

閩西 · 客家祖地

WEST FUJIAN • NATIVE PLACE OF HAKKAS



一条古老而神秘的河，一个伟大而奇特的民系，留下多少如烟的梦幻和深沉的思索；一道道山川沟壑，一层层田园阡陌，刻下处处生息繁衍的印痕，勾勒出一部曲折而绵长的历史。

“群雄争中土，黎庶走南疆”。从东晋到清末，一千多个春秋里，历史上客家先民较大规模的南迁就有五次，几乎每当改朝换代的时候，也就成了客家先民背井离乡，颠沛流离的时候。客家，几近成了逃亡和苦难的代名词。然而，客家人真正成为汉民族中一支独立的民系，则是在赵匡胤建立宋朝之初的事了。唐末以来，江西宁都、于都等地的中原“流民”不断穿过武夷山南麓的狭长山谷涌向闽西宁化石壁，使小小石壁村一度成为中原“流民”的汇集地。但是，人口的骤然膨胀、耕地的急剧减少和粮食的严重匮乏，又使得客家先民不得不另谋出路，继续南迁。

“天下水皆东，唯汀独南”。历史，创造了一个绝妙的机遇，将发源于长汀、宁化交界治平木马山坡的汀江和从黄河流域辗转而来的客家人紧紧地连在了一起。汀江，成了连接客家人南迁的两个中转站——福建闽西宁化和广东梅州的唯一河流。从“流民”转变成客家人，客家历史上最辉煌的一页就在福建西部这片古老而充满传奇的土地上揭开了。

汀州，成了客家首府；汀江流域，成了海内外客家人心中的“麦加圣地”。

从众多的珍贵史料和族谱资料中，我们可以看到，几乎每地每姓都把最早迁抵闽西的先祖尊为南方始祖，把闽西作为客家先民在文化里程中告别中原的终点和成为客家人的起点。透过一张张薄薄的书页，我们可以感受到，客家先民在开发汀江流域以及闽粤赣边区的刚毅和艰辛。我们仿佛看到，一代又一代客家人筚路蓝缕，沿着汀江的指向，穿越宋元明清的风雨，去探寻陌生的领地……

“有太阳的地方就有客家人”。正是由于祖祖辈辈所经历民族苦难和辗转迁徙的艰苦境遇，铸就了客家人自强不息、开拓进取的奋斗精神，才使得客家人不仅没有沉沦于历史的大潮，反而以更加强健的步履崛起于世界的东方，进而冲出国门，走向世界，成为一支拥有数千万之众、遍布七十多个国家和地区的举世瞩目的杰出民系。

“百川归海，不背其源”，汀江，一直向南流，一直向南流。它负载着客家人的追求和梦想，从高山流向大海，从古老流向未来……

如今，古老而神奇的闽西大地正焕发出新力。勤劳聪慧的闽西人民继承和弘扬中华民族的优以其特有的开拓革新和拼搏创业的精神建设美好

美丽的闽西已张开双臂，热忱欢迎海内外客家乡亲回祖地寻根谒祖，观光揽胜。

An old and mysterious river, a great and unique branch of Han nationality left us so many dreams and thoughts. The mountains, gullies, land and paths outlined a long tortuous history of Hakkes.

"Heroes fought for Central China while the multitude moved to South China". There were five large migration of Hakkas ancestors southward in over 1000-year history from Eastern Jin Dynasty to Qing Dynasty. The Hakkas ancestors migrated with dynastic changes, so Hakka once meant miseries. After founding of Song Dynasty by Zhao Kuangyin, Hakka formed an independent branch of Han nationality refugees from Ningdu and Yudu in Jiangxi Province moved to Shibi Village of Ninghua in West Fujian by narrow valley of Wuyi Mountain since the end of Tang Dynasty, then Hakkas ancestors moved southward because of population growth and food shortage.

As the saying goes, "Water flows eastward, but Tingjiang River flows south ward." It is that special period of history linked Tingjiang River with Hakkas moved from the Huanghe River valley. Tingjiang River become the only river linking up the two transfer places of Hakkas' migration Ninghua in west Fujian and Meizhou in Guangdong. Therefore refugees turned into Hakkas, and the history of Hakkas began in this old and mysterious land of West Fujian. Tingzhou has become the Capital of Hakkas, and Tingjiang River valley has been regarded as the Holy Land at the bottom of Hakkes' hearts.

Many historical materials show us that almost every Hakka family regards earliest ancestor to West Fujian as first ancestor of South China, and West Fujian as beginning of Hakkas. These historical records tell us how Hakkas ancestors developed Tingjing River valley and border areas among Fujian, Guangdong and Jiangxi.

"Where there is the sun, there is Hakka." Hokkas descendants have absorbed strong will, self-confidence and initiative from their ancestors. Now they stride proudly to the world, and became an outstanding branch of Han nationality whose descendants live in more than 70 countries and areas.

"All rivers lead to oceans." Tingjiang River is flowing southward with Hakkas pursuit and dream, from mountains to oceans, from ancient time to the future.

Now, this old and mysterious land is full of fresh youth and vigor. Diligent and bright West Fujian's people who have carried and the good traditions, are managing to build their town with their unique pioneering and innovation

... West Fujian is opening its arms and welcoming heartily the Hakkas at home and abroad for visiting and sightseeing.

祖地寻根

Hakkas' Root

我是谁?我从哪来?我到哪里去?我的根在哪里?多少次,我们叩问苍天,叩问大地。

每一片土地都覆盖着历史。今天,我们虽然无法看到自己的先祖是怎样带着逃亡的疲惫在这片曾经陌生的土地上站稳脚根,无法看到他们怎样用有力的臂膀在这片蛮荒之地上点燃文明的烟火,但是,我们知道自己是中原人的后裔,知道这片古老的土地是我们共同的家园,知道这条古老的河流是我们共同的母亲。

“要问客家哪里来,客家来自黄河边。要问客家哪里住,逢山有客客住山。”无论我们走得再远,这支古老的谣曲就像那喧腾不止的汀江之水,总在我们的耳边萦绕、回响。

汀江,是客家历史的装订线,它装订着客家人震撼大地的步履和客家人由北向南、从大山走向大海的韵律和节拍。

“Who am I? When did I come? Where am I going? Where is my hometown?” Time and time again, we ask the sky and the earth these questions.

Every inch of land has its history. Although we can't see how our ancestors lived and fired civilization torch, we know that we are descendants of central Chinese, that this old land is our common homeland, and this old river is our common mother.

“Where are Hakkas from?”

They are from bank of Huanghe River.

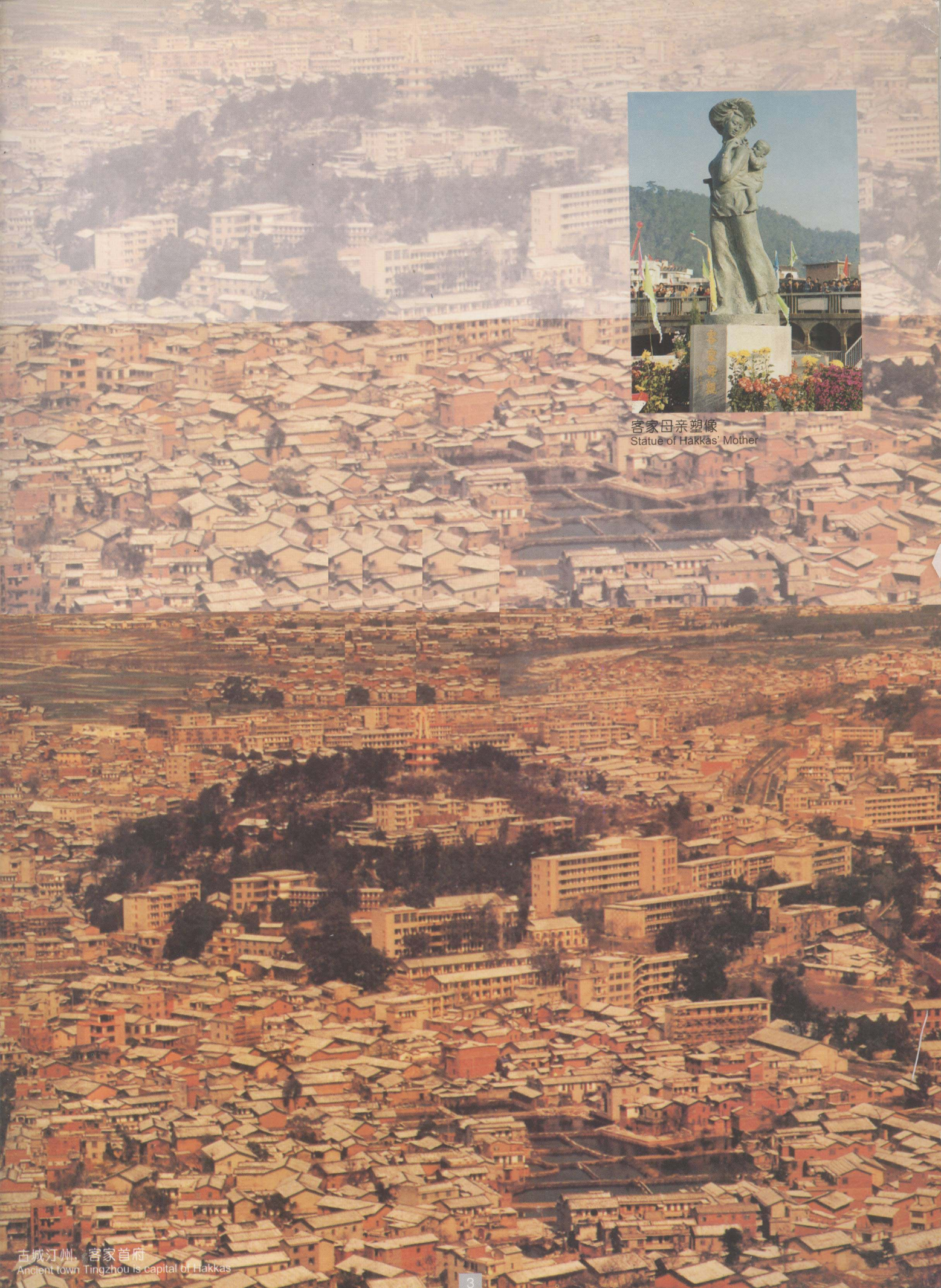
Where do they live?

They live at the foot of mountain.”

No matter where we go, the old ballad above will be lingering in our mind, just like Tingjiang River's sound.

Tingjiang River is a witness of Hakka's history, and it shows us migration of Hakkas from North to South, from mountains to oceans.



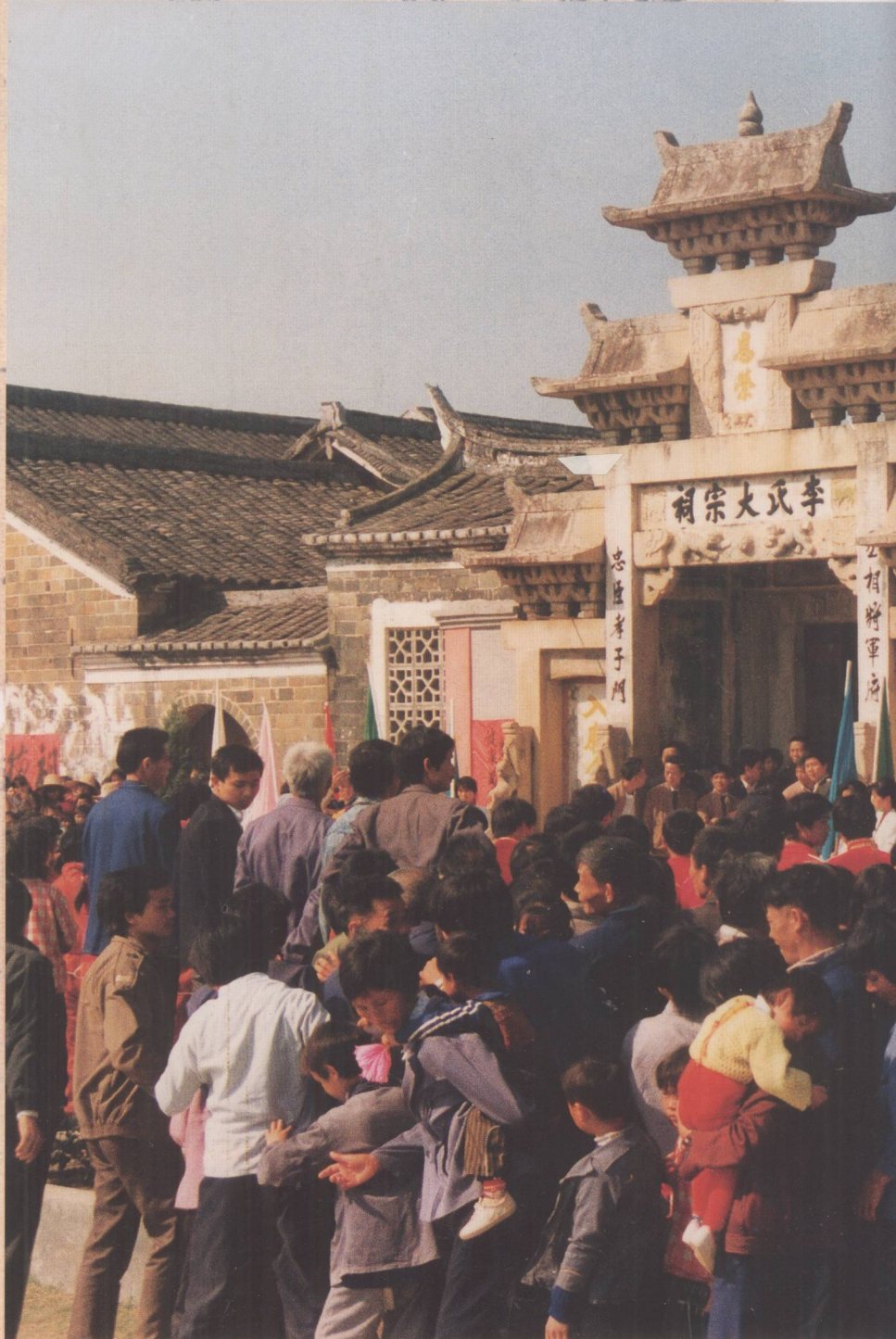


客家母亲塑像
Statue of Hakkas Mother



汀江，客家人的母亲河
Tingjiang River is mother river of Hakkas.





上杭李氏大宗祠
Li's Ancestral Hall in Shanghang County



敬祖睦亲是客家人的传统美德
Holding a memorial ceremony for their ancestors is traditional virtue of Hakkas



闽西是客家人的祖地，几乎每地每姓都把最早迁抵闽西的先祖尊为南方始祖。

West Fujian is home town of Hakkas, whose descendants regard their ancestor as the earliest ancestor in South China.



魂归故里
Homesickness



祭祖
A Memorial Ceremony for Their Ancestors



客家祖地牌楼
Memorial Archway in Hakkas' Home Town



闽西是海内外客家人梦萦牵绕的祖地。
West Fujian is home town of Hakkas at home and abroad



首次世界客家祭祖大典暨公祭客家母亲河于1995年11月在闽西隆重举行
In November 1995, the first world Hakkas Public Memorial Ceremony - the Hakkas Mother River was held in West Fujian.



客家风情

Local Conditions and Customs

群山高耸，峻岭飞走，这如涛如浪如画如诗的青山秀水，掩藏着多少古朴奇特的客家民风。

翻开闽西各县的历史，走进这块一万九千多平方公里的南国热土，客家人所创造的五彩纷呈的文化和千姿百态的民俗风情给人们留下难以忘怀的记忆，勤劳智慧的客家儿女用自己的双手谱写了辉煌的篇章，使闽西各县赢得了“文化之乡”的美誉。

客家民系的真正形成，虽然只有短短的几百年历史，然而客家人所创造的绚丽多姿的文化、独特的风情风貌却可以说是源远流长。千百年来，客家人在由北向南的长途跋涉和频繁的迁徙中，不仅保留了古老汉民族固有的优秀文化传统，而且还吸收了闽越、畲、瑶等族的优秀文化和风俗，从而使客家文化千情万种、云蒸霞蔚、独具特色，成为汉民族文化中光彩夺目的一页！

West Fujian has beautiful scenery and unique simple life style.

If you step into the land with more than 19000 square km of West Fujian, you will be attracted by Hakka's colourful culture and various customs. The diligent and wise Hakkas achieved brilliant achievement in education, so as all counties of West Fujian are regarded as cultural counties.

The independent Hakka branch with several hundred-year history has created various culture and unique life style. During the long distance migration for thousands years, Hakkas not only reserved excellent cultural tradition of Han nationality, but also absorbed excellent culture and customs of Yue, She, Yao minorities to enrich Hakka's culture, and therefore became an important part of Han nationality's culture.





土楼迎春
Spring Festival in Earthen Building



多才多艺的客家妇女
Clever Women of Hakkas





百米长龙“游”山村
One hundred-meter-long Dragon





连城元宵节，水上“走古事”备受乡民欢迎。
The Lantern Festival in Liancheng County



流传五百多年的“十番”鼓乐
Shifan Drum Music, handed down from more than five hundred years ago.



客家民乐—公嫲吹
Hakkas's Folk Music



扮“古事”：祈丰年
Celebration on the Lantern Festival



连城芷溪老艺人精心制作的花灯
Exquisite Festival Lantern of Liancheng County



贺新年
New Year's Happiness



生动有趣的长汀船灯
Vivid Changting Boat-shaped Lantern



节庆舞狮，中原古风 Dancing Lion Holiday



花轿娶新娘 A Bride in Bridal Sedan Chair



上杭民俗走高翘 Local Custom in Shanghang, walking on stilts.