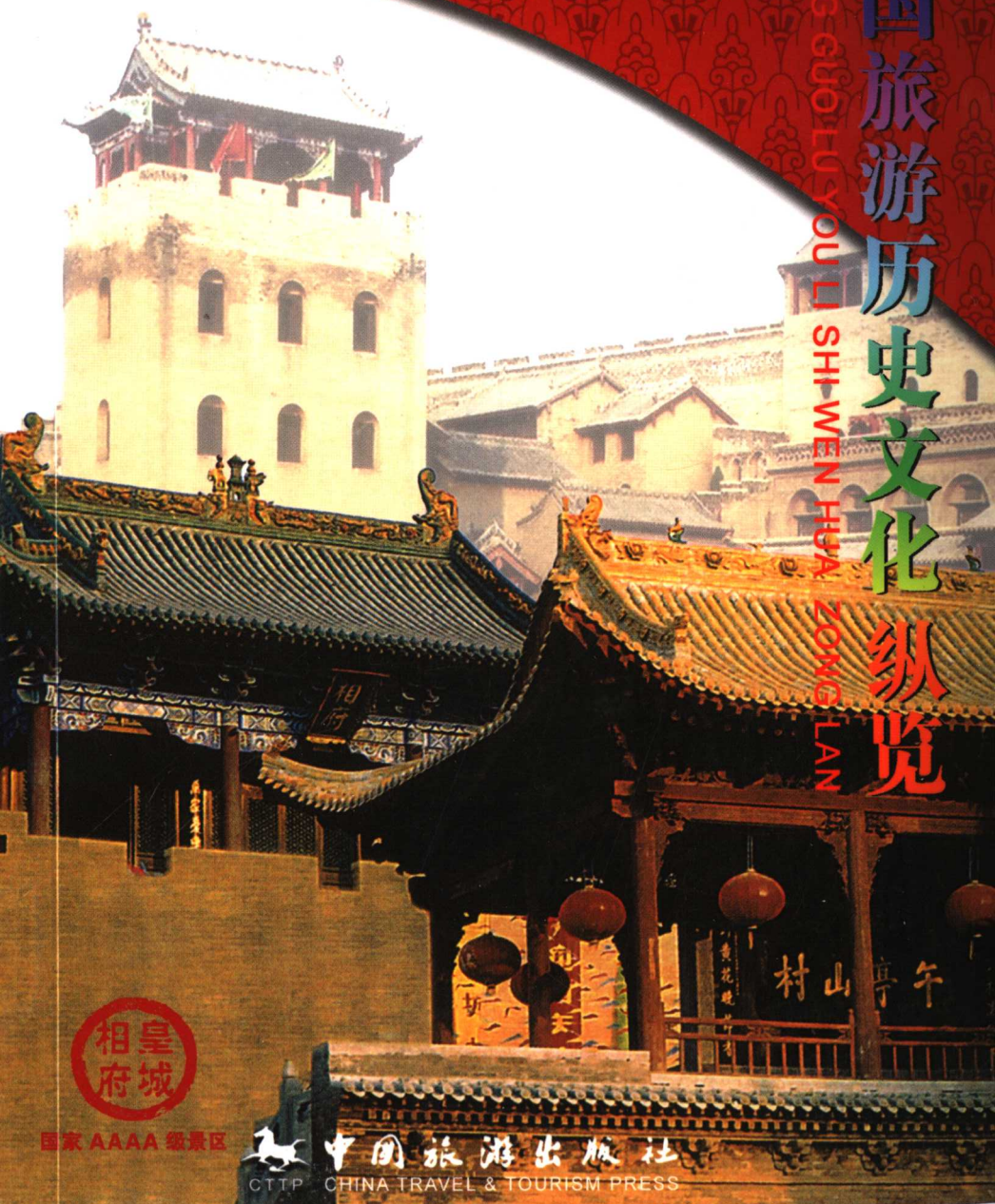


# 中国旅游历史文化纵览

ZHONG GUO LU YOU LI SHI WEN HUA ZONG LAN



国家AAAA级景区



中国旅游出版社

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责任编辑：胡克红

装帧设计：梁 波

翻 译：高 鸣

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# 序 言

我国作为四大文明古国之一，五千年的文化璀璨辉煌。随着时间的推移，历史文化在山川中积淀，形成了深厚的中国文化底蕴，在全世界享有盛名。著名爱国华人陈香梅女士曾说过：“历史和文化的中国是中国的国宝。”

当今，旅游业越来越兴旺，旅游为中国的广大民众所钟情；中奥成功、西部大开发和加入世贸组织让中国倍受世界旅游爱好者的关注。作为文明古国的中国，文化旅游资源多元化多层次，博大精深，观赏价值极高，要想在旅游中真正有所收获，必须有相应的知识来帮助。

中国旅游出版社出版《中国旅游历史文化纵览》(中英文版)一书，就是为了弘扬民族文化，开发旅游资源，促进国家旅游事业的快速发展，同时为读者提供一部了解中国文化旅游的百科全书。

本书以图文并茂的形式，重点介绍了我国部分省(区)市历史文化名城的人文景观和自然风光，同时包括旅游者关心的食、住、行、游、购、娱等方面的信息，具有鲜明的文化区域性及丰富的知识性、趣味性。本书中英文对照，覆盖面广，内容翔实，编排科学合理，实用性强。

本书既可以馆藏，又是家庭案头必备及馈赠亲朋好友的礼品。

成书之际，再次感谢为本书提供摄影及文字资料的有关人士。

## Preface

Being one of the four great ancient cultural countries, China is famous for its glorious history of more than 5,000 years. And all these give it a profound cultural connotation. Chen Xiangmei, a world-known patriotic American-Chinese has ever said, "History and culture are national treasures of China".

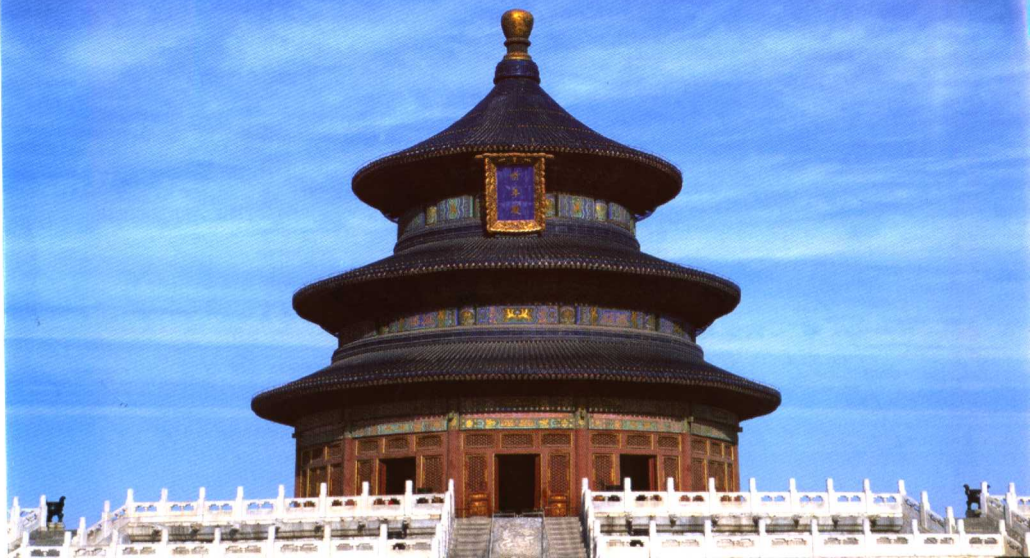
Being more and more flourishing in today's China. Especially Beijing's bid for Olympic Games in 2008, the Development Policy of West China and China's entry into WTO, China is becoming more popular in the eyes of tourists in the world. So, it requires a great deal of knowledge about China and its culture.

The primary aim of this book is to present the national culture, explore tourism resources and accelerate the development of China's tourism. And we also want to provide you a cyclopaedia about China's cultural tourist.

In this book, we will introduce various scenic spots and information about local customs, food, transportation, accommodation, shopping and entertainment and so on. And you can get the knowledge in Chinese and English, which are recorded briefly in this book.

This book is suitable for collecting, using and gift.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the people for their assistance in providing photographs and introductions.



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# 北京

北京 *Beijing*

北京是中华人民共和国的首都，是中国的政治、文化  
与对外交往的中心。这座具有 3046 年建城史和 800 多年  
建都史的世界历史文化名城，不仅拥有承载世界著名五大  
文化遗产盛誉的周口店北京猿人遗址、故宫、万里长城、  
颐和园、天坛等凝聚着东方文化精华的历史遗存，而且拥  
有丰富的自然人文景观，拥有全国文物保护单位 61 处、市  
级文物保护单位 296 处，迈入新的世纪，北京的经济和社  
会发展将步入新的历史阶段。建首善，创一流，建设世界  
历史文化名城和现代化国际大都市，是北京的发展方向。  
现在北京正以开放、发展、包容的姿态向世界敞开胸怀，  
以雄壮秀美的城市风貌向世人展现国际化大都市的风采。

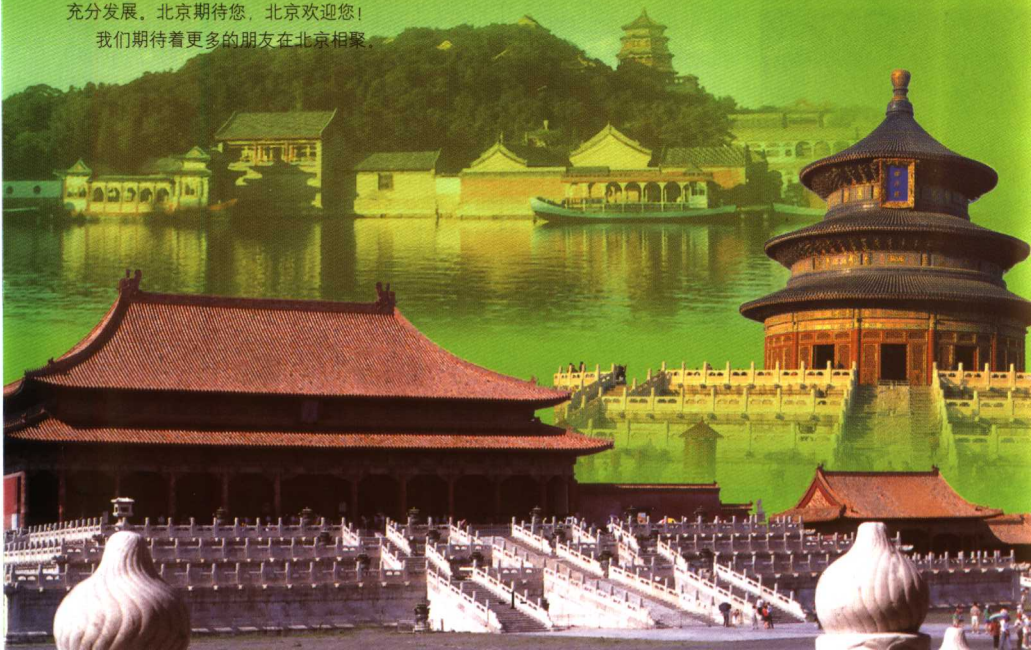
伴随着北京城的发展，北京旅游业界已形成规模。目  
前，北京的旅游企业已达 2000 余家，其中星级饭店 502  
家，旅行社 588 家。北京还拥有为数众多的餐馆、商店和  
演出场所，目前北京有旅游景点 300 多处，旅游从业人员  
近 83 万人。2001 年北京市成功接待海外旅游者 285.5 万  
人次，接待国内旅客 1.1 亿人次。在新的世纪里，北京  
旅游业将实现新的发展，取得新的突破，创全国旅游首  
善之区，建全国一流旅游城市是北京市旅游业的既定目  
标。伴随着北京基础设施建设的发展和城市环境的进一步  
改善，北京旅游业将会有有一个更加宽松、更加现代的发展  
环境，将会为国内外的旅游者提供更加丰富的旅游产品和  
更加周到的服务。观光旅游、会展旅游、度假旅游、科技  
文化旅游、修学旅游将成为北京旅游业的支柱产品，商务  
旅游、体育旅游、探险旅游、康体旅游、节庆旅游、购物  
旅游以及农业、工业、科技、教育等观光旅游形式将得到  
充分发展。北京期待您，北京欢迎您！

我们期待着更多的朋友在北京相聚。

Beijing is the capital of People's Republic of China, and the  
political and cultural center of China. With the history of 3046  
years and the capital history of over 800 years, Beijing, as a  
famous historical and culture city in the world, have many  
attractions such as Zhoukoudian Peking man ruins, the Forbidden  
City, the Great Wall, the Summer Palace and the Heaven Temple.  
A lot of historical sites and relics have been preserved here, 61 of  
which are key historical sites under protection by the state, 296  
by the city. With the beginning of new century, Beijing is becoming  
a modern and international city.

With the development of Beijing city, tourism in Beijing had  
made a great progress. There are over 2000 tour enterprises,  
502 of which are star-rate hotels, 588 travel agencies. There are  
numerous restaurants, shops and recreational sites in Beijing. At  
present, Beijing has over 300 sight attractions, 330 thousand  
tourism employees. In 2001, Beijing received 2.85 million foreign  
tourist arrivals, and 110 million domestic tourists. With the  
development of the infrastructure and the further improvement of  
environment, Beijing will provide tourist better service and more  
tour products such as sight tour, convention tour, holiday leisure,  
culture tour, business tour, sport tour, adventure tour, study tour  
and shopping tour etc.

Welcome to Beijing.





正定



世界文化遗产

赵州桥

## 历史文化名城正定

正定地处河北省省会石家庄市北15公里，历史上一直是中国北方的一个政治、经济和军事中心，曾与保定、北京并称“北方三雄镇”，至今南城门还嵌有“三关雄镇”巨石匾额。正定是三国名将赵子龙的家乡，也是曹雪芹先祖的故里。悠久的历史，灿烂的文化，为正定留下了众多风格独特的文物古迹，素以“三山不见，九桥不流”，“九楼四塔八大寺，二十四座金牌坊”著称。隆兴寺是正定城内建筑规模最大，文物价值最高而又保存非常完好的古建筑群，被誉为“京外名刹之首”。荣国府和宁国街是为配合电视连续剧《红楼梦》的拍摄而建的仿古建筑群。荣国府分为中、东、西三路建筑，为一正两厢鹿顶钻山式的多进四合院。宁荣街是一组仿明末清初建筑，街道错落有致，牌匾幌子古朴精美。临济寺是佛教禅宗临济派的祖庭，在日本、韩国及东南亚非常有名。广惠寺华塔、天宁寺凌霄塔、开元寺须弥塔和临济寺澄灵塔，历史文化内涵深厚，建筑各具特色，深得中外游人称道。此外正定还有文庙、古城墙、赵云庙等众多文物古迹，可供中外游人旅游观光。

### Zhengding-A Famous Historic and Cultural City

Zhengding is about 15 kilometers north of Shijiazhuang, the provincial capital city of Hebei.

It was a political, economic and military center of Northern China in history, and it was once one of the so-called "Three Grand Cities of the North". Zhengding was the hometown of Zhao Zilong, a famous general in the Three Kingdoms period. The long history and splendid cultures left many unique cultural relics and historic sites. The famous Longxing Monastery is the largest ancient architecture complex with the highest value. The Monastery is well preserved and was praised as "the leader of famous Buddhist temples out of Beijing". The Rongguo Mansion and the Ningguo Street are imitations of ancient buildings which were constructed to assist the shooting of the TV play series--"Dream of the Red Mansion". The Linji Temple was the cradle of the Linji faction of Chan Buddhism, and it was famous in Japan, South Korea and the Southeast Asian countries. The Hua Tower in Guanghui Temple, the Lingxiao Tower in Tianning Temple, the Xumi Tower in Kaiyuan Temple and the Chengling Tower in Linji Temple were blessed with profound historic and cultural connotation, which have received numerous favorable comments from both Chinese and foreign visitors. Additionally, there are also many other historic and cultural relics for sightseeing in Zhengding, such as the Confucius Temple, the ancient city wall and the Zhaoyun Temple.

秦皇  
岛

世界文化遗产

老龙头

## 关城重地山海关

河北省秦皇岛市山海关区是举世闻名的万里长城的东部起点。长城由此开始，蜿蜒西去，在这里形成了一座在历史上非常有名的关城。600年的世事沧桑，为山海关留下了众多的自然和人文景观，长城入海处老龙头，古朴雄伟的天下第一关，万里长城第一山角山，长城倒挂三道关及根据长城历史传说而建的孟姜女庙等早已饮誉海内外。

天下第一关以关城城楼为主体，辅以靖边楼、临闾楼、翁城、东罗城、长城博物馆等建筑，向游人展示了这座古代军事要隘“关高城重，壁垒森严”之

威武气势。

老龙头为万里长城的入海石城，上建有靖虏敌台、澄海楼等。从两侧远远望去，宛如巨龙之首，因此得名。“长城万里跨龙头，纵目凭高更上楼”，老龙头地势险要，登上澄海楼，但见“云水苍茫，海天一色”，令人豪气顿生，胸襟大开。

孟姜女庙是根据我国四大民间传说之一孟姜女哭长城的故事而建的一座庙宇，分为山门、前殿、后殿等部分。周围还有望夫石、梳妆台、振衣亭、钟亭、姜女苑等景观。特别是大门两侧有一幅情趣盎然的对联：“海水朝朝朝朝朝朝朝落，浮云长长长长长长消”，很值得游人欣赏玩味。

## Shanhai Pass

Located in Qinhuangdao city of Hebei Province, Shanhai Pass is the eastern end of the world-famous Great Wall. From here, the Great Wall winds towards the west. Great changes in 600 years has left many natural and human cultural sceneries in Shanhai Pass, such as the Laolongtou (Old Dragon's Head) where the Great Wall stretches to the sea, the grand "No.1 Pass under Heaven", the Jiaoshan Mountain, and the Mengjiangnu Temple.

The "No.1 Pass under Heaven" scenic spot consists of the main castle, the Jingbian Tower, the Linlu Tower, the Weng Castle, the Dongluo Castle, and the Great Wall Museum, which demonstrates the great momentum of this strongly fortified ancient strategic pass.

Laolongtou is a stone castle where the Great Wall finally hits the sea. On the castle, there is the Jingludi Platform and the Chenghai Tower. Viewing from a distant place, it looks like the head of a huge dragon, so it got the name of Laolongtou (Old Dragon's Head). The site is strategically located and difficult to access. Ascending the Chenghai Tower, you could see a wonderful scene--the clouds and the sky mixed with the sea.

The Mengjiangnu Temple was built based on the famous Chinese folklore about Mengjiangnu who burst the Great Wall with its tears. The temple consists of the Gate, the front hall and the rear hall. Surrounding the temple, there is the Wangfu Rock, the Dresser, the Zhenyi Pavilion, the Bell Pavilion, the Jiangnu Garden, etc.





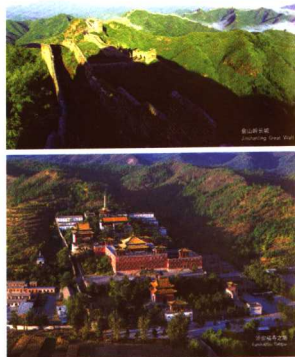
## 中国皇家旅游城——承德

河北省承德市地处北京以北250公里的燕山腹地，这里山河壮美，气候宜人，名胜荟萃，景象万千，曾是满清王朝的第二政治中心，被誉为“中国皇家旅游城”。

避暑山庄曾是清代的离宫别苑，在每年夏秋两季，清帝都要到这里消夏纳凉，主持政务，时间长达半年之久。山庄占地564万平方公里，建有各种风格的园林建筑120余处，仅康熙、乾隆钦定的胜景就有72处。山庄的宫墙长达10公里，蜿蜒起伏，恰似缩小的万里长城。山庄西北部峰峦叠翠，林海苍茫，北部坦荡辽阔，绿草如茵；东南部则碧波荡舟，垂柳婆娑，一派南国水乡风光。

山庄周围的外八庙是全国最大的皇家寺庙建筑群，工艺精湛，风格各异，雄伟壮观，金碧辉煌，融合了蒙、藏、维、汉、满等不同民族的建筑风格，是中国各民族团结统一的历史见证。

承德的建筑是中国五千年历史文化的结晶，承德的风光是锦绣中华的缩影，承德是外国游人了解中国的窗口。



### Chengde-the imperial tourist city of China

Chengde is situated in the hinterland of Yanshan Mountains, 250 kilometers north of Beijing. Surrounded by mountains and with brooks and streams running through the city, Chengde commands a bunch of scenic spots and a pleasant climate. It was the second political center of the Qing Dynasty, and was praised as "the imperial tourist city of China".

The mountain resort was a temporary imperial dwelling palace of Qing dynasty. Each summer and autumn, the emperors of Qing Dynasty came here to pass the hot seasons and handle government affairs. Covering an area of 5.64 million square kilometers, the mountain resort is the epitome of the best of all the famous buildings and gardens in China.

The eight outer monasteries are the largest group of imperial monasteries in China. Their glazed tiles and grandiose construction show a harmonic combination of the architectural styles of the Han, Mougolian, Tibetan, Manchu and Uyghur nationalities. The architecture of Chengde is the crystallization of China's 5000 years of history and culture; the scenery of Chengde is the miniature of the glorious land of China; Chengde is a window for foreign visitors to understand China.



# 保定

## 京畿重镇保定

保定位于河北省中部，北距北京 140 公里。历来是京畿重镇，被称为首都北京的南大门。保定是一座拥有 2300 年的历史文化名城，西汉时设乐乡邑；晋时改称秦州；宋建隆元年（960 年）设保塞军，后改称保州；宋贞佑元年（1213 年），州址移往满城；元太祖二十二年（1227 年），州址由满城移驻保定，改为“顺天府”，清康熙八年（1669 年）始为直隶省省会。

优越的地理位置和深厚的历史文化积淀造就了保定丰富的旅游资源。古莲花池，位于古城保定市中心，占地 24000 平方米，是中国十大历史名园之一。古莲花池肇建于元代，清代被辟为皇帝行宫，得到大规模的扩建和整修，达到历史鼎盛时期，形成了春午坡、高芬阁、万卷楼、含沧厅等十二景。1900 年，八国联军侵入保定，古莲花池被洗劫一空，成为一片废墟。直到 1902 年古莲花池才得到象征性修复。直隶总督署是目前全国惟一保存良好的省级衙署，具有浓郁的时代风采和丰富历史内涵，被誉为“清代省府第一街”。著名的方承观、曾国藩、李鸿章等重臣曾坐镇于此，影响王朝兴衰，可谓“一座总督署衙，半部清史写照”。



满城汉墓长信宫灯

### Baoding - a Town of Strategic Importance to the Capital and its Environs

Located in central Hebei Province 140 kilometers south of Beijing, Baoding has been a town of strategic importance for ages. It is called the south gate of Beijing. Baoding is a famous historic and cultural city with 2300 years of history. It was called Lexiangyi in Western Han Dynasty, and was changed into Qinzhou in Jin Dynasty. In Song Dynasty, it was renamed Baozhou, and was established as the capital of Zhili province in Qing Dynasty.

Superior geographical location and profound historic culture accumulation endowed Baoding with rich tourist resources. The ancient Lotus Pond, located in the center of the city, covers an area of 24000 square meters. As one of the 10 famous historic parks of China, the ancient Lotus Pond was originally built in Yuan Dynasty, and was expanded and renovated into an imperial temporary dwelling palace in Qing Dynasty. In 1900, the Eight-Nation Allied Forces invaded Baoding, and the ancient Lotus Pond was looted and turned into ruins. It was repaired until 1902. The Zhili Governor's Office Building, which is the best preserved ancient government construction in China, was praised as "No.1 Street of provincial government office of Qing Dynasty". Many famous senior officials in Qing Dynasty assumed duties here, such as Fang Chengguan, Zeng Guofan and Li Hongzhang.

## 成语典故之乡邯郸

邯郸位于河北省最南端，是河北省最古老的城市。早在 7000 年之前，这里的先民们就创造了灿烂的磁山文化。远在春秋时代就有邯郸建制，到了战国时期邯郸则成为赵国的都城。西汉时期，邯郸社会繁荣，经济发达，与长安、洛阳、开封、成都并称五大都会。三国时期魏国都城邺城位于临漳县，是当时中国北方的政治、经济和文化中心，所筑三台（铜雀台、金凤台、冰井台）在历史上非常有名。邯郸文物古迹众多，著名的有赵王城、武灵丛台、蔺相如回车巷、学步桥、黄梁梦吕仙祠、南北响堂寺石窟、邺都三台、娲皇宫等。这座历尽沧桑的古城，为今人留下了“胡服骑射”、“负荆请罪”、“邯郸学步”、“黄梁美梦”、“毛遂自荐”、“纸上谈兵”、“围魏救赵”等成语典故上百条，被誉为“成语典故之乡”。邯郸自然风光秀丽，西部太行山峰峦叠嶂，群峰竞秀，东部生态农业观光独具特色。此外“邯钢”是国有企业由计划经济转向市场经济成功的典范，邯钢工业旅游已成为一个新的热点。



### Handan-A land of Chinese idioms and literary quotations

Located in the south of Hebei province, Handan is the oldest city in Hebei. As early as 7000 years ago, the ancient people of Handan created the splendid Cishan Culture. Handan has been existing since the Spring and Autumn Period, and became the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Zhao during the Warring States Period. In Western Han Dynasty, with prosperous economics, Handan, along with Changan, Luoyang, Kaifeng and Chengdu, was called "Five Metropolis". There are many historic and cultural relics in Handan, including Wuling Congtai Terrace, King's site of Kingdom Zhao, God Lu's Ancestral Temple, and so on. There are hundreds of idioms and literary quotations concerning Handan, for example, "proffer a birch and ask for a flogging", "Handan learns to walk", "a dream of Huangliang", "Mao Sui recommends himself", "fight only on paper", etc. Thus, Handan was honored as "A land of Chinese idioms and literary quotations". With rows of ridges and peaks of the Taihang Mountain, Handan is also blessed with a beautiful natural scenery. In addition, Handan Steel and Iron Corporation is a successful example for state-owned enterprises to transition from planned economy to market economy, so industry tourism has become a new tourist hotspot in Handan.





# 平原奇观

## ——冉庄地道战遗址简介

冉庄地道战遗址位于河北省保定市西南30公里处，是第二次世界大战中，中国共产党员领导下的华北抗日斗争中一处重要的战争遗址。这里地理位置优越，交通便利。西有京广铁路，北有京深高速公路，张望公路穿境而过。

1937年“七·七”事变后，冉庄人民为保存自己，抗御外侮，于1938年开始挖地洞，并由单口洞逐步发展成为双口洞，多口洞和地道，最后挖成长达32华里的地道网。整个村落设有各种构思巧妙的地道口，并筑有战斗工事多处，构成一个立体火力交叉网，形成能打能藏、可攻可守、进退自如的地下长城。冉庄民兵利用地道优势，在抗日战争和解放战争中，配合武工队、野战军对敌作战157次，歼敌2100余名，曾荣获“地道战模范村”称号。

现仍保留20世纪30、40年代冀中平原村落的环境风貌，还保留着当年构筑的地道及各种作战工事，展厅内珍藏着大批宝贵的地道战文物，辅之以声光电等现代化展览手段展现当年情景；多处旧址复原陈列，使人如置身于战争岁月。1959年8月建冉庄地道战纪念馆。1961年3月4日冉庄地道战遗址被确定为全国重点文物保护单位，现被列为全国爱国主义教育示范基地，全国青少年教育基地，河北省爱国主义教育基地。

冉庄地道战遗址距北京200公里，天津210公里，石家庄180公里，是节假日旅游的好去处。它是融爱国主义教育、国防教育和旅游于一体的独具特色的理想参观地，也是为后代留的一处永恒的、宝贵的历史财富。

### The Site of Ranzhuang Tunnel Warfare

The site of Ranzhuang Tunnel Warfare is located in the southwest of Baoding, Hebei Province. It is an important site of the War of Resistance Against Japan in north China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

After the July 7 Incident of 1937, the people of Ranzhuang began to dig tunnels in order to protect themselves and resist foreign aggression. From single-opening caves to dual-opening caves, multi-opening caves and tunnels, these underground projects finally evolved into a 16-kilometer-long tunnel network. These tunnels were well designed, with various ingenious openings. It could be used to launch attack or hide, to strike the enemy or defend their property. Taking advantage of these tunnels, the militia of Ranzhuang fought 157 battles in cooperation with the armed working teams and field army, annihilated over 2100 enemies. Ranzhuang was awarded the title of "a Model Village of Tunnel Warfare".

Ranzhuang has maintained the village features of the 1930s and 1940s, it reserved the tunnels and all kinds of operation works built in those years. There are many valuable cultural relics of the Tunnel Warfare. The Memorial Hall of Ranzhuang Tunnel Warfare was set up in August 1959. The site of Ranzhuang Tunnel Warfare was confirmed as historic monument and cultural relics under state protection in 1961. Currently it has been listed as national patriotism education base, national youth education base and patriotism education base of Hebei Province.

The site of Ranzhuang Tunnel Warfare is 200 kilometers from Beijing, 210 kilometers from Tianjin, 180 kilometers from Shijiazhuang, it is an ideal tourist resort and a kind of eternal precious historic wealth.



碾子工事



墙根壁地道口



街头古槐



展厅内景



南戴河国际娱乐中心位于南戴河旅游度假区省级森林公园内，占地5.5平方公里，这里滩宽水清，空气清新，林木葱郁，具有回归大自然的优美环境和开发旅游项目得天独厚的自然资源。

服务项目包括：滑草、滑沙、滑艇、滑圈、索道、豪华游艇、雄狮观海、海浴场、观海长廊、森林火车、卡丁车、鸟类表演、三星飞旋、彩球飘飞、滑行龙、观光缆车、碰碰车、滑翔飞翼、电瓶车、遨游太空、豪华转马、飞碟车、空中飞舞、球幕影院等。

中华荷园是南戴河国际娱乐中心推出的又一生态旅游项目，占地600亩，拥有300多个荷花品种，其间曲径回廊、亭台楼榭、金塔拱桥错落有致，园林小品精彩纷呈，是我国北方规模最大、品种最丰富，集园林建筑艺术、雕塑艺术、荷文化于一体的荷花观赏基地。

娱乐中心现已被列为河北省鸟类自然保护区，园中有各种鸟类近百种，是游人度假、休闲、娱乐、观鸟、探奇的良好去处，游人或戏沙滑草，或拾贝捉蟹，或碧波泛舟，或漫步林间。您一定会感到心旷神怡，乐不思归。

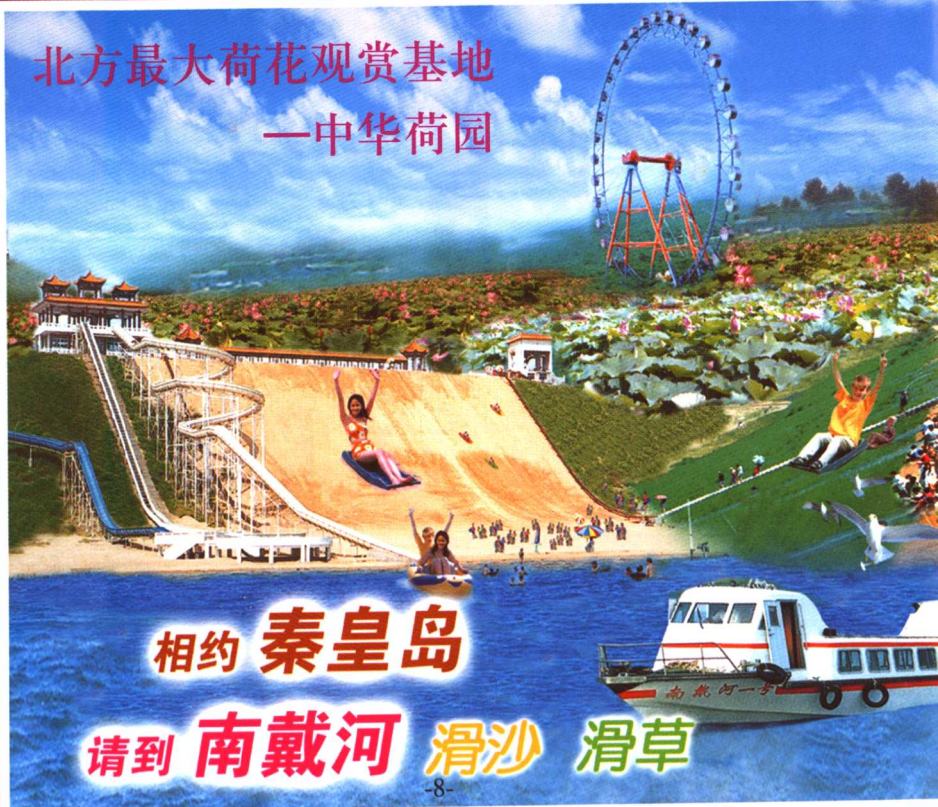
Nandaihe International Amusement Center lies in the provincial-level forest park of Nandaihe tourism area covering 5.5 square kilometers. There is wide beach and clear water, fresh air, verdant forest here. It has fine environment of returning nature and resource of about in gifts of nature of developing tourism items.

The service items include: slide grass, sand-gliding, slide by boat and buoy, ropeway, luxurious pleasure-boat, lion watching sea, sea-bathing place, eight angles clock-tower, long corridor for watching sea, forest train, KART, birds performance, three stars wheeling, color-balls flying, sliding dragon, sightseeing cable car, bumper car, gliding flying wings, electro mobile, traveling in space, luxurious revolving horse, flying saucer car, etc.

The lotus park of China is an item of ecological tourism of Nandaihe International Amusement Center. It covers 40 hectares of area and has 300 more kinds of lotus. In here, there are winding path and corridor, kiosk and waterside pavilion. The golden tower and arch bridge are neat and tidy, horticulture is wonderful and order. It's the biggest lotus viewing base in north China, and integrates garden-like architecture art, sculpture art and lotus culture.

Amusement Center has been ranked a nature reserve for birds in Hebei province. There are about 100 kinds of birds here. It is a good place for spending holidays, entertainment, birds-watching and exploring rareness. To catch crabs, boat on water or walk in forest. You must feel moods happy and don't want to leave.

## 北方最大荷花观赏基地 —中华荷园



相约 **秦皇岛**

请到 **南戴河** 滑沙 滑草





# NANDAIHE INTERNATIONAL AMUSEMENT CENTER

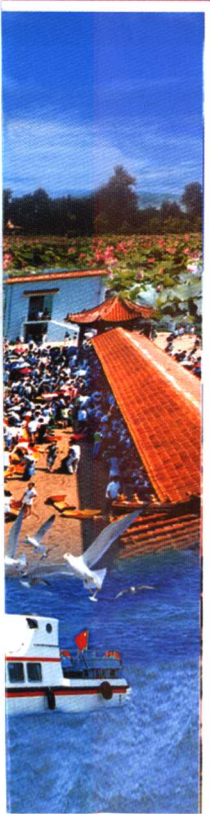
# 南戴河国际娱乐中心

## TOURISM GUIDE

## 旅游指南

Add: The third district of NanDaihe  
 Tel: 0335-4082333 4082300  
 Fax: 0335-4082300 P.C: 066311  
 E-mail: ly@freefreely.com  
 sales@freefreely.com

地址：南戴河旅游度假区第三小区  
 电话：0335-4082333 4082300  
 传真：4082300 邮编：066311  
 网址：www.freefreely.com







Datong-China's Famed Historic and cultural City

历史文化名城

大同

大同是国务院1982年首批公布的24座历史文化名城之一，中国优秀旅游城市，现有国家级文物保护单位13处，省级文物保护单位23处，市级文物保护单位282处。

大同地处晋、冀、蒙交界处，距北京298公里；距内蒙古草原310公里；距佛教圣地五台山185公里。大同年平均气温6.6摄氏度，气候凉爽宜人，是您度假旅游、探幽访古、休闲避暑的好去处。

大同旅游区是国家旅游局向国际旅游市场重点推销的旅游路线，世界文化遗产云冈石窟、五岳之一的北岳恒山、悬空寺、华严寺、善化寺、觉山寺、九龙壁、古长城、烽火台、水神堂等人文景观构成了我市旅游资源的主体；奇峰、怪石、云海、温泉、溶洞、草原、林海、湖泊等自然奇观丰富多彩；民俗风情游、煤矿井下游、蒸汽机车博览游、空中滑翔游等特色项目可以满足不同游客的需求。

大同这颗璀璨的明珠，正以优美的环境、优良的秩序和优质的服务，竭诚欢迎海内外宾朋来大同观光旅游。



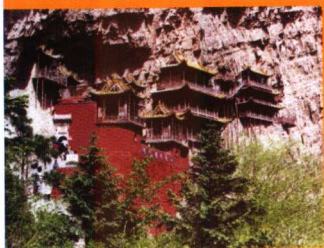
云冈石窟



北岳恒山



觉山寺



悬空寺



九龙壁



水神堂

Datong, top tourist city of China, was firstly listed one of the 24 famed historical cities by the State Council in 1982. A lot of historical sites and relic spots have been preserved here, 13 of which are key historical sites under protection by the state, 23 by the province and 282 by the city.

The city of Datong is situated in the northern part of Shanxi province, at the juncture of Shanxi, Hebei and Inner Mongolia. It is 298 kilometers from Beijing to the east, 310 kilometers from grassland of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to the north and 185 kilometers from Mount Wutai to the south.

With a mean temperature of 6.6 °C, Datong has a continental climate and distinct seasons. It is delightfully cool there in summer, making the city an ideal summer resort.

Datong is one of the National Tour Routes recommended by the China National Tourism Administration. Abundant in its tourism resources, Datong has numerous scenic spots and historical sites. Its Yungang Grottoes is world cultural heritage. The Buddhist Holy Land-Mountain Wutai, The Suspended Monastery, Huayan Monastery, Shanhua Monastery, Jueshan Temple, Nine-dragon Screen, the ancient Great Wall and Hall of Water God make Datong a tourist attraction. Datong is rich in natural, ecological and tourism resources, such as great mountains, hot spring, limestone cave, grassland, forest and lakes. Many different suggested itineraries are available to meet the requirement of tourists, such as folk customs tour, coal mine tour, steam locomotive tour and air gliding tour.

The hospitable people of Datong warmly welcome the friends at home and abroad for visit and sightseeing.