



中国历史文化名城

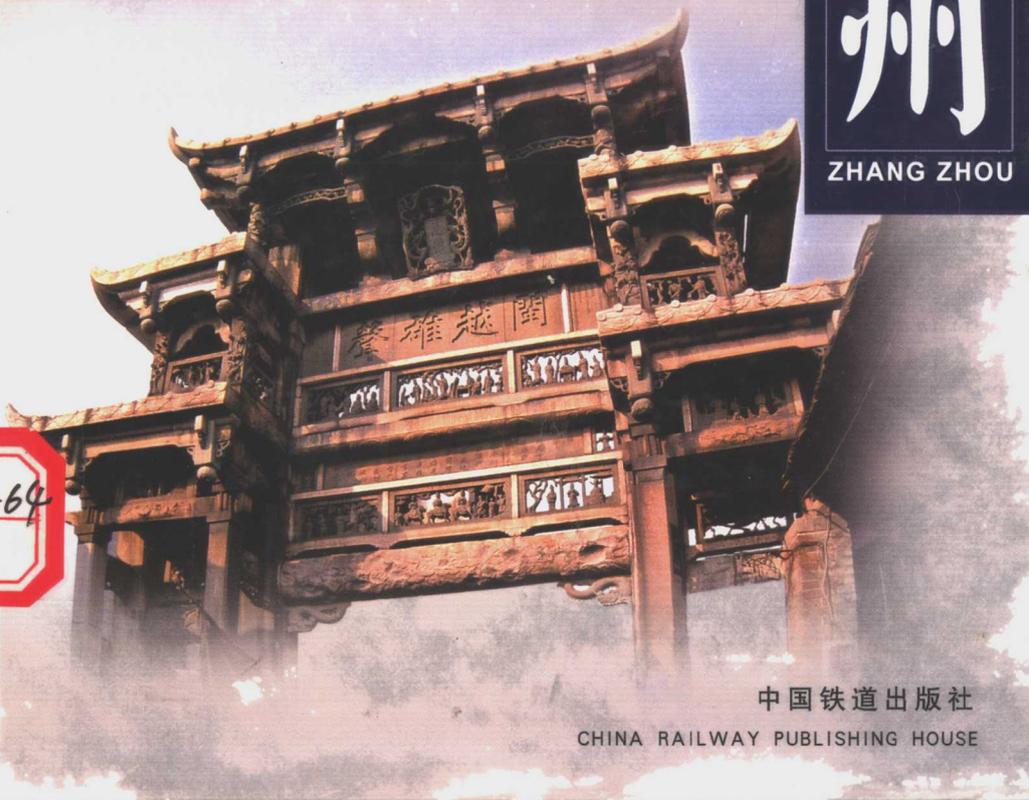
CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

# 漳州

ZHANG ZHOU



5-64  
7

中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

漳州

ZHANG ZHOU



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

《中国历史文化名城》系列画册编委会

主 任：阮仪三（国家历史文化名城研究中心主任）

常务编委：阮涌 郭 宇 顾黎明

《中国历史文化名城·漳州》

国家历史文化名城研究中心、漳州市城乡规划局编

主 编：陈炎生

副 主 编：巫汉平 沈茂然 陈跃鸿 朱志宏

编 委：谢伟宏 杨丽华 蔡少菁 蔡绿漪 张大伟

执行编委：赵清松

摄 影：林瑞红 蔡文原 张志坚 庄 村 陈达文 李庆辉 高茂山  
李金城 吴其生 林 密 罗庆忠 董帝伟 阮永好 金 月 芳缘园艺

撰 稿：赵清松 谢伟宏 蔡少菁 钟武艺 许初鸣

翻 译：苏 能

策 划：顾黎明

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

漳州 / 陈炎生主编. — 北京：中国铁道出版社，2003.9

（中国历史文化名城系列画册/阮仪三编）

ISBN 7-113-05485-4

I.漳... II.陈... III.旅游指南—漳州市—画册

IV.K928.957.3-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2003)第077639号

责任编辑：石建英 特约编审：金 月

装帧设计：李文晶 古 文

出版发行：中国铁道出版社

地 址：北京市右安门西街8号 （100054）

印 制：精工印刷（深圳）有限公司

版 次：2003年9月第1版 2003年9月第1次印刷

印 数：1-5000

开 本：889×1194 1/48 2.5印张

书 号：ISBN 7-113-05485-4/K·57

定 价：28.00元

## 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

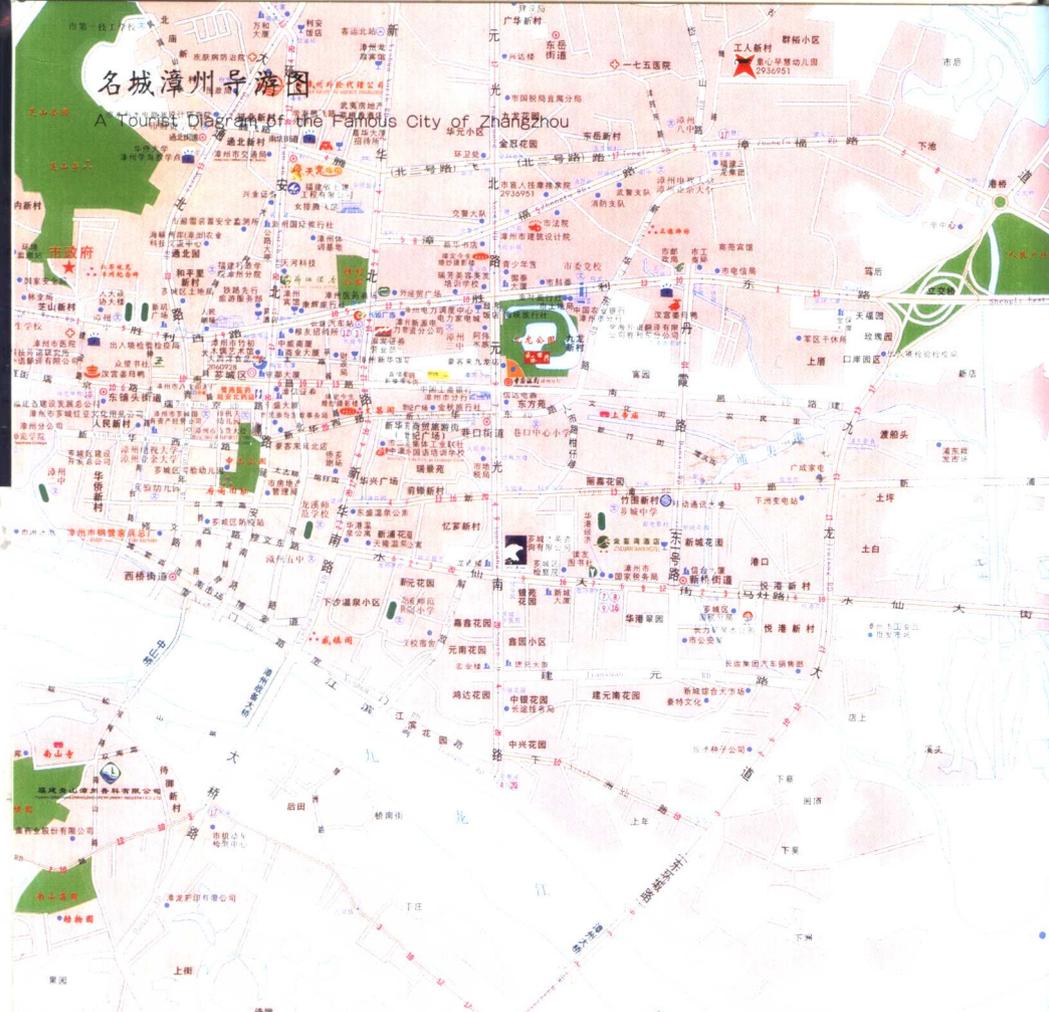
It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several 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

# 名城漳州导游图

A Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Zhangzhou



## 名城漳州



石器（旧石器时代）  
Stone Artifacts (Paleolithic Age)

漳州地处福建南端，北邻厦门，南接广东汕头，东与台湾隔海相望。市辖一市、二区、八县，面积约12608平方公里，人口约450万，城市建成区约35平方公里，其中古城区约0.86平方公里。

早在旧石器时代，就有人类在漳州这块热土上生息繁衍。漳州夏属扬州地，周属七闽地，战国属越；西汉元鼎五年（前112年），汉灭南越国后，中原汉人开始大批南下，与漳州当地土著融合。唐垂拱二年（686年）建置漳州，自此向为州、郡、路、府之治所。现在古城区仍保留着唐宋以来“枕三台、襟两河”的自然风貌，“以河代城、以桥代门”的传统建城型制和“九街十三巷”的街道格局。1986年经国务院批准为第二批国家历史文化名城。

漳州素有“海滨邹鲁”之称。汉唐以来，书院、讲学堂屡兴不止，中原华夏的诗书礼乐在漳州传播衍存。宋代朱熹任漳州知州后，更是“笃意学校、力倡儒学”，更使漳州人文荟萃、贤能辈出，产生黄道周、许地山、林语堂、杨骝、沈柔坚、沈耀初和周碧初等漳州名人，灿若星辰。

漳州是台湾同胞的主要祖居地。据记载宋代已有

漳州人徙台，漳州人吴沙、吴凤和颜思齐被誉为开发台湾的“三公”，现台湾人口中祖籍漳州的占35.8%。漳州人民同根同源，语言相通，民俗相近，宗教信仰相同，文化艺术相互融合。漳州众多的寺庙祠堂是台胞寻根觅源、进香拜祖之所在，漳州的历史街区已成为拍摄台湾主题影视剧的外景地。

漳州又是我国的著名侨乡，自古便有移民新加坡、马来西亚、菲律宾和印尼等东南亚国家的传统。全市旅居海外的侨胞、港澳同胞70多万人，归侨、侨眷50多万人。漳州窑瓷器 and 木版年画等特产曾行销台湾和东南亚，并以其为中转站风行于各大洲。相互往来是漳州的本土文化融入外来文化的基因，诸如石牌坊上的洋人造型，古城中“骑楼”、“竹竿厝”的建筑型制，建筑物上遍布西洋浮雕和花饰的“南洋风”建筑风格等，都是最好见证。

漳州依山滨海，风光旖旎，名胜古迹遍布城乡。漳州土楼、赵家堡、国家级火山地质公园、南山寺、云洞岩、东山马銮湾等旅游景区美不胜收。漳州地处亚热带，气候温润，物产丰饶，水仙花、兰花等花卉香飘四海，香蕉、芦柑、



石璋（商）  
Stone Tablet (Shang Dynasty)

柚子、荔枝、龙眼、菠萝等水果饮誉五洲，被称之为“长年有不谢之花、四季有时鲜之果”。

进入 21 世纪，漳州的城市建设和社会各项事业

蓬勃发展，一个新型的工贸港口城市已初具雏形。千年古城漳州，正重焕青春。

## THE FAMOUS CITY OF ZHANGZHOU

Located at the southern tip of Fujian Province, Zhangzhou neighbors Xiamen in the north, connects Shantou of Guangdong in the south and faces Taiwan across the sea in the east. Administering one city, two districts and eight counties under its jurisdiction, the city has an area of approx. 12608 square km and a population of 4.5 million, with a built-up city area of approx. 35 square km and an old city area of approx. 0.86 square km.

As early as in the Paleolithic Age, there were human beings lived and multiplied in this soulful place of Zhangzhou. Belonging to the Yangzhou Prefecture in the Xia Dynasty, to the Qimin Prefecture in the Zhou Dynasty and to the Yue Kingdom in the Warring States Period, the place was inhabited by the Han people who came down from the Central Plains in their large numbers and blended with the original inhabitants of Zhangzhou after the Han State destroyed the Southern Yue Kingdom in the fifth year under the reign of the Emperor Yuanding of the Western Han Dynasty (112



双耳罐 (唐)  
Twin-Ear Jar (Tang Dynasty)

B.C.). Zhangzhou was established in the second year under the reign of the Emperor Chuigong of the Tang Dynasty (686), and since then has been the governmental seats of various prefectures, divisions, districts and regions. Still retaining the natural style and features of "pillowing on three terraces and being girded by two rivers" handed down from the Tang and Song dynasties, the city remains to have the traditional building-up design of "replacing city walls with rivers and replacing city gates with bridges" and the street pattern of "nine streets and thirteen lanes". It became the second batch State historical and cultural city with the approval of the State Council in 1986.

Zhangzhou has long been reputed as the "Coastal Zou-Lu (cultural center)". Since the Han and Tang dynasties, academies and lecture halls of classical learning were set up from time to time, with the Central China's classical learning of the Books of Songs, History, Rites and Music spreading and developing in Zhangzhou. after tak-



石盒 (唐)  
Stone Box (Tang Dynasty)

ing the office of the prefecture governor of Zhangzhou, the Song Dynasty Zhuxi all the more "wholeheartedly set up academies and made every effort to advocate Confucianism", and made Zhangzhou a place where talents and able people sprang up from generation to generation, with the Zhangzhou famed personages such as Huang Daozhou, Xu Dishan, Lin Yutang, Yang Sao, Shen Roujian, Shen Yaochu, Zhou Bichu and so on shining like bright stars.

Zhangzhou is the homeland of the ancestors of Taiwan compatriots. According to records, there were people moving from Zhangzhou to Taiwan as early as in the Song Dynasty. Wu Sha, Wu Feng and Yan Siqi from Zhangzhou are reputed as the "Three Lord" developers of Taiwan, and now the Taiwan people who have their ancestral homes in Zhangzhou account for 35.8%. The Zhangzhou and Taiwan peoples are of the same root and same origin, speak in the same language, have the same folk custom, believe the same religions and enjoy the interfused culture and arts. The large number of temples and clan halls in Zhangzhou are places for Taiwan compatriots to seek roots and origins as well as to burn incense for worshiping their ancestors; and the historical streets and blocks of Zhangzhou have become the on-location shooting places for Taiwan theme movies and TV plays. Being also a famous hometown of overseas Chinese, Zhangzhou has had the tradition of emigrating to the Southeast Asian Nations such as Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia and so forth. The whole city has over 700000 overseas Chinese and over 500000 returned overseas Chinese and their relatives. The special products such as kiln chinaware, woodblock Spring Festival pictures were



碗 (宋)  
Bowl (Song Dynasty)

marketed well in Taiwan and Southeast Asia, and were in vogue in various continents with Taiwan and Southeast Asia as transfer stations. The intercourse makes the local culture fused with genes of foreign culture, for example, the foreigner modeling on the stone memorial archways, the construction designs of the "sotto porticoes" and "bamboo pole shelters" in the ancient city, and the "South Sea manner" construction style of buildings' being fully covered with Western style relief sculptures and ornamental designs and so on are the best witnesses.

Leaning against hills and facing the sea, Zhangzhou has gorgeous scenery, with scenic spots and historical sites dotting all over the urban and suburban areas. The tourist scenic spots of the Zhangzhou Earthen Tower, Zhao Family Fortress, State-level Volcano Geological Park, Southern Hill Temple, Cloud Cave Cliff, Eastern Hill Horse Carriage Bay and so forth are too beautiful to be absorbed all at once. Located in the subtropical zone, Zhangzhou has a warm and humid climate to be of rich produce, with flowers such as narcissus, orchid, etc. suffusing an fragrance all over the four seas and bananas, oranges, pomelos, litchis, longans, pineapples and other fruits renowned all over the five continents, and is reputed as "there are unwithering flowers all the year long and there are fresh fruits in all the four seasons".

Ushering in the 21st century, Zhangzhou is growing vigorously in its city construction and every undertaking of the society, and a new type industrial and trading port city begins to take embryonic form. The millennium ancient city of Zhangzhou is re-irradiating with vigor.

图例 Legend

文物保护单位

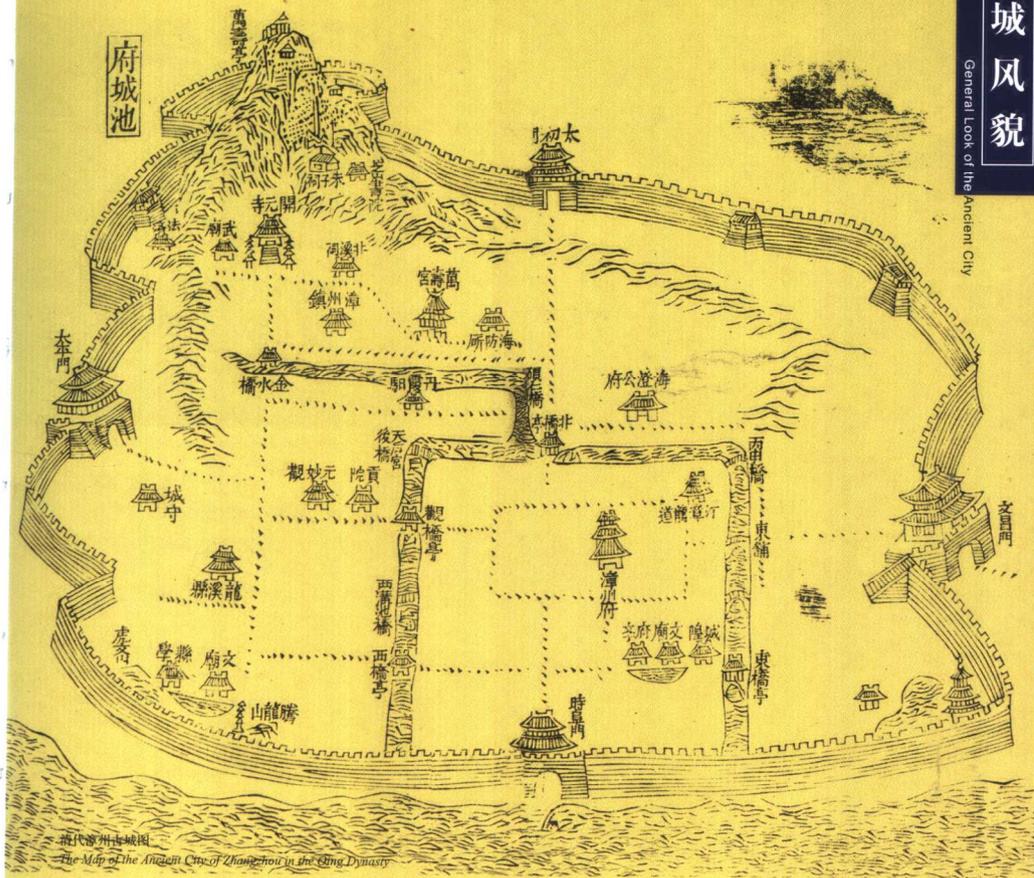
Unit of Cultural Relic

\*\*\* 国家级 At the National Level

\*\* 省级 At the Provincial Level

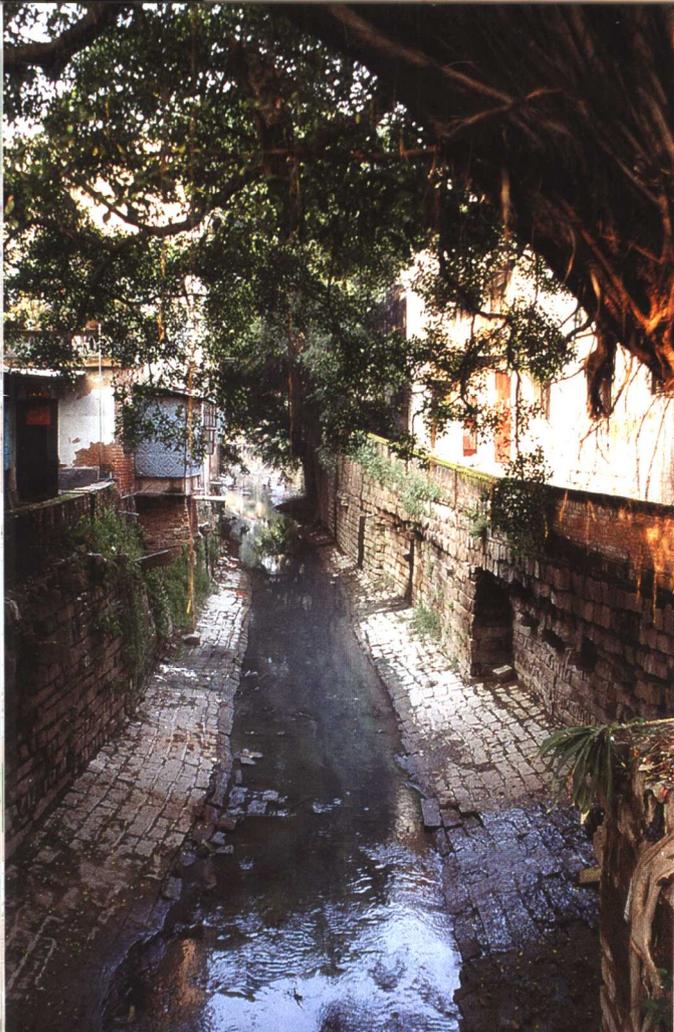
\* 市(县)级 At the Municipal (County) Level

○ 名城漳州	THE FAMOUS CITY OF ZHANG ZHOU	
一 / 古城风貌 /	General Look of the Ancient City	1
二 / 城堡土楼 /	Castles and Earthen Towers	27
三 / 风景名胜 /	The Scenic Spots	37
四 / 漳州名贤 /	Celebrities of Zhangzhou	65
五 / 文化精粹 /	The Cultural Cream	77
六 / 特产风味 /	Local Delicious Food	87
七 / 当代建设 /	Contemporary Construction	95
八 / 旅游服务 /	Tourism Service	105



明代漳州古城圖

The Map of the Ancient City of Zhangzhou in the Ming Dynasty

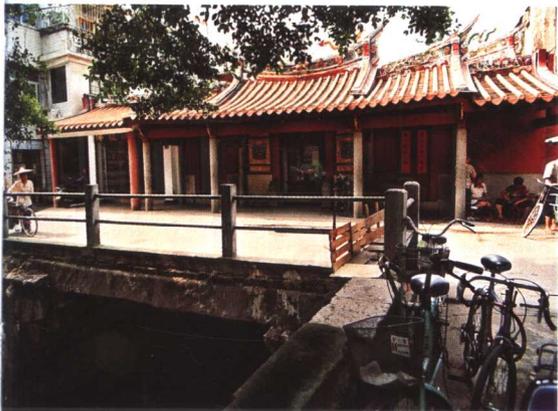


### ○ 城 濠 ○

位于老城区，始筑于唐，北宋咸平二年（999年）郡守司徒坦率民工全面修浚，此后历代均有修浚，至今仍发挥着排水泄涝的功能。

#### THE CITY MOAT

*The City Moat is located in the ancient city area; its construction began in the Tang Dynasty, and was dredged in the second year under the reign of Emperor Xianping (999) in an all-round way by the civilian workers under the leadership of Prefecture Situ Tan, then was dredged from dynasty to dynasty, and to date it has still been performing the function of drainage and flood discharge.*



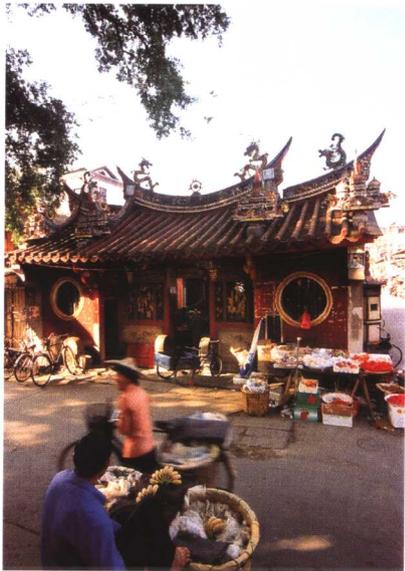
东桥亭 The Eastern Bridge Pavilion

### ○ 东西桥亭

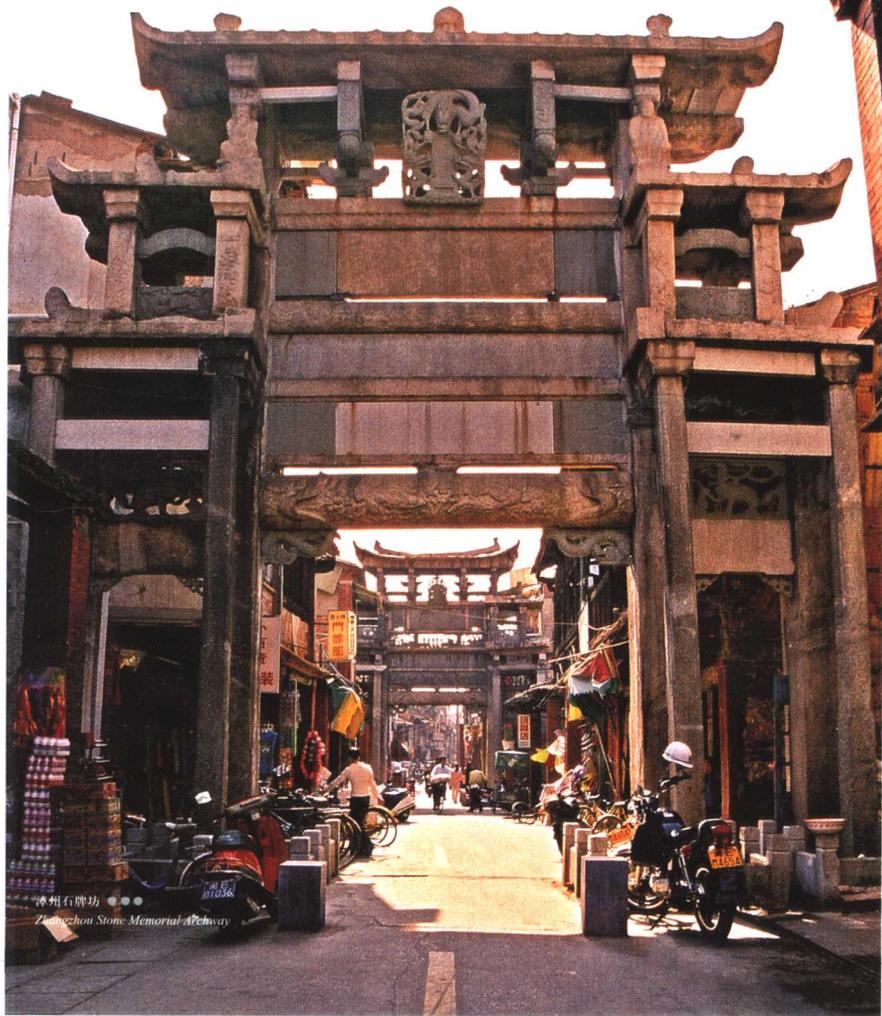
位于老城区修文路东西两端，建于宋代，筑在城濠桥上，体现了“以河代城、以桥代门”的传统建城型制。

#### THE EASTERN BRIDGE PAVILION AND THE WESTERN BRIDGE PAVILION

Located at both ends of the Xiwen Street in the ancient city area, were built in the Song Dynasty on the city moat bridges, embodying the traditional city construction pattern of "replacing city wall with river and replacing city wall gates with bridges".



西桥亭 The Western Bridge Pavilion



郑州石牌坊

Zhengzhou Stone Memorial Archway

○ 尚书探花坊 ●●●

位于香港路，明万历三十三年（1605年）为林士章（漳浦人，明南京礼部尚书）立。形象生动，巧夺天工，具有鲜明的晚明艺术风格。

MINISTER THE NUMBER THREE SCHOLAR ARCHWAY

Located on Hong Kong Street, was set up for Lin Shizhang (being from Zhangpu, and working as Minister of Rites of the Ming Dynasty in Nanjing) in the 33rd year under the reign of Emperor Wanli (1605). It is of vivid image and divine skill with distinctive late Ming Dynasty artistic style.



牌坊雕刻

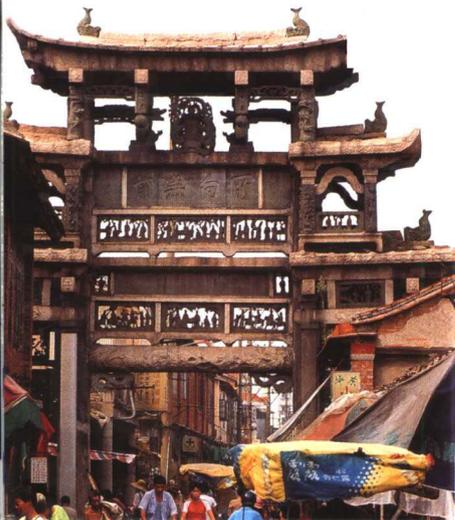
The Memorial Archway Engraving



尚书探花坊 Minister The Number Three Scholar Archway



牌坊题刻 The Memorial Archway Inscription



所向无前坊 *Being Ever-Victorious Archway*



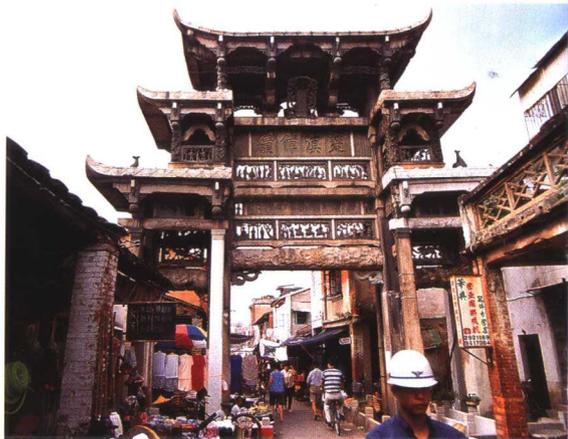
石牌坊上的洋人形象 *Archway Foreigner Sculpture*

### ○ 所向无前坊 ●●●

位于新华东路岳口，清康熙四十六年（1707年），为褒奖平台名将蓝理（漳浦人，福建水师提督）赐立，石雕精美，体制宏伟。

#### *BEING EVER-VICTORIOUS ARCHWAY*

*Located at the mouth of East Xinhua Road, was rewarded/built for commending and awarding the famous Taiwan Suppressing General Lan Li (being from Zhangpu and working as Fujian Navy Commander-in-chief) in the 46th year under the reign of Emperor Kangxi (A.D.1707), and it is of fine engraving and magnificent setup.*



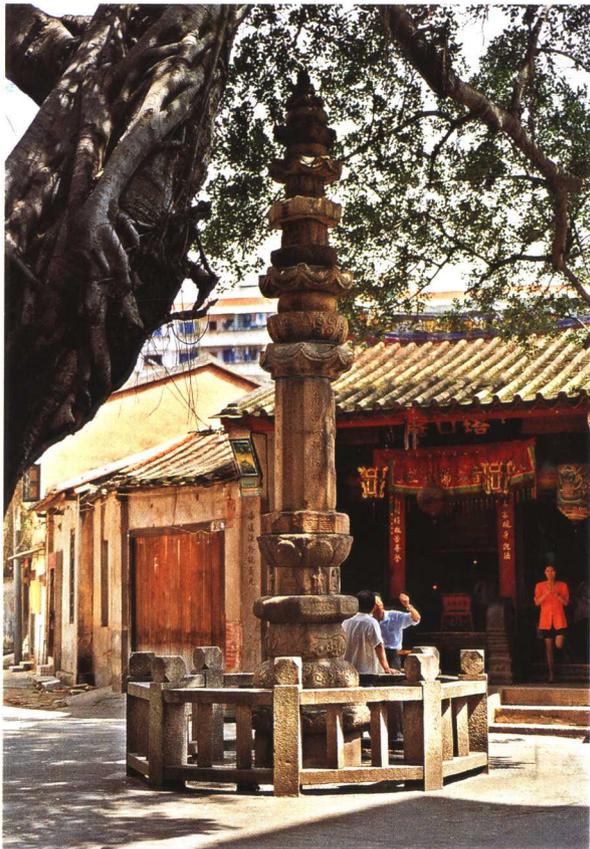
楚滇伟绩坊 *Chu Dian Great Achievements Memorial Archway*

### ○ 塔口庵经幢

在大同路塔口庵前，系漳州净众禅寺（已毁）之遗物。北宋绍圣四年（1097年）建，以二十四层浮雕块石累叠而成，雕琢古朴，造型独特。

#### TAKOU NUNNERY SUTRA PILLAR

Located in front of the Takou Nunnery, is a relic left behind from the Zhangzhou Jingzhong Buddhist Temple (having been destroyed). Erected in the 4th year under the reign of Emperor Shuosheng of the Northern Song Dynasty (1097), it is set up by piling up 24 stone blocks with relief sculpture, which is of primitive simplicity and unique modeling.



○ 漳州文庙 ●●●

位于修文西路，始建于北宋庆历四年（1044年），历代重修。大成殿坐北朝南，重檐歇山顶，梁架承续宋元型制，六根盘龙石檐柱雕刻刚柔并举、形象生动。

ZHANGZHOU CONFUCIUS TEMPLE

Located on west Xiwen Road, was first built in the 4th year under the reign of Emperor Qingli of the Northern Song Dynasty (A.D. 1044) and renovated in different dynasties. Its Great Achievement Hall, seated in the north and facing southward, is of double-eave and Chinese hip-and-gable roof, with the girder framework taking over the Song and Yuan dynasties' design; the intertwined dragon sculpture of the six stone pillars is of both firm and flexible artisanship, with vivid images.

