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【前言】

金门虽只是闽南沿海一座小岛，却具有其独特的地理位置和历史渊源。唐辞草莽、宋敷教化、明显文治、清耀武功，文官武将，史册不绝，在中国历史的关键时刻，更屡屡发显其特有的重要地位。

十九世纪末，金门居民大量移徙东南亚，成了闽南侨乡之一：国共内战，两岸对峙，使金门成了前线战地。这些特殊的历史因素，使今日的金门，成为汇集闽南、战地和侨乡三种特色於一体的文化橱窗。

二十一世纪之初，金厦开放直航，让金门的未来，呈现观光愿景的契机，这份「金门旅游简介」，正是提供外来游客在简短时间内，能针对金门的风土民情、文化背景和自然生态，提供一份充分而正确的认识与了解。

↑大胆二胆胆子的总称
Dadan, Erdan and surrounding islets

【Foreword】

Although it is just a small island off the Fujian coast, Kinmen is in a unique geographical location and historical position, which it has occupied from the Song, Ming, and Qhing Dynasties. It has played major roles in Chinese history; for this, the island is considered a strategic location.

In the last past of 19th century has seen residents in Kinmen make their way throughout Southeast Asia, making it one of the homelands of overseas migrants. These past fifty years, Kinmen has been considered a battlefront of the civil war that was due to the conflict between the Nationalist Party (KMT) and the Chinese Communist Party. These unique war-related factors have contributed to the emergence of Kinmen as a cultural window highlighting the coming together of the Fujian culture, the battlegrounds, and the features of a homeland of overseas migrants.

The beginning of 21th century, direct links have been initiated between Xiamen and Kinmen, highlighting business opportunities in the tourism area. This introduction to Kinmen tourism is to provide visitors with first hand information on the prevailing traditions and culture as well as the natural, ecological treasures this island has to offer.

↑ 文台宝塔／Wentai pagoda

【壹. 史地沿革】

金门旧名浯洲，又名仙洲、浒江、沧洒等。明洪武二十年（1387年），江夏侯周德兴筑千户所城巩固海防，御寇防盗，以金门城之地理形势「固若金汤，捷镇海门」，因名「金门」。

金门岛位於大陆福建九龙江口，与厦门岛比邻，除本岛外，尚有烈屿、大胆及周围大小岛屿十五个，总面积约一百五十平方公里。岛的东西两端宽、中央窄，形如金锭状。

据考古资料显示，大约距今六千年前，金门岛就有先民活动的遗迹，其历史则自晋代五胡乱华，中原之士不甘臣服异族而南迁入闽，再避居岛上。

唐德宗贞元年间，泉州置牧马区五处，浒为其一；宋朝为开发山海之利，设堰筑埭，划金门属泉州府同安县辖；民国四年（1915年），金门始设县治。

← 金沙慈德堂
Jinsha Cide Shrine

【肆. 闽南文化】

闽南居民是汉民族的一支，其语言及宗教信仰、民间习俗、宗庙祭祀等，都保有许多汉民族的典章制度、从今日金门的传统民居、风狮信仰、宗祠庙宇及民俗节庆活动，都可看出其中所保留的闽南文化特色。

◎古厝：

金门传统民居，一般入称为「金门古厝」，屋脊的营建方式，有燕尾式的「翘脊」和马背式的「圆脊」。以营建的形制来分，则有「落下」、「出龟」、突出、圆和等等。

◎风俗习惯：

由於历代盗匪、战乱危害等多重因素，使岛上林木荡然，冬季强劲的寒流风肆虐，导致田园荒芜、房屋毁坏、民不聊生。繁民乃藉助风神、力借以制煞辟邪。这些原落在村落外围、造型、神态各异的风狮爷，被誉为「金门民间的守护神」。

◎宗祠：

宗祠，金门人称「祖厝」或「祠堂」，是奉祀祖先牌位的屋宇。金门的每一个传统聚落，都有一座以上的宗祠。

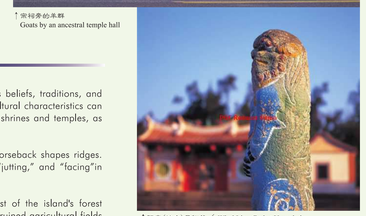
◎庙宇：

庙宇，在地人习称「宫」或「宫庙」，金门人绝大部分信仰的是释、儒、道合一的「佛教」，新社区之外，每一个聚落，最少都有一座的庙宇。这些庙宇都有定期的迎神、谢醮等祭祀活动，其中尤以农历四月十三「迎城隍」最具规模，至於三月廿三日妈祖生日，则是海滨聚落居民主要的建醮活动。

↑ 祀典／Spirit medium

↑山后民俗村主民宗祠
Wang clan ancestral hall, Folk Culture Village, Shanhou

↑ 经过就定长老
An elder waits to welcome the City God



↑ 宗祠骨幼羔群
Goats by an ancestral temple hall

【III. Our Land, Our People】

Kinmen is located at the junction of Jiulong River and Xiamen Island of Mainland China. Besides the main island, there are 15 more islets including Lieyu, Dadan, with a total area of 150 square kilometers. Kinmen is wider in the east and west, and narrow towards the center; it is shaped like a butterfly.

According to archaeological records, Kinmen had inhabitants as early as 6000 years ago. During the Jin Dynasty, residents of the Middle Kingdom fled their homes and settled on the island because of the civil wars.

The ancient names of Kinmen included Wuzhou, Xianzhou, Wujiang, etc. During the 20th year (1387A.D.) in the reign of Emperor Hong Wu, Zhou De-Xing, Marquis of Jiangxia established a city and named it Kinmen ("Gateway Fortress"). The name was given because the city was considered impregnable, safe, and stable, a fortified city that could serve as a gate for navigational routes.

During the Tang Dynasty, Kinmen was one of the designated horse breeding districts in Quanzhou. During the Song Dynasty, the government built dams and weirs on the island and placed it under the administration of Tong An County. In 1915, Kinmen became a full-fledged autonomous county.

↑「番鬼看望」题字
"Wu wang zai Jo" inscription

↑ 第天厅／Qingtian Hall

↑ 鹰鸰夕阳映照整队飞回的鸬鹚／ Flocks of cormorants return to Cil-ake in the light of the setting sun

【III. Culture】

The Fujian people are a part of the Han tribe; many of their religious beliefs, traditions, and temple rites are similar to those of the Han tribe. Remnants of the Fujian cultural characteristics can be seen in the traditional residences, belief in the wind lion god, ancestral shrines and temples, as well as in folk activities.

Traditional Fujian Residence:

Kinmen's traditional residences are characterized by "swallow tail" or horseback shapes ridges. Usually categorized into 1 wings, 2 wing, 3 wings, as well as "hu-long,""jutting," and "facing"in terms of building styles.

Wind Lion God:

Long-term pirates, political chaos, and civil wars have consumed most of the island's forest resources. In the autumn and winter, strong northeast monsoon wind lead to ruined agricultural fields and residences, making the island almost uninhabitable. People call on the Wind Lion God to protect them from the evil spirits. Different styles of the deity are seen all over the island, and the inhabitants considered it the "guardian of Kinmen folks."

Temple Events:

Kinmen residents are fond of calling their temples "palace" or "palace temple." Most of the island's residents believe in Buddhism, or a combination of Confucianism, and Taoism. These temples have regular activities for celebrations and worship; the largest of these events are the "Meeting the city god," celebrated every April 21 on the lunar calendar, as well as the birthday of the goddess Matzu on March 23, also on the lunar calendar.

Kinmen residents call ancestral temples"clan shrine"or"ancestral hall," where the ancestors are worshipped. Each traditional village in Kinmen has more than one ancestral temple.

Architectural Relics:

Many architectural relics can be seen all over Kinmen Island. Some of them are ancestral shrines or temples, while others are private residences, mausoleums, pillars honoring filial piety and devotion. Currently, there are thirty-three such relics under national preservation; the majority of them are located in Taipei City and Tainan City.

↑ 阳宅(纯龙)风狮爷／ Wind Lion God at Yangzhai

↑ 蜈蚣阵／ Centipede Chairs

【伍. 特产小吃】

在观光潮流的推波助澜之下，结合了产业与文化，具有乡土风味的金门特产呈现在世人面前。

金门的特产，最有名的莫过於「钢刀、贡糖、高粱酒」，除此还有面线、高粱酥、瓷器、陶制品。由於金门气候、土壤和水质等条件，使金门出产的花生，油脂多、香味浓郁，经加工产制的金门贡糖，更是香酥可口；独特的天然条件，使金门酒厂酿制的高粱酒，香醇度更是他处所不及；菜刀的制作则是拜当年数次战役及日後「单打双不打」时，敌方射击的炮弹所赐。此外，佳古法研制的面线、芋头、酸白菜等农产品、药品类的小条根系列产品、在地瓷土烧制的精美陶瓷，都远近驰名。

金门小吃沿袭传统闽南风味，并揉合地方特产所研发出来的风味小吃，如海鲜系列的蚵仔煎、蚵仔面线、炒沙虫、小茶点系列的一口酥、寸枣糖，还有广东粥、包馅饺饼，以及其他各式生鲜物产，都是饕家极为喜爱之美味小吃。

【贰. 战地史迹】

1949年之後，金门曾经扮演近五十年的战地角色；至1992年，军事管制解除後，才开始迈入发展观光产业的新时代；2001年元旦，金、厦「小三通」正式启动，「金门」转而成为两岸互动的关键角色。

在军事管制时期，岛上军民生活俭朴，一切设备端赖军民同胞共同努力，辟公园、筑水库、建碉堡，修道路，许多具有战地特色的设施，陆续完成。往日的战备措施，成了今日弥足珍贵的观光资源。

莒光楼前的晚霞、慈堤的落日、中正公园清晨的薄雾、榕园的浓荫幽翠，宏伟的地下战备坑道、充满肃杀气氛的海岸阻绝桩、各种军事伪装和防御工事，都是昔日备战时期的遗迹，也是今後留供世人凭吊之主要历史场景。

↓莒光楼／Juguang Tower

【II. War History】

Since 1949, Kinmen has become a battlefront for almost 50 years. In 1992, martial law was abolished in Kinmen and a new age dawned, tourism becomes a big industry. On January 1, 2001, direct links between Kinmen and Xiamen were established, which allowed Kinmen to become the crucial location for cross-strait activities.

Life was extremely austere during the combat-readiness period. Most facilities of the island were built and completed by the military, including parks, reservoirs, housing, roads, and various military facilities. These battle ready facilities from the past have become valuable tourism resources today.

The evening glow of the Juguang Tower, sunset at Ci causeway, the early mists of Chung Cheng Park, the rows of trees in Banyan Park, the magnificent underground tunnels, coastline defenses, and various military camouflage and defense systems, are all symbols of the wars fought and prepared for. Yet they have become historical landmarks for people today.

↑金门岛上令人无法抗拒的美食
Irresistible Kinmen foods

【伍. Local Delicacies】

In opening up the island for tourism, visitors have slowly gotten to know and enjoy the island's local delicacies. Kinmen is most famous for its"knives, peanut candy, and Kaoliang liquor."In addition, products include thin noodles, Kaoliang vinegar, ceramics, pottery, and medicines. Because of the local climate, the soil and water quality, peanuts produced in Kinmen are oily, smooth, crispy and fragrant. These tasty peanuts are processed and made into peanut candy, which is a favorite coming-home gift. The Kaoliang liquor produced by Kinmen Distillery is known for its smooth flavor and intoxicating aroma. The kitchen knives originated from the era of the"cannon wars,"when residents made knives out of used bomb shells. If you like eating good food, don't forget the string noodles that are manufactured in the old way, as well as agricultural products such as taro, sweet potato, pickled vegetables, and others. Pottery and ceramics are also nice souvenirs to bring home.

Kinmen cuisine is heavily influenced by Fujianese cooking; delicacies include oyster omlet and oysters with thin noodles, and fried sandworms. The island also produces snacks like square cookies, Inch Jujube Cake as well as seafood porridge, Chinese pie with fillings, and various seafood dishes. Don't forget to sample these delicacies the next time you visit.

↑ 農船所都又香酥黄口，金门贡糖保真无可取代的地位
Chewy, fragrant and refreshing-there's nothing else quite like Kinmen's peanut candy

【肆. 自然生态】

长期的军事管制，及金门的生态环境，拥有许多得天独厚、未经人工雕凿开发的质朴之美，至今海岸线上仍拥有洁白的沙滩、清澈的海水、湛蓝的天空、峥嵘的岩石。自1950年国军进驻之後，更大量植树造林，从「绿化」到「美化」，至今岛上绿树成荫，道路两旁繁花似锦，景致优美，素有「海上公园之誉」。

金门位居大陆东南海岸中间，是南来北往候鸟迁徙必经之地，自炮声绝迹後，农民春季小麦和夏、秋高粱收获期间及海滩潮间带的鱼虾贝类，都为各种鸟类提供了充足的食物，金门也成为各种鸟类栖息的天堂。

近年来，在政府生态保育宣导和居民自觉下，金门岛上鸟类的数量和种类不断地增加。夏候鸟有家燕和栗喉蜂虎，冬候鸟则有鸬鹚、白鹭、水鸭、燕鸥，还有戴胜、环颈雉，这些在金门的田野上，到处可见。

最难得的是保育绞动物「水獭」，以及有「干年活化石」之称的「鲎」，在金门的近海都是常见的物种。

← 巡视
Go around and inspect

→ 钓鱼中的鸬鹚
The Cormorants in the fishing

【IV. Nature and the Ecology】

Under the past military rule, Kinmen's natural ecosystem, including the white, sandy beaches, clear waters, blue Sky，uniquely shaped rocks, received a high degree of protection. In the 1950's, the R.O.C. military moved in, and the islanders started beautifying Kinmen, covering the land with spreads of trees and flowers. The breathtaking scenery earned Kinmen the name, • Park on the Ocean. •

Located on the arc-shaped Mainland Chinese coastline, Kinmen is also a stop for migratory birds coming to the south from the north. After the cannons became silent, agricultural fields resumed crop production. Farmers harvest wheat in spring and sorghum in summer and fall. The beaches are teeming with many varieties of fish, shrimp, and shellfish, which serve as food for the various species of migratory birds, making Kinmen a nesting haven

During recent years, Kinmen has seen a dramatic increase in the number of its avian species, thanks to the ecological conversation and promotion efforts of both the government and the private sectors. During the summertime, one can see sparrows and Blue-failed Bee Eaters, and in winter, Great Cormorants, white egrets, water ducks, seagulls, and many others. There are also the hoopoe birds and ring-necked pheasants, that are often seen in the fields of Kinmen.

What makes Kinmen even more interesting is that fact that the sea otter, a protected specie, as well as the fossilized thousand-year-old horseshoe crab found along frequently the coastline.

↑ 被「活化石」之称的「鲎」／"Living Fossil" houseshoe crab

邱良功母节孝坊／Qiu Liang-gung's Mother Chastity Arch →

【结语】

随著新世纪的到来，一个属於中国人的新世代，也即将来临。未来的金门，希望能以其丰厚、纯朴的内涵，让这处曾按著种植面纱的金门，呈现其真实而瑰丽的面貌。

闽南，是东南亚多数华人的故乡，也是两岸中国人血脉和文化的脐带，处此时空因素之交会点上一金门，一个不断蜕变的地方，一个值得海内外人士共同亲挚的美丽仙山。

↑博月楼／Deyue Tower

【Conclusion】

With the arrival of the new millennium, a coming age of the Chinese people is definitely in the horizon. Kinmen's future plans include being able to remove the veil of mystery around it and to attract visitors to experience its rich panorama of simple country life.

Fujian, is the homeland of many of the overseas Chinese of Southeast Asia; it is also the umbilical cord that binds kinmen to our China. Kinmen is positioned at this vital historical and geographical intersection.

旅游资讯 Travel Information

民宿资讯

金城镇

水头40号民宿（莲园头）082-325380
海边41号民宿（海边大家）082-329468
金门园民宿082-371117
和宝民宿082-372118
凯一家庭旅馆082-325493
水头9号民宿（海边户籍工）082-375540
水头29号民宿（宿舍安舍）082-330752
水头28号民宿082-330752
敦煌60号民宿（国天宫酒店）082-371727
明朗民宿082-371712
敦煌古民宿082-320303
蔡宗仁住宅082-325303
十三民宿082-321929
下田民宿082-323872
海边19号民宿（海南民宿）082-321929
蜜月民宿082-371361
你山行082-331850
金门旅民宿082-321152
水头37号民宿082-328531
水头46号民宿（和宿工坊）082-324504
水头53号民宿082-328531
老鹰民宿082-326080
水头121号民宿（水头老鹰）082-329523
水头13号民宿（水头鹰巢二馆）082-322389
水头54号民宿（芙阳宿）082-327995
水头33号民宿（石敢当楼）082-329480
海鸥民宿082-322503
海边75号民宿（蓝屋）082-372866
老故居082-324468
水头6号民宿（蓝色公馆民宿）082-321352
水头4号民宿（小熊门户）082-325404
水头85号民宿（北侨）082-372557
水头88号民宿（北侨）082-372557
水头34号民宿（恬静民宿）082-373018
阳光民宿082-325503
法兰民宿082-326528
蜜月旅馆082-321234
民宿082-316365
金城民宿082-326528
082-595-766
082-595-766
082-595-766

Kinmen County Tourist Map

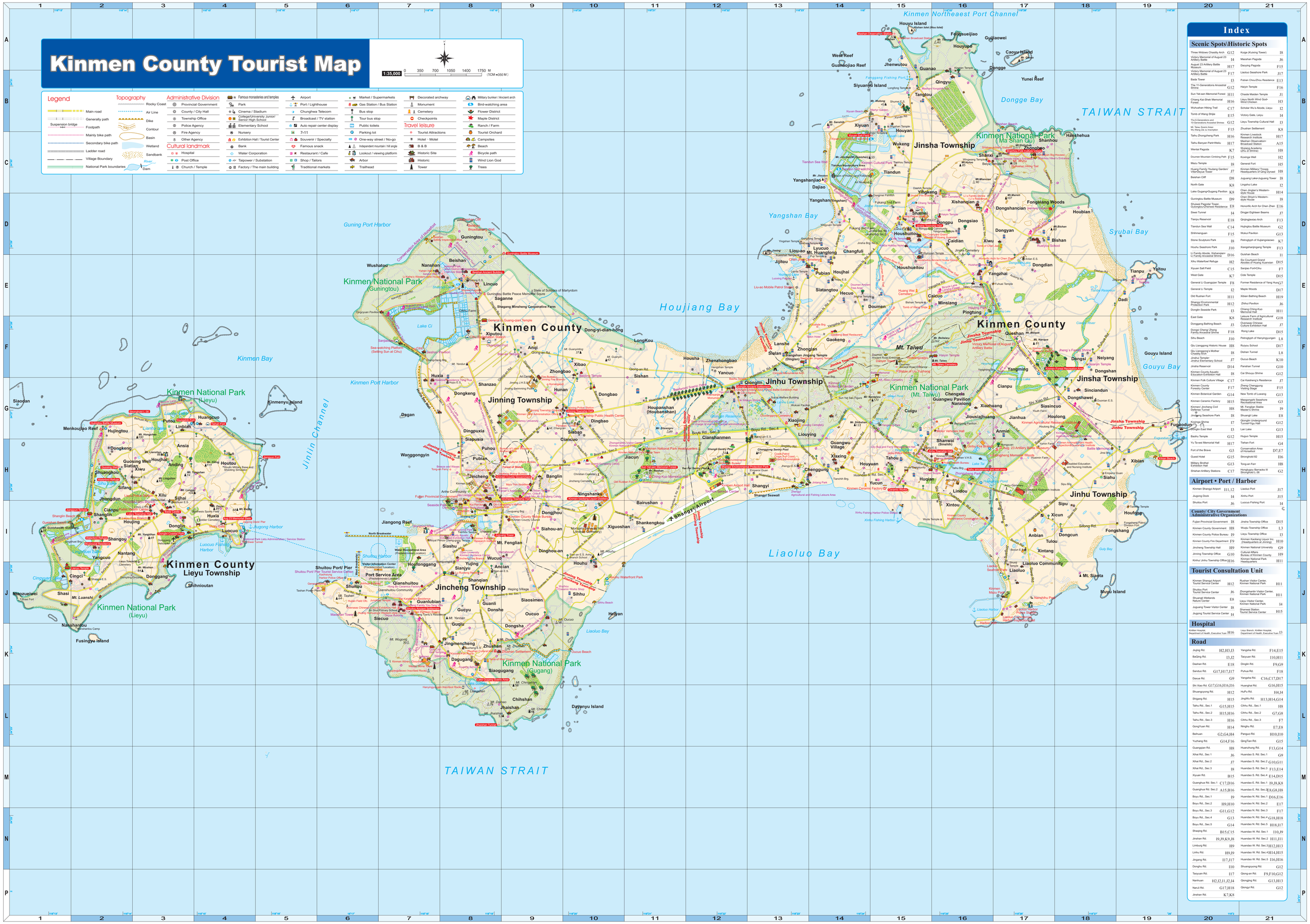
1:35,000 — 0 350 700 1050 1400 1750 M (1CM =350 M)

Legend

Topography: Main road; Generally path; Suspension bridge; Footpath; Mainly bike path; Secondary bike path; Ladder road; Village Boundary; National Park boundaries; Rocky Coast; Air Line; Dike; Contour; Basin; Wetland; Sandbank; River; Dam

Administrative Division: Provincial Government; County / City Hall; Township Office; Police Agency; Fire Agency; Other Agency

Cultural landmark: Hospital; Post Office; Church / Temple; Famous monasteries and temples; Park; Cinema / Stadium; Colleges/University Junior/ Senior High School; Elementary School; Nursery; Exhibition Hall / Tourist Center; Bank; Water Corporation; Taipower / Substation; Factory / The main building; Airport; Port / Lighthouse; Chunghwa Telecom; Broadcast / TV station; Auto repair center display; 7-11; Souvenir / Specialty; Famous snack; Restaurant / Cafe; Shop / Tailors; Arbor; Trailhead; Market / Supermarkets; Gas Station / Bus Station; Bus stop; Tour bus stop; Public toilets; Parking lot; One-way street / No-go; Independent mountain / hill angle; Lookout / viewing platform; Decorated archway; Monument; Cemetery; Checkpoints; **Travel leisure**: Tourist Attractions; Hotel · Motel; B & B; Historic Site; Historic; Tower; Military bunker / Ancient arch; Bird-watching area; Flower District; Maple District; Ranch / Farm; Tourist Orchard; Campsites; Beach; Bicycle path; Wind Lion God; Trees


Kinmen County
Kinmen National Park (Guningtou)
Kinmen National Park (Lieyu)
Kinmen National Park (Gugang)
Kinmen National Park (Ma Shan Qu)
Kinmen National Park (Mt. Taiwu)
Lieyu Township
Jincheng Township
Jinning Township
Jinhu Township
Jinsha Township
Kinmen Northeaast Port Channel
Jinlin Channel
Guning Port Harbor
Kinmen Bay
Kinmen Port Harbor
Houjiang Bay
Yangshan Bay
Dongge Bay
Liaoluo Bay
Gouyu Bay
Syubai Bay
TAIWAN STRAIT
Shangyi Airport
Lake Ci
Luoyuo Fishing Harbor
Shuitou Harbor
Jiangong Reef
Wuchu Waterfront Park
Daweiyu Island
Mt. Taiwu
Mt. Sinota
Muyu Island
Gouyu Island
Dongsi
Neiyang
Dongshan
Dongshawei
Sinciandun
Siasincuo
Houlong
Jhongdun
Houjing
Houtou
Ansia
Linbian
Huangcuo
Putou
Menkoujiao Reef
Hujingtou
Dongkeng
Guosing Weil
Houhai
Siatian
Shuangkou
Xiwu
Sifang
Anding
Xilu
Sijhai
Cianpu
Shanglin
Huxia
Luocuo
Donglin
Houjing
Shangou
Nantang
Yangcuo
Donggang
Cingci
Shasi
Nanzuzeiwei
Nanshanjiao
Fusingyu Island
Shihnioutan
Siaodan
Kinmenyu Island
Dagan
Wanggongyin
Jiangong Reef
Shuitou Port/ Pier
Port Service Area
Qianshuitou
Houfonggang
Siecuo
Jincheng
Jhaishan
Chihshan
Siaogugang
Dagugang
Jingmencheng
Zhushan
Siaoshan
Siaoshu
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