



中国历史文化名城

CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL

国家历史文化名城研究中心

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

長汀

CHANGTIN

關驃堂

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CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

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EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

长汀

CHANGTING



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总 序

保护和发展城市的历史文化是当今全世界都在关心的重要问题。我国以其光辉独特的历史屹立于世界民族之林，历史文化名城更是中华民族的瑰宝。1982年以来，政府已陆续命名了数批重点保护的国家级历史文化名城。保护历史文化不仅仅是历史文化名城的问题，每一个城市都有自己的历史文化，一个没有自己文化和文明的城市，是算不上一个现代化城市的。所以，各个城市特别是历史文化名城都应在保护中努力发展符合本身特色的文化、经济、旅游等事业，以求继往开来，永葆青春。国家历史文化名城研究中心组织编辑的《中国历史文化名城》系列画册，无疑将会对更好地宣传、保护、发展名城起到有益的作用。

全国历史文化名城保护专家委员会主任
中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士



PREFACE TO THE ALBUM SERIES

It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several groups of cities of historical and cultural fame to be protected at the national level. The preservation of history and culture does not only concern the cities of historical and cultural fame. Every city, without exception, has its own history and culture. A city without history and culture cannot be considered a modern city. In the course of the protection, every city, especially those of historical and cultural fame, should therefore endeavor to promote its culture, economy, and tourism, etc. in the light of its own characteristics so as to blaze new trails and maintain its vitality. The series of album, "the Chinese Cities of Historical and Cultural Fame", edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities, will undoubtedly play a significant part in the promotion, protection, and development of the cities of fame.

Zhou Ganzhi

Chairman of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame

Member of China Academy of Science

Member of China Academy of Engineering

主街小



- 二樓街道
二樓街道
新
朱家
莊園街
李、胡
社區黨委
一點五區
學校
醫院
郵局
國家發展與改革委員會
市衛生局的辦事處
飯店
火車站
火車站
市土地管理局
寺
公園

名城长汀

福建西部莽莽的大山深处，藏着一座千年古城，她就被亿万客家人尊为世界客家首府的中国历史文化名城长汀。长汀，古称汀州，以悠久的历史、璀璨的客家文化、光辉的革命文化著称于世。半个多世纪前，新西兰国际友人路易·艾黎曾赞叹道：中国有两个最美的小城，一个是福建的长汀，一个是湖南的凤凰。

长汀地区早在新石器时代就有人类在此繁衍生息，薪火相传。长汀又是历练千年的唐宋古城。从盛唐至清末，一直是州、郡、路、府的治所，闽西政治、经济、文化中心。漫步在这座千年古城，古代遗存的城墙、城楼、街区、水井、家祠、会馆、民居随处可见。长汀人杰地灵，辅佐郑成功收复台湾的清代名将刘国轩，清代著名画家上官周等，都是这块土地哺育出来的杰出代表。张九龄、陆游、辛弃疾、朱熹、宋慈、宋应星、文天祥、王守仁、纪晓岚等历史名人，都曾被这块土地深深吸引，留下了珍贵的足迹，为长汀历史文化的长卷添光加彩。

长汀，是客家人的发祥地和大本营，被尊为世界客家首府，成为海内外客家人寻根谒祖的圣地。传承至今的客家民俗文化、服饰文化、建筑文化、乡土文化；享誉海内外的客家山歌，风情万种的百会宴、闹春田等客家民俗，以及花灯、船灯、马灯、龙灯、十番、台阁、花鼓等流光溢彩的客



石斧（新石器时期）
Stone Axe
(Neolithic Age)



陶罐（夏商时期）
Pottery Pot
(the Periods of Xia and Shang)

家民间艺术，无不散发出长汀浓郁的乡土气息。此外，长汀还是闻名天下的中国客家菜之乡，著名的福建美食名城。山城无处不在的客家乡情，令人深深陶醉。

长汀，是光耀千秋的红军故乡。第二次国内革命战争时期，长汀是中央苏区经济、文化的中心和福建苏区首府，被誉为“红色小上海”。毛泽东、朱德、周恩来、刘少奇、邓小平等老一辈无产阶级革命家，在这里谱写了一页页惊天动地的历史篇章，留下了许多彪炳史册的第一笔：中央苏区第一个县级红色政权长汀县革命委员会，红军第一次在长汀统一了军装，红军长征第一村……，瞿秋白、何叔衡等革命先烈在这里为苏维埃政权流尽最后一滴血。福建省苏维埃政府旧址、福音医院旧址、

辛耕别墅、瞿秋白纪念碑等一大批革命遗址遗迹，都留下了当年如火如荼的红色印记。

长汀，山清水秀，景色迷人。“一川远注三溪水，千嶂深围四面城。”客家母亲河——汀江穿城而过，滋养着这片热土，哺育着这方人民。卧龙山、汀江龙门以及归龙山和马罗梯田，都是大自然对长汀的慷慨馈赠，也是长汀人民辛勤劳动的成果。宋代大诗人陆游曾被这里的山水陶醉，赋诗赞曰：鸟迹穿林语，松垂拂涧枝。凭鞍久忘发，不是马行迟。

今天，50多万长汀人民正以饱满的热情，

与时俱进，开拓创新，充分利用独特的文化优势，全力启动国家历史文化名城保护与开

发项目建设，以此推进社会经济协调发展，建设美丽新长汀。

FAMOUS CITY OF CHANGTING

Deep in the luxuriant mountains in the western Fujian is hidden an ancient city with a standing of thousand years. She is Changting a famous historical and cultural city of China, respected as the world Hakka capital by hundreds of million Hakka people. Changting, known as Tingzhou in ancient times, is well known to the world for her long history and culture, resplendent Hakka culture and glorious revolutionary culture. Over half a century ago, Louis Revi Alley the international friend from New Zealand once said in praise, there are two most beautiful towns in China, one is Changting of Fujian and the other is Fenghuang of Hunan.

Early in the Neolithic Age, human beings multiplied and lived from generation to generation in the Changting area. Changting is also a Tang and Song city weathered over thousand years. From the prime days of Tang to the late Qing, she had been all way along the government seat of Zhou, Jun, Lu and Fu (administrative division, roughly equivalent to prefecture at present) as well as political, economic and cultural center of western Min (short for Fujian). Walking in this ancient city, one can see everywhere the left-over city walls, city towers, blocks, water wells, familial halls, clubs and folk houses. Changting is deemed as a place propitious for giving birth to outstanding people. Liu Guoxuan a famous Qing general who assisted Zheng Chenggong to recover Taiwan and Shangguan Zhou a famous Qing painter et al are all the excelling representatives brought up on this piece of land. The historical



青釉壶（唐代）
Blue-glazed Kettle
(Tang Dynasty)



长罐（宋代）
Long Pot
(Song Dynasty)

luminaries such as Zhang Jiulin, Lu You, Xin Qiji, Zhu Xi, Song Ci, Song Yingxing, Wen Tianxiang, Wang Shouren, Ji Xiaolan et al were all once attracted by this piece of land and left over valued traces thereat, adding bits of glory to the long roll of history and culture of Changting.

Changting as birthplace and base of the Hakka people is respected as the world Hakka capital and has turned to be the sacred place for the Hakka people at home and overseas to seek familial roots and pay homage to ancestors. The Hakka folk culture, costume culture, architectural culture and local culture carried on to the present times:

folk songs well acclaimed at home and overseas, and the Hakka customs such as the fascinating Baihu (hundred-pot) Feast and *Naochuntian* (festive functions in spring field), etc as well as flower lantern, boat lantern, horse lantern, dragon lantern, Shifan (ensemble of ten folk wind and percussion instruments), Taige (Stage posing) and flower drum and other types of brilliant Hakka folk art, invariably give forth the local flavor. Moreover, Changting is also the home of the renowned Chinese Hakka cuisine, where the famous Fujian Gourmet City is seen. The Hakka folk sentiment felt everywhere in the mountain city is engrossing in all possible ways. Changting is the native place of Red Army which will cast glory and honor to all generations. In the Period of the 2nd Civil Revolutionary War, Changting was the economic and political center of the Central Soviet Region and the capital of Fujian Soviet

Region, reputed as "Red Minor Shanghai". Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping and other proletarian revolutionaries of older generations have written incredible historic pages and created many a first in history volumes, namely, the first county-level red power, i.e., Revolutionary Committee of Changting County, the first-time unification of Red Army uniforms at Changting, First Village for the Long March of Red Army, so on and so forth. Qu Qiubai and He Shuheng and other revolutionary martyrs dropped their last bit of blood hereby for the Soviet power. The site of former Soviet Government of Fujian Province, the site of Gospel Hospital, the Xingen Villa and Qu Qiubai Monument and a large number of revolutionary sites have all kept the red prints of the then vigorous events. Changting is most impressive for her green mountains and pure water. "Water from three steams converge in one valley, thousand peaks surround the town in four sides." Ting River, the mother river of the Hakka people flows across the city,



青釉盏 (宋代)
Blue-glazed Cup
(Song Dynasty)

nourishes this piece of warm land and nurtures the people living here. Mount Wolong, Dragon Gate of Ting River as well as Mount Guilong and Maluo Terraced Fields are all generous gifts of the nature to Changting and equally the achievements of the hard labor by the Changting people. Lu You the great Song poet was once engrossed in the local mountains and rivers and wrote a poem in praise of the locality. "Birds sing through woods, pines cast branches over ravines. Straddling over saddle so still as to forget start, it's not the steed that gallops late."

Today, over 500 hundred thousand people of Changting are marching forward with the pace of the times, pioneering new paths and scoring innovations in full zest. They are in the middle of utilizing unique cultural superiority and go all out in starting the building of the project of protection and development of national famous cities of history and culture so that that pushes forward the coordinated development of society and economy and build the new and beautiful Changting.

图例 Legend



世界文化遗产
World Cultural Heritage



中国非物质文化遗产
The Chinese Cultural Heritage

文物保护单位
Unit of Cultural Relic

*** 国家级 At the National Level

** 省级 At the Provincial Level

* 市(县)级 At the Municipal (County) Level

○ 名城长汀 THE FAMOUS CITY OF CHANGTING

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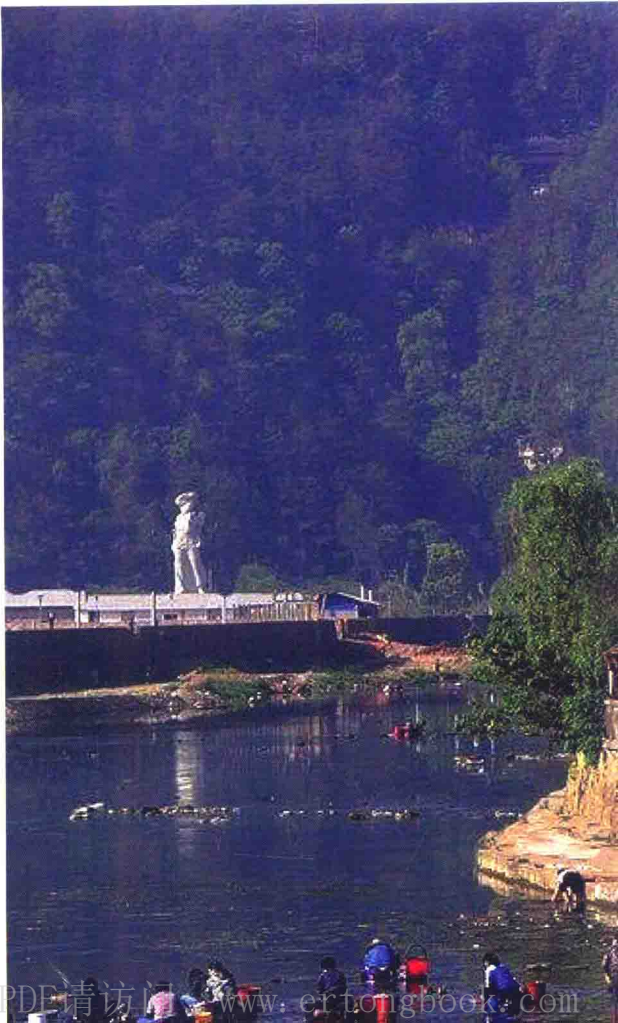
◎ 汀州城墙

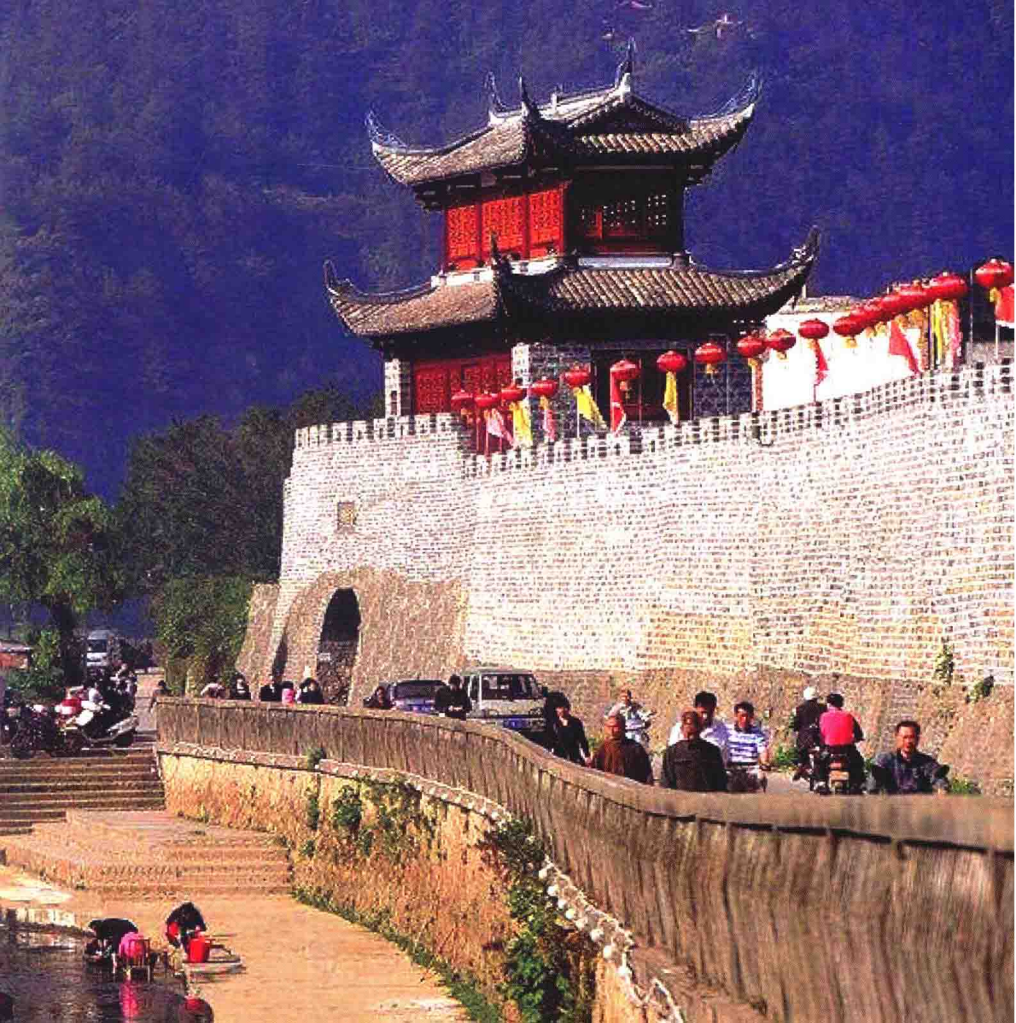
始建于唐大历四年（769年），至明清时期，设有12个城门，“枕山临溪”为城，形成山中有城，城中有山的特殊城市格局，现保存完好的城墙，将朝天门、五通门、惠吉门、宝珠门联结一起，全长近3000余米，成为长汀悠久历史的见证。

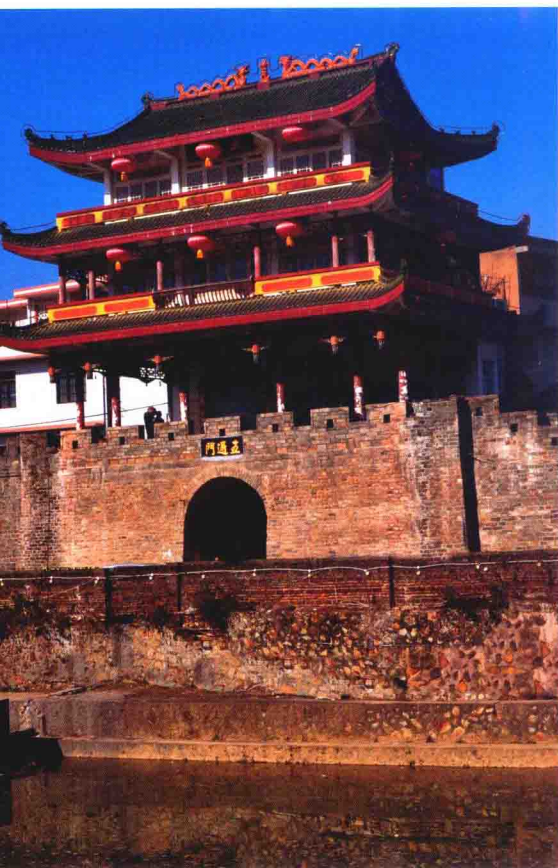
TINGZHOU CITY WALL

First built in the 4th year of the Dali reign of the Tang Dynasty (769), 12 gates were set till Ming and Qing dynasties. The town was formed by "head-resting on the mountain and facing the stream". In result, the special urban layout of town in the hills and hills in the town. And the well-kept city walls link up Chaotian Gate, Wutong Gate, Huiji Gate and Baozhu Gate, with a length of nearly 3000m, which have become the witness of long history of Changting.

惠吉门
Huiji Gate







五通门 Wutong Gate



宝珠门 Baozhu Gate

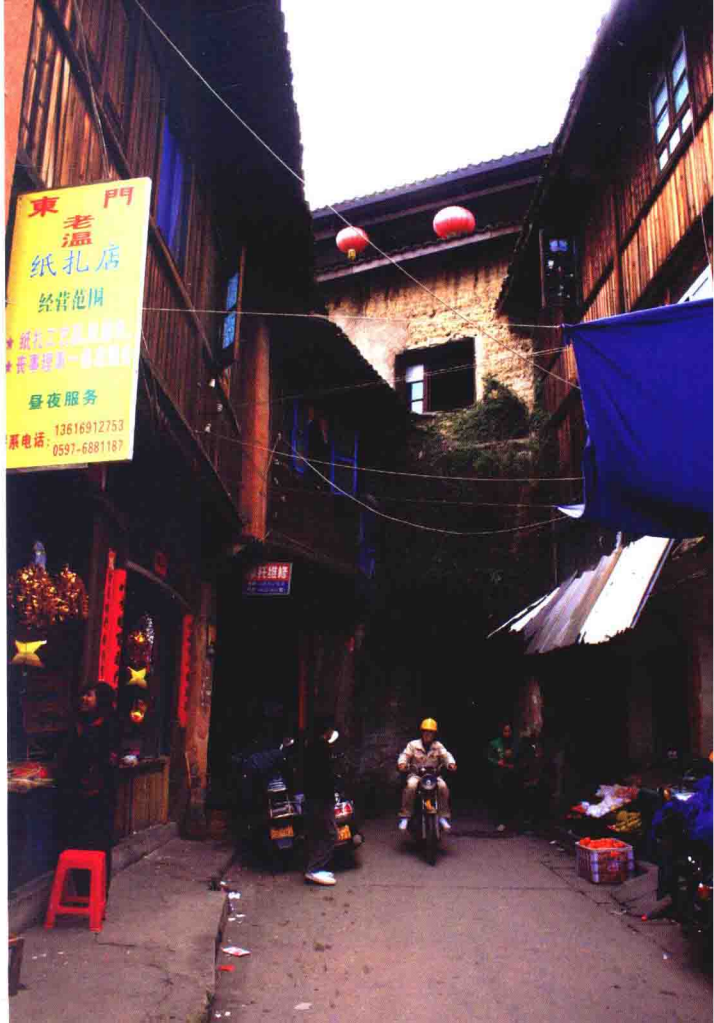
◎ 朝天门城楼 ***

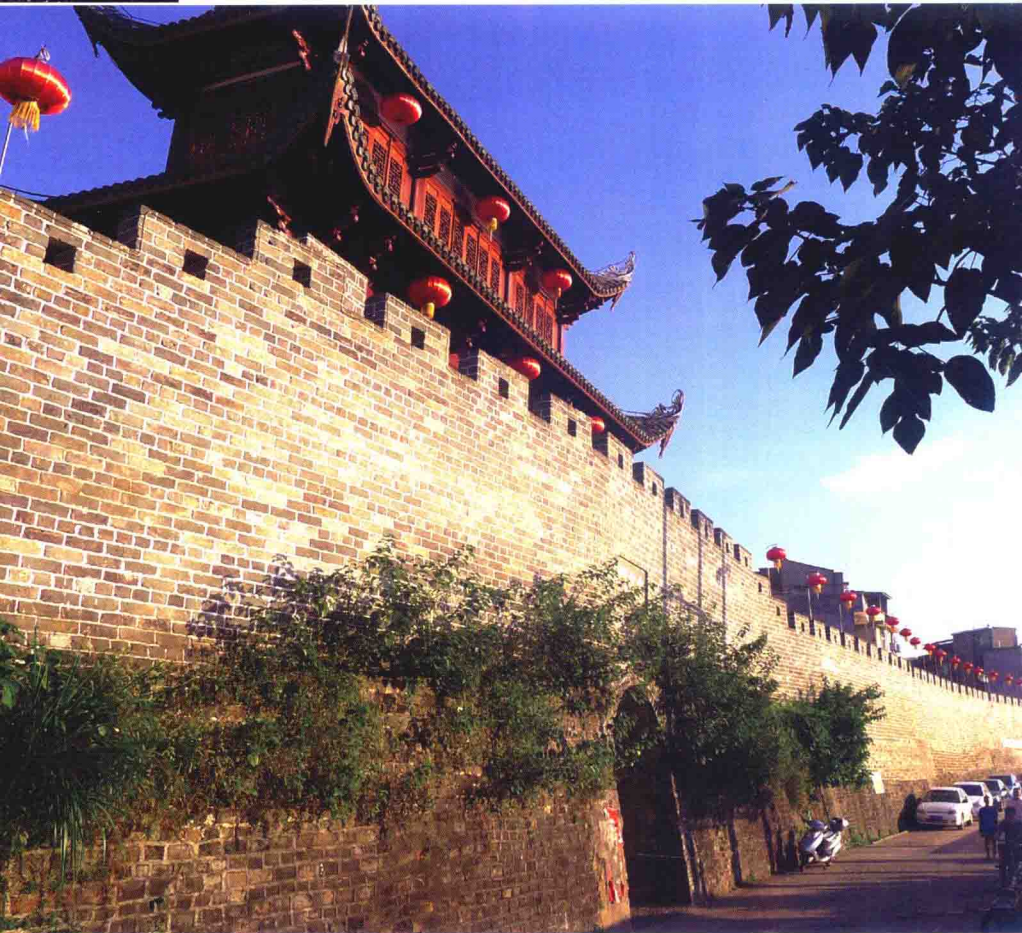
坐落于东大街，始建于唐。城门为两进建筑，第二段属明代扩建，现仍保存着明代城门槛上的木制枪斗。城楼为砖、石、木结构的重檐歇山式双层楼阁。

CHAOTIAN GATE TOWER

Seated at East Street, it was first built in the Tang Dynasty. The city gate is a two-row building and the second phase is the extension in the Ming Dynasty. At present time, the wooden bolt bucket of the city gate threshold of the Ming Dynasty is still seen in preserve. The gate tower is double-eave hip-and-gable roof two-floor building of brick, stone and wood structure.

朝天门
Chaotian Gate





汀州古城墙 Ancient City Wall of Tingzhou



汀州古城墙 Ancient City Wall of Tingzhou



汀州古城墙 Ancient City Wall of Tingzhou



永定县志