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鷹潭市志

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鷹潭市志

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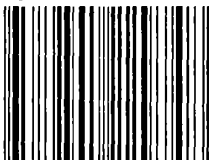
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这就是鹰潭

鹰潭……

是中国瓷器窑火最早燃起的地方！

是《水浒》108将孕育诞生的地方！

是中国天师道一脉相承63代不衰，被世人称为“南张北孔”的地方！

是祖先留下千古之谜悬棺崖墓至今尚待破解奥秘的地方！

是“不是漓江、胜似漓江”被中国道教称为洞天福地的地方！

是全世界最早消灭血吸虫病、令伟人吟唱的地方！

是中国第一颗以企业家名字命名的星星——张果喜星升起的地方！

是新中国成立后修建的第一条铁路——鹰厦铁路起点的地方！

是“东连江浙、南控瓯闽、扼鄱湖之咽喉、阻信江之门户”的地方！

是邓小平慧眼识中的“是个好口子”的地方！

是被称作“中国新铜都”的地方！

是由一个乡村小镇连跳三级升格为省辖市的地方！

……

啊，这就是鹰潭，是举世瞩目、大有作为的地方！

This is the Place of Yingtan

What kind of place is Yingtan?

Yingtan is the place where the fire of porcelain kiln was first lit in China.

Yingtan is the origin of 108 generals depicted in the classical Chinese novel "All Men are Brothers".

Yingtan is the birthplace of China's Taoism; the Heavenly Master's family, a family as famous as Confucius in northern China, has inherited Taoist traditions for 63 generations since its founding.

It is on this miraculous land that our ancestors had left cliff tombs, which have been wrapped in mystery for thousands of years.

It is in this area that green hills and blue waters are even more attractive than those along Lijiang River. It is the dwelling of immortals.

Yingtan is the first place in the world where schistosomiasis was eradicated, for which our great leader Mao Zedong once left his well-known poem.

Yingtan is also the place where a newly discovered star was named after entrepreneur Zhang Guoxi for the first time in China.

Yingtan-Xiamen Line, the first railway built after the founding of the PRC, is started from Yingtan. Yingtan has been known as a place "connecting with Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces in the east, controlling Guangdong and Fujian Provinces in the south, clutching the strategic waterway to Poyang Lake, and defending the gateway of the Xinjiang River."

With his discerning eyes, Comrade Deng Xiaoping once praised Yingtan "A Nice Pass".

Yingtan, once a small rural town, has successfully upgraded itself to a city directly under Jiangxi Provincial Government and become "a new copper metropolis in China".

……

O! This is Yingtan, a place of world interest, and a place with plenty of opportunities !

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谢 军 (江西省志办主任)

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序

黄建盛 胡 宪

我们同时奉调鹰潭任职不久,首部《鹰潭市志》便告出版。任期内恰遇这一盛事,我们甚感欣慰!可以说《鹰潭市志》编修是几届市委、市政府领导及鹰潭百万人民的共同心愿!

鹰潭是个好地方,这是有目共睹的。当年周恩来总理和王震将军在鹰潭镇决策鹰厦铁路时,鹰潭的美好前景就已经跃然纸上。邓小平三过鹰潭,用总设计师的眼光敏锐地看出“鹰潭有发展前途,是个好口子”,再次展现出了鹰潭美好的明天。鹰潭能在较短的时间里,实现了从一个乡村小镇到省辖市的跨越,充分说明了社会主义的优越性,充分说明了党的改革开放政策是实现中华民族全面振兴的伟大旗帜、指路明灯。兴修志之业,载盛世之昌,可谓合时应运。《鹰潭市志》用详实的史料、惟实的眼光、客观的笔调全方位地反映了鹰潭有史(特别是中华人民共和国成立)以来的经济发展和进步,重点突出了升格为省辖市以来的变化发展,填补了鹰潭无志书的空白,为世人留下了一座丰厚的历史宝藏,是后人开发利用的珍贵资源。

鹰潭是个好地方,好就好在他有深厚的古文化积淀,有着 3000 多年的文明历史,道教祖庭的宗教地位,63 代天师的一脉相传,不仅形成了历史上的“南张北孔”之说,而且使龙虎山成了全世界道教信徒们的朝圣中心。道教文化、崖墓文化和山水文化形成了鹰潭独特的文化古韵。迄止今日,鹰潭仍有许多历史谜团等待后人去考证,如道教中的咒语咒符、悬棺、角山窑址的陶器指刻文字等,随着人类文明的不断深入和这些谜团的不断破解,更能增添鹰潭历史文明的辉煌。

鹰潭是个好地方,好就好在他是华东的交通枢纽,“扼鄱湖之咽喉,阻信江之门户”(清同治《安仁县志》),控入闽赴粤之要冲,连华中华南之通道。境内的浙赣、皖赣、鹰厦 3 条铁路线极大地缩短了鹰潭与全国各地的联系,连接连云港至广州的 206 和连接上海至云南瑞丽的 320 两条国道似一个开放的“十”字架,再加上新建成的 311 高速公路,把大半个中国连成了一片,成为既是长江三角洲和珠江三角洲的内陆,又是大西北的前沿,鹰潭这个得天独厚的地理优势可汇东南西北之雨露,能集上下左右之精华。

鹰潭是个好地方,好就好在他有好山好水好风光,境内诸多名山胜水,景色绝佳,处于黄山、瓷都、三清山同一条绝佳旅游线上。境内的龙虎山不仅以中国道教第一山著称于世,而且山水风光堪称世上一绝,《水浒传》“楔子”中曾对龙虎山有精彩的描述:“根盘山角,顶接天心。远观磨断乱石痕,近看平吞明月魂。高低不等谓之山,侧石通道谓之岫,孤岭崎岖谓之路,上面极平谓之顶,头圆下壮谓之峦,隐虎隐豹谓之穴,隐风隐云谓之岩,高人隐居谓之洞,有境有界谓之府,樵人出没谓之径,能通车马谓之道,流水有声谓之涧,古渡源头谓之溪,岩崖滴水谓之泉。左壁为掩,右壁为映。出的是云,纳的是雾。”施耐庵将其神来之笔把天斧神工龙虎山的山、岫、路、顶、峦、穴、岩、洞、府、径、道、涧、溪、泉描写得犹如仙境,美不胜收。

鹰潭是个好地方,好就好在他汇集了 30 余家中央、省属企事业单位,就像容纳百川的大

海,吸纳来自全国各地的各路精英。这里有堪称全国之贵的贵溪冶炼厂、有全国储量最丰富的贵溪银矿、有省内较著名的贵溪火力发电厂、有江西最大的复合肥企业贵溪化肥有限责任公司、有分属于有色冶金、核工业、煤炭各系统的 265、261、912、223、地质一队等地质单位、有诸多堪称全国一流的科研机构。这些驻鹰单位中人才济济、藏龙卧虎,这些人员的融入改变了鹰潭的人居成份,提高了城市居民的整体素质和城市品位,提升了城市的对外形象,为鹰潭今后的更快发展增添了后劲。

鹰潭是个好地方,好就好在他虽小巧玲珑,但底蕴丰厚,在 3555.4 平方公里的大地上,不仅地表资源丰富,地下资源也十分诱人,银矿藏以全国之最而著称,瓷土矿简直可以说取之不尽、用之不竭,上等建筑材料红石更是遍布全市各地,给建筑业的发展带来便利的条件。1983 年筹划鹰潭升格时,省里曾有一位领导同志在鹰潭考察数日后得出结论:“江西的发展后劲在鹰潭”,这说明鹰潭有一种特殊的吸引力。鹰潭虽然城市小、人口少,但俗话说船小好调头;我们虽然底子薄、起点低,但发展变化起来快。我们有充分理由相信,鹰潭在江西的率先崛起指日可待。

鹰潭是个好地方,这已在《鹰潭市志》中描述得淋漓尽致,400 余万言,数尽了鹰潭数千年的人与事,特别是升格后的发展变化脉络。《鹰潭市志》的成功出版必将给鹰潭的发展带来巨大的资政、存史、教化和交流功能。

《鹰潭市志》的编修工作从 1998 年 4 月份组建编纂办公室始,至 2003 年 9 月份出版面世,历经 5 个春秋。市志编纂者克服了时间短、任务重、人手少、资料不齐等种种困难,终于在鹰潭升格为省辖市二十周年之际,向全社会发行,为 20 年大庆献上了一份厚礼!我们认为《鹰潭市志》有许多可取之处:首先在顺序排列上按照先地情要素、再综合经济、后文化政治分上、中、下三册,对过去的志书体例有所突破,给人耳目一新之感;其次在《鹰潭市志》中将极富鹰潭特色的铁路枢纽、龙虎山天师道、血吸虫病防治、驻鹰潭单位等独立设卷,详实介绍地方特色,这是《鹰潭市志》区别于他志的显著特点;三是把思想道德建设独立成卷在志书编修中也是个创造,充分体现“两手抓,两手都要硬”的精神。四是在编纂市志的同时,市志办的同志们由此又编出许多系列产品,如《鹰潭市产品志》、《鹰潭市乡镇志》、《鹰潭人民不会忘记》、《鹰潭市驻鹰单位志》、《鹰潭市著作志》、《鹰潭市政府志》、《鹰潭年鉴》等,给市志中不尽之处给予了必要的、充分的、实事求是的补充,也是个创造。

感谢为《鹰潭市志》的编纂出版呕心沥血的诸位同志,鹰潭人民不会忘记你们!

值《鹰潭市志》付梓之际,感慨系之,谨书数言为序。

作者黄建盛时为中共市委书记

胡宪时为人民政府市长

PREFACE

Huang Jiansheng Hu Xian

The first "Yingtian Annals" is ready to go to press shortly after we were both accredited to taking office in Yingtian. How joyful we are to meet the great event just in our term of office! It may well say that to compile "Yingtian Annals" is the common aspirations of leaders of the municipal party committees and the municipal governments in several sessions as well as one million Yingtian people.

It is obvious to all that Yingtian is a nice place. Its magnificent prospects had already been unfolded in those days when Premier Zhou Enlai and General Wang Zhen made the decision here to build Yingtian - Xiamen Railway. Comrade Deng Xiaoping once passed Yingtian for three times. As the "chief architect" of China's reform and opening up, he perceived with keen insight that "Yingtian is a nice pass with brilliant prospects", which once again reveals the bright future of Yingtian. The fact that Yingtian is able to take a great leap forward -- to upgrade itself from a small rural town to a city directly under the Provincial Government, clearly shows the advantage of socialism and fully indicates that our party's policy of reform and opening up is a great banner and a beacon light for the journey to the overall rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Therefore, it is in step with the trend of our times to compile the annals for recording prosperity in the flourishing age. "Yingtian Annals" reflects, objectively and in an all-round way, Yingtian's economic growth and social progress since the dawn of Yingtian (especially since the founding of the PRC) with full and accurate materials. The Annals lays special stress on Yingtian's changes and development since it was upgraded to a city directly under the Provincial Government and fills in the gap in compiling local annals. Meanwhile, the Annals leaves behind abundant historical data for latter generations to open and exploit.

Yingtian is a nice place. Its attraction lies in the sedimentary accretion of Chinese culture over 3000 years of civilized history. Yingtian is the birthplace of Taoism. Taoist tradition has been inherited by the Heavenly Master's family for 63 generations since its founding, which not only formed the saying of "Heavenly Master Zhang in the South and Confucius in the North" in history but also made the Dragon and Tiger Mountains become a center for Taoist believers worldwide to go on pilgrimage. Taoist civilization, cliff tombs and scenic culture formed the old and unique cultural charm in Yingtian. Up to now, there are still many historical mysteries in Yingtian, such as Taoist incantations and amulets, cliff tombs, finger carved scripts on potteries unearthed from Jiaoshan kiln ruins, etc remaining to be revealed by latter generations. Clues to these mysteries will be found with the development of human society, which will add luster to Yingtian's historical civilization.

Yingtian is a nice place. Its advantage rests on its geographic location. Yingtian is a traffic hub in east China. It is in a position "clutching the strategic waterway to Poyang Lake and defending the gateway of the Xinjiang River ("Anren County Annals", Tongzhi Regime, Qing Dynasty), controlling the passageway to Guandong and Fujian Provinces, and connecting with south and central China". Three railways of Zhejiang - Jiangxi Line, Anhui - Jiangxi Line and Yingtian - Xiamen Line join here and greatly reduce the distance between Yingtian and different parts of China. National Highways No. 206

(from Lianyungang to Shantou) and No.320 (from Shanghai to Kunming) intersect here like a big cross. These railways and highways, together with newly built No.311 Expressway, link Yingtan with almost half of the country and make it become the inland of the Delta Areas of Yangtze River and Zhujiang River as well as the frontier of the vast Northwest. Thanks to its particular and unique geographic conditions, Yingtan is able to collect the cream from high and low and to be favored in all directions.

Yingtan is a nice place. Its charm rests on green hills and blue waters and wonderful sight. Well-known mountains and rivers here are unmatched and they are just on the same tourist line with Huangshan Mountain, the Porcelain Metropolis and Sanqing Mountains. What is more, Dragon and Tiger Mountains is famous far and near not for its position as the first Taoist mountain in China but for its unique landscape. The prologue of the classical Chinese novel "All Men are Brothers" provides us with a vivid description of this mountain: "Striking its root deeply in earth, the mount pierces its peak high into the sky. To watch it from a distance, traces are left on cliffs by surrounding clouds and mists. While from a closer footing, the mount looms up seemingly eating up the bright moon. Suddenly when you come up a higher position, small hills and high peaks with flat or round tops, rugged paths and murmuring streams in twists and turns are all emerged in front of you. The sound of dripping water from high cliffs and the sighing of wind in the deep valley all come to your ears. Holes, big or small among rocks, might be the haunt of wild beasts and caves under cliffs could be dwellings of immortals in early days; Woodcutters come and go on the winding trails. In the far distance, roads, carriages and ferries are dimly visible. The rising sun adds its radiance and beauty to cliffs on the right but cliffs on the left are still shadowed. Clouds and mists are slowly rising and moving away". Like a landscape painting, hills, peaks, paths, trails, roads, holes, caves, rocks, stream, etc in Dragon and Tiger Mountains are all presented before your eyes by Shi Nai'an, the literary giant, with his ingenious writing.

Yingtan is a nice place. On this miraculous land, it attracts more than 30 enterprises and institutions subordinated to the Provincial or the Central Governments and absorbs, like oceans to receive all the rivers, different kinds of elites from all parts of the country to settle down. Among these resident units, Guixi Smeltery is the largest one in this line in China; Guixi Silver Mine is a mine with most abundant ore reserves in the country; Guixi Thermal Power Plant is well known in Jiangxi; Output of compound fertilizer from Guixi Fertilizer Co, Ltd. is in the first place in Jiangxi. There are also many geological units subordinated to non-ferrous metallurgical, nuclear and coal industries and other industrial systems, respectively, such as No.265, 261, 912, 223 and No.1 Geological Prospecting Brigades. Besides, there are several nationwide first-class scientific research institutions as well. A galaxy of talented people is gathered in these units. Their admission changes our structure of population, improves overall quality of our residents and the image of our city, raises the rank of Yingtan and also adds strength for future development.

Yingtan is a nice place. Small as it may be, it is rich in mineral resources. Within its area of 3555.4 km², there are not only abundant surface resources but also attractive underground resources. Reserve of silver ore here is number one in China. Porcelain clay here is inexhaustible in supply and always available for use. Red stone, a high quality building material, can be found everywhere and provides favorable conditions for development of building trade. In 1983, when the plan to raise the rank

of Yingtan was under preparation, after a few days on - the - spot investigation, a provincial leader quickly reached the conclusion: "The staying power for development of Jiangxi rests on Yingtan", which illustrates that Yingtan has a special attraction. It is indeed that Yingtan is a small city with limited population. But as the saying goes "Small boats are easy to change directions". It is true that we haven't got a solid foundation or a high starting point. But it is also easy for us to make quick progress. We are fully convinced that Yingtan will take the lead in rejuvenating our province in the near future. Yingtan is a nice place, which has been described by "Yingtan Annals", vividly. With over 4.0 million words, the Annals enumerates in detail all important people and events appeared or happened in several thousand years in Yingtan history. Especially, the Annals paid more attentions to reflect changes and progress made since Yingtan was upgraded to a city with higher rank. The successful publication of "Yingtan Annals" is sure to give full scope to its function of political consultation, historical records, cultivation and cultural exchange in our course of development.

Compiling of "Yingtan Annals" began with the establishment of the Annals Editorial Office in April 1998. Five years has passed from that time to September 2003 when the Annals is published. All compilers overcame all kinds of difficulties, such as time pressing, hard task, short of hands, insufficient reference material, etc. Finally, they complete their work on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Yingtan's upgrading to a prefecture - level city. The publication of the Annals to the society presents a precious gift to the 20th anniversary of the City! We think "Yingtan Annals" possesses something recommendable: Firstly, the Annals is divided into Book I, Book II and Book III and is arranged in the order of environment elements first, then comprehensive economy, and last, culture and politics. This is somewhat a breakthrough to the stylistic rules and layout of old annals and gives people a feeling of something fresh and new; Secondly, to introduce and emphasize local features, Railway Hub, Taoism in Dragon and Tiger Mountains, Prevention and Cure of Schistosomiasis, Units Stationed in Yingtan, etc are set up as independent volumes. This is an outstanding feature different from other annals; Thirdly, it is creative in compiling of chronicles to set Ideological and Ethical Development as a separate volume, which clearly shows the spirit of "attaching equal importance to both material and spiritual civilization". Fourthly, a series of books, such as "A Summary of Main Products Produced in Yingtan", "Chronicle of Towns and Townships in Yingtan", "Unforgettable to Yingtan People", "Chronicle of Units Stationed in Yingtan", "A Summary of Main Works Published by Yingtan Authors", "Annals of Yingtan Municipal Government", "Yingtan Yearbook", etc have been worked out by comrades from the Editorial Office in the same period. These publications give necessary, more detailed as well as practical and realistic supplement to the present annals, which is also pioneering in this regards.

We are thankful to all editors for their painstaking efforts in compiling of "Yingtan Annals". Yingtan people will keep them in mind!

On the occasion when "Yingtan Annals" is going to press, all sorts of feelings well up in our mind. Now, we just present these words as preface.

凡例

●本志是鹰潭有史以来编纂的首部地方志，定名为《鹰潭市志》。

●本志坚持辩证唯物主义和历史唯物主义观点，坚持以马列主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指针，实事求是地记述鹰潭市地域范围内的自然、地理、经济、文化、政治等各个方面的历史与现状，立足当代，通贯古今，力求思想性、科学性、资料性相统一，为两个文明建设提供历史借鉴，为爱国主义教育提供乡土教材、为科学研究保存地方史料，充分体现志书的“资政、教化、存史”功能及其交流作用。

●无论记历史、述现状都贯彻既忠于事实，不掩盖真相，又排除有闻必录的自然主义倾向，注重反映事物的本质和主流，以求实存真为本。

●鹰潭市辖一市（贵溪市）一县（余江县）一区（月湖区），本志记载内容采取市县一体，以市为主，宏观综合，反映特色的做法。除卷首、附录外，共设40卷，卷下设章、章下设节、节下设类目及子目等，不强求一致，但追求风格统一。按先地情要素、再综合经济、后文化政治的次序，分上、中、下三册，共计204章、757节，约400万字。

●卷首设大事记、概述等，每卷设无标题小序，志末设索引。短文“这就是鹰潭”、凡例、序言及目录中英文对照。

●以志为主，兼用记、传、录、图、表等手法，以第三人称记述，述而不议。所有文件、称谓、时间、数字、计量单位、标点符号均根据有关书写规范行文。

●附录纯系资料录存，原件移植，不施刀笔。

●1949年10月1日前后一律写作“中华人民共和国成立前”或“中华人民共和国成立后”；公元纪年、世纪、年代一律用阿拉伯数字书写；中华民国成立至1949年9月30日前一律用中华民国年号，略称“民国××年”，每节多次出现中华民国纪年时，首次出现时用括号加注公元纪年。

●专用术语、地名、单位名称过长者，各卷首次出现时用全称，以后用简称。

●本志采用语体文，力求严谨、朴实、简洁、流畅，使用的简化字以国务院的有关规定为准，标点符号以《新华字典》附录为准。

●本志数据以统计部门的数据为法定数据，统计部门未归纳的数据以主管部门的数据为主，没有来历和依据的数据一律不用。本志所有表格的数据都经市统计部门审核。

●贵溪市2000年的土地面积、人口（第五次人口普查数、下同）数字包括上清镇、龙虎山镇、上清林场，其他指标均不包括上述两镇一场。余江县2000年的土地、人口数字包括原属贵溪龙虎山镇的豪岭村，其他指标不包括该村。

●本志主要资料来自各部门提供的资料长篇，经各卷主笔及责任编辑从资料长篇中浓缩而成。部分资料来自各级档案、报刊、正史、旧志、宗谱、采访记录、座谈记录、回忆录等，经鉴别后采用，一般不注明出处。

●本志记事笔有粗细，墨有浓淡，不平均用力。注重详事业、略机构；详关键、略过程；详典

型、略一般；详首创、略常见；详独具、略共有；详现代、略古代；详市本级、略县(市)；兼顾各类读者的需要，重经济不过头，不轻视文化，不忽视政治，力避艰深，全面兼顾，各得其所。

●人物入传坚持生不立传的原则，入传人物以本籍(含贵溪、余江、月湖、龙虎山)为主，排列以生年为序，《贵溪县志》、《余江县志》中已有立传的人物本志选择入志。客籍鹰潭的凡符合本志标准的也予入志。人物表、人名录和以事系人的不受此限。烈士英名本志考虑到新版的《贵溪县志》和《余江县志》均有记载，故未录。

●卷中相关机构名录中的任职人员为正职领导同志，凡副职主持部门工作或带括号享受正职待遇的一般不予刊登。特例及以事系人的不受此限。

●本志主述的范围涵盖贵溪市和余江县及龙虎山风景区，为避免与已出版的《贵溪县志》、《余江县志》、《龙虎山志》重复，3部志书中有记载的内容尽量少记或不记，实在不可避免的，可适当进行交叉处理。

●本志时限下限至2000年12月31日，重点记述1983年升格为省辖市以来的市情。考虑到鹰潭变迁的特殊性，事物溯源尽量以市本级即为今月湖区范围内为主，超出该范围的一般不再溯源。

●为突出本市特点，把“天师道与龙虎山旅游”从相关卷目中提炼成独立卷，充分体现鹰潭的“道教圣地”形象及龙虎山风光，置于第一册。

●驻鹰潭市的中央、省、部及铁路、地质、科研、军队等机构很多，这是鹰潭一大特色，由于这些单位与地方无内在联系，无法拆零安排在相应卷目中，故独立设“驻鹰单位卷”，置于上册第2卷，以充分体现这些单位对鹰潭地方建设所作出的突出贡献。

●鹰潭素称华东交通重镇，主要体现在铁路交通上，故将铁路从交通卷中剥离升格，单独设置“铁路枢纽卷”，置交通卷之后。

●“血吸虫病防治”因毛泽东的伟大诗篇《送瘟神》而使世人皆知，若在卫生卷中设章表述，显然埋没了珍珠，单独成卷能让这些珍贵史料得以保留，故将其置卫生卷之后。

●本志所辖的贵溪、余江两地曾有部分地方是当年革命根据地，按新志书惯例，都有革命斗争的卷章，因苏区斗争的内容在两部县志中均有详细记载，本志略而不记。但考虑到鹰潭市区当年在日军侵华战争中惨遭损失，军事卷中详记日军暴行警示后人。

●历史是人民创造的，本志用以事系人的写法大量记叙平民百姓、凡人小事，体现为民写志、为民立志的本意，以达到激励人、鼓舞人的目的。

●为体现邓小平理论中关于精神文明建设的特定内涵，体现中共中央和江泽民“以德治国”的重要战略思想与伟大实践，坚持两手抓两手都要硬的方针，本志特设置“思想道德建设卷”。

●为让读者了解市志编纂的全过程，让后来续修《鹰潭市志》的同行有个参考借鉴，特在志末附录中设置“《鹰潭市志》编纂纪事”并突破时限一直至2002年底。

●扉页中的“这就是鹰潭”一段文字，主要勾画鹰潭的精彩之处，起画龙点睛的作用，作为本志简介。

●内文将卷名页采用双色印刷，是本志出版装帧的创新之举。为增强观赏性及可读性，每个卷名页上安排一张鹰潭风光照，照片与内容无关，仅为了装帧美观。

Notes on the Use of the Annals

● This annals is the first local chronicles ever compiled in Yingtan history and is named as "Yingtan Annals".

● The Annals adheres to the viewpoints of dialectical and historical materialism and persists in taking Marxism - Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of "Three Representatives" as guide. Historical and present conditions of nature, geography, economy, culture, politics and all other respects within the scope of Yingtan area are recorded in the Annals in an objective way. The Annals bases itself on the present age, links up ancient and modern times. It spares no effort to make the unity of ideology, scientificness and reliability so as to provide historical reference for development of material and spiritual civilization, to provide teaching material for education in patriotism, to keep local historical documents for scientific research and to display the functions of "political consultation, cultivation, cultural exchange and historical records" to be embodied by an annals.

● Both historical and present conditions are recorded in the Annals in accordance with the principle of faithful to facts and truth while eliminating the naturalistic trend of recording whatever has been heard. Emphasis is laid to reflect the essence and main aspects in things so as to stick to the cardinal principle of seeking facts and recording the truth.

● Yingtan City has jurisdiction over Guixi City, Yujiang County and Yuehu District. In compiling of the Annals, the same style is used both for the City and the county although the stress is put on the City. Method of macro summarizing is used and local features are displayed in the Annals. There are altogether 40 volumes beside the beginning and the Appendix. Chapters, sections and sub-sections, etc may be set up in each volume in turn with the same style, but not compulsory. The Annals is compiled in the order of environment elements first, then comprehensive economy, and culture and politics at last. It is divided into Book I, Book II and Book III, including 204 Chapters, 757 sections and, 4.0 million Chinese characters, approximately.

● Chronicle of Events, General Survey, etc are arranged at the beginning of the Annals. For each volume, there is a brief introduction without any titles. An Index is arranged at the end of the Annals. Only the Contents and a small part of the Annals are provided with English version.

● Record is used as the dominant means for compiling of the Annals. Meanwhile, writing down, expressing, copying, drawing, charting, and other ways are also used. The third person is used in recording and there are no comments. All documents, titles, time, numbers, measuring units and punctuation marks are used in accordance with relevant standards.

● The Appendix is formed simply by extracts or copies of the originals without any alteration.

● Time before or after October 1, 1949 is read as "before or after the founding of the People's Republic of China", uniformly. Years expressed with the Gregorian calendar, centuries, and ages are written with ciphers without exception. Years from the founding of the Republic of China to September 30, 1949 are uniformly expressed with the reign title of the Republic of China and are written as "xx th

year of the Republic of China" in short. If a reign title of the Republic of China appears in a section for several times, for the first appearance, a corresponding year of AD will be given in parentheses as a note.

● For special terms, place and unit names, their full names are used when they appear in each volume for the first time and their simplified names will be used later on if their names are too long.

● The Annals is compiled in the vernacular Chinese. It uses every possible means to be strict, simple, terse, ease and grace. All simplified Chinese characters and punctuation marks used here are in conformity with relevant standards published by the state council and the Appendix to "Xinhua Dictionary", respectively.

● Data from statistic authorities are used as official data. Data mainly from competent departments are adopted if such data are not available from statistic departments. In no case will data without a definite source or basis be used in the Annals. All figures in different tables are strictly checked by the municipal statistic department.

● Statistical figures of Guixi's land area and population (the figure of the fifth national census, the same below) in 2000 include the data of Shangqing Town, Longhu Mountain Town and Shangqing Forestry Center. These two towns and the Center are not included for other figures. The same of Yujiang County in 2000 includes the data of Haoling Village, which originally belonged to Longhu Mountain Town, Guixi City. The Village is not included for other figures.

● Main materials of the Annals are selected and extracted by the editor in charge and the responsible editor of each volume from the detailed materials provided by different departments. Partial materials are from archives held by governments at different levels, newspapers and magazines, history books, old annals, books of the genealogies, records of interviews and symposiums, reminiscences, etc. They are used in the Annals after appraisal and no references are given, generally.

● Records of events are not worded equally in the Annals. They may be simplified or described in detail. Attention is paid to giving more space to undertakings, key, typical, pioneering, and unique and contemporary events. On the contrary, less attention and space are given to institutions, procedures, and usual, common and ancient events. Compared with subordinate city and county, Yingtan City itself is placed in a more important position. Meanwhile, consideration is given to meet the need of various readers. Economy is certain to carry weight but never overweighed. Culture and politics are not underestimated nor neglected. Great effort is made not to contain involved and abstruse writing but to absorb anything and everything so that each can get his due.

● Personages are not put into the biography in principle while they are still living. Figures in the biography are mainly composed of natives of this place (including Guixi, Yujiang, Yuehu and Longhu Mountain) and are arranged in the order of their birth years. Figures already in "Guixi County Annals" and "Yujiang County Annals" are selected and put into the present annals according to the standard hereof. Figures who moved to and settled in Yingtan are also listed in the Annals if they are up to the standard hereof. List of personages, Who's Who and figures involved in events, however, are not limited by the standard. In consideration of the fact that the Annals is compiled for the first time in Yingtan history, names of martyrs are not Listed here for they are already included in newly published "Guixi County Annals" and "Yujiang County Annals".

● Working officials listed in related government organs in different volumes are all principal leading officials. Deputy leaders who are in charge of their departments and officials who are indicated in parentheses to enjoy principal treatment are not listed. Officials involved in events, however, are not subject to the limits.

● Main discussion scope of the Annals covers Guixi City, Yujiang County and Longhu Mountain Scenery and Tourism Area. To avoid duplication with "Guixi County Annals", "Yujiang County Annals" and "Longhu Mountain Annals", which are already published, content covered by these three annals are recorded as less as possible or even omitted. Proper treatment is made for overlapping parts if duplication is unavoidable.

● Cut - off date of the Annals is December 31, 2000. Records are centered on conditions of Yingtan City since it was upgraded to a city directly under the Provincial Government in 1983. In consideration of the particularity of changes in Yingtan, tracing back of events is normally limited to Yingtan City itself, i. e. limited to the boundaries of Yuehu District. Beyond the scope, events are not traced in general.

● To stress distinguishing features of the City, the part of "Taoism and Tourism in Dragon and Tiger Mountains" is extracted from related volumes and chapters and compiled as an independent volume in Book I so that to fully display the image of Yingtan, the Holy land of Taoism, and to show wonderful scene of the Mountains.

● There are quite a lot of institutions under the provincial and the central governments and ministries, as well as railway, geology and scientific research institutions and armed forces stationed in Yingtan, which is one of the unique features in Yingtan. It is impossible to arrange these units in corresponding volumes or chapters for they have no inherent links with local departments. To fully embody their contributions to local construction, an independent volume - "Units Stationed in Yingtan" is set up as Volume 2 of Book I.

● Yingtan has long been known as an important town in east China. Its importance mainly lies in railway communication. Therefore, this part is separated from the Volume of Communication and becomes an independent volume "Railway Hub" after the former.

● The prevention and cure of schistosomiasis here was well - known because of the great poem "Driving Away God of Plague" written by great leader Mao Zedong. It is obvious that the story may be overlooked if it is compiled in a chapter under the Volume of Public Health. In this case, a separate volume is formed after the volume of Public Health for the purpose of preserving the precious historical material.

● Partial places of Guixi City and Yujiang County covered by the Annals were once revolutionary base areas. According to normal practice of new annals, there is always a chapter of revolutionary activities. These contents are omitted in the Annals because there are already detailed records in both county annals. On the contrary, Yingtan area suffered heavy losses during Japanese invasive war. Outrages of Japanese troops are detailed in the Military Volume to serve as a warning for the latter generations.

● History is created by the people. A great deal of ordinary people and their deeds are included in