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【前言】

金門雖只是閩南沿海一座小島，卻具有其獨特的地理位置和歷史淵源。唐觀華萍、宋敷教化、明顯文治、清耀武功，文官武將，史冊不絕，在中國歷史的關鍵時刻，更屢屢突顯其特有的重要地位。

十九世紀末，金門居民大量移徙東南亞，成了閩南僑鄉之一：國共內戰，兩岸對峙，使金門成了前線戰地。這些特殊的歷史因素，使今日的金門，成為匯集閩南、戰地和僑鄉三種特色於一體的文化櫥窗。

二十一世紀之初，金廈開放直航，讓金門的未來，呈現觀光願景的契機，這份「金門旅遊簡介」，正是提供外來遊客在簡短時間內，能針對金門的風土民情、文化背景和自然生態，提供一份充分而正確的認識與瞭解。

↑大膽、二膽群列的島嶼
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 Qing Dynasties. It has played major roles in Chinese history; for this, the island is considered a strategic location.

At the end 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 21st 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.

↑ 文臺寶塔／Wentai pagoda

【壹・史地沿革】

金門舊名浯洲，又名仙洲、浯江、滄海等。明洪武二十年（1387年），江夏侯周德興築千戶所城堡固海防，禦寇防盜，以金門城之地理形勢「固若金湯，雄鎮海門」，因名「金門」。

金門島位於大陸福建九龍江口，與廈門島比鄰，除本島外，尚有烈嶼、大膽及周圍大小島嶼十五個，總面積約一百五十平方公里。島的東西兩端寬、中央窄，形如金錠狀。

據考古資料顯示，大約距今六千年前，金門島就有先民活動的遺跡，其歷史則自晉代五胡亂華，中原之士不甘臣服異族而南遷入閩，再避居島上。

唐德宗貞元年間，泉州置牧馬區五處，浯為其一：宋朝為開發山海之利，設壩築堰，劃金門屬泉州府同安縣轄：民國四年（1915年），金門始設縣治。

↑歷史民俗博物館
The history Folklore museum

【Ⅰ. Our Land, Our People】

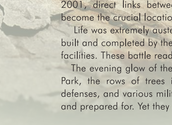
Kinmen is located at the junction of Jiulong River and Xiamen Island of Mainland China. Besides the main island, there are 15 more islets including Lieyu, Dadan, with a total area of 150 square kilometers. Kinmen is wider in the east and west, and narrow towards the center; it is shaped like a butterfly.

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.

↑「垂范百寮」匾額
"Wu wang zai Ju" inscription



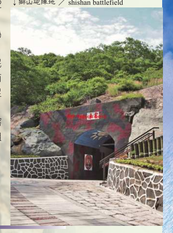
↑聚天廳／Qingtian Hall

【貳・戰地史蹟】

1949年之後，金門曾經扮演近五十年的戰地角色：至1992年，軍事管制解除後，才開始邁入發展觀光產業的新時代；2001年元日，金、廈「小三通」正式啓動，「金門」轉而成為兩岸互動的關鍵角色。

在軍事管制時期，島上軍民生活嚴樸，一切設備端賴軍民同胞共同努力，闢公園、築水庫、建碉堡，修道路，許多具有戰地特色的設施，陸續完成，往日的戰備措施，成了今日彌足珍貴的觀光資源。

昔光懂的幽靈、慈堤的落日、中正公園清晨的薄霧、榕樹的濃綠、古寧頭的戰地風情、坑道、充滿肅殺氣氛的海岸阻絕線、各種軍事偽裝和防禦工事，都是昔日備戰時期的遺跡，也是今後做供世人憑弔之主要歷史場景。



↓獅山砲陣地／shishan battlefield

【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.

Tour Introduction of Kinmen
金門
Taiwan
旅遊資訊服務處
Tourist Information Center
金門縣政府觀光處
金門縣觀光旅遊網
尚義機場旅遊服務中心
金門縣水頭碼頭旅遊服務中心
金門縣金城碼頭旅遊服務中心
金門縣水頭碼頭旅遊服務中心
金門縣金城碼頭旅遊服務中心
金門縣金城碼頭旅遊服務中心
金門縣金城

Kinmen County Tourist Map

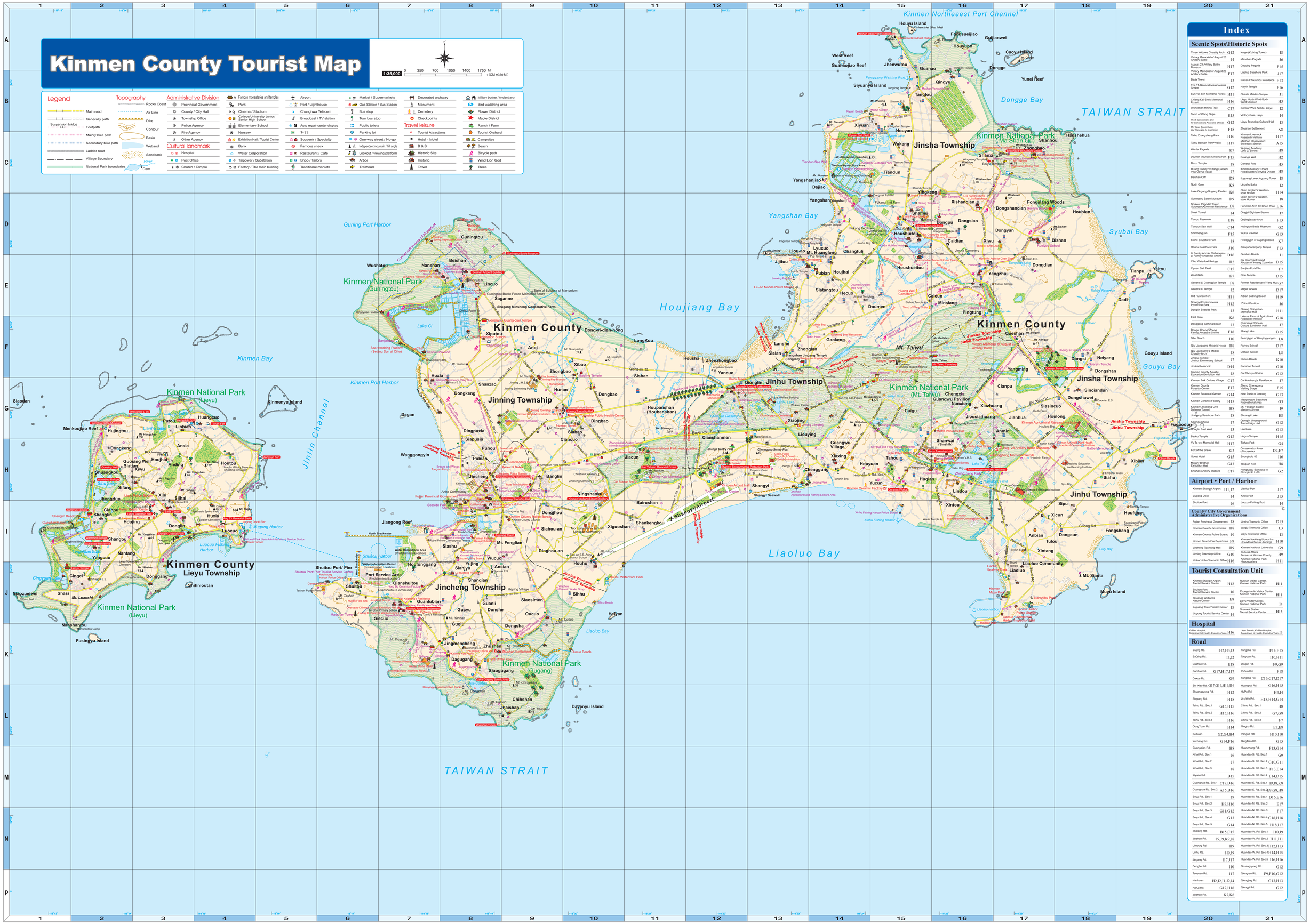
1:35,000 — 0 350 700 1050 1400 1750 M (1CM =350 M)

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
Jinning Township
Jincheng Township
Jinhu Township
Jinsha Township
Kinmen Bay
Kinmen Port Harbor
Guning Port Harbor
Houjiang Bay
Yangshan Bay
Dongge Bay
Syubai Bay
Gouyu Bay
Liaoluo Bay
Kinmen Northeast Port Channel
Jinlin Channel
TAIWAN STRAIT
Shangyi Airport
Lake Ci
Luoyuan Fishing Harbor
Shuitou Harbor
Jiugong Harbor
Mt. Taiwu
Mt. Fenglin
Mt. Sieota
Daeyanyu Island
Gouyu Island
Muyu Island
Fusingyu Island
Nanshanyu
Wuzhou Island
Mt. Luanshi
Mt. Wugong
Mt. Yanshan
Mt. Zhuzhan
Mt. Chingsuan
Mt. Chihshan
Mt. Jhaishan
Mt. Houhu
Mt. Guanyin
Mt. Yandun
Mt. Taishan
Mt. Wuxian
Mt. Longshan
Mt. Hongshan
Mt. Lianhua
Mt. Yangshan
Mt. Yangtian
Mt. Guanyang
Mt. Changshan
Mt. Shiangyin
Mt. Chungshan
Mt. Chungkuang
Mt. Chungchi
Mt. Chungyang
Mt. Chungtai