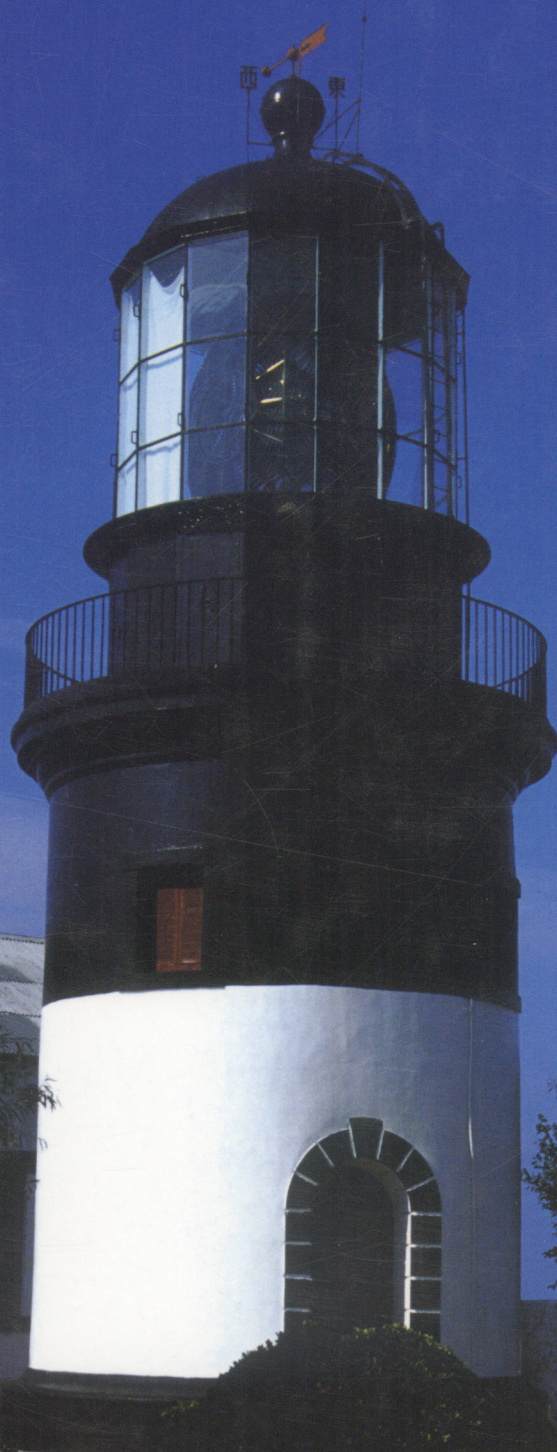


Lighthouses of China

中国灯塔

中华人民共和国海事局 编

COMPILED BY MARITIME SAFETY ADMINISTRATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



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人民交通出版社

浩瀚广阔的中国领海,岛屿暗礁星罗棋布,沿着这漫长曲折的海岸线,在港湾和岛礁上,巍然矗立着一座座灯塔。灯塔把希望、信赖和光明赐予海上航行的船舶,它也在明灭之间,见证了中国源远流长的航海史。

早在 4000 多年前,中国的祖先就利用“碣石”作为“天然灯塔”。《尚书·禹贡》篇有“岛夷皮服,夹右碣石入于河”的记载,是指古代辽东一带的岛夷人,在渤海北部航行,利用碣石进入黄河口,再到中原都城进贡的一段史实。

自古以来,建在中国沿海的烽火台、灯楼、宝塔都是航海者作为寻找航门、出入海口港湾的“人工灯塔”。广州的怀圣寺光塔、温州江心屿的东西双塔、上海青浦的泖塔、泉州的姑嫂塔、福州的罗星塔、杭州湾的六和塔等都是古代的“灯塔”,起着指引船只航行安全的作用。

中国伟大的航海家郑和自 1405 年(明永乐三年)起,率领庞大船队七次下西洋时,多次驻泊福州长乐太平港,明永乐十一年郑和重修了古代船舶进出太平港的导航“灯塔”——三峰寺塔,该塔高 26 米,为八角七级楼阁式石材结构古建筑。该塔巍峨壮观,维护良好,迄今仍然屹立在闽江之滨。

19 世纪后期,为保障在中国沿海进行贸易的船舶航行安全,由海关引进西方的航标设备、技术和管理,在中国沿海建设了一批近代灯塔。

自 1978 年改革开放以来,为适应我国经济发展,在交通部的领导下,中国海事局经过 10 余年努力,至 20 世纪末在中国沿海改建、重建、新建了一批灯塔,形成了现代化的“灯塔链”。

中国在不同历史时期建造了具有时代特点、海事特色、地域特征,且结构风格各异的一系列灯塔。这些灯塔长年以来,与世隔绝,幽暗岑寂,时而海风挟势以狂吼,时而巨浪排空以劈

击。在如此艰险的条件下,灯塔看守人几千年来继承和发扬以岛为家、艰苦为荣的敬业精神,不畏艰险、忠于职守的奉献精神,世代代无怨无悔,用他们的青春和生命点燃了一座座永不熄灭的灯塔,为航海者的生命安全,为中华民族的伟大复兴,默默地作出了无私的奉献,并铸就了“灯塔精神”。

今天,“灯塔精神”已成为中国海事人员的精神财富,是海事文化的重要组成部分。“灯塔精神”被进一步发扬光大,并逐步形成“灯塔文化”。1997 年 10 月,中国海事局向国际航标协会(IALA)申报的老铁山灯塔、泖塔、花鸟山灯塔、江心屿东西双塔、临高灯塔,以及澳门地区申报的东望洋灯塔,经 IALA 理事会审查批准已编入《世界历史灯塔》画册。2002 年中国邮政局发行了列入世界历史灯塔的中国五座历史文物灯塔特种邮票。2006 年 5 月中国邮政局又发行了中国现代灯塔特种邮票。为保护中国的优秀历史文化遗产,20 世纪 90 年代,中国海事局在秦皇岛建成航标博物馆。2004 年,中国海事局对沿海的历史灯塔制定了保护办法,并落实具体保护措施。

为了弘扬“灯塔文化”和传承中国灯塔的建筑艺术和人文历史,我们组织拍摄和搜集了中国大部分灯塔的精美图片,编纂成《中国灯塔》画册,其中每座灯塔都蕴涵着其自身的文化和历史,反映了其特有的地域特征和建筑风格。

我们希望通过这本画册的出版,能够让读者追忆和珍视中国航标的发展历史,进一步宣扬和传承源远流长的“灯塔精神”,为努力建设一个航海强国而作出新的贡献!我们深信,这些珍贵史料会为航海界、有关院校、灯塔爱好者提供有益的帮助。



In the broad Chinese territorial sea, islands and reefs scatter all over like stars in the sky. On harbors, rocks and reefs along the rugged coastline stand one lighthouse after another. They bring hope, trust and brightness to mariners, and also witness the long navigation history of China with light on and off.

As early as four thousand years ago, our ancestors took projecting rocks, called Jjieshi, as natural lighthouse. According to the record of Shangshu ·Yugong, it is with the help of Jieshi that ancient mariners near Liaodong could easily find the entrance to the Yellow River while doing business through shipping in the north of Bohai.

In the ancient, beacon towers, light towers and pagodas built along the coast were known as man-made lighthouses, such as Huaishengsi Light Pagoda of Guangzhou, Eastern and Western Jiangxinyu Twin Towers of Wenzhou, Mao Pagoda of Shanghai Qingpu, Gusao Pagoda of Quanzhou, Luoxing Pagoda of Fuzhou, and Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou Gulf. These ancient lighthouses showed mariners where they were and guided them to enter into harbors or rivers. They played an important role in ensuring safety navigation.

Since A.D.1405 (3th year of Yonglei period of Ming Dynasty), Chinese greatest navigator Zhenghe had led a giant fleet sailing down the Western Ocean seven times. For the purpose of safe anchoring, Zhenghe rebuilt Sanfengsi Pagoda at the Peace Port of Changle in Fuzhou city as an aid to his fleet shipping in the 11th year of Yongle period of the Ming Dynasty. The pagoda, with 26 meters in height and ancient style of eight-angled, seven-stored pavilion, still stands well on the coast of Ming River.

In the later 19th century in order to make sure the safety of commercial ships to China, the Customs introduced some western aids to navigation equipment, technology as well as management and built some modern lighthouses along the coastline of China.

Since the opening-up and reform in 1978, in order to keep pace with the development of economy, under the leadership of the Ministry of Communications of China, it took China Maritime Safety Administration (China MSA) more than 10 years to

renovate, rebuild and construct a series of lighthouses. A modern lighthouses chain took shape by the end of 20th century.

Lighthouses with characteristics of different era, maritime specialties, regional features and structure styles were built during different historic periods. Since most of the lighthouses were in isolated and precipitous environment, the lighthouse keepers of one generation after another over the past years dedicated themselves to the sacred cause and contributed their youth and life to keeping the lights unfading.

Nowadays, such selflessness spirit has become a spiritual wealth of all China MSA personnel and is put forward and developed into lighthouse culture. In October 1997, some old Chinese lighthouses were approved by the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) Council into the Album of World Historical Lighthouses including Laotieshan Lighthouse of Dalian, Mao Pagoda of Shanghai, Huaniaoshan Lighthouse of Zhoushan, East and West Jiangxinyu Pagoda of Wenzhou. China State Post Bureau issued not only a special set of Chinese historical relic lighthouse stamps in 2002 but a special set of Chinese modern lighthouse stamps in May 2006. With the aim to promoting our precious cultural heritage, China MSA set up an Aids to Navigation Museum in Qinhuangdao in 1990's. China MSA also formulated the document and took effective measures to protect historic lighthouses.

In order to carry forward Lighthouse Culture and take on the architectural art and humanism history of Chinese lighthouses, we collect pictures and compile the Album of Lighthouses of China. Each lighthouse selected here displays its unique marine history , cultural resource, geographical feature and building style.

We wish the publication of the Album of Lighthouses of China can make people recall and cherish the developing history of shipping and aids to navigation in China, further advocate the selflessness spirit and make new contribution to creating a powerful ocean-shipping nation. We believe these precious pictures and records would be of great help to readers.



中华人民共和国海事局
MARITIME SAFETY ADMINISTRATION
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

2006年4月

中国沿海航标管理概况

中华人民共和国海事局负责组织编制全国沿海航标总体规划并按照《沿海航标管理办法》规定的职责负责沿海航标的有关管理工作,为海上交通安全提供保障服务。

截止到 2005 年底,中国海事局维护沿海干线各类公用航标 3395 座,其中主要包括 168 座灯塔,905 座灯桩,252 座导标,16 座灯船,1626 座浮标,12 座音响航标,186 座雷达应答器,20 座无线电指向标-差分全球定位系统(RBN-DGPS)台站,50 座船舶自动识别系统(AIS)基站。

为与国际海上浮标制度接轨,1986 年,中国完成沿海浮标制式改革,采用国际航标协会(IALA)海上浮标 A 制式。

从 1995 年到 2000 年,中国海事局按照国际有关标准,分三期在中国沿海地区共建设 20 座 RBN-DGPS 台站,建成中国沿海 RBN-DGPS 台链,定位精度优于 5 米。同时,中国海事局全面开展 AIS 系统的规划和建设,2004 年启动并完成渤海湾、长江口、珠江口、琼州海峡 AIS 基站网络系统的建设,2005 年建成中国沿海岸基 AIS 骨干网。

中国沿海航标管理机构分布示意图

Location of Administrative Organizations of China Marine Aids to Navigation



General Information of Marine Aids to Navigation in China

CHINA MSA takes the responsibilities of developing General Plan of Marine Aids to Navigation in China, administrating marine aids to navigation in accordance with Marine Aids to Navigation Administration Regulation of China. By the end of 2005, there are nearly 3,395 marine aids to navigation under the control of CHINA MSA, which consist of 168 lighthouses, 905 light beacons and 252 leading marks, 16 light vessels, 1626 light buoys, 12 audible aids, 186 racons, 20 RBN-DGPS stations, 50 AIS shore-based stations.

To be in line with the international marine buoyage system, China adopted the IALA Marine Buoyage System A and completed the

coastal buoyage system reform in 1986.

According to relevant international standards, CHINA MSA established 20 RBN-DGPS stations in three phases between 1995 and 2000, which form RBN-DGPS station chain along the coast of China with positioning accuracy of less than 5 meters. In the meantime, CHINA MSA also launched the plan and construction of AIS shore-based stations on the whole. In 2004, regional shore-based AIS networks were set up in Bohai Gulf, the estuary of the Yangtze River, the estuary of the Pearl River and Qiongzhou Strait. In 2005, a Chinese coastal AIS skeleton network has been completed.

中国沿海 RBN-DGPS 台站、AIS 基站示意图

Location and Coverage of Chinese RBN-DGPS Stations and AIS Base Stations



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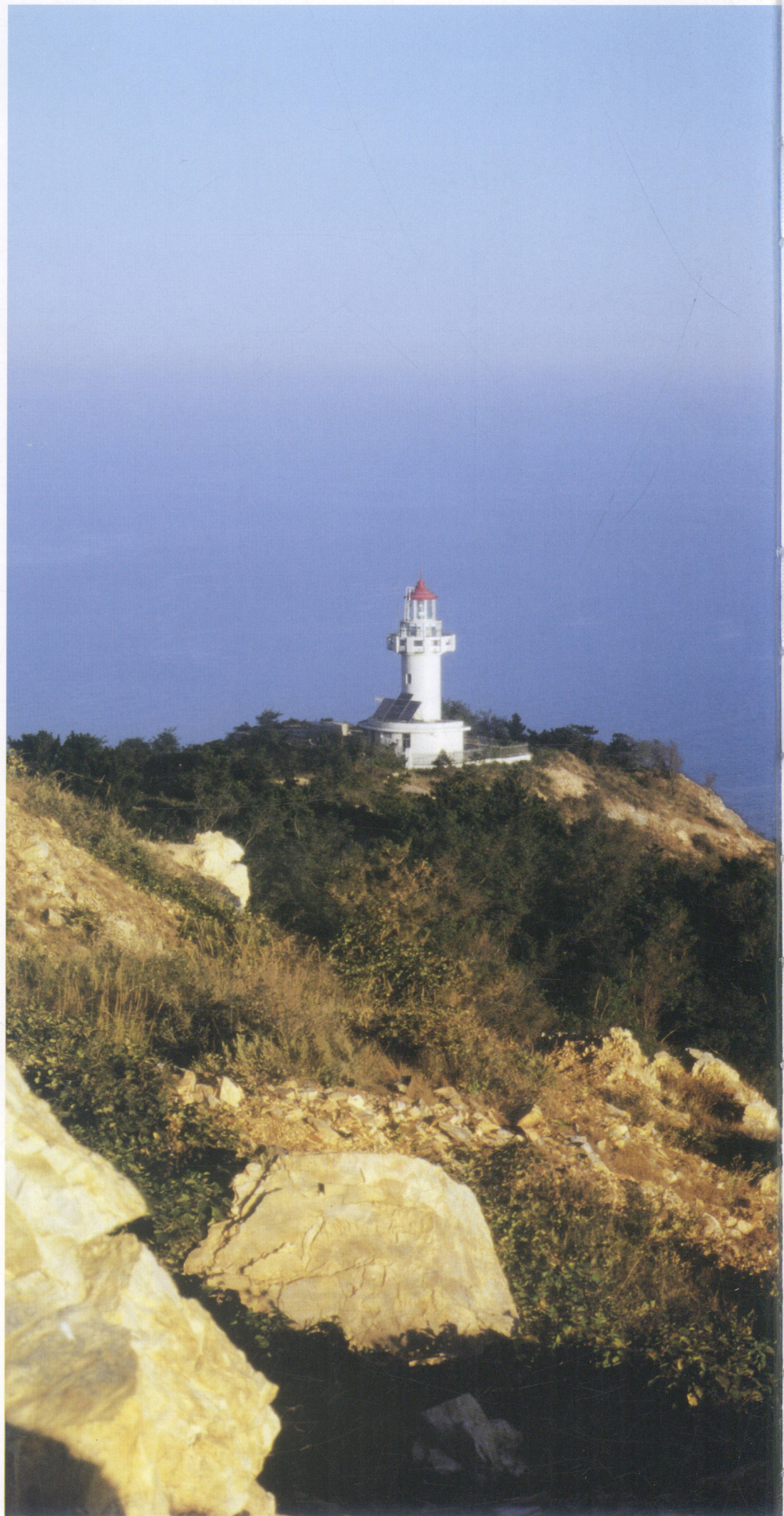
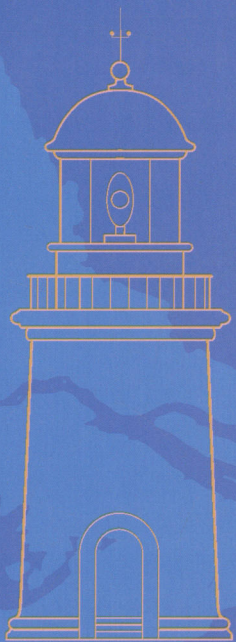
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中国灯塔
LIGHTHOUSES
OF CHINA

黄海、渤海海区灯塔

LIGHTHOUSES OF YELLOW SEA & BOHAI



黄海、渤海海区灯塔分布示意图

Location of Lighthouses of Yellow Sea & Bohai





黄海、渤海海区

YELLOW SEA & BOHAI



大王家岛灯塔

地理位置: 39°25'.6N 123°04'.8E

塔高: 10 米

灯高: 108 米

灯质: 闪白 10 秒

射程: 25 海里

大王家岛灯塔位于黄海北部大王家岛南端。该灯塔始建于 1939 年,1959 年灯塔大修。其主要作用是为来往丹东港和庄河港的船舶提供助航服务。同址将建设船舶自动识别系统(AIS)基站。

Dawangjiadao Lighthouse

Position: 39°25'.6N 123°04'.8E

Tower Height: 10 meters

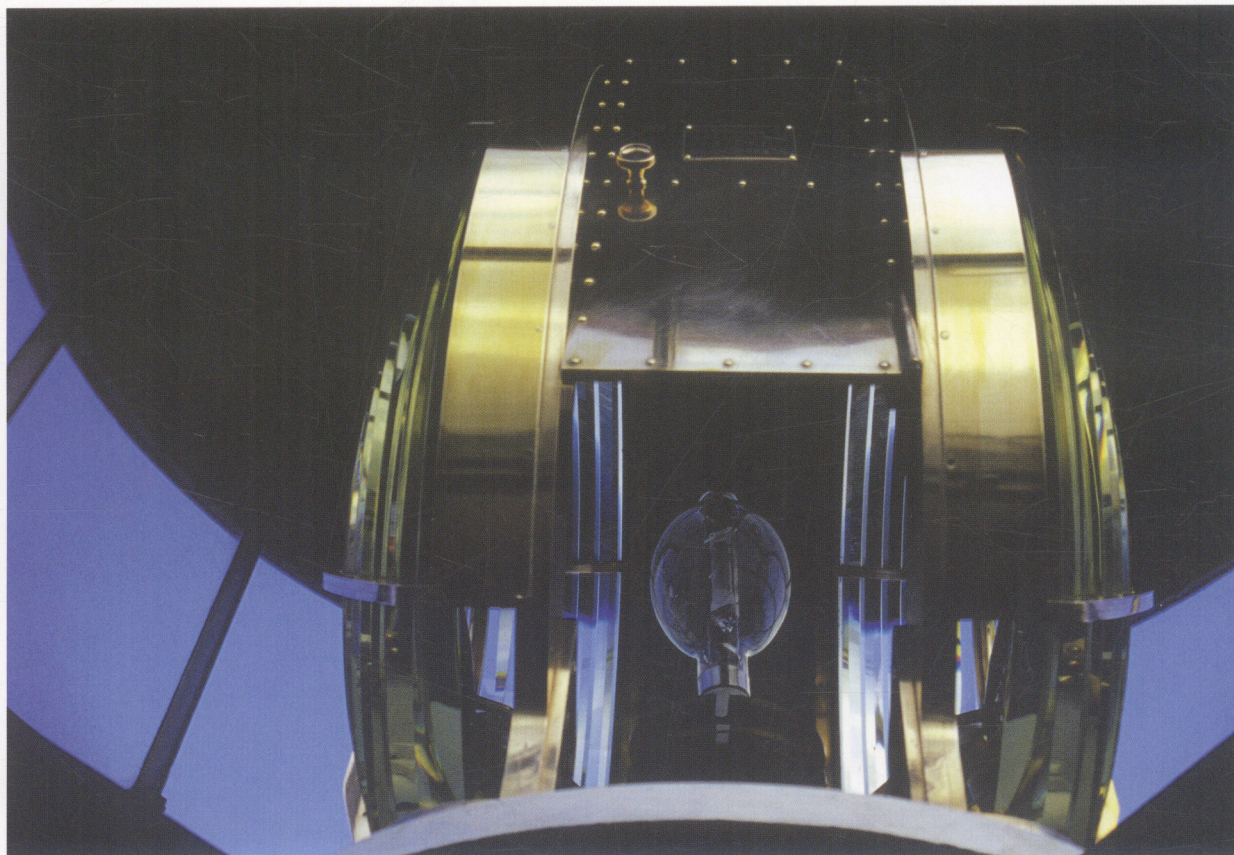
Light Height: 108 meters

Light Characteristic: Fl W 10s

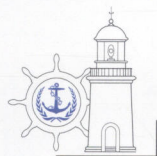
Range: 25 nautical miles

General: Dawangjiadao Lighthouse is located at the southern end of the Dawangjia Island in the north of Yellow Sea. It was established in 1939 and transformed in 1959. The lighthouse assists vessels in sailing from Dandong port to Zhuanghe port. An AIS base station is to be installed at the same site.

大王家岛灯塔透镜 Lens of Dawangjiadao Lighthouse







灯塔山灯塔

地理位置: $39^{\circ}44'.9N$ $123^{\circ}45'.2E$

塔高: 8 米

灯高: 79 米

灯质: 闪白 5 秒

射程: 17 海里

灯塔山灯塔又名大鹿岛灯塔,位于黄海北部大鹿岛东南端。该灯塔始建于 1925 年,1987 年至 1988 年期间灯塔大修。其主要作用是为进出丹东港的船舶提供助航。该灯塔为丹东市文物保护单位。

Dengtashan Lighthouse

Position: $39^{\circ}44'.9N$ $123^{\circ}45'.2E$

Tower Height: 8 meters

Light Height: 79 meters

Light Characteristic: Fl W 5s

Range: 17 nautical miles

General: Dengtashan Lighthouse also called Daludao Lighthouse is located at the southern end of Dalu Island in the north of the Yellow Sea. It was established in 1925 and transformed during 1987–1988. The lighthouse assists vessels passing by Dandong port. It is a cultural heritage of Dandong City.





大三山岛灯塔

地理位置: 38°51'.8N 121°49'.5E

塔高: 13 米

灯高: 81 米

灯质: 闪白 10 秒

射程: 23 海里

大三山岛灯塔位于黄海北部大三山岛上。该灯塔始建于 1903 年;1947 年灯塔大修;1958 年安装雾号;1994 年灯塔改造;1996 年安装无线电指向标-差分全球定位系统(RBN-DGPS),并于 1997 年 7 月 21 日正式投入使用。其主要作用是为进出大三山水道的船舶提供助航服务。

Dasanshandao Lighthouse

Position: 38°51'.8N 121°49'.5E

Tower Height: 13 meters

Light Height: 81 meters

Light Characteristic: Fl W 10s

Range: 23 nautical miles

General: Dasanshandao Lighthouse is located on Dasanshan Island in the north of the Yellow Sea. It was established in 1903, transformed in 1947 and 1994 respectively. A fog signal was installed in 1958. A RBN-DGPS station was installed at the same site in 1996 and put into operation on July 21, 1997. The lighthouse assists vessels passing by Dasanshan channel.



