SAILING

ALONG THE

SILK ROAD

丝路帆影

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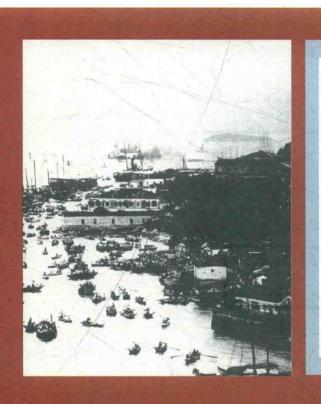
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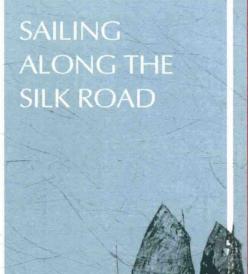
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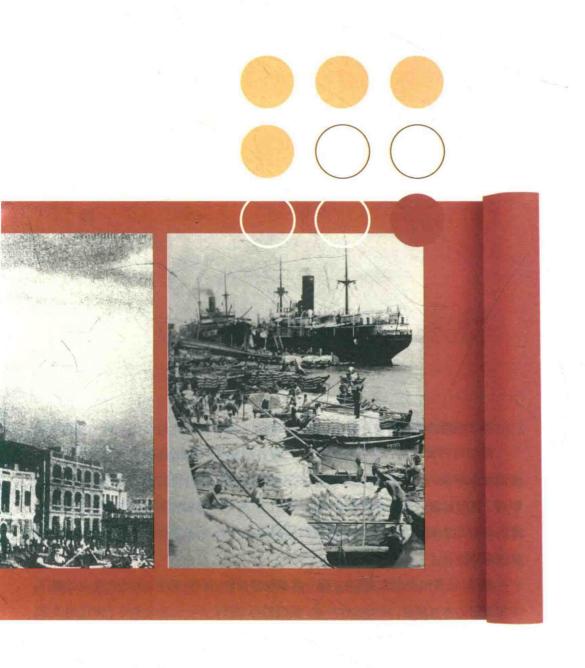
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海在城周,城在海中,厦门,与海的渊源,很早,很深!

厦门岛四面环海,新石器时代,已有古闽越族人生活在岛上。唐代中叶,中原的汉人移民入岛,厦门开始有了文字记载的历史。自唐代中叶迄今的1100多年间,厦门社会经济不断发展。明末清初,航海贸易盛极一时,熙熙攘攘的港口,成为华侨出入祖国的门户之地,同时这里也是对外经济文化交流的窗口、中西文化交融点之一。

海洋,让厦门走出去,拥有了海一样的胸襟情怀。同样,海洋,也让世界走近厦门, 丰富厦门的本真底色,继而兼容并蓄。厦门的历史遗存中,承载太多关于海洋的故事, 寻踪觅迹,我们探寻挖掘,遗址也好,遗珍也罢,都见证了厦门与海的不解之缘。

厦门值得世人骄傲的,不单单是优良的港口、来往的船舶。在对海岸线之外的世界的渴望中,在对海洋神秘的探索中,厦门有一群漂洋过海、创业他国的弄潮儿。他们在一望无际的茫茫大海中起航扬帆,在异国他乡自由穿梭打拼,诠释厦门人"爱

拼才会赢"的理想信念。功成名就后,落叶归根,回馈乡梓,回归家园,华侨的思乡情结总是让他们魂牵梦萦。归来,举己之力,让家乡更好!

值得人们回味的确实很多,浓厚的历史,几经风雨的故事,为《丝路帆影》的 编撰,提供了丰富而多样的题材。然而,作为厦门历史缩影的《丝路帆影》,只是 厦门历史蔚然大海中的几朵浪花。本书收录了多位文人学者的研究笔录,文笔笔调 迥异,文章风格不一,有随笔,有小品,有散文,甚至犹有旧稿,虽经调整,仍难 以求得一致,却也体现出厦门文史上百花齐放的缤纷色彩;在内容上,它只提及了 悠久历史中的少许片段,只言片语的描述仍不足以呈现厦门历史的动人之处;在对 海洋的交互中,更多的是偏重于对"走出去"方面的内容,"引进来"的文章内容 尚有不足。我们编写这本《丝路帆影》,既是对一段历史的回顾,也是表达对这座 城市的敬意。《丝路帆影》虽叙述了历史,但算不上史书;虽有生动的故事,但称 不上文艺作品。望本书的读者,能通过这一方历史,感受到厦门的动人之处。 Xiamen, a city in the sea, has a close connection with the ocean since long time ago.

Xiamen Island is surrounded by the sea. The ancient Min and Yue people started to live on the island in the Neolithic Age. In the middle of the Tang dynasty, people from the Central Plains migrated here, which commenced the written history of Xiamen. Since that time, Xiamen's economy has been developing over the past 1,100 years. At the end of the Ming dynasty and the beginning of the Qing dynasty, the maritime in Xiamen prospered. The bustling port became a passageway for overseas Chinese, a window for economic and cultural exchanges, the Chinese and Western cultures mixed.

The sea opens Xiamen up and makes it tolerant like the sea. It also brings the world to Xiamen, makes Xiamen more colorful and embracing. Xiamen's historical relics carry plentiful stories about the sea. As we keep discovering and exploring, every piece of the historic ruins and artifacts shows the close tie between Xiamen and the sea.

Xiamen is not only proud of its excellent ports and passing ships. With the desire to go beyond the horizons and uncover the mysteries of the sea, a group of progressive people from Xiamen travelled across the sea and started businesses in foreign countries. They sailed the vast ocean, and worked hard in a foreign land, reflecting Xiamen people's

motto of "No pain, no gain." As fallen leaves return to the roots, overseas Chinese returned to their homeland out of homesickness and were dedicated to making contributions to their country after achieving success and fame abroad.

Xiamen offers a lot to savor. Its profound history and weather—beaten stories inspired this book with a great diversity of subjects. As an embodiment of Xiamen's history, this book tells only a tip of the iceberg. This book contains various research transcripts of different genres compiled by scholars, such as jottings, vignettes, essays, and even original drafts, which are far from consistent, even with adjustment. However, it is such variety that reflects the colorful cultural history of Xiamen. Since only fragments of a long history are recorded, these short chapters can't fully capture the beauty of Xiamen's history. In the interaction with the sea, greater emphasis is placed on "going out", while the "bringing in" aspect being marginalized. The purpose to compile this book is to review the history and to give our respects to this dynamic city. Although this book narrates history, it cannot be taken as a history book. It has also collected vivid stories, but it cannot be taken as a literary work, either. We hope that you can feel the beauty of Xiamen when reading the snippets of history compiled in this book.

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第

章

轶史钩沉



# 厦门: 从海上孤岛到经济特区

厦门碧海环抱,四季如春,是中国东南海上一颗熠熠闪光的明珠,一座享誉中外的"海上花园"城市。它背靠漳州、泉州平原,濒临台湾海峡,与金门一衣带水,与台湾本岛、澎湖列岛隔海相望。是中国对外贸易的重要口岸,也是华人同胞出入祖国的重要门户。

厦门港得天独厚,港阔水深,不冻、 少雾、少淤,避风条件好,万吨巨轮终 年畅行无阻。自16世纪以来,厦门港 就以优越的港口为中外旅行者和商人所 熟悉。

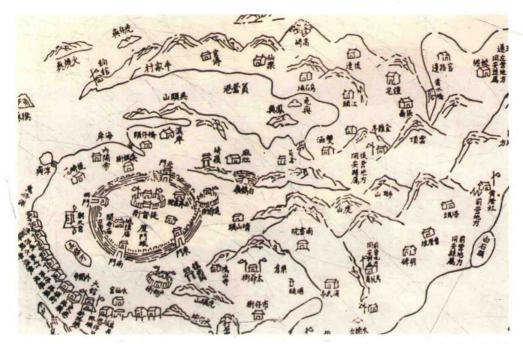
历史上的厦门, 由厦门本岛、鼓

浪屿岛和附近的几个小岛组成,面积 110多平方公里。

相传古代常有成群的白鹭栖息于 岛上,因此厦门别称"鹭岛"。

三千多年前的新石器时代晚期,已 有古闽越族人在岛上生活。唐朝中叶, 汉族人陆续从福建内陆迁徙入岛,开始 了有文字记载的历史。宋朝太平兴国年 间,岛上因出现一茎数穗的水稻而被称 为"嘉禾屿"。"嘉禾"作为厦门的别 名沿用至今。此后到1912年的八九百 年间,厦门一直隶属于同安县。

明初,太祖朱元璋派江夏侯周德



清道光十年(1830 年)的厦门全图(洪卜仁供图) The full picture of Xiamen in the tenth year during the reign of Emperor Daoguang in the Qing Dynasty (1830) (Photo from Hong Buren)

兴在岛上建城寨设卫所。洪武二十七年 (1394年),城寨建成,命名为"厦 门城"。从此,厦门这个地名载入史籍 文献。清军入关后,郑成功以厦门、金 门作为"抗清复明"、"驱荷复台"的 根据地。永历九年(1655年)4月, 郑成功将厦门改名"思明州"。"思明" 作为厦门的别名,沿用至今。

明朝年间实行海禁,但随着农业、 手工业的发达,商品经济得到较快的发 展,民间冒险"私造巨舶,岁出诸番市易"。厦门附近的浯屿、嵩屿、海沧、 高浦、后溪、刘五店、澳头等偏僻港口, 遂为当年海上对外贸易的活跃地区。

随着15世纪和16世纪之交的"地理大发现",先是欧洲的葡萄牙人、西班牙人和荷兰人相继来到亚洲,寻求新天地。荷兰人从厦门得到茶以后,先将茶介绍到欧洲去。从此厦门作为"中国第一个输出茶的港口"闻名遐迩。17



世纪初,英国人也涌了进来。

明末清初中原大地上改朝换代的 战争,给中国社会经济带来严重的破坏, 而厦门却因为郑成功采取鼓励对外贸易 政策,出现了与其他地区不同的繁盛景 象,每年都有几十艘大帆船由厦门到日 本和东南亚开展贸易。

康熙十九年(1680年)清朝廷

废"思明州",恢复厦门旧名。康熙 二十二年(1683年)8月,台湾纳入版图, 形成全国统一的局面。清王朝将厦门与 台湾置于同一行政区划,设"台厦兵备 道"统一管辖台湾和厦门的军政、经济、 文化事务,并于第二年设立海关,正式 开放厦门为对外贸易港口。这期间厦门 的远洋贸易促进造船业、航运业和土特

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