶在我县调研。

Lu Zhan Gong, Secretary of Fujian Provincial Party Committee and Director of the Standing Committee of Fujian Provincial People's Congress, and Huang Xiaojing, deputy secretary of Fujian Provincial Party Committee and governor of Fujian Province on the inspection tour of Shanghang County.





# 魅力上杭

Charming Shanghang

上杭是因为客家而存在的。

从唐大历四年（公元 769 年）上杭设场，到宋淳化五年（公元 994 年）置上杭县，迄今不过千余年的历史。上杭的重要性在于，它是客家民系发轫时期的一座重镇。历经东晋末年、隋末唐初、宋代三次由中原大举南迁的汉民族，在动荡漂泊的岁月中形成了独特的客家民系——中国的“吉普赛人”。上杭，就在这段时空中与客家悄然相遇，并结下不解之缘。

顽强的客家先民从博大的中原出发，越高山涉深水，在宁化石壁作短暂停留后，便在闽西土地上以客为家。他们以伟大的智慧和深厚的中原文化，使上杭在内的南蛮之地走上礼

乐文明之路。据史料记载，有 20 多个客家姓氏的入闽始祖在上杭休养生息，并以强大的生命力迅速向外播迁。当千年过去，一拨一拨的客客后裔越洋过海，手捧族谱，沿着先人的足迹找到属于他们生命的根部时，上杭成为众多客家人心中的又一家园。

“四面青山三面水，一城如画夕阳中。”上杭像一位窈窕的女子幽雅地行走在历史的长河中，从不惊动世人的目光。客家母亲河——汀江在这里冲刷出一片肥沃的黑土，留下了三折回澜的洁白飘带，形成汀江航道宽阔的黄金地段。宋城墙、古码头，小巷悠悠、琴瑟和谐，是千年的客家遗韵，是不变的乡音乡情。



Shanghang is the home of Hakka.

Shanghang has a history of only a little over a thousand years from Dali, the fourth year of Tang Dynasty (the year of 769) when Shanghang was set up as Chang (a kind of sub-county) to Chunhua, the fifth year of Song Dynasty (the year of 994) when Shanghang as a county was established. Shanghang was a town of importance at the time when Hakka clan started its development. Three times during the periods of late Eastern Jin Dynasty, early Tang Dynasty and Song Dynasty, a large part of the Han nationality went southward and became a unique Hakka clan - Chinese Romany. And Shanghang became the preferable place, to which many people from Northern China came to live and to develop.

Starting off from the Northern China, the ancestors of Hakka stayed for a while in Shibi of Ninghua, and then settled themselves on the land of Minxi. They brought the culture of Central China to Shanghang, gradually changing the uncivilized Southern China into a civilized land. According to the records, over 20 Hakka clan names came to live in Shanghang and many of them later went abroad. A thousand years passed, when their descendants came back to find their roots, Shanghang became the second homeland of these Chinese overseas.

"A picturesque city stands in the setting sun, / Surrounded by jade of mountains and emerald of waters. " The Tingjiang River - Hakka's Mother River running quietly through Shanghang city, making three turns in its course, just like three snow-white silk ribbons, has left behind a fertile soil land. The city walls built in Song Dynasty, the ancient wharfs, the deep, deep small lanes are the Hakka's legacy of one thousand years old, yet these home feelings would never change.





# 客家

The places of history





# 春秋

Interest of Hakka



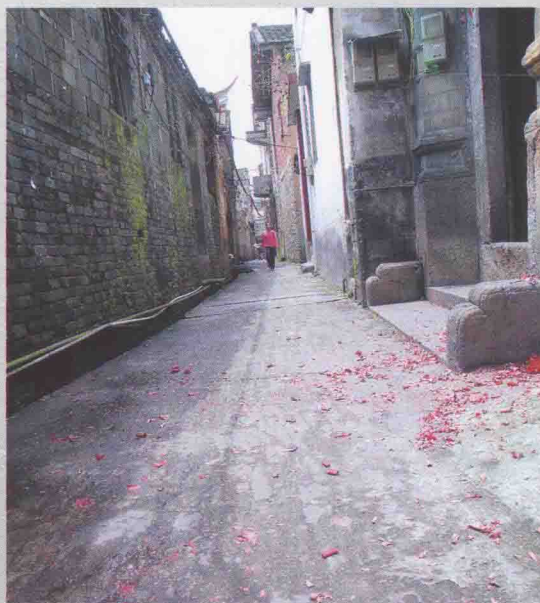
客家古民居

Hakka ancient civilian dwellings



福建省保存最完好的文庙

The best reserved Temple in Fujian Province dedicated to Confucius



古巷深深

Deep, deep ancient lanes







# 紫金公园 Zijin Park

古牌坊  
Ancient memorial archway

宋代古城墙  
——阳明门  
Yang Ming Gate built in  
the Song Dynasty







丁状元旧居

The dwelling where Ding, the number one scholar in martial art of the Qin Dynasty once lived

# 客家族都

## Hakka Clan Capital

客家始祖长眠在后代称之为故乡的客地,气派堂皇的宗祠、规模宏大的墓地往往是后裔们对先祖永久的纪念。李、赖、张、廖、丘等 20 多个客家姓氏的入闽始祖在上杭开基创业,这里被人称为“客家族都”。

客家在上杭群星璀璨、人才辈出。“扬州八怪”鼻祖华岩攀上了客家书画之巅峰;清代进士丁锦堂钦点状元及弟,为客家武学留下了诸多的传奇与掌故;爱国诗人丘逢甲在祖籍上杭兴办教育,开启民智,“四万万人齐下泪,去年今日割台湾”的爱国情怀令人难忘……

The grandiose ancestral halls and magnificent cemeteries, including those of over 20 Hakka clan names such as Li, Lai, Zhang, Liao, Qiu, are dotted in Shanghang that is deemed as "Hakka clan capital". These ancestral halls and cemeteries, around and under which the Hakka primogenitors lay, are forever remembered by their descendants.

Many of the Hakka people in Shanghang are well-known: Hua Yan, one of the "Eight Eccentrics of Yangzhou" was of the top Hakka painters; Ding Jintang, Number One in martial art of Qing Dynasty, left a lot of legacies of his times; Qiu Fengjia, a patriotic poet, initiated education in Shanghang and one of his lines "Four hundred million people shed their tears / For Taiwan seized by Japan of this date last year" was forever remembered.





全国保存客家族谱最多的客家族谱馆

The Hall for Hakka clan pedigrees, which has the fullest collection of Hakka clan pedigrees



姜太公庙

Jiang Taigong (Great-grandfather Jiang) Temple



丘氏总祠

The General Ancestral Hall of Qiu Clan