

中国最佳魅力城市——泉州

THE MOST GLAMOROUS CITY OF CHINA — QUANZHOU



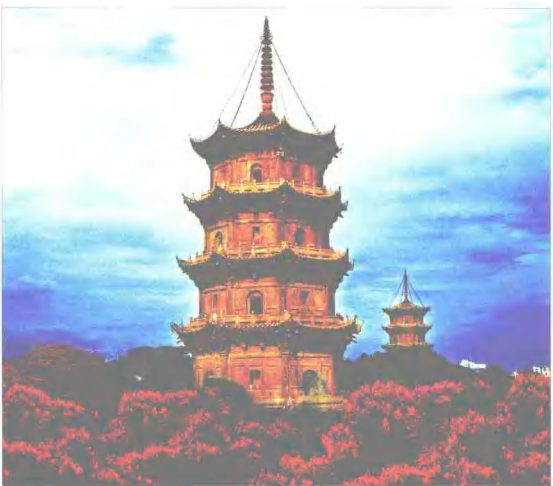
泉州市人民政府 编

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泉州

——泉州城市建设掠影
Brief Look at Quanzhou City Development



泉州市人民政府 编
COMPILED BY QUANZHOU MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT



泉州中心城区远眺
Overlook of the Centre of Quanzhou



编辑：泉州市建设局

摄影：陈世哲 胡国钦 朱煌年

詹秋冰 吴少锋 王庆生

刘建东 何清和 张定河

骆培森 蒋长云 吴其魁


李东生 魏文桓 吴寿民

陈赞和 张抚顺 陈 鲤

吴继凡 尤春成

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Editor: QuanZhou Construction Bureau

Photographer:

Chen Shizhe	Hu Guoqin	Zhu Huangnian
Zhan Qibing	Wu Shaofeng	Wang Qingsheng
Liu Jiandong	He Qinghe	Zhang Dinghe
Luo Feisen	Jiang Changyun	Wu Qikui
Li Dongsheng	Wei Wenshu	Wu Shoumin
Chen Zanhe	Zhang Fushun	Chen Li
Wu Jifan	You Chuncheng	

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TEL:0595-22500788

海峡西岸山水园林城市——泉州

泉州是国务院首批公布的 24 座历史文化名城之一，位于福建东南部，与台湾隔海相望，是闽南沿海开放区，又是全国文化模范城市、中国优秀旅游城市、全国卫生先进城市，全市人口 752 万，土地面积 1.1 万平方公里。

泉州自唐代（公元 684 年）建州以来，已有 1300 多年的悠久历史。唐朝时期，泉州是中国对外通商重要口岸。宋元时期，泉州海外交通崛起鼎盛，跃起为“东方第一大港”，成为古代“海上丝绸之路”的起点。长期以来的对外开放和友好往来，扩展了泉州同许多国家与地区广泛的经济文化交流，中原文化、闽越文化和海洋文化交融凝成丰厚的文化积淀，孕育了泉州始若群星、魅力独特的历史文化。泉州素以“花锦山川、人文荟萃”闻名于世，保留着大量“海上丝绸之路”史迹和古老幽雅的传统艺术瑰宝，音乐戏剧依然唐腔宋韵，古代宗教遗存举世无双，名胜古迹星罗棋布。全市现有各级重点文物保护单位 600 多处，其中国家级 14 处，省级 40 处。

改革开放二十多年来，泉州经济繁荣，社会发展，城市建设日新月异，城市化水平不断提高。近几年来，泉州市委、市政府坚持走可持续发展道路，大力实施经济、文化、城市三位一体的发展战略，以创建山水园林城市、海峡西岸经济区中部滨海城市为目标，保护古城，建设新区，完善基础设施，改善人居环境，加快城镇化进程，城镇化水平为 45.9%，中心城市建成区面积达到 58.2 平方公里。对古城核心区进行整体控制，确定城市特色元素，保护重点历史街区和风貌地段，先后整治更新了古城区的部分街坊；改造了总长度达 28.79 公里的城市内尚河；修建了西湖、芳草园、中山公园、江滨公园、森林公园等一批各具特色的综合性公园；兴建了云谷、圣湖、东美、西湖、建南、宝洲等经济适用房住宅小区；新建了长达 280 公里的沿海大通道、江滨大道、晋江防洪堤、后渚大桥、第三水厂、水质净化中心、垃圾填埋场等大型的城市基础设施；全市电信交换机总量达到 340 多万门，电话用户近 300 万户，年用电量达 160 亿千瓦时，用电最高负荷达 240 万千瓦，220 千伏主要容量达 360 万千瓦。

几年来，泉州城市建设硕果累累。2001 年，市区中山路整治工程获得“联合国亚太地区文化遗产保护优秀奖”；2002 年，泉州市区防洪排涝整治工程获得“联合国迪拜国际改善居住环境最佳范例”称号；2003 年，泉州获得国际“花园城市”称号，泉州古城保护与建设项目获“中国人居环境范例奖”。

名城泉州，充满浓郁的传统文化气息和现代化的城市格调，正成为中国东南沿海一颗绚丽耀眼的明珠。

2004 年 8 月

The Most Glamorous City— Quanzhou China

Quanzhou City — is one of the first batch 24 historic and cultural cities promulgated by the State Council. It locates at the south-east part of Fujian Province, facing the Island of Taiwan across the sea. It is an opening up to the outside world area on the south-east coast of Fujian. Quanzhou City, a national cultural model city, and an excellent tourism city in China, and a national health advanced city, has a population of 7520 thousand, covering a land area of 11 thousand square kilometers.

Quanzhou has a long history of 1300-odd years, established as a prefecture in the Tang Dynasty (684 A.D.). In the Tang Dynasty, Quanzhou was an important foreign trade port. During the Song and Yuan dynasties, Quanzhou was in the period of full bloom and became the first great port in the orient and the start of the Maritime Silk Road. The long term opening up to the outside world and friendly intercourse enable Quanzhou to develop extensively the economic and cultural interflow with many countries and regions. The Central Plains Culture, the Min-Yue Culture, and the Ocean Culture mixed up together forming rich cultural deposit and were pregnant with charming and unique historical culture of Quanzhou. It boasts its bright and colourful landscape, gathering of talents and cultural relics. Many historic sites of "Maritime Silk Road", and a lot of ancient traditional cultural art treasure are preserved, such as tone of the Tang Dynasty and musical sound of the Song Dynasty in music and opera, and ancient religious relics. The cultural relics and historic sites scatter here and there. There are 600-odd cultural relics protection units of various levels in Quanzhou, in which 14 units of State-level, and 40 units of Provincial level.

Over the past 20-odd years of reform and opening up to the outside world, Quanzhou boasts its prosperous economy, social development, never-ending changes of urban construction, and the rapid urbanization. In recent several years, the Party Committee and Government of Quanzhou City have adhered to take the road of sustainable development and implemented the three-in-one development strategy of economy, culture, and city, so as to create a garden city with scenery of hills and waters, a central part seaside city on the west coast economic zone of the Straits by taking the measures of protecting the ancient town, constructing the new area, perfecting the infrastructure, improving the resident environment, and speeding up the process of urbanization. It is planned that the level of urbanization will be 45.9%, and the area of the completed district of the central city will be 58.2 square kilometers. The core district of ancient town should be controlled as a whole determining the characteristic elements of the city, protecting the key historic streets and districts of style and features. Parts of streets in the ancient town were renovated one after another. 28.79-kilometer inner ditches of the city were remade. West Lake, Fangcao Park, Zhongshan Park, Riverside Park, Forest Park, and others — these comprehensive parks having their own features, were repaired and constructed. Yungu, Shenghu, Dongmel, Xihu, Jiannan, Baozhou and other economically affordable housing residential quarters were constructed. And the following large-scale infrastructures are newly built: 280-kilometer Seaside Drive, Riverside Road, Jinjiang Flood Bank, Houzhu Bridge, No.3 Water Works, Water Quality Purifying Centre, the Garbage Disposal Plant. The total volume of telephone capacity reached 3400-odd thousand lines with 3000 thousand subscribers. The annual electricity consumed reached 16 billion kilowatt-hours, the highest load of electricity consumed was up to 2400 thousand kilowatts, and the 220-kilovolt main transformer capacity reached 3.6 million kilovolt-amperes.

In recent several years, Quanzhou urban construction has achieved great success. In 2001, the historic Zhongshan Road restoration project won a prize of UNESCO'S "Excellent Relic Protection in Asia-Pacific Area, 2001"; in 2002, the renovation project of draining excessive water and preventing flood in Quanzhou City proper was cited as "UN Dubai International Best Example of Improving Residential Environment"; in 2003, Quanzhou City was granted the title of "International Garden City"; and in the same year, Quanzhou historic city protection and construction project won "The Best Example Award of China Residential Environment"; in 2004, Quanzhou got the honour of "The Most Glamorous City".

The historic city of Quanzhou is full of rich favour of traditional culture and the style of modernized city. It is becoming a magnificent and dazzling pearl on the south-east coast of China.

August, 2004

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历史文化名城

中国·泉州

QUANZHOU CHINA

「花锦山川 人文荟萃」

「此地古称佛国，满街都是圣人」。泉州古城建城已有1300多年的历史，历史文化积淀丰厚，是「世界多元文化的展示中心」。辉煌的海外交通历史，举世无双的宗教遗存，异彩纷呈的民俗风情，独具特色的地域文化，丰富迷人的自然资源，无一不闪耀着泉州名城的巨大魅力。

A land of Charm and Beauty, the Gathering of Talents

Quanzhou, which was said a Buddhist shrine and full of sages, is an ancient city with more than 1300 years history. It has rich cultural deposits and is regarded as one of centres of multicultural in the world. The glorious history of overseas transportation, the ancient relics, different kinds of customs, the unique regional culture, the rich and charming natural resources all display the glamour of historic city.



老君岩 中国现存最大的宋代道教石雕——老子造像。

Stone Statue of LaoZi

This is the largest stone sculpture of LaoZi, founder of Taoism, of the Song Dynasty that China has preserved.



东西塔

巍峨高耸的东西塔是历史文化名城泉州的象征

The East-West Pagoda is the symbol of the famous historic and cultural city, Quanzhou.







泉州开元寺建于唐垂拱二年（公元686年）的佛教名刹开元寺。金碧辉煌的大雄宝殿气宇恢弘。
 Quanzhou Kaiyuan Temple The Kaiyuan Temple, a famous Buddhist temple, with its magnificent Daxiong Hall, was constructed in the Tang Dynasty (686 A.D.).



草庵
 全国唯一仅存的摩尼教寺庙，
 祀古代波斯的摩尼光佛。
 The sole existence of Moni Religion,
 The Moni Buddha of Ancient Persia.





南少林寺

年代久远的泉州南少林寺，南少林拳随着华侨的足迹传播到30个国家和地区。

South Shaolin Temple

Quanzhou boasts a time-honored South Shaolin Temple, and the South Shaolin Kungfu has been brought to over 30 countries and regions by overseas Chinese.

清净寺

建于北宋祥符二年（公元1009年）的伊斯兰教清净寺，是泉州与阿拉伯国家经济、宗教、文化交流的历史见证和传统友谊的象征。

The Qingjing Mosque, built in the second year of the Xiangfu period of the Northern Song Dynasty (1009 A.D.) is a witness of the religious cultural communication, as well as a monument of the traditional friendship between foreign countries and China.



天后宫

泉州天后宫是海内外历史最悠久、规模最大的妈祖庙，影响最深远的妈祖庙。

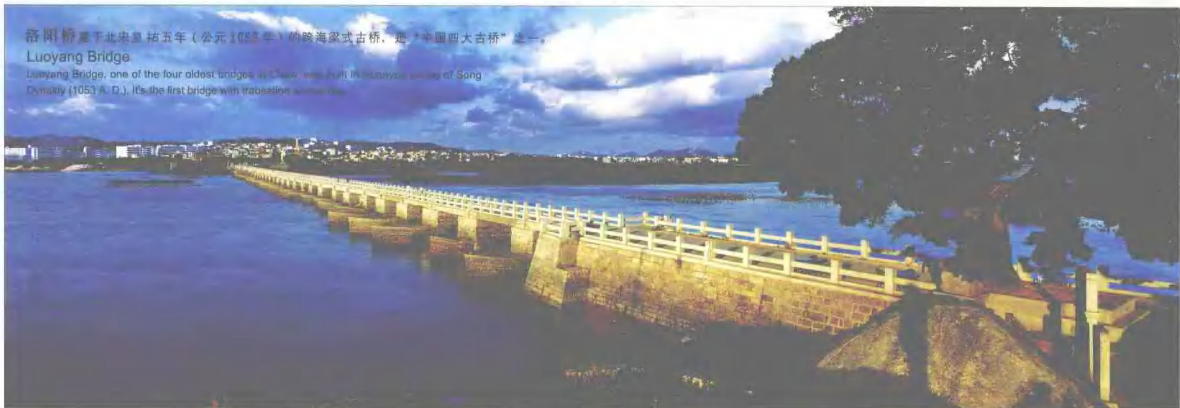
The Mazu Temple

The Mazu Temple in Quanzhou is the oldest, largest and most significant one in the world.

洛阳桥建于北宋皇祐五年（公元1053年）的跨海梁式古桥，是“中国四大古桥”之一。

Luoyang Bridge

Luoyang Bridge, one of the four oldest bridges in China, was built in the middle of Song Dynasty (1053 A. D.). It's the first bridge with truss-structure.



清源山 古老的历史，神奇的土地，锦绣山川，流传着无数美丽的传说。

Qingyuan Mountain It's a mysterious land with long history and beautiful tales.

