

中国历史文化名镇

A Famous Historic and Cultural Town of China

国家历史文化名城研究中心 丛书主编

National Research Center of Historical Cities Series Editor

和平

He Ping



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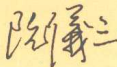
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总 序

在神州大地上有许多历史城镇，是中华民族悠久历史文化的结晶。1982年以来，国家已命名了4批共101座历史文化名城，2003年又命名了首批10座历史文化名镇，许多乡镇正在积极申报，这说明国家已把历史名镇的保护提升到新的高度，也反映了人们对保护遗产的共识。历史名镇和名城一样，拥有有较高的文化、科学和艺术价值，承载着不同地区和民族的优秀传统。不少名镇有幸地保留了更多的具有鲜明特色的文化遗存，弥足珍贵。我国地域辽阔，城镇众多，历史文化名镇的保护与合理发展方兴未艾。我们编辑出版这套关于中国的历史文化名镇系列画册，是想通过介绍这些名镇的历史文化精华，以及介绍各地保护名镇的经验，更好地促进历史文化名镇保护工作。

全国历史文化名城专家委员会委员
国家历史文化名城研究中心主任

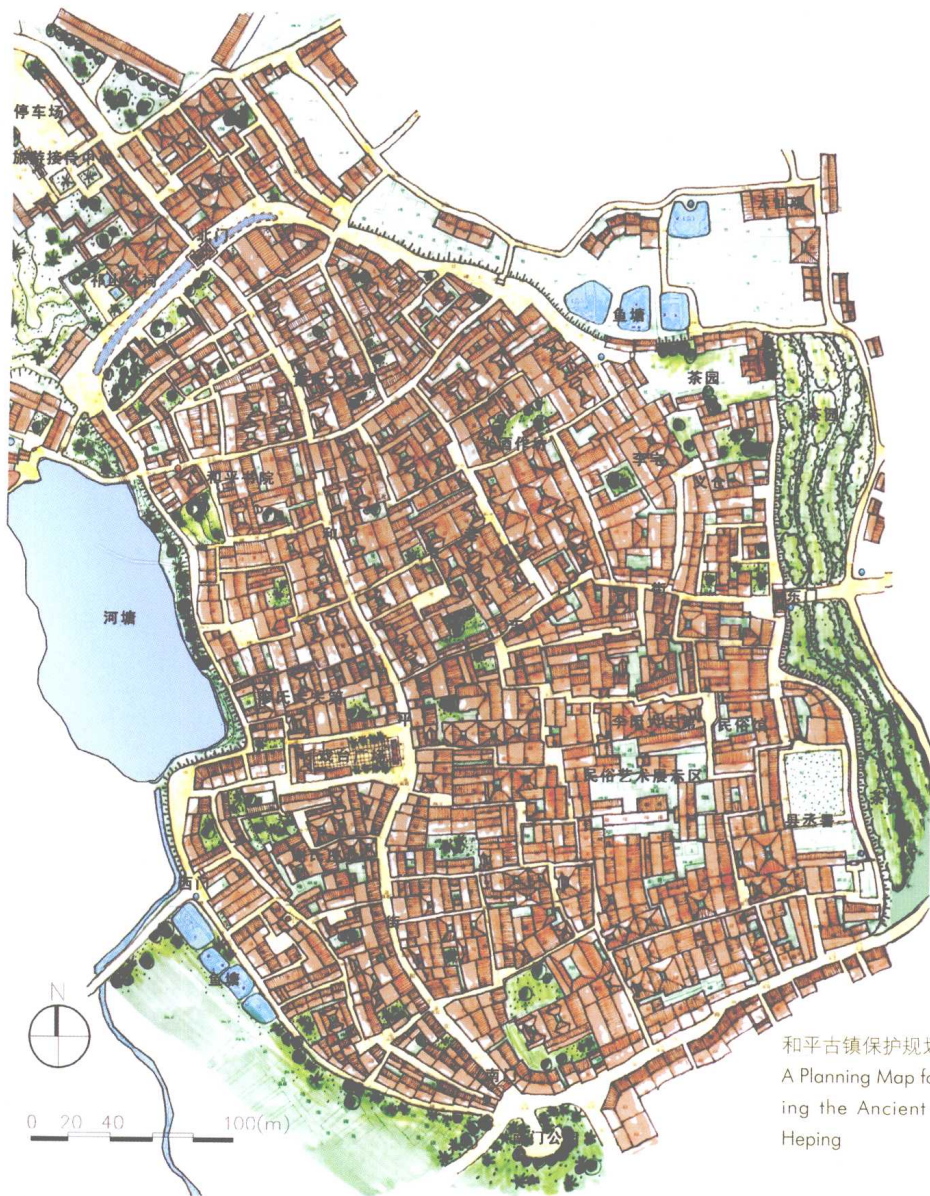


GENERAL PREFACE

There are numerous historic and cultural cities and towns on the vast territory of this Divine Land; they are the cultural crystallization of the long history of the Chinese Nation. Since 1982 the State has nominated 101 historic and cultural cities in successive 4 groups, and in 2003 it again nominated 10 historic cultural towns for the first time; now a great number of towns are enthusiastically applying for the nomination, which explains that the State has raised the protection of historic towns to a new high, and also reflects that people have got a common view on protecting heritages. Just as famous cities, famous historic towns are also provided with relatively high cultural, scientific and artistic value, and carry the excellent tradition of varied regions and nationalities. Quite a few famous towns have fortunately preserved much more cultural remains with distinctive special features, which are indeed precious. Our country has a vast territory and a great many cities and towns, and the protection and rational development of historic and cultural towns are well under way without signs of decline. The aim of our editing and publishing of this Series Picture Albums of China's Famous Historic and Cultural Towns is that we would like, through introducing the historical and cultural essence of these famous towns and protecting the efforts made for carrying forward traditional culture, to intensify the strength of the billows and waves in protecting the famous towns.

Ruan Yisan

Member of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame
Head of National Research Centre of Historical Cities



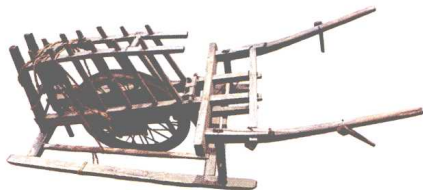
和平古镇保护规划图
A Planning Map for Protecting
the Ancient Town of Heping

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石磨 Stone mill



独轮车 Wheelbarrow



风车 Threshing machine

名镇和平

中国历史文化名镇——和平，位于闽北重镇邵武市南部，是一座具有4000多年历史的文化古镇，是古代邵武通往江西、泰宁、建宁、汀洲的咽喉要道，福建省三道之一的隘道“愁思岭”就在和平境内，因而也成为兵家必争之地。

和平古称“禾坪”，意为地势平坦，盛产粮食。新石器时期，古越先民就已在这里繁衍生息。有文字记载的历史始于唐代，唐时称“昼锦”，宋为“昼锦乡和平里”。因唐代这里已经人口稠密，形成繁华的街市，故宋以后又称“旧市街”。元承宋制，明为“三十三都”，万历年间和平修宝塔、建城堡，清乾隆三十四年（1769年）设和平分县。城堡内古镇面积0.43平方公里。

和平文物古迹星罗棋布，不仅有古城堡、谯楼、明末著名军事家和民族英雄袁崇焕题额的聚奎塔、创建于五代的和平书院，还有县丞署、旧市三宫、旧市义仓、谢氏庄仓和中乾庙、下城庙、光源寺以及廖氏、黄氏、丁氏、赵氏、上官氏等家族祠堂，更有近300幢明清古民居，以及5座建筑技艺精湛、雕饰精美、外观壮美的“大夫第”，其中李氏、黄氏、廖氏的3座“大夫第”及陈氏“贡元宅”等都堪称古民居瑰宝。专家学者们曾惊叹：“和平古镇是我国当前保留最好、最具特色的古民居建筑群之一”。

和平古镇保留了完整的古街巷。城堡内有两条分别连接东西城門和南北城門的古街，街道两侧纵横交错的大小巷道中间铺青石板，两边铺河卵石。贯穿古镇南北的旧市街，被誉为“福建第一古街”，古街全长600米，宽6~8米，街中心全以青石板铺筑，因北高南低的地形关系，街道随形就势形成“九曲十三弯”，宛如一条腾空

欲飞的青龙。古街两旁分布着近百条纵横交错呈网状的河卵石巷道，或长或短，或宽或窄，高墙窄巷，古朴幽远。街面铺设的石板，块块光滑，雨后更是光洁如镜，如诗如画。

和平古镇历史文化积淀深厚，和平书院创办于五代后唐，是中国最早创建的私人书院之一，不但开创了宗族办学的先河，更营造了和平读书求学、重视教育的浓厚氛围，千余年来始终教育发达、文风炽盛、英才辈出，历史上曾培养出宰相2位，尚书6位，进士137名，文学家、书法家也层出不穷，使得和平又有“中国进士之乡”的美誉。上官家族是中国几个朝代的显赫家族，也是和平古镇历史上的名门望族，整个家族在历史上出过进士60多人，最鼎盛时期，同朝为官者达70多人，这些在中国历史上也是绝无仅有的。和平许多传统的民间艺术、民风民俗被完好地传承下来，如傩舞、三角戏、民间曲艺、节俗、婚俗以及游浆豆腐、织造腰机布等等。专家评说：“和平古镇是汉族经济、文化南移过程中留下的见证，具有历史的阶段性、代表性”，“是汉族文化从中原进入福建后融入当地文化而形成的积淀和缩影”。

和平浓厚的文化氛围，吸引了历代诸多名家，如朱熹等到和平讲学。和平书院的创始人、后唐工部侍郎黄峭身体力行，倡导开放思想，晚年以一首《遣子诗》将21个儿子中除3个留在本乡外，其他全部遣送到外地自力更生、自强创业，目前全世界的黄峭后裔有4000多万人，被誉为“天下第一家”。至今闽、粤、赣等省和台、港、澳地区以及东南亚各国大多数黄姓宗族均以黄峭为始祖，每年都有大量海内外后裔前来寻根祭祖，祭扫祠堂，为古镇平添了许多热闹的景象。

The Famous Town of Heping

The famous historic and cultural town of China - Heping, located in the south of Shaowu city, is a place of strategic importance in Northern Fujian, and the cultural ancient town with a history of over 4,000 years. It is also the strategic passage by which the ancient Shaowu led to Jianxi, Tainin, Jiannin and Tingzhou. One narrow pass of the three ones out of Fujian Province, "Melancholy Mountains", is in the area of Heping, hence the place of military contention.

The two Chinese characters Heping which comprise its name mean rice plain in ancient times, meaning geography flatness, abounding in food. At the New Stone Age period, the first people in the ancient Yue state already multiplied here. The history of character records dates from Tang Dynasty, called "Zhoujin", named "Heping Lane Zhoujin Country". Because of already a densely populated district here in Tang Dynasty, hence a prosperous business center. Hereafter called "Old City Street" in Song Dynasty. After Yuan Dynasty inheriting Song system, it was named "Thirty-third Capital", a pagoda fixed and fortress set up in Heping during the Wanli period. Establishing Heping branch county in the thirty-fourth year (1769) of Qianlong in Qing Dynasty. The area inside the fortress of the ancient town covers 0.43 square kilometres.

Cultural relics and historic sites are numerous and densely spread out in Heping Town with both ancient castles, ancient buildings, Jukui Pagoda, which was written by the well-known militarist and national hero Yuan Chonghuan in the late Ming Dynasty, and Heping Academy was started in the Wudai and also the Office for Assistants Of County Magistrate, The Three Palaces Of Old City, The Old City Storehouse, The Storehouse of the Xies, Zhongqian Temple, Xiacheng Temple, Guangyuan Temple, the household ancestral memorial temples such as the Liaos, the Huangs, the Dings, the Zhaoas, and the Shangguangs. Furthermore there are about 300 residential buildings and especially five "Mansions of Senior Officials", beautiful features and delicate brick carvings, of which the Lees, the Huangs and the Liaos, the three Mansions Of Senior Officials and the Mansion For Senior Licentiatees Of The Chens are reputed as the treasure of the residential buildings. Experts and scholars exclaim in great surprise "Heping Town nowadays is one of the best and the most characteristic residential building complexes reserved in modern time of China".

Heping Town has complete ancient streets and lanes, two of them connecting the City gate in the west to the one in the north, with greenstones paved in the middle of big or small lanes arranged in a criss-cross pattern on both sides of the street and pebbles laying on either side. The Old City Street runs through the South and North of the town, recognized "No.1 Old Street in Fujian Province", it runs as long as 600 meters and 6 to 8 meters wide. Green slabs of stones spread to the street center. The street forms a "Nine Bends Thirteen Curves" as it is, because of being low in the south and high in the north, as it were a blue dragon desiring to fly. Nearly a hundred river pebble lanes are well distributed in

a meshy way on both sides of the street, vertically and horizontally, long or short, wide or narrow, high walls and narrow lanes, classic elegance. Every flagstone laid in the streets, is as clean as a glass, such as poem such as painting, bright such as mirror.

Throughout the history, it has had an illustrious culture of tradition. Heping Academy, was initially established in the Later Tang Dynasty of Wudai, one of the earliest private academies. It is not only a pioneer religion family running a school, also builds a dense atmosphere in which people in Heping attend school and think much of education. And for thousands of years, education has been flourishing, the literary atmosphere blazing, the great talents coming out generation by generation. There used to be two prime ministers in feudal China, six ministers of rites, one hundred and thirty-seven scholars, litterateurs, calligraphers emerging in endlessly, making Heping a countryside with another good reputation "The Countryside Of Scholars In China". The Shanguan family was the brilliant one during several dynasties in China, and also an eminent one in the Heping Town history. There have been over 60 successful candidates in the history of the whole family. At the highest of power and splendor time, more than 70 government officials come forth from the family, which has retained its uniqueness in the Chinese history. Heping has kept an illustrious tradition of folkways and folk-customs, such as The Nuo Dance, Triangle Drama Folk Melody and Art, Festival Customs, Wedding Customs, and You Syrup Bean Curd, The Handwoven Cloth Made of Daylily And Hemp, etc. "Heping Town is a witness left over in the process of economy and culture of the Han Nationality transplant towards south with the characteristic of historic phase and representation", "It is the accumulation and miniature that the Han culture formed after melting with the local one from Central Plains coming into Fujian Province," those are the comments of experts.

The dense cultural atmosphere in Heping has attracted a good many experts in the past dynasties, such as Zhu Xi giving lectures in Heping. Huang Qiao, the founder of the Heping Academy, Assistant Minister of Works in the Later Tang Dynasty. He earnestly practised what he advocated, and initiated to open thought, who wrote the poem "The Poem of Sending His Sons" in his late years, making them leave their hometown except the other three, and let them renew through own efforts, and start a business by themselves. Presently, more than forty million descendants of his all over the world, the Huangs family has been praised for "No.1 Family In The World". Nowadays, many people with the surname Huang in Fujian, Guangdong, and Jiangxi, and even people in the areas of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, as far as Southeast Asia all countries claim themselves descendant of Huang Qiao's and a great deal of descendant at home and abroad return to Heping every year to pay their respects to their ancestry, adding much busy vision for the ancient town.

图例 Legend

文物保护单位 Unit of cultural relic

市(县)级 At the municipal (county) level





鸟瞰和平 Overlook the Heping town



古镇清晨 The early morning of the ancient town

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古镇遗产

Heritage of the Ancient Town

和平老街 The Old Street of Heping

贯穿古镇南北的和平街，古称“旧市街”，已具有千年历史，被誉为“福建第一古街”。古街全长600米，宽6~8米，街中心以青石板铺筑，两旁古民居鳞次栉比，近百条河卵石巷道分布其两侧，古韵犹存。

Running through the Heping street of south and north of the ancient town, called "The Old City Street" in ancient times, having already had a history of one thousand years, being reputed as "No.1 Ancient Street in Fujian" It covers an area of 600 meters long, the breadth 6~8 meters, the street center is paved with granite plank, the ancient people reside row upon row, close to 100 river pebble tunnels to distribute its both sides, still keeps the archaic Chinese rhyme.



和平老街 The old street of Heping



和平老街 The old street of Heping



和平老街 The old street of Heping



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