



中国历史文化名城

CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

REVIEWED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

福州

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CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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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

屏山历史风貌区

名城福州导游图

Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Fuzhou

“三坊七巷”历史文化街区

朱紫坊历史文化街区

于山历史风貌区

乌山历史风貌区

烟台山历史风貌区



烟台山历史风貌区

名城福州

福州，简称“榕”，福建省省会，1986年被命名为国家历史文化名城。福州地处闽江下游河口盆地，与台湾隔海相望。闽江穿城而过，城外群山环拱，城内三山鼎立，乌白两塔相峙，构成了“三山两塔一条江”、“城在山之中，山在城之内”的特色格局和优美的景色。全市辖鼓楼、台江、仓山、晋安、马尾五区，福清、长乐两市和闽侯、连江、罗源、闽清、永泰、平潭六县，市区面积1043平方公里，人口247万人。

福州从汉建闽越王国都始迄今已有2200多年建置史，晋为郡治，南朝为州治，唐开元十三年（725年）设福州都督府，福州之名也由此始；五代为闽国国都，南宋末为端宗行都，明末为隆武帝行都，1933年“闽变”后成立“中华共和国人民革命政府”，曾先后5次成为国都、行都。

福州文化发达、人文荟萃，被誉为“海滨邹鲁”。唐开元年间设有“丽正书院”和庙学，五代闽王侯设立“招贤院”、“四门学”，宋代文风更盛，直至明、清历数百年而不衰，举进士者达2247人。近代更是人才辈出，林则徐、严复、林觉民、侯德榜、高士其、陈景润、郑振铎、谢冰心等皆是福州人氏。福州又是著名侨乡，早在汉代，就有居民飘洋过海，福州现有华侨80多万人，分布在上50多个国家和地区。

悠久的人文历史留下了众多文物古迹。早在6000多年前，闽越祖先就在福州创造了人类早期



石斧（新石器时代）
Zax
(Neolithic Age)



铜镜（汉代）
Speculum
(Han Dynasty)

文化。城市建设则始于汉之筑冶城，至宋代曾先后四度拓城：晋筑子城、唐建罗城、梁建夹城、宋建外城，还整治了东、西两湖，形成了水系。福州有江南最古老的木结构建筑华林寺大殿，以及名人故居、历史纪念地、代表性建筑等，包括全国重点、省、市等各级文物保护单位共计665处。

福州还有被誉为明清古建筑博物馆的“三坊七巷”、朱紫坊历史文化街区，有乌山、于山、屏山、烟台山、林浦、螺洲、阳歧等历史风貌区。这些历史遗存载负和传承着福州数千年的文脉。

福州对外经济贸易交往自古就十分繁荣，汉末三国时已与东洋、南洋有海上往来。唐末中原战乱不止，随着中国社会经济与文化中心南移，福州对外经贸渐趋发达。明初，福建市舶司由泉州移设福州，开凿直读新港，以利日本、琉球贡船往来，对外贸易鼎盛；此外，郑和七下西洋的船队一行两万余人也长期驻扎在福州外港一带，促进了港口的繁荣。晚清鸦片战争后，福州被辟为“五口通商”口岸之一，有17个国家在福州仓山设领事馆或委派领事，兴办了银行、洋行、教堂以及30多所教会学校和医院。清政府还在马尾创立了福州船政局，以后对外进出口贸易激增，福州一跃成为近代东南“商贾云集”的重要商埠，成为全国“三大茶市”和“三大木材市

场”之一。

建国后，福州社会和经济得到稳定的发展，

尤其是被列为沿海对外开放城市以后，得风气于先，社会经济和城市建设都有了日新月异的變化。依托自身的源远流长的历史文化根基，福州

正逐步成长为中国东南沿海的国际性大都会城市、重要的对外经贸港口和有着独特山海景观的历史文化名城。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF FUZHOU

Fuzhou, called "Rong (Banyan)" for short, is the provincial capital of Fujian Province, and was named as historical and cultural city of the State in 1986. Located in the lower reaches of River Minjiang in the estuary basin, Fuzhou and Taiwan face each other across the sea. With River Minjiang traversing the city, hills surrounding outside the city, three hills standing like a tripod inside the city and Pagodas Wu and Bai confronting each other, the city structures a special pattern and an elegant landscape of "three hills, two pagodas and one river" and "city inside the hills, while hills inside the city". With five districts of Drum Tower, Taijiang, Cangshan, Jin'an and Mawei, two cities of Fuqing and Changle and six counties of Minhou, Lianjiang, Luoyuan, Mingqing, Yongtai and Pingtan under its jurisdiction, the city has a metropolitan area of 1043 square km and a population of 2.47 million.

Starting from the establishment of Kingdom Minyue in the Han Dynasty, Fuzhou has an establishment history of over 2,200 years; it was a shire administrative seat in the Jin Dynasty, a prefecture seat in the Southern Dynasties Period, and in the thirteenth year of the Kaiyuan Period of the Tang Dynasty (725) the Fuzhou Military Governor Mansion was set up here, the name of Fuzhou came into being thence; in the Five Dynasties Period it was the capital of State Min, at the end of the Southern Song Dynasty it was the temporary capital of



Emperor Longwu, in 1933 after the "Min Incident" the "People's Revolutionary Government of the China Republic" was founded, and the place became capital and temporary capital five times in succession.

With a developed culture and gathering of talents, Fuzhou has been reputed as "coastal Zou-Lu". In the Kaiyuan years of the Tang Dynasty, there were "Lizheng Academy of Classical Learning" and Temple Academy set up here, Prince of Min established "Prominent Personages Inviting Bureau" and "Four Gate Academy" in the Five Dynasties Period, and the Song Dynasty saw

more prosperous culture, which didn't wither for hundreds of years till the Ming and Qing Dynasties, with persons passing the highest civil service recruitment examination amounting to 2247. In contemporary time all the more talents here have been coming to the fore from generation to generation, Lin Zexu, Yan Fu, Lin Juemin, Hou Debang, Gao Shiqi, Chen Jingrun, Zheng Zhenduo and Xie Bingxin are all locals of

Fuzhou. Fuzhou is also a famous homeland of overseas Chinese, as early as in the Han Dynasty there were residents sailing abroad across the seas, and now Fuzhou has more than 800 thousand overseas Chinese distributed in over 50 countries and regions of the world.

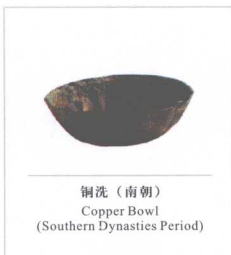
The long human history has left behind lots of cultural relics and historic spots. As early as over 6,000 years ago the ancestors of Minyue created their early stage culture in Fuzhou.



The city construction was started in the Han Dynasty that built the City of Yecheng, which had been expanded four times in succession up to the Song Dynasty: Jin Dynasty built the Attached City, Tang Dynasty built the Added City, Liang Dynasty built the Liner City and Song Dynasty built the External City, and also dredged the East and West two lakes to form the water system. Fuzhou has the earliest wooden structure building south of Yangtze of the Grand Hall of the Hualin Temple, as well as former residences of famous personages, historic commemorative spots and representative buildings, including key cultural relics units under protection at the State, provincial and city levels totaling 665 sites.

Fuzhou also has its areas of historical style and features such as “three blocks and seven lanes”, Zhuzifang historical and cultural street block, Wu Hill, Yu Hill, Ping Hill, Yantai Hill, Linpu, Luozhou and Yangqi. These historical remains load and carry forward thousands-years-long cultural veins of Fuzhou.

Fuzhou has been very prosperous in foreign trade and economic relation with foreign countries since ancient times, at the end of the Han Dynasty and the Three Kingdoms Period there were ocean-going exchanges with the Eastern and Western Oceans. At the end of the Tang Dynasty, there was endless war turmoil in the Central Plains, and along with the southward shifting of the social, economic and cultural centers of China, the foreign trade and economic relation with foreign countries of Fuzhou became gradually developed. In the early Ming Dynasty, the Marketing and Shipping Bureau of Fujian Province was moved from Quanzhou to Fuzhou with new direct-access port dug, so as



铜洗（南朝）
Copper Bowl
(Southern Dynasties Period)

to make the traffic convenient for Japanese and Ryukyu tribute ships, and the foreign trade was in a period of great prosperity; besides, the fleet of Zheng He for his seven times Western Ocean voyages together with the crew of over twenty thousand people were also stationed around the outer port of Fuzhou, which promoted the prosperity of the port. In the late Qing Dynasty after the Opium War, Fuzhou was opened as one of the “five trade

ports”, there were 17 countries having their consulates or consuls set up and appointed in Cangshan, Fuzhou, and they founded banks, foreign firms, churches as well as more than 30 church schools and hospitals. The Qing Government also established the Fuzhou Ship Administration Bureau in Mawei, thence the import-export trade increased rapidly, and Fuzhou rose up suddenly to be an important commercial city of contemporary Southeast China with merchants coming in crowds, and became one of the state's “three major tea markets” and “three major wood markets”. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Fuzhou has been developing steadily in society and economy, especially after it was listed as a coastal city to be opened to the outside world; it has got, due to being benefited by the policy first, endless changes in its social, economic and city construction. Backed up by its own historical and cultural basis of a remote source and long stream, Fuzhou is gradually growing up into a Southeast China coastal international metropolitan city, an important trade and economic port with foreign countries and a historical and cultural city with unique hill and sea landscapes.

图例 Legend



世界文化遗产
World Cultural Heritage



中国文化遗产
The Intangible Cultural Heritage in China



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

目录

CONTENTS

○ 名城福州 THE FAMOUS CITY OF FUZHOU

一 / 古城遗产 /	1
Heritage of the Ancient City	
二 / 三坊七巷 /	29
Three Blocks and Seven Lanes	
三 / 郊外胜迹 /	43
Suburban Places of Interest and Historical Sites	
四 / 鼓山海坛 /	65
Drum Hill and Haitan	
五 / 闽中名人 /	73
Famous Person of Minzhong	
六 / 文化精粹 /	79
Cultural Cream	
七 / 传统工艺 /	87
Traditional Technics	
八 / 风味特产 /	93
Special Local Products and Flavor	
九 / 当代建设 /	99
Contemporary Construction	
十 / 旅游服务 /	107
Tourist Service	

古城遗产

HERITAGE OF THE ANCIENT CITY

外城
十穆水部仍梁夾城東海仍來



明代福州古城图

The Plan of the Ancient City of Fuzhou of Ming Dynasty



◎ 汉冶城遗址 ●

位于冶山，是福州城发源之地，今尚存欧冶池和泉山摩崖题刻。汉代遗址位于欧冶池东北角，发现于1998年，为长方形的夯土台，正南北向，台基上有汉代筒瓦、板瓦和汉代其他文物的原生堆积。

REMAINS OF HAN YECHENG CITY

Located at Ye Hill, it is the source place of Fuzhou City, and there is still Ouye Pond and Quan (Spring) Hill Inscriptions on Precipices left there now. The remains of the Han Dynasty is in the northeastern corner of the Ouyechi Pond, which was found in 1998, and is a pounded earth terrace in rectangular shape seated from sharp south to north, with primitive accumulation of Han Dynasty tube tiles, flat tiles and other cultural relics from the Han Dynasty preserved on the terrace foundation.

◎ 府城

位于今鼓楼辖区内,为明清时福州古城。明洪武四年(1371年)在“夹城”、“外城”的旧基上调整,由驸马都尉王恭主持,用石砌造,北跨越王山(屏山),南绕乌石山、九仙山(于山)。后人称之为“府城”,现仅存于山、公正等地段的断墙残迹。

PREFECTURE CITY

Sited within the jurisdiction area of today's Bell Tower District, it was the ancient city of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. In the fourth year of the Hongwu Period of the Ming Dynasty (1371), it was built with stones under the charge of Chariot-Horse Commandant Wang Gong through adjusting the old basis of the "Liner City" and the "External City" to stride over Yuewang Hill (Ping Hill) in the north and round over Wushi Hill and Jiuxian Hill (Yu Hill) in the south. People of later generations call it "Prefecture City", and now there are only broken walls and ruins preserved on the sections of Yu Hill, Gongzheng and so on.

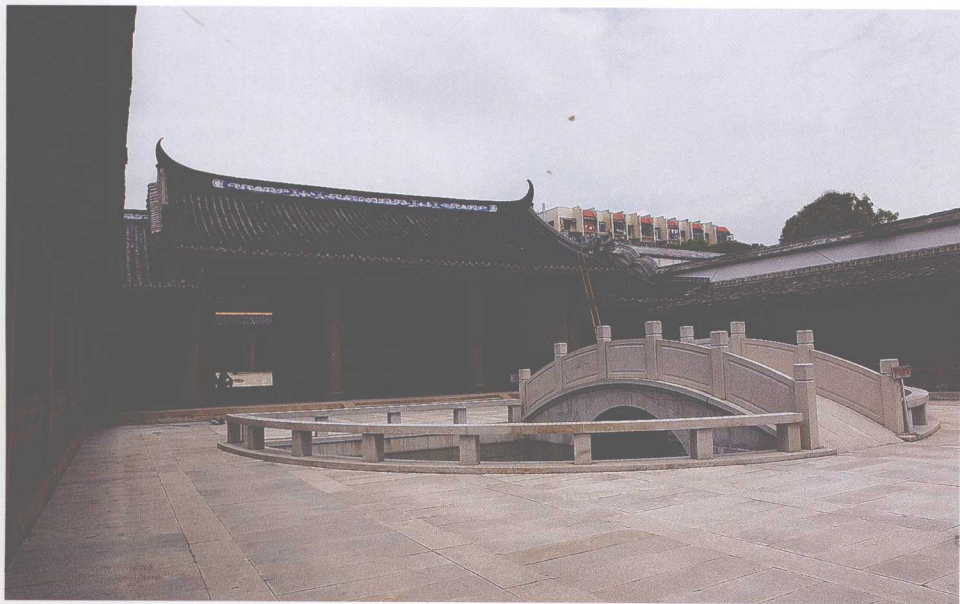


◎ 福州文庙 ●●●

亦称福州圣庙，位于福州市鼓楼区圣庙路，始建于唐大历七年（772年），现存庙宇是清咸丰元年（1851年）重建。内庭立两碑亭，两廊虎殿供72贤人。

FUZHOU CONFUCIUS TEMPLE

Also called Fuzhou Sage Temple, it is situated on the Shengmiao Road, Drum Tower District, Fuzhou, and was first built in the seventh year of the Dali Period of the Tang Dynasty (772), the now existing temple was re-built in the first year of the Xianfeng Period (1851). The inner courtyard has two tablet pavilions standing there, and the two side corridor halls are used to enshrine the 72 able and virtuous disciples.

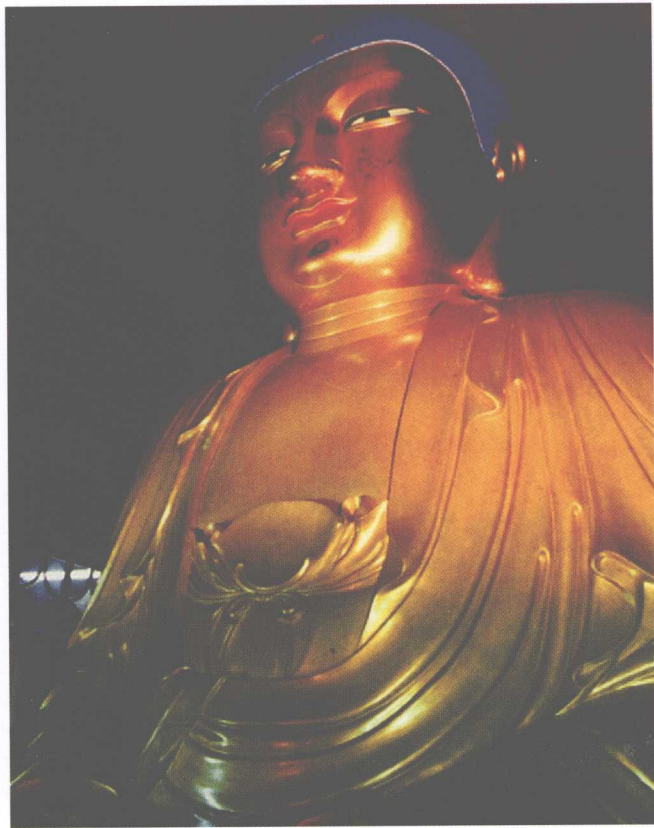


◎ 开元寺铁佛 ●●

位于鼓楼区开元路，寺始建于南朝梁太清三年（549年），1946年重建，坐北朝南。内有铁铸释迦牟尼坐像：高5.3米，宽4米，重约5万公斤；殿西侧有地藏寺、功德林、宝松禅师纪念堂。

KAIYUAN TEMPLE IRON
BUDDHA

Located on the Kaiyuan Road of Drum Tower District, the temple was built in the third year of the Taiqing Period of the Liang of the Southern Dynasties (549), and was re-built in 1946, seated in the north and facing the south. There is an iron cast seated statue of Sakyamuni inside, which is 5.3 m high, 4 m wide and weighs about 50,000 kg; and there are King Kstigarbha Temple, Benefaction Forest and Hall in Memory of Buddhist Master Baosong north of the hall.





正门 The Grand Entrance

◎ 林文忠公祠 ●●

位于鼓楼区澳门路，现为林则徐纪念馆。清光绪三十一年（1905年），由林氏后裔及门人集资兴建，祠坐西向东，内有御碑亭。

TEMPLE IN MEMORY OF LIN ZEXU THE WENZHONG DUKE
Situated on the Ao'men Road of the Drum Tower District, now it is the Memorial Hall of Lin Zexu. Founded in the thirty-first year of the Guangxu Period of the Qing Dynasty (1905) on the funds raised by Lin's descendants and disciples, it is seated in the west and faces the east, with a pavilion for imperial tablet inside it.



林文忠公祠 Temple in Memory of Lin Zexu the Wenzhong Duke

