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吾乡吾土

——漳州,一座闪烁着千年文明之光的东方古城

My Hometown

ZHANGZHOU, AN EASTERN CITY WITH CHARMING HISTORY AND CULTURE

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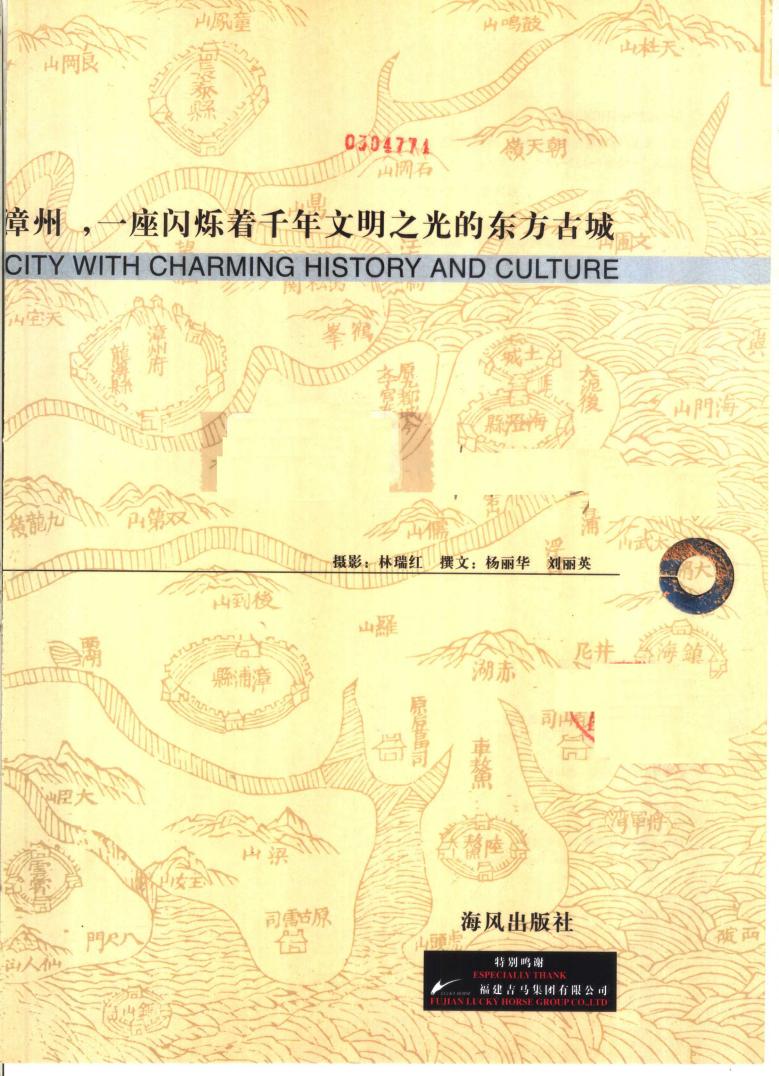
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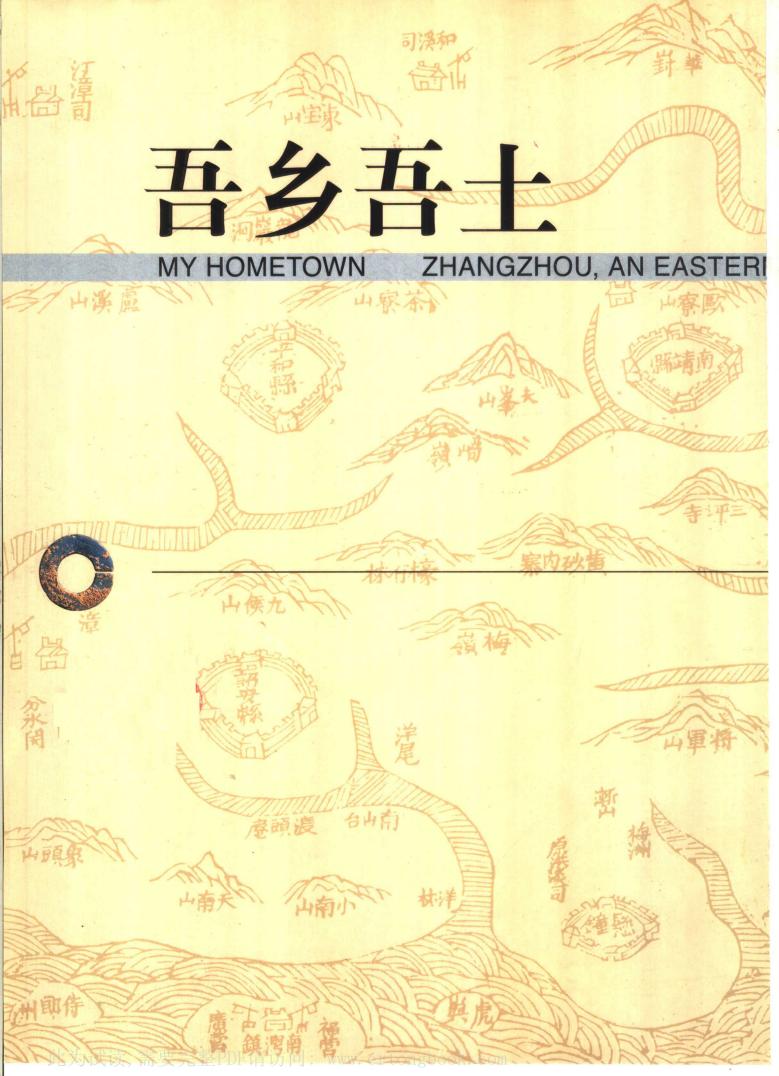
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目录 CONTENT

序 Preface	002
前言 Foreword	006
穿越千年 A Long History of Zhangzhou	007
神奇建筑 Marvelous buildings	104
艺术人生 Art Life	137
徜徉古城 Strolling in The Old City	169
福泽两岸 Benefits to the people of Taiwan and Fujian	225
附录 Appendix	296
代后记 Postscript	297

漳州地处闽、粤两省交汇处,东临台湾海峡,周边与福建省的厦门、泉州、龙岩以及广东的汕头、潮州等市接壤,是一座充满南亚热带风情、拥有悠久历史的文 化名城。

早在一万年前,就有先民在漳州拓土而居。覆船山等地发现的新石器时代贝丘 遗址,表明四五千年前,漳州就有相当的文明积累。两千年前,漳州已成了闽越文 化发达的地区。

公元7世纪,陈元光父子率中原诸姓入漳,始设漳州州治,从此,中原文明与闽越文化在此交融荟萃,形成了独具特色的漳州文化,创下了"海滨邹鲁"、"东南名邦"、"闽粤重镇"的美誉。

明代的漳州月港,与广州港并称为"东方大港",商贾云集,商品堆积如山,大船穿梭往来,"涨潮声中万国商"是这座城市繁荣的真实写照。随着对外经济、文化交流的日益频繁,漳州逐渐成为多元文化的聚集地和交汇点。同时,伴随着千百年来先民漂洋过海的脚步,漳州文化也随之播洒到世界各地,绽放出人类和平与文明之花,浸润着每一个漳州儿女的心田。

当时光的脚步迈进二十一世纪,古城漳州迎来了崭新的发展历程,漳州正按照 "发挥农业优势,加快工业发展"的发展思路,扎实推进"工业立市,开放强市,实干兴市"的战略部署,新型工业化进程正处于全面提速阶段。富有勤劳、朴实、开拓、开放内涵的漳州文化在新时代焕发出更加强大的凝聚力、感召力、催化力,时时闪现在漳州建设、发展进程中。漳州这座古城正显现其蓬勃生机和活力。

《吾乡吾土》图册以丰厚的文化遗存、大量的风俗民情、馆藏珍品,掀开了丰富多彩的漳州历史文化画卷,展示出漳州文化的强大魅力及其在建设新漳州进程中的巨大作用。在此,我们要感谢出版画册的参与者,是他们植根于深厚的本土文化,不辞艰辛搜阅古籍、披揽风物、查寻典故、实地考察、网罗旧迹,用心血和汗水使这本载有500余幅图片及精要介绍的大型画册在短时间内得以面世,使这种至今还活在海内外漳州人民心中的文化得以发扬和光大。

越到全球经济一体化的时代,人们越珍惜自己的文化个性。文化的熏陶和张扬 永远启迪和激励着漳州人的新思维、新视野、新胆略,在新的世纪,全面建设小康 社会,全力建造一个充溢着文化品味的现代化生态工贸城市,写下无愧于历史和未 来的宏章巨著。

和强

Zhangzhou, one of famous cities in the Chinese history and culture, is situated in the southeast China. It is full of subtropical Asia features and famous for its flowers and waters. The neighboring cities are Quanzhou, Longyan, and Xiamen of Fujian Province, and Shantou of Guangdong Province. It is on the side of the Taiwan Strait.

With the mild weather and rich soil, our ancestors lived here in the prehistoric age. Neolithic relics at Fuchuanshan Mountain have indicated that the traditional culture was born in Zhangzhou more than four thousand years ago. In addition, Zhangzhou became an area with flourishing Minyue culture two thousand years ago (Minyue District included Fujian Province and Zhejiang Province in both Qin and Han Dynasties).

In 600's, CHEN Yuanguang led the Central Plains people to emigrate to Zhangzhou and built this city. From then on, both Central Plains culture and Minyue culture were in perfect harmony at this place.

In Ming Dynasty, both Moon Port of this city and the Guangzhou Port were called *Great Eastern Ports* for the countless businessmen, tons of merchandise, loaded cargoboats coming from different countries made these two ports busiest ports in the east at that time. With more and more external trades and cultural communications, multicultures met and blended in Zhangzhou. On the other hand, numerous Zhangzhou people who left for foreign countries by sea contributed greatly for the spread of Zhangzhou culture.

Since 2000, Zhangzhou has had entirely new development. After achieving the modernizations of agriculture, it focuses on the advancement of industry. Modern manufactories are blooming here, sending industrial products to the places all over the country and the world. These are all related to the culture directly.

This picture album contains more than 500 pictures of cultural relics, folk customs and treasures in the museum, showing the charm of Zhangzhou culture and its great function on the development of the city. We should thank the people who take part in publishing this picture album for their hard work and great efforts.

The more the global economy becomes integrative, the more people should cherish their own culture. In the new century, we should build a Zhangzhou with a great deal of culture taste so that we will feel no regret to the history and the future.

Fheng Daoxi

(The writer was formerly the mayor of Zhangzhou, and he is currently the mayor of Quanzhou.)

Preface

(

我和林瑞红相识20多年了,那时我在福州军区政治部《前线报》社工作,任美术编辑兼摄影记者。在众多的来稿中,我发现一位战士爱好美术,小报花画得十分秀气。他所在连队就在福州,于是我常请他为报纸作画。为了提高他的水平,还特地将他借调到《前线报》社学习、帮助过一段工作。1985年福州军区与南京军区合并,我转业地方工作,从此与林瑞红失去了联系。

几年前,在一次省交通摄影作品比赛中,我发现一个叫林瑞红的获得了一等奖,这位作者莫非就是当年军区后勤部有线电连的林瑞红?我费尽周折,终于找到了他。在电话中,他还是那样的热情朴实。我说下地方工作后战友们都纷纷前来联系,唯独不见你的踪影。这次摄影比赛一等奖获得者是林瑞红,我开初还不相信是你呢。他说:"老师,我没有什么成绩,不好意思来见您。"我说这次比赛,您的作品就出手不凡,很好。

甲申年春节,林瑞红又出现在我面前。这次他带来了一部书稿,说是与几位同事共同编著一本《吾乡吾土》——关于漳州,一座闪烁着千年文明之光的东方古城的画册,请我为之作序。 我翻阅着这部以图片为主、文字为辅的书稿,着实激动。原来瑞红这些年来又将自己全部精力投入到挖掘抢救整理本乡本土的历史文化遗存中去了,这对于一名摄影家来说,实在是走了一条很有意义的道路,做了一件实事。用摄影去挖掘、整理历史文化遗存,从而达到宣传和保护传统文化的作用,应是摄影人不可推卸的责任。林瑞红潜心做了这件事,实在是很值得称道的。漳州是座有着千年历史的名城,积淀着底蕴丰厚的文化遗产。正是这些源远流长的传统文化,给漳州古城披上了一层迷人的色彩,也成为今日漳州发展的坚固基石。图集的作者用纪实性的手法,以500多幅精美图片记录了漳州穿越千年的历史轨迹,这对于世人进一步了解、研究、开发、利用漳州丰富的文化资源,古为今用,推陈出新,建设社会主义的新文化,将起到不可低估的作用。这部画册也向世人进一步展示了漳州独具特色的闽南文化、树立起漳州"海滨邹鲁"、"东南名邦"的整体形象,这对于增加漳州知名度,扩大漳州影响力,让更多的人了解漳州、认识漳州,加快漳州的发展,无疑有着积极的意义。

当然,这本大型图册除了林瑞红拍摄的500余幅让人心仪的图片外,还有精美的文字。正是这些精美的文字和图片的有机结合,使得这部画册显示出了更加独特的份量和魅力。

是为序。

修学

More than 20 years ago, when I was the art editor and press-photographer of *Battlefront Newspaper* at Fuzhou Military Area, I found a soldier who did well in painting, so I often asked him to draw some pictures for *Battlefront Newspaper* and to help and learn in the newspaper office. He is LIN Ruihong. But after Fuzhou Military Area and Nanjing Military Area were merged in 1985, I was transferred to civilian work

and lost touch with him.

Several years ago, in a Fujian Province Traffic Photographic Competition, I noticed a LIN Ruihong won the first prize. I thought maybe it was he, so I tried my best and connected with him at last. Ruihong said he didn't visit me at first because his work wasn't good enough, while I believed it was.

In the Spring Festival of 2003, LIN Ruihong brought me a book named *My Hometown* and invited me to write a preface for it. Reading this picture album that introduces people culture relics and folk customs in Zhangzhou, I was moved, I knew Ruihong has exhausted every effort to publish this book for the protection of his hometown's treasure. He is great!

Zhangzhou is one of famous cities in Chinese history and culture. The authors of *My Hometown* recorded its treasure with more than 500 pictures and nice accompanying essays. It is useful for people to understand, study and make use of cultural recourse of Zhangzhou and helpful for the development of this city.

Fhang Yu

(The writer of this preface is the committee member of Chinese Culture Federation, the vice-president of China Professional Photographer's Society, the secretary of Fujian Province Culture Federation and the president of Fujian Professional Photographer's Society.)

Preface





前言

多年以前, 乡贤林语堂先生以一部《吾国与吾民》, 向西方人介绍他心目中"内省而不疚, 无愧于人"的祖国。许多西方人经由这部书, 认识了中国、中国人和中国文化。

这位乡贤在走遍世界之后,始终不能忘怀的,是故乡漳州的青山绿水。他说: "如果我有一些健全的观念和简朴的思想,那完全是得之于闽南坂仔之秀美的山陵, 因为我相信我仍然是用一简朴的农家子的眼睛来观看人生。"

语堂先生记得,有一夜,他在西溪船上,由坂仔回漳州。两岸看不绝山景、禾田,与村落农家。当时,年少的林语堂对自己说:"我在这一幅天然图画之中,年方十二三岁,对着如此美景,如此良夜,将来在年长之时回忆此时岂不充满美感么?"

本书记载的正是林语堂先生故乡的风貌,一些历经千年依然光彩迷人的建筑,口耳相传的民间艺术,山上海边人们寻常而温暖的生活,沉毅机敏的美质。透过画面和文字,我们力图昭示一种属于本地人民的根本精神。它稳固地根植于往昔,承接着今天和未来。

Foreword

Many foreigners know China, Chinese people and Chinese culture from a book by LIN Yutang, *My Homeland and Her People*. Lin Yutang is a writer who made great contribution in promoting Chinese culture internationally. After traveling around the world, he still missed his hometown, Zhangzhou and still remembered that the beautiful mountains, farmlands, farmhouses which he saw in Zhangzhou when he was just 12 years old. *My Hometown* introduces the scenery, ancient buildings, folk arts, the people and the life of the people on mountains and seaside in the hometown of LIN Yutang.



A Long History of Zhangzhou

穿越千年

早在八一四万年前,就有先民在这块土地上劳作生息。唐垂拱二年(公元686年),始建置州。

在云霄县城东北三公里处的西林村,远眺梁山耸立,漳江水从村南缓缓流过。始建于唐的古城基大部分保存完好,这里就是漳州故城所在地。整座故城墙基呈椭圆狭长形,周长约4公里,总面积共1.5平方公里。隔江对岸的山上有烽火台遗迹,城南濒江处有渡口、码头遗迹,沿江残存部分城垣、水门、下水道,城北的护城濠依然明显可辨。故城内外虽大多已被开垦为田园和住宅,但从东城门瓮、水门、军营山、演兵坛、点将台、炮台山、军营巷、郡衙等地名,人们依然能感受到当年大乱初定、建城安居的情景。

位于火田村火田溪中游的军陂,是中原先进文明在闽南蛮荒之地传播的见证之一。 唐贞元二年(公元786年),漳州刺史陈谟将州治迁到了现在的漳州市芗城区。 唐代的漳州城,以今中山公园为中心,筑方形城堡,挖东、西城池,称为"子城"。 从唐到清,漳州历代州、路、府、道署都设于今中山公园内。1000多年过去,漳州 古城池的位置和格局仍然依稀可辨。中山公园内现在还存有2道厚达1米多的府衙残墙。

宋代时,在唐代子城外筑起了圆形城墙,称"外城",形成"外圆内方"的格局。 在二十世纪九十年代之前,漳州古城始终保持着浓郁的唐宋风韵。

In the prehistoric age, our ancestors had been living here, and the Tang Dynasty made it a zhou (zhou, an ancient administrative division). The onetime Zhangzhou city was at Xilin Village of Yunxiao County, in which there lie Liangshan Mountain and Zhangjiang River and the bottom of the ancient city wall is well preserved. This elliptic city wall had a circumference of 4 kilometers and an area of 1.5 sq.km. There are many relics here, for example, the beacon tower on the other side of the river, the ferry and the wharf in the south, the moat in the north, and so on. Little by little, Central Plain's culture was spread here, and Junbei, which is at Huotian Village, is a witness.

In 786, CHEN Mo, Zhangzhou prefectural governor, moved the city hall to the current Xiangcheng District. At that time, taking the existing Zhongshan Park as a center, people built the quadrate castle and dug the eastern and western part of the moat. From the Tang Dynasty to the Qing Dynasty, the municipal governments in past dynasties were all in this park. Nowadays, the location and the structure of the old moats are still visible. In the Song Dynasty, a rounded city wall was built outside the Tang quadrate castle. Before 1990s, Zhangzhou had a lingering ancient charm all the time.



1. 漳州古城南部渡口 云霄县西林村 a ferry in the south of ancient Zhangzhou



2. 江东桥 Jiangdong Bridge



3. 古月港 Ancient Moon Port



4. 完璧楼 Wanbi Mansion



5 . 漳州文庙 Zhangzhou Confucius Temple









7. 近郊莲花池山的石核砍斫器、刮削器,距今约1.3万年。 Stone artifacts (about 13000 years ago), discovered at Lianhuachishan Mountain in the north suburbs of Zhangzhou city. They include cores, flakes and tools.



8. 人类胫骨化石 龙海西山出土 tibia fossil



9.福建省考古队专家范雪春正观察人类胫骨化石 FAN Xuechun, an archaeologist, is observing a tibia fossil

公元2003年9月,福建省考古 队员在龙海西山发现了一根人类胫 骨化石,年代大约在3万年前。这是 我省第一次从露天可靠地层发现化 石,它为研究福建沿海地区史前文 化提供了重要资料。

In September 2003, archaeologists discovered a tibia fossil, the age of which about 30 thousand years, at Xishan Mountain of Longhai County. It was the first time in Fujian Province to find such a fossil from the earth's crust. This fossil provided important information for the study of prehistoric culture in Fujian coastal areas.





10

东山贝丘文化遗址

2002年年底,中美考古专家联手在东山县大帽山贝丘遗址进行考古 发掘,为双方合作的课题"航海术、新石器时代台湾海峡的交流与南 岛语族的起源"寻找有力的研究证据。

南岛语系是目前世界上惟一的主要分布在岛屿上的大语系,包括 1000—1200种语言,属于南岛语系的人口约有2.7亿人。

研究表明,南岛语族的起源地应该位于台湾岛、澎湖列岛和祖国大陆东南沿海一带。此次考古则表明,南岛语族起源于福建。 Beiqiu Relic at Damoushan Mountain, Dongshang Town

In 2002, in order to study culture communion of Taiwan Strait in Neolithic and the origin of Southern Islands Language Family, archaeologists from China and America began excavating at Beqiu Relic. There are about 1000–2000 languages in Southern Islands Language Family, and the study indicates that this language family originated in Taiwan, Pescadores and southeast seaboard



1

10. 纺轮 贝丘文化遗址 距今约4000多年 东山县 Textile wheel

of China.

11. 骨制鱼钩 石箭镞 贝丘文化遗址 距今约4000多年 东山县 Hooks made from bones; Arrowhead made from stone

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