

走进黔江

黔江历史文化、民族风情、自然风光摄影作品集

A Photo Collection for Historic Culture, Folk Custom and Natural Scene in Qianjiang

主编 陈 彤

Approaching to Qianjiang

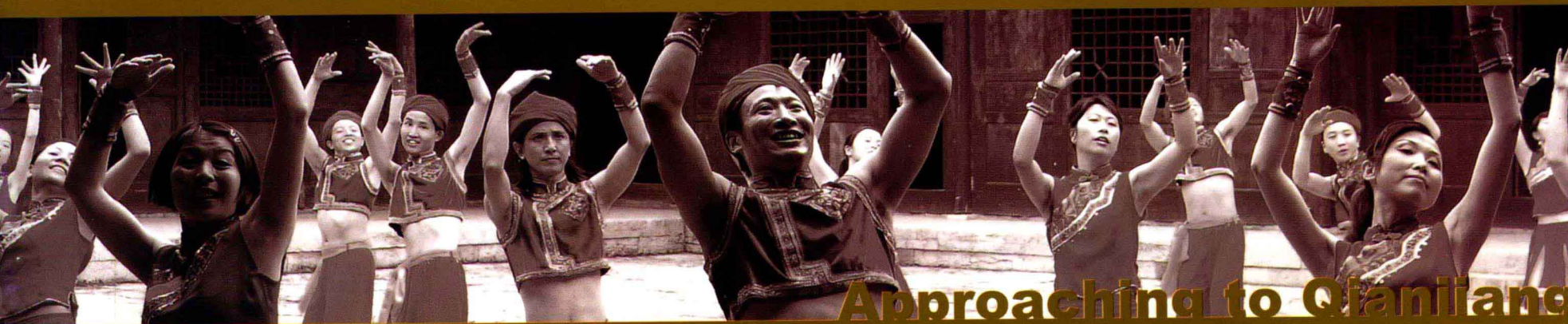


重庆出版社

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重庆市黔江区武陵山旅游商品研究所 策划

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编委主任: 李长均

编委: 粟永特 左军 陈川 谭本宣 王克书
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许显昌 谢仁义 段康权 钟良义

主编: 陈彤

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Director of Editing Committee: Li Changjun

Editing Committee: Su Yongte Zuo Jun Chen Chuan Tan Benxuan Wang keshu

Li Anlu Yang Zhengyi Jian Xingde Liu Yuanshou Luo shu Xu xianchang Xie Renyi

Duan Kangquan Zhong Liangyi

Edited by: Chen Tong

Managing Editor: Miao Zhi Heng Chen Tong

Photographed and written by: Chen Tong

Layout: Li Junchuan

Translated by: Tang Qinghua Zhang Li

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《走进黔江》 拍摄地图



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序

黔江区位于重庆东南渝鄂边区结合部，巫山山脉和大娄山脉交汇带，武陵山脉西翼，属中低山区，东经108° 28′ —108° 56′，北纬29° 4′ —29° 52′。境内山峦叠嶂，沟壑纵横，最高海拔1938.5米，最低海拔320米，地形多样，山地为主。黔江区东临湖北省咸丰县，西界彭水县，南连酉阳县，北接湖北省利川市，东西相距45公里，南北相距90公里，幅员面积2402平方公里。黔江区辖3个街道办事处，20个镇，7个乡，全区总人口50万。

黔江境内为亚热带湿润性季风气候，气候温和，热量丰富，四季分明，雨量充沛，气候垂直变化明显，是典型的山区气候。年均气温15.4℃，年均降水量1300毫米。阿蓬江为区内主要河流，区内主要淡水湖泊为小南海。全区森林覆盖率达56.8%，乔木树种有146种。

黔江于公元201年始置丹兴县，唐天宝元年更名为黔江县，已有1800年的建制历史。1984年成立黔江土家族苗族自治县；1988年成立四川省黔江地区，辖黔江、石柱、彭水、酉阳、秀山5个自治县，1997年重庆直辖后由四川省黔江地区改为重庆市黔江地区；1998年撤消重庆市黔江地区，建重庆市黔江开发区代管原地区所辖各县；2000年9月撤销黔江开发区和黔江土家族苗族自治县建立重庆市黔江区。

黔江现存有古石城遗址、三台书院、濯水古镇、两河古镇、黄溪张氏民居、万涛故居、铁血英雄会遗址、酉阳教案遗址、悬棺墓群、土司官陵墓群、皇城堡汉墓群、贞武观、香山寺等等历史

文化景观和正阳恐龙化石群、战国虎钮錡于、唐钟、冯家川东南古人类遗址等考古发现。这些无不展示出黔江源远流长，厚重而璀璨的文化。

黔江是一个少数民族聚居地，以土家族、苗族为主的少数民族人口占全区总人口的72.83%。这里民族风情淳朴浓郁，民族歌舞独具魅力，民族工艺品和土特商品种类繁多，民族风味饮食别具一格。这里不仅有大众广场摆手舞和民族博物馆的无穷魅力，而且还有桥梁村、中国第一个土家族生态博物馆和星罗棋布的土家族、苗族村寨原汁原味的民风民俗。

黔江自然风光秀美怡人，境内山雄水秀，植被葱郁。国家地质公园小南海水碧岛绿，震撼人心的地震遗址使这里成为“国家级地震遗址保护区”、“全国防震减灾科普教育基地”；干支流纵贯黔江的阿蓬江峡谷风光奇异卓绝，温泉、间歇泉、溶洞等地质奇观遍布其中，神龟峡、官渡峡两段原始古朴的峡江画廊与濯水古镇、蒲花河天生桥群和暗河、草圭堂民居组成了优美的阿蓬江风光旅游带；佛、道并存的武陵仙山峰奇石异，林茂境幽，尚存的寺观或遗址折射出当年的宗教繁盛，成为“黔江国家森林公园”的核心。此外还有仰头山森林公园、灰千梁子原始森林以及八面山、麒麟盖、石钟山等丰富多彩的自然景观，令人目不暇接，流连忘返。

山水的美丽赋予人性的灵动，历史的沉淀铸就风情的独特。山之奇、水之美、林之茂、人之淳、俗之异、情之浓……结合成神秘怡人的黔江。

Preface

Situated in the junction of border area of Yu and E in the southeast Chongqing, Qianjiang connects the Wushan Mountain and Dalou Mountain, with Wuling Mountain in its west. It belongs to low mountain area with the east longitude between 108° 28' and 108° 56' and the north latitude between 29° 4' and 29° 52' . It covers chains of mountains and ravines at great ease, with the highest altitude reaching 1938.5m and the lowest altitude 320m, taking on diverse landforms among the mountainous region. Adjacent to Xianfeng County of Hubei Province in the east and Pengshui County in the west, Qianjiang joints Youyang County in the south with the Lichuan County of Hubei Province in the north. With 45Km' s distance from east to west and 90Km from south to north, Qianjiang covers an area of 2,402km². There are 3 subdistrict offices, 20 towns and 7 villages in Qianjiang. Qianjiang has a population of 500 thousand.

Qianjiang has a semitropical humid monsoon climate. With a mild climate, abundant heat, distinct seasons, flush rainfall and distinctly vertical changes in weather, Qianjiang has a typical mountainous climate. With the annual average temperature of 15.4C and rainfall of 1,300mm, Qianjiang consists of Apeng River as its main river and Xiaonanhai River as its main freshwater lake. With 56.8 per cent of land area covered with trees, Qianjiang has 146 arbor tree varieties.

Originated in 201 with the first name of Danxing County and replaced with the name of Qianjiang County in the year of Tianbao in Tang Dynasty, Qianjiang has a history of 1,800 years. Qianjiang *Tujia* and *Miao* Autonomous County was formed in 1984 and Sichuan Qianjiang District was formed in 1988 administrating five autonomous counties including Qianjiang, Shizhu, Pengshui, Youyang and Xiushan. In 1997, Sichuan Qianjiang District was renamed with Chongqing Qianjiang District. In 1998, Chongqing Qianjiang District was retracted and Chongqing Qianjiang Development Zone was established to exert the governing right of the mentioned region. In Sep.2000, Qianjiang Development Zone and Qianjiang *Tujia* Nationality and *Miao* Nationality Autonomous County were retracted and Chongqing Qianjiang District was established.

There are many historic sites including Ancient Rock City Site, Santai Academy, Zhuoshui Ancient Town, Two-River Ancient County, Huangxi Zhangshi Civilian Residence, Wan Tao's Former Residence, Site for the Iron Blood Hero Association, You'an Site, Suspending-Coffin Tomb Groups, Tusi Official Coffin Group, Royal Castle Han Coffin.Group, Zhen Wuguan, Xiangshan Temple, etc. in Qianjiang. Besides, a number of archaeological discoveries such as Zhengyang Dinosaur Fossil Group, Hu Niu Dun Yu of the Warring States

Period, Tang Bell, Ancient Human Site etc. were found in Qianjiang. All of this invariably embodies Qianjiang of long-standing, profound and resplendent culture.

As a region of minorities, Qianjiang has *Tujia* Nationality and *Miao* Nationality accounting for 72.83 % of the total population. Qianjiang is full of simple and strong ethical conventions, charming folk songs and dances, arts and crafts with the folk characteristics and a good variety of unique commodities that are rich in ethical flavors. Aside from the endless charm from Hand Waving Dance on the plaza and the attraction from the Museum of the Nationalities, Qianjiang also has Bridge Village, China's first *Tujia* Zoological Museum as well as the star-studded folk customs representing *Tujia* Nationality and *Miao* Nationality.

Based on its charming natural scene, Qianjiang is rich in grand mountains and waters as well as verdant vegetation. Xiaonanhai Park, the national geological park, is surrounded with green mountains and crystal water; the heart-quaking earthquake site enables Qianjiang to be a " Reserved Region of National Earthquake Site" and " National Popular Science Education Base for Earthquake Prevention" as well. Besides, trunk streams and branches are passing through Qianjiang with fantastic and unique scene of Apeng River Gorge; it is surrounded with hot springs, intermissive springs, water-eroded caves and other marvelous spectacles. Moreover, the two primary simple gorges Shengui Gorge and Guandu Gorge together with Zhuoshui Ancient Town, natural bridge clusters above Puhua River, some underground rivers as well as Caokui Hall Civilian Residence make up of an elegant journey belt. Buddhism and Taoism co-existing Wuling Celestial Mountains, with strange hills and rare stones as well as thick woods and serene surroundings together with existing temples and sites, embodies the bloom of religious believes in the ancient times. Thus, Wuling Celestial Mountains become the core of " Qianjiang National Forest Park " . In addition, Yangtuo Mountain Forest Park, Huiqianliangzi Primary Forest as well as Bamian Mountain, Qilin Lid, Shizhong Mountain and other rich and colorful natural sights will make you feel that there are too many things to see.

Loveliness of mountains and waters endows the nature with the spirit of humanity. Sedimentation of the history founds the uniqueness of feelings. The rareness of the mountains, the beauty of the waters, the thickness of the trees, the purity of the human, the uniqueness of the folk-custom and the denseness of the emotions...make up integrate the mysterious and joyful Qianjiang.

锦绣黔城



Splendid Qianjiang City

黔城全景

A Panoramic view of Qianjiang City







黔城夜色
Night of Qianjiang City

大众广场
The Masses' Square





西沙路步行街

Pedestrian Mall on Xisha Road



与大众广场浑为一体的西沙路步行街是黔江城的一个亮点，街面房屋呈坡屋顶状，仿土家族吊脚楼风格建筑。檐廊、绿树、喷泉、水景、灯饰交相辉映，极为美观，是一条市级园林市街。

The pedestrian Mall on Xisha Road integrated in the Masses' Plaza is a bright star in Qianjiang city. Along the street, the roofs are in the inclined shape and the constructions adopt the style of "Diao Jiao Lou". With brim corridors, green trees, fountains, water views and lights reflecting into each other's beauty, it is a garden street in the municipal grade.



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ① | ② | ④ |
| | ③ | |
| | | |

① 西沙路之夜

Night of Xisha Road

② 灯火西沙

Lights on Xisha Road

③ 街心花园

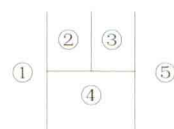
Park at an intersection

④ 西沙路步行街

Pedestrian mall on Xisha Road

新华大道

Xinhua Avenue



- ①新华大道中段
Midsection of Xinhua main road
- ②街头雕塑
Street sculpture
- ③新华大道东段
Eastern section of Xinhua main road
- ④新华大道西段
West section of Xinhua main road
- ⑤新华大道夜色
Night of Xinhua main road

