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Fuzhou

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Fuzhou (Chinese: 福州; pinyin: *Fúzhōu*, [fúʈ͡ʂóu][ⓘ] listen); Fuzhou dialect: *Hók-ciū*) is the capital and one of the largest cities in Fujian Province, People's Republic of China. Along with the many counties of Ningde, those of Fuzhou are considered to constitute the Mindong (闽东, lit. East of Fujian) linguistic and cultural area.

Fuzhou's core counties lie on the north (*or left*) bank of the estuary of Fujian's largest river, the Min River. All along its northern border lies Ningde, and Ningde's Gutian County lies upriver. Fuzhou's counties south of the Min border on Putian, Quanzhou, Sanming and Nanping municipalities. Its population is 7,115,370 inhabitants at the 2010 census whom 4,408,076 inhabitants are urban standing around 61.95%, while rural population is at 2,707,294 standing around 38.05%.^[1]

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Fuzhou

福州

— **Prefecture-level city** —

福州市



from top, left to right: Black Pagoda of Fuzhou, White Pagoda of Fuzhou; the traditional Fuzhou-style gate of a mansion, fireproof wall and façade decoration in the Three Lanes and Seven Alleys in Fuzhou; City skyline of Fuzhou



Location of Fuzhou Prefecture within Fujian

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Etymology and names

In older publications, the name "Fuzhou" was variously romanized as **Foochow**, **Fuchow**, **Fuh-chau**, **Fuh-Chow**, **Hock Chew** or **Hokchew**.

The Yuanhe Maps and Records of Prefectures and Counties, a Chinese geographical treatise published in the 9th century AD, says that Fuzhou's name came from "Mt. Fu", a mountain located northwest of the city. The mountain's name was then combined with *-zhou*, meaning "settlement" or "prefecture", in a manner similar to many other Chinese cities. During the Warring States Period, the Han Chinese referred to the Fuzhou area as Ye (Chinese: 冶), though they did not conquer the area until the Qin Dynasty. The city's name was changed numerous times between the 3rd and 9th centuries AD before finally settling on Fuzhou in 948.^[2]

In Chinese, the city is sometimes referred to by the poetic nickname *Rongcheng* (Chinese: 榕城; Foochow Romanized: Ṷng-siàng) literally "The Banyan City".

History

Pre-Qin History (before 221 BC)

See also: Yue peoples and Minyue

The remains of two Neolithic cultures - the Huqutou Culture (Chinese: 虎丘头文化), from around 5000 BC, and the Tanshi Mountain Culture (Chinese: 曇石山文化), from around 3000 BC - have been discovered and excavated in the Fuzhou area. During the Warring States Period (c. 475 - 221 BC), Han Chinese began referring to the modern Fujian area as **Min Yue** (Chinese: 闽越), suggesting that the native inhabitants of the area were a branch of the Yue peoples, a family of non-Chinese tribes who once inhabited most of southern China.^[3] In 306 BC, the Yue Kingdom (present-day Zhejiang Province) fell to the state of Chu. Han Dynasty historian Sima Qian wrote that the surviving members of the Yue royal family fled south to what is now Fujian, where they settled alongside the native Yue people, joining Chinese and Yue culture to create Minyue.^[4] Their major centre was not at Fuzhou's modern location, but further up the Min watershed near Wuyishan City.

Qin and Han Dynasties (221 BC - 200 AD)



Location in China

Coordinates: 26°04′34″N 119°18′23″E﻿ / ﻿26.07611°N 119.30639°E﻿ / 26.07611; 119.30639

Country	People's Republic of China
Province	Fujian
Divisions	
 - County-level	5 districts, 6 counties, & 2 County-level cities
Government	
 • CPC Ctte Secretary	Yuan Rongxiang
 • Mayor	Su Zengtian
Area	
 • Prefecture-level city	12,177 km ² (4,702 sq mi)
 • Water	4,634 km ² (1,790 sq mi)
Population (2011) ^[1]	
 • Prefecture-level city	7,200,000
 • Urban	4,468,076
 • Rural	2,707,294
Time zone	China Standard (UTC+8)
Postal code	350000
Area code(s)	591
GDP	2011 ^[1]
 - Total	CNY 373.478 billion USD 59.22 billion
 - Per capita	CNY 52,144 USD 8,268
 - Growth	▲ 13.0%
License plate prefixes	闽A
Local dialect	Fuzhou dialect of the Eastern Min Language
Website	Fuzhou.gov.cn (http://www.fuzhou.gov.cn/)

Fuzhou

Chinese	福州
Literal meaning	Blessed Settlement

The First Emperor of Qin unified ancient China in 221 BC and desired to bring the southern and southeast regions under Chinese rule. The Qin Dynasty organized its territory into "Commanderies" (Chinese: 郡; pinyin: *jùn*) - roughly equivalent to a province or prefecture - and the Fujian area was organized as Minzhong Commandery (Chinese: 闽中郡). The area seems to have continued mostly independent of Chinese control for the next century. The Han Dynasty followed the short-lived Qin, and Emperor Gaozu of Han declared both Minyue and neighboring Nanyue to be autonomous vassal kingdoms. In 202 BC Emperor Gaozu enfeoffed a leader named Wuzhu (Chinese: 无诸, Old Chinese: **Matya*) as King of Minyue, and a walled city called Ye (Chinese: 冶, Old Chinese: **Lya*?, literally "Beautiful") was built. The founding of Ye in 202 BC has become the traditional founding date of the city of Fuzhou.

In 110 BC, the armies of Emperor Wu of Han defeated the Minyue kingdom's armies and annexed its territory and people into China. Many Minyue citizens were forcibly relocated into the Jiangnan area, and the Yue ethnic group was mostly assimilated into the Chinese, causing a sharp decline in Ye's inhabitants.^[3] The area was eventually re-organized as a county in 85 BC.

Three Kingdoms to Sui Dynasty (200 - 618 AD)

During the Three Kingdoms Period, southeast China was nominally under the control of Eastern Wu, and the Fuzhou area had a shipyard for the coastal and Yangtze River fleets. In 282 AD, during the Jin Dynasty, two artificial lakes known simply as the East Lake and West Lake were constructed in Ye, as well as a canal system. The core of modern Fuzhou grew around these three water systems, though the East and West Lakes no longer exist. In 308 AD, during the War of the Eight Princes at the end of the Jin Dynasty, the first large-scale migration of Han Chinese immigrants moved to the south and southeast of China began, followed by subsequent waves during later periods of warfare or natural disaster in the Chinese heartland. The administrative and economic center of the Fujian area began to shift to the Ye area during the Sui Dynasty (581 - 618 AD).

Tang, Song, and Yuan Dynasties (618 - 1368 AD)

In 725 AD, the city was formally renamed "Fuzhou". Throughout the mid-Tang Dynasty, Fuzhou's economic and cultural institutions grew and developed. The later years of the Tang saw a number of political upheavals in the Chinese heartland, prompting another wave of Chinese to immigrate to the modern-day Fujian and Guangdong areas. In 879, a large part of the city was captured by the army of Huang Chao during their rebellion against the Tang government. In 893, the warlord brothers Wang Chao and Wang Shenzhi captured Fuzhou in a rebellion against the Tang Dynasty, successfully gaining control of the entire Fujian Province and eventually proclaiming their founding of an independent kingdom they called the Min Kingdom in 909. The Wang brothers enticed more immigrants from the north, though their kingdom only survived until 945. In 978, Fuzhou was incorporated into the newly founded Song Dynasty, though their control of the mountainous regions was tenuous.

Fuzhou prospered greatly during the Tang Dynasty. Buddhism was quickly adopted by the citizens who quickly built many Buddhist temples in the area. The Hualin Temple (Chinese: 华林寺, not to be confused with the temple of the same name in Guangzhou), founded in 964, is one of the oldest surviving wooden structures in China. New city walls were built in 282 AD, 901 AD, 905 AD, and 974 AD, so the city had many layers of walls — more so than the Chinese capital. Emperor Taizong of the Song Dynasty ordered the destruction of all the walls in Fuzhou in 978 AD but new walls were rebuilt later. The latest was built in 1371 AD. During the Southern Song Dynasty, Fuzhou became more prosperous; many scholars came to live and work. Among them were Zhu Xi (朱熹), the most celebrated Chinese philosopher after Confucius, and Xin Qiji (辛弃疾), the greatest composer of the ci form of poetry.

Marco Polo, an Italian guest of the Emperor Kubilai, transcribed, after the conventions of Italian orthography, the place name as

Transcriptions

	Hakka
- Romanization	Fuk-chiu
	Mandarin
- Hanyu Pinyin	Fúzhōu
- Wade-Giles	Fu-chou
	Min
- Hokkien POJ	Hók-ciū
- Min-dong BUC	ㄞㄛˊ Hók-ciū
	Wu
- Romanization	fòh ^入 tseu ^平
	Cantonese (Yue)
- Jyutping	fuk ¹ zau ¹

"Fuzhou" literally means "Blessed Settlement" or "Blessed District".

Fugiu. This was not the local Min pronunciation but that of the *Mandarin* administrative class.

Ming Dynasty

Between 1405 and 1433 AD, a fleet of the Ming Imperial navy under Admiral Zheng He sailed from Fuzhou to the Indian Ocean seven times; on three occasions the fleet landed on the east coast of Africa. Before the last sailing, Zheng erected a stele dedicated to the goddess Tian-Fei (Matsu) near the seaport.

The Ming government gave a monopoly over Phillipine trade to Fuzhou, which at times was shared with Quanzhou.^[5]

Galeote Pereira, a Portuguese soldier and trader, was taken prisoner during the pirate extermination campaign of 1549 and imprisoned in Fuzhou. Later transferred to a form of internal exile elsewhere in the province, Pereira escaped to Macau in 1553. The record of his experiences in the Ming Empire, logged by the Jesuits at Goa in 1561, was the first non-clerical account of China to reach the West since Polo's.^[6]

Qing Dynasty

In the 19th century, Lin Zexu, born in Fuzhou, a high-ranking official of Qing Dynasty, led an attempt to resist British colonialism at Guangzhou. Unsuccessful and reviled by the East India Company, he was internally exiled to Xinjiang near the Russian border. By the 1842 peace treaty which concluded the Opium War I, Fuzhou became one of the five Chinese treaty ports, and it became completely open to Western merchants and missionaries.

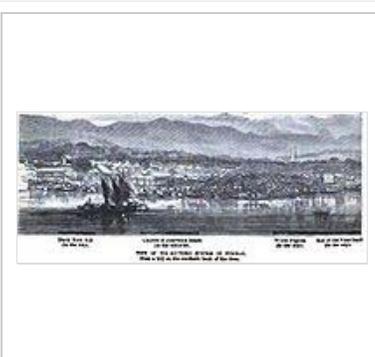
Fuzhou was one of the most important Protestant mission fields in China. On January 2, 1846, the first Protestant missionary, Rev. Stephen Johnson from ABCFM, entered the city and soon set up the first missionary station there. ABCFM was followed by the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society that was led by Revs. M. C. White and J. D. Collins, who reached Fuzhou in early September 1847. The Church Missionary Society also arrived in the city in May 1850. These three Protestant agencies remained in Fuzhou until the communist revolution in China in the 1950s, leaving a rich heritage in Fuzhou's Protestant culture.

On August 23, 1884, the Battle of Fuzhou broke out between the French Far East Fleet and the Fujian Fleet of the Qing Dynasty. As the result, the Fujian Fleet, one of the four Chinese regional fleets, was destroyed completely in Mawei Harbor.

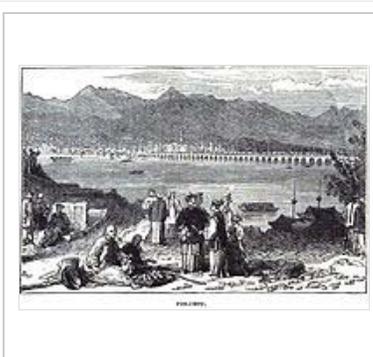
Engravings and photos



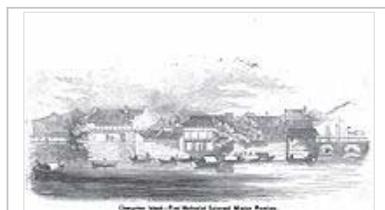
City of Fuzhou, ca. 1850. The Black and White Pagodas (乌塔, 白塔) were the tallest buildings of this city before its modernization.



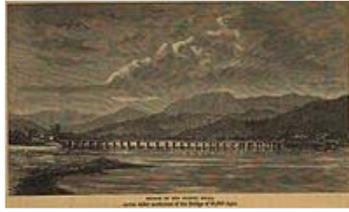
View of the southern suburbs of Fuzhou in the late 19th century, from left to right: Black Stone Hill (乌山), Church of American Board (铺前顶救主堂), White Pagoda (白塔), Nine Immortals'



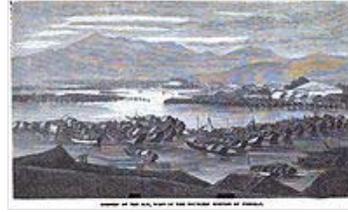
City of Fuzhou in the late 19th century.



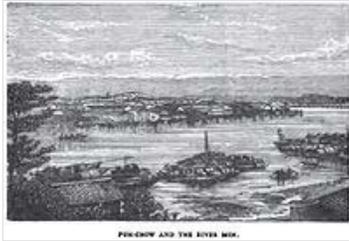
Zhongzhou Island (中洲岛), first Methodist Episcopal Mission premises in China.



Hongshan Bridge (洪山桥), ca. 1850.



Scenery of River Min, west of the southern suburbs of Fuzhou, ca. 1850.



Fuzhou and the River Min in the late 19th century.



View of Fuzhou from the Black-Stone Hill (乌山), in the late 19th century.



St. John's Church, 1880.



1800s painting of the France and Qing naval battle in Fuzhou.

Republic of China

On November 8, 1911, revolutionaries staged an uprising in Fuzhou. After an overnight street battle, the Qing (Manchu) army

surrendered.

Revolutionary Republic

On November 22, 1933, Eugene Chen and the leaders of the National Revolutionary Army's 19th Army set up the short-lived People's Revolutionary Government of Republican China (中華共和國人民革命政府).^[7] Blockaded by Chiang Kai-shek and left to twist in the wind by the nearby Soviet Republic of China, the PRGRC collapsed within two months.

Japanese Occupation

With the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937, hostilities commenced in Fujian Province. Xiamen (Amoy) fell to a Japanese landing force on May 13, 1938. *"The fall of Amoy instantly threatened the security of Foochow. On May 23, enemy (Japanese) ships bombarded Mei-hua, Huang-chi and Pei-chiao while enemy planes continued to harass our forces. Between May 31 and June 1, our gunboats "Fu-ning", "Chen-ning" and "Suming" defending the blockade line in the estuary of the Min River were successively bombed and sunk. Meanwhile, our ship "Chu-tai" berthed at Nan-tai was damaged. Our Navy's Harbor Command School, barracks, shipyard, hospital and marine barracks at Ma-wei were successively bombed."* (4). Fuzhou is recorded as having fallen to Japanese forces in 1938. (5).

The extent of Japanese command and control of the city of Fuzhou itself as opposed to the port at Mawei and the Min River Estuary is uncertain. By 1941 (date unknown), the city is recorded as having returned to Nationalist control. The British Consulate in Fuzhou is noted as operational from 1941-1944 after the United Kingdom Declaration of War on Japan in December 1941. Western visitors to Fuzhou in the period 1941-1944 include the Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett in 1942 (6). and the British scientist Dr Joseph Needham in May, 1944. (7). Both visitors record the presence of a British Consul and a Fuzhou Club comprising western businessmen.

In 'Bomb, Book & Compass', author Simon Winchester relates the visit of Dr Needham in 1944. Needham encountered the American government agent (John Caldwell) and the British SIS agent (Murray MacLehose working under cover as the British Vice-Consul in Fuzhou) involved in aid to the Nationalist resistance to Japanese forces in Fujian Province. (8).

As part of Operation Ichi-Go (1944), the last large-scale Japanese offensive in China in World War 2, the Japanese intended to isolate Fuzhou and the Fujian Province corridor to Nationalist forces in western china and the wartime capital of Chongqing. One account of the Japanese re-taking of Fuzhou city itself is narrated by American naval officer, Houghton Freeman. (9). The date is given as October 5, 1944. (10).

Fuzhou remained under Japanese control until the surrender of Japan and its armed forces in China in September 1945.

Following the restitution of Republic control (1946), the administration divisions of Fuzhou were annexed, and administration level was promoted from county-level to city-level officially.

People's Republic

On December 13, 1993, a raging fire swept through a textile factory in Fuzhou and claimed the lives of 60 workers.^[8]

On October 2, 2005, floodwaters from Typhoon Longwang swept away a military school, killing at least 80 paramilitary officers.^[8]

Geography

Fuzhou is located in the northeast coast of Fujian province, in the opposite of North Taiwan, connects jointly northwards with Ningde and Nanping, southwards with Quanzhou and Putian, westwards with Sanming respectively.

Climate

Fuzhou has a humid subtropical climate (Koppen *Cfa*) influenced by the East Asian Monsoon; the summers are long, very hot and humid, the winters are short, mild and dry. In most years torrential rain occurs during the monsoon in the second half of May. Fuzhou is also liable to typhoons in late summer and early autumn. Monthly daily means range from 10.9 °C (51.6 °F) in

January to 28.9 °C (84.0 °F) in July, while extreme temperatures have ranged from −1.7 °C (29 °F) to 41.7 °C (107 °F)^[9]

Climate data for Fuzhou (1971–2000)													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Average high °C (°F)	15.2 (59.4)	15.2 (59.4)	18.1 (64.6)	23.2 (73.8)	26.7 (80.1)	30.5 (86.9)	34.1 (93.4)	33.3 (91.9)	30.2 (86.4)	26.4 (79.5)	22.0 (71.6)	17.7 (63.9)	24.4 (75.9)
Average low °C (°F)	8.2 (46.8)	8.3 (46.9)	10.6 (51.1)	15.0 (59.0)	19.2 (66.6)	23.0 (73.4)	25.5 (77.9)	25.1 (77.2)	23.0 (73.4)	19.3 (66.7)	14.8 (58.6)	10.1 (50.2)	16.8 (62.2)
Precipitation mm (inches)	48.0 (1.89)	86.6 (3.409)	145.4 (5.724)	166.5 (6.555)	193.7 (7.626)	208.9 (8.224)	98.8 (3.89)	179.7 (7.075)	145.0 (5.709)	47.6 (1.874)	41.3 (1.626)	32.0 (1.26)	1,393.5 (54.862)
% humidity	74	78	80	80	81	82	77	77	76	71	70	70	76.3
Avg. precipitation days (≥ 0.1 mm)	9.7	14.4	17.5	17.8	18.2	15.9	10.4	12.1	11.6	7.1	7.2	7.1	149.0
Mean monthly sunshine hours	101.6	79.2	89.1	111.0	114.4	141.9	225.6	199.2	153.7	144.2	120.3	126.9	1,607.1
<i>Source: China Meteorological Administration (http://cdc.cma.gov.cn/shuju/index3.jsp?tpcat=SURF&dsid=SURF_CLI_CHN_MUL_MMON_19712000_CES&pageid=3)</i>													

Administrative divisions

The administrative divisions of Fuzhou have been changed frequently throughout history. From 1983, the Fuzhou current administrative divisions were formed officially, namely, 5 districts and 8 counties respectively. In 1990 and 1994, Fuqing (Hók-chiǎng) and Changle (Diòng-lǝh) counties were promoted to county-level cities. Despite these changes, the administrative image of "5 districts and 8 counties" is still held popularly among local residents. Fuzhou's entire area only covers 9.65% of Fujian Province.

The city of Fuzhou has direct jurisdiction over 5 districts (区 *qu*), 2 county-level cities (市 *shi*), and 6 counties (县 *xian*):

Historical population

Year	Pop.	±%
2000 ^[1]	6,386,013	—
2010 ^[1]	7,115,370	+11.4%

Population size may be affected by changes on administrative divisions.

Map	Name	Chinese characters	Foochow Romanized	Population (2010 census) ^[1]	Area (km²)	Density (/km²)
	Central Districts			2,921,763	1,015.07	2878.39
	■ Gulou District	鼓楼区	Gū-làu	687,706	36.60	18,790
	■ Taijiang District	台江区	Dài-gěng	446,891	18.28	24,447
	■ Cangshan District	仓山区	Chǒng-sǎng	762,746	139.41	5,471
	■ Mawei District	马尾区	Mā-muōi	231,929	254.33	912
	■ Jin'an District	晋安区	Céng-ǎng	792,491	566.45	1,399
	Suburban and Rural Counties			2,276,143	8488.27	268.15
	■ Minhou County	闽侯县	Míng-âu	662,118	2,133.03	310
	■ Lianjiang County	连江县	Lièng-gǒng	561,490	1,190.67	472

■	Luoyuan County	罗源县	Lò-nguòng	207,677	1,081.17	192
■	Minqing County	闽清县	Mìng-chiǎng	237,643	1,468.90	162
■	Yongtai County	永泰县	Īng-tái	249,455	2,243.41	111
■	Pingtán County	平潭县	Bìng-tàng	357,760	371.09	964
County-level cities				1,917,464	2,649.97	723.58
■	Changle City	长乐市	Diòng-lǒh	682,626	717.54	951
■	Fuqing City	福清市	Hók-chiǎng	1,234,838	1,932.43	639
Total				7,115,370	12,153.31	585.47

Culture

The *City of Banyans* is distinct from the mainstream inland cultures of central China, and in details vary from other areas of Maritime China

Language and art

Besides Mandarin Chinese, local residents of Fuzhou (Fuzhou people) also speak Fuzhou dialect, a language that is considered to be the standard form of the Min Dong dialect.

Min opera, also known as Fuzhou drama, is one of the major operas in Fujian Province. It enjoys popularity in the Fuzhou area and in neighboring parts of Fujian such as the northeast and northwest areas where the Fuzhou dialect is spoken, as well as in Taiwan and the Malay Archipelago. It became a fixed opera in the early 20th century. There are more than 1,000 plays of Min opera, most of which originate from folk tales, historical novels, or ancient legends, including such traditional plays as "Making Seal", "The Purple Jade Hairpin" and "Switching Fairy Peach with Litchi".



Banyan King in Fuzhou National Forest Park (福州国家森林公园).

Religion

The two traditional mainstream religions practiced in Fuzhou are Mahayana Buddhism and Taoism. Traditionally, many people practice both religions simultaneously. The city is also home to many Buddhist monasteries/Taoist temples and Buddhist monks.

Apart from mainstream religions, a number of religious worship sites of various local religions are situated in the streets and lanes of Fuzhou.

The origins of local religion can be dated back centuries. These diverse religions incorporated elements such as gods and doctrines from other religions and cultures, such as totem worship and traditional legends. For example, Monkey King, originated to monkey worship among local ancients, gradually came to embody the God of Wealth in Fuzhou after the novel *Journey to the West* was issued in Ming dynasty.

As the most popular religion in the Min River Valley, the worship of Lady Linshui (临水夫人) is viewed as one of the three most influential local religions in Fujian, the other two being the worship of Mazu (妈祖) and Baosheng Dadi (保生大帝).

Local cuisine

Fuzhou cuisine is one of the four traditional cooking styles of Fujian cuisine, which in turn is one of the eight Chinese regional cuisines. Dishes are light but flavorful, with particular emphasis on umami taste, known in Chinese cooking as "xiānwèi" (traditional Chinese: 鮮味; simplified Chinese: 鲜味), as well as retaining the original flavor of the main ingredients instead of masking them. In Fuzhou cuisine, the taste is light compared to that of some other Chinese cooking styles, and often have a mixed sweet and sour taste. Soup, served as an indispensable dish in meals, is cooked in various ways with local seasonal fresh vegetables and seafood. Distinctive snack foods are also an important part of Fuzhou culture. Production of raw materials according to classification can be divided into many classes: powder, starch, dry fruit, meat and seafood, etc., with rice, beans, and sugar as the main raw materials. Red and white rice cakes (年糕) during the Chinese New Year, stuffed yuanxiao (元宵) during the Lantern Festival, zongzi (粽子) during the Dragon Boat Festival, and sweet soy bean powder-covered plain yuanxiao during the winter solstice are just some of the traditional foods enjoyed by the masses of Fuzhou.

Special crafts

Bodiless lacquerware (脱胎漆器), paper umbrellas (纸伞) and horn combs (角梳) are the "Three Treasures" of Fuzhou traditional arts. In addition, bodiless lacquerware, cork pictures (软木画) and Shoushan stone sculptures (寿山石雕) are called "Three Superexcellences" of Fuzhou.

Transportation

Airports

Main article: Fuzhou Changle International Airport

The city is served by two airports: Fuzhou Changle International Airport and Fuzhou Yixu Airport (old airfield). The former is its main international airport and an air-hub in the southeast China, while the latter was turned into a PLA airbase after 1997.

Railways

Currently, the main railway is the "Wai Fu Railway", running eastwards through the northern districts towards Jiangxi province. The subline "Fuma railway" runs from the city hub to Mawei district. Two more railways are also under construction: The "Wen Fu railway" runs north towards Wenzhou in southern Zhejiang province, while the "Fuxia railway" runs south towards Xiamen. This later railway was designed to be a high-speed railway with speeds up to 200 kilometres per hour (120 mph) and was opened in April 2010. There are also plans for 2 metro lines, with the first line to be completed by 2014.^[10]

- Railway stations: The Fuzhou Rail Station is located north of city center, near the North Second Ring Road. Construction on the Strait Rail Station, also known as Fuzhou South Station, in Cangshan district, a key landmark of the New City development scheme, began in 2007 and was scheduled to be completed in 2010.

Seaport

In 1867 the Fuzhou seaport was the site of one of China's first major experiments with Western technology, when the Fuzhou Navy Yard was established: A shipyard and an arsenal were built under French guidance and a naval school was opened. A naval academy was also established at the shipyard, and it became a center for the study of European languages and technical sciences. The academy, which offered courses in English, French, engineering, and navigation, produced a generation of Western-trained officers, including the famous scholar-reformer Yan Fu (1854–1921).



Fuzhou's local dish *Litchi Pork*, famous for its sweet flavor



The seal of Fuzhou: 3 hills and a river



Fuzhou Rail Station



The yard was established as part of a program to strengthen China in the wake of the country's disastrous defeat the second Opium War (1856–60). But most talented students continued to pursue a traditional Confucian education, and by the mid-1870s the government began to lose interest in the shipyard, which had trouble securing funds and declined in importance. Fuzhou remained essentially a commercial center and a port until World War II; it had relatively little industry. The port was occupied by the Japanese during 1940–45.

The dock in Luoyuan Bay of Fuzhou, China. The construction of a new industrial park is still going on there.

Since 1949, Fuzhou has grown considerably. Transportation has been improved by the dredging of the Min River for navigation by medium-sized craft upstream to Nanping. In 1956 the railway linking Fuzhou with the interior of the province and with the main Chinese railway system began operation. The port has also been improved; Fuzhou itself is no longer accessible to seagoing ships, but Luoxingta anchorage and the outer harbor at Guantou on the coast of the East China Sea have been modernized and improved. The chief exports are timber, fruits, paper, and foodstuffs.

Economy



Taijiang District of Fuzhou

Industry is supplied with power by a grid running from the Gutian hydroelectric scheme in the mountains to the northwest. The city is a center for industrial chemicals and has food-processing, timber-working, engineering, papermaking, printing, and textile industries. A small iron and steel plant was built in 1958. In 1984 Fuzhou was designated one of China's "open" cities in the new open-door policy inviting foreign investments. Handicrafts remain important in the rural areas, and the city is famous for its lacquer and wood products.

Its GDP was ¥43,615 (ca. US\$6,240) per capita in 2010, ranked no. 21 among 659 Chinese cities.

Fuzhou is undoubtedly the province's political, economic and cultural center as well as an industrial center and

seaport on the Min River. In 2008, Fuzhou's GDP amounted to ¥228.4 billion, an increase of 13 percent.^[11]

Manufactured products include chemicals, silk and cotton textiles, iron and steel, and processed food. Among Fuzhou's exports are fine lacquerware and handcrafted fans and umbrellas. The city's trade is mainly with Chinese coastal ports. Its exports of timber, food products, and paper move through the harbor at Guantou located about 50 kilometres (31 mi) downstream.^[12]

In 2008, exports reached US\$13.6 billion, a growth of 10.4 percent while imports amounted to US\$6.8 billion. Total retail sales for the same period came to ¥113.4 billion and per capita GDP grew to ¥33,615.^[12]

During the same period, Fuzhou approved 155 foreign-invested projects. Contracted foreign investment amounted to US\$1.489 billion, while utilized foreign investment increased by 43 percent to US\$1.002 billion.^[12]

Economic and Technological Zones

■ Fuzhou Economic & Technological Development Zone

The Fuzhou Economic & Technological Development Zone was established in Jan 1985 by State Council, with a total planning area of 22 square kilometres (8.5 sq mi) and now has 10.1 square kilometres (3.9 sq mi) built. It is located close to Fuzhou Changle International Airport and Fuzhou Port. Industries encouraged in the zone include electronics assembly & manufacturing, telecommunications equipment, trading and distribution, automobile production/assembly, medical equipment and supplies, shipping/warehousing/logistics and heavy industry.^[13]

Fuzhou's GDP (Nominal) trend^[1]

Year	GDP	
	(billions of CN¥)	Growth (%)
2005	172.000	9.8
2006	165.694	12.2
2007	197.459	15.1
2008	228.416	13.0
2009	252.428	12.8
2010	306.821	14.0
2011	373.478	13.0



Residential Buildings in Fuzhou

■ Fuzhou Export Processing Zone

The Fuzhou Export Processing Zone was founded on June 3, 2005 with the approval of the State Council and enjoys all the preferential policies. It is located inside the Chang'an Investment Zone of the Fuzhou Economic and Technical Development Zone (FETDZ) with a planned land area of 1.14 square kilometres (0.44 sq mi).^[14]

■ Fuzhou Free Trade Zone

The Fuzhou Free Trade Zone was established in 1992 by the State Council, with a planning area of 1.8 square kilometres (0.69 sq mi). Industries encouraged in the free trade zone include electronics assembly & manufacturing, heavy industry, instruments & industrial equipment production, shipping/warehousing/logistics, telecommunications equipment, trading, and distribution.^[15]

■ Fuzhou Hi-Tech Industrial Development Zone

The Fuzhou High-tech Development Zone was set up in 1988 and approved by the State Council in March 1991. In 1995, the Fuzhou Municipal Government decided to build Baiyi Electronic Information City, which covers 1.2 square kilometres (0.46 sq mi) in the zone, making it the lead electronic industrial zone in Fuzhou. The Administrative Commission of Mawei High-tech Park was set up in the zone in 1999. It covers an area of 5.6 square kilometres (2.2 sq mi), and is in the area between Gushan Channel and Mawei Channel, Jiangbin Road and Fuma Road.^[16]

■ Fuzhou Science and Technology Park

The Fuzhou Science and Technology Park was established in 1988 and was approved to be a national-level zone by the State Council in 1991. The planned area is 5.5 square kilometres (2.1 sq mi) and is divided into 3 parts: the Mawei portion, the Cangshan portion, and the Hongshan portion. The main industries are electronics, information technology, and biotechnology. The zone is 7 kilometres (4.3 mi) away from the China National Highway 316 and 41 kilometres (25 mi) away from the Fuzhou Changle International Airport.^[17]

■ Fuzhou Taiwan Merchant Investment Area

The Fuzhou Taiwan Merchants Development Zone was approved to be established in May 1989 by the State Council. The zone is located in the Fuzhou Economic and Technological Development Zone. The zone is a commercial base for Taiwan-related development. The current area is 6 square kilometres (2.3 sq mi). The main industries are IT, metallurgy, food processing, and textiles. The zone is 11.5 kilometres (7.1 mi) away from the 316 National Highway and 52 kilometres (32 mi) away from Fuzhou Changle International Airport.^[18]

Tourist attractions

Historical / cultural

- Sanfang Qixiang (三坊七巷) "Three Lanes and Seven Alleys" (A cluster of ancient residential buildings dating from the late Jin Dynasty.)
- Lin Zexu Memorial Hall(林则徐纪念馆) (Aomen Rd)
- West Lake (福州西湖) (An artificial landscape-style lake built in 282 AD.)
- Hualin Temple (华林寺) (Built in 964 AD, Song Dynasty)

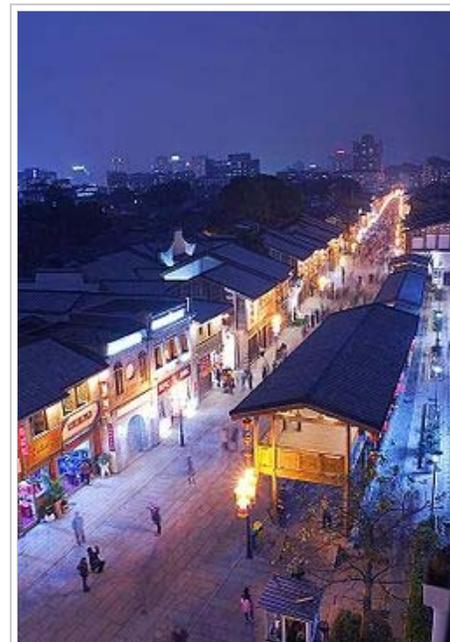
Its main hall is known as the oldest surviving wooden building in south China and was confirmed as an important heritage site under state protection in 1982.

- Dizang Temple (The Temple of Sacrificing Guardian of the Earth, founded in 527 AD.)
- Xichan Temple (西禅寺) (Founded in 867 AD.)
- Wu Ta (乌塔) "Black Pagoda" (Originally built in 799 AD, rebuilt in 936 AD.)
- Bai Ta (白塔) "White Pagoda" (On the top of Mount Yu, originally built in 905 AD, 67 m in height, collapsed in 1534 AD, rebuilt in 1548 AD, 41 m in height.)
- Yongquan Temple (涌泉寺) (Founded in 915 AD, and located on the top of Mount Gu.)
- Gu Shan (鼓山) (Mount Gu)

- Mount Qi (旗山) (In Nanyu, Minhou County.)
- Luoxing Tower(罗星塔) (In Mawei district and built in the Song Dynasty. Was called "China Tower".)
- Tanshishan cultural relics (昙石山文化遗址) (In Ganzhe, Minhou County.)

Recreational

- Fujian Provincial Museum (福建省博物院) (Near West Lake.)
- Wulongjiang Shidi Park (乌龙江湿地公园) (A wetland park. However, the park is in distress due to ineffective environmental protection and construction.)
- Chating Park (茶亭公园)
- Zuohai Park (左海公园)
- Minjiang Park (闽江公园) (On the two banks of the Min River.)
- Pingshan Park (屏山公园)
- Mount Jinniu Park (金牛山公园) (Near the Fuzhou West Long-Distance Bus Station.)
- Mount Jinji Park (金鸡山公园)
- Fuzhou National Forest Park (福州国家森林公园)
- Sandiejing Forest Park (三叠井森林公园)
- Fuzhou Zoo (福州动物园) (This new zoo was built in 2008 after moving from its old location by West Lake.)



Sanfang Qixiang (三坊七巷) at night

Photo gallery



Black Pagoda (乌塔)



Flower Lane Church (花巷堂)



Confucian Temple (文庙)



Hualin Temple (华林寺)



Jinshan Temple (金山寺)



Mawei Harbor, old battlefield of Battle of Foochow



Pagoda Anchorage (罗星塔)



Puqian Church (铺前堂)



Three Lanes & Seven Alleys (三坊七巷)



White Pagoda (白塔)



Yinfeng Temple (隐峰寺) in Luoyuan County Zhenhai Tower (镇海楼)

Famous Natives

- Lin Zexu (林则徐, 1785—1850), Chinese scholar and official, considered a national hero for his strong opposition to the trade of opium before the First Anglo-Chinese War
- Shen Baozhen (沈葆楨, 1820—1879), Viceroy of Liangjiang from 1875 to 1879
- Zhan Shi Chai (詹世釵, 1840s-1893), entertainer as "Chang the Chinese giant"
- Chen Baochen (陈宝琛, 1848—1935), Chinese scholar and loyalist to the Qing Dynasty
- Wong Nai-siong (黄乃裳, 1849—1924), Chinese Christian scholar, and founding father of Malaysian town of Sibuan, in the state of Sarawak
- Lin Shu (林纾, 1852—1924), Chinese scholar and translator, most famous for his translation of Alexandre Dumas' *La Dame aux Camélias*
- Yan Fu (严复, 1854—1921), Chinese scholar and translator, best known for introducing western ideas such as Darwinian evolution
- Sa Zhenbin (萨镇冰, 1859—1952), high-ranking naval officer of Mongolian origin
- Lin Sen (林森, 1868—1943), President of the Republic of China from 1931 to 1943
- Lin Juemin (林觉民, 1887—1911), one of 72 Revolutionary Martyrs at Huanghuagang, Guangzhou
- E.A. Coffin (1888–1972), U.S. Coast Guard admiral
- Hou Debang (侯德榜, 1890—1974), Chinese chemical engineer
- Lin Xiangqian (林详谦, 1892—1923), a martyr, labor movement leader and an early member of the Communist Party of China (CPC)
- Lu Yin (廬隱, 1898—1934), female Chinese writer
- Zheng Zhenduo (郑振铎, 1898—1958), Chinese journalist and literary scholar
- Bing Xin (冰心, 1900—1999), female Chinese writer
- Watchman Nee (倪柝声, 1903—1972), Chinese Christian author and church leader
- Lin Huiyin (林徽因, 1904—1955), female Chinese architect and writer
- Chen Jingrun (陈景润, 1933—1996), Chinese mathematician who made significant contributions to number theory
- Chen Zhangliang (陈章良, 1962—), Chinese biologist, elected as vice-governor of Guangxi in 2007
- Wu Qingyuan (吴清源, 1914—), Chinese Weiqi/Go player, considered by many players to be the greatest player of the game in the 20th century and one of the greatest of all time.



Fuzhou Memorial Hall of Lin Zexu

Education

Colleges and universities

- Fujian Normal University (福建师范大学) (founded in 1907)
- Fuzhou University (福州大学) (founded in 1958)
- Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University (福建农林大学)
- Fujian Medical University (福建医科大学)
- Fujian University of Traditional Chinese Medicine (福建中医学院)

- Minjiang University (闽江学院)
- Fujian University of Technology (福建工程学院)

Note: Institutions without full-time bachelor programs are not listed.

High Schools

- Fuzhou Gezhi High School (福州格致中学)
- Fuzhou No.1 Middle School (福州第一中学)
- Fuzhou No.3 Middle School (福州第三中学)
- Fuzhou High School(福州高级中学)
- Fuzhou No.4 Middle School (福州第四中学)
- Fuzhou No.8 Middle School (福州第八中学)
- Fuzhou No.2 Middle School (福州第二中学)

International relations

See also: List of twin towns and sister cities in China

Sister cities

Fuzhou is twinned with the following cities:^{[19][20]}

Country	City	County/District/Province/Region /State	Date
 Japan	Nagasaki	<i>Nagasaki</i>	October 20, 1980
 Japan	Naha	<i>Okinawa</i>	May 20, 1981
 USA	Syracuse	<i>New York</i>	August 25, 1991
 USA	Tacoma	<i>Washington</i>	November 16, 1994
 Brazil	Campinas	<i>São Paulo</i>	November 8, 1996
 South Africa	George	<i>Western Cape</i>	1997
 Australia	Shoalhaven	<i>New South Wales</i>	October 15, 2003
 Guyana	Georgetown	<i>Demerara-Mahaica</i>	May 17, 2006
 Poland	Koszalin	<i>West Pomeranian Voivodeship</i>	May 19, 2007
 Kenya	Mombasa	<i>Coast Province</i>	May 19, 2008



The city of Fuzhou and Naha have strong ties with each other in history. The above picture depicts Fukushūen or the "Fuzhou Garden" in Naha

Friendship cities

Fuzhou has the following friendship cities:^[21]

Country	City	County/District/Province/Region/State	Date
 South Korea	Pyeongtaek	<i>Gyeonggi-do</i>	August 26, 2002 ^[22]
 South Korea	Gwangyang	<i>Jeollanam-do</i>	Sep 3, 2009 ^[23]

See also

- List of cities in the People's Republic of China by population

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