

JIANGSU PROVINCIAL TOURISM BUREAU

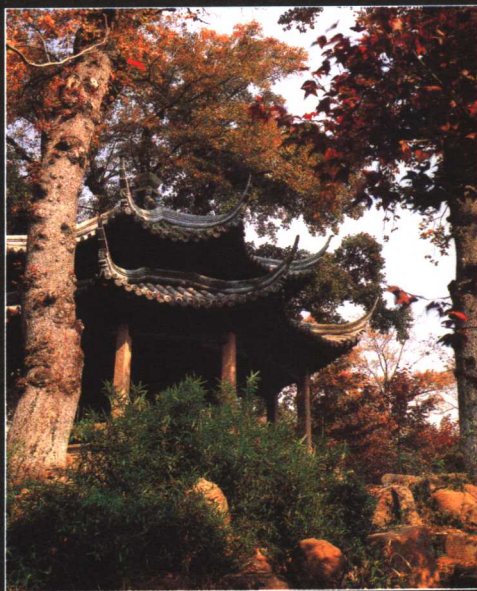
TRAVEL ROUND JIANGSU



CHINA FORESTRY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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With the implementation and acceleration of the economic reform and open-door policy, the economy of China has obtained remarkable prosperity, and the living standard of people, the social and natural environment have been improved considerably. Therefore, more and more foreign tourists are visiting China. In this mysterious nation of a perfect combination of the ancient cultural heritage and the endless vitality of modern development, foreign tourists free their imagination, observation and perception and indulge themselves in fantastic natural scenery as well as profound human tradition. Therefore, as a dialogue of civilizations, tourism not only increases the world's understanding of China but also creates a favorable international and national environment to accelerate the reform and open-door activities.

Jiangsu province is located in the eastern coast of China and the delta of Yangtse River, with the Grand Canal flowing through the whole province north-southward. Jiangsu is rich in ancient history and cultural heritage and enjoys a developed economy and society, furthermore, the province is endowed with the picturesque scenery. The integration of human and natural tourist attractions makes Jiangsu one of the provinces with the richest tourist resources in China. In Jiangsu Province, seven cities, namely Nanjing, Suzhou, Yangzhou, Zhenjiang, Xuzhou, Huai'an and Changshu, are titled as Historic Old City, 53 units reserved as National Relics Protection Unit, 310 units approved as Provincial Relics. There are many historical and scenic spots in Jiangsu, 4 at the National level, 12 at the provincial level and 6 at the municipal level. Suzhou Gardens have been approved

as the World Famous Cultural Heritage by UNESCO. China Tourism Bureau began to evaluate China Top Tourist City in 1995. From then on, 13 cities of Jiangsu such as Nanjing, Suzhou, Wuxi, Yangzhou, Zhenjiang, have been awarded as China Top Tourist City. In 2000, 13 holiday resorts have also been evaluated as National AAAA Tourist Attraction in Jiangsu Province. As one of the most important tourist destinations, Jiangsu attracts large quantity of foreign tourists every year.

Most tourist attractions of Jiangsu province put much emphasis on humanity and history. Due to the cultural difference however foreign tourists would be at a loss in the interesting, profound, yet puzzling cultural phenomena manifested in the tourist spots without relevant detailed English introduction. It would be difficult for foreign tourists to understand the rich cultural heritage with folkloric, philosophic, religious, architectural, aesthetic and historical values. Therefore, we carefully selected 50 tourist attractions which are welcomed by foreign tourists, and organized the experienced English tour guides and interpreters to compile this book, which could be used by tourists as well as tour guides. We hope the English material serves as a bridge of communication, and helps to make the beautiful and charming tourist attractions to be further known by the world.

There is an old Chinese saying, which goes like this: (a cultured gentleman should) read a thousand books and travel a thousand miles. This sentence means one can learn as much from travel as from books. The human and cultural attractions of Jiangsu province are like an enormous book waiting to be read by the tourists from all over the world.

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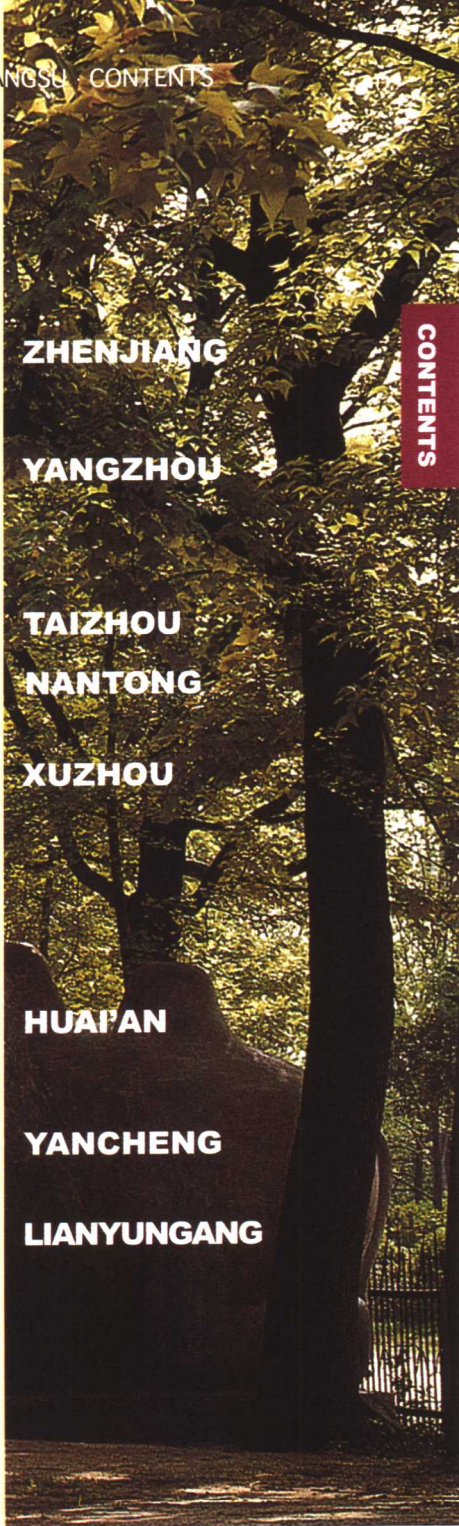
NANTONG

XUZHOU

HUAI'AN

YANCHENG

LIANYUNGANG



*J*iangsu Province is located in the lower reaches of Yangtse River and Huaihe River, in the eastern coast of China. It occupies an area of 102.6 thousand square kilometers, with a resident population of 72.13 million, hence the highest population density in China. Han nationality constitutes 99.8% of the total population, the rest of which are from 55 other minorities. The topography of Jiangsu Province is rather plain with dense watercourses, and it is one of the richest areas of the country. For the purpose of administration, Jiangsu is divided into 13 municipalities, i.e. Nanjing, Zhenjiang, Changzhou, Suzhou, Yangzhou, Taizhou, Nantong, Xuzhou, Lianyungang, Huai'an, Yancheng and Suqian.

Jiangsu is one of the most developed regions in China, with a history of civilization dating back more than 6000 years ago. In 10th century BC, a certain ducal state Gouwu (Wu) attached to the Zhou Dynasty started to form. In later ages, Nanjing became the capital of a number of subsequent local kingdoms or dynasties, including Wu (220-280 AD), Jin (317-420), Southern Dynasties —— Song (420-479), Qi (479-502), Liang (502-557), Chen (557-589) respectively, and southern Tang (937-975). In 1368, Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang founded the Ming Dynasty and made Nanjing the national capital until his son Zhu Di moved the capital to Beijing in 1403. From 1853 to 1864, Hong Xiuquan, the peasant leader of the Taiping Rebellion, established the Taiping Kingdom and made Nanjing its capital with the name of Tianjing (Heavenly Capital). On January 1, 1912, the revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen overthrew the imperial throne of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), and Sun was elected the Provisional President of the Republic of China with its capital in Nanjing. The

Kuomintang government made Nanjing the capital of the Republic in 1927, until the People's Liberation Army took over the city and terminated the reign of KMT government on April 23, 1949.

Jiangsu Province is developed in science, technology and culture. The local cultures are characterized by Wu culture centered in Suzhou, Wuxi and Changzhou, Jinling culture centered in Nanjing and Zhenjiang, Huaiyang culture centered in Yangzhou, as well as Chuhan culture centered in Xuzhou and Huai'an. Jiangsu produced countless scientists, literators and artists. The famous four classic works——Outlaws of the Marsh, A Pilgrimage to the West, A Dream of Red Mansions and Scholars, were all completed either by native Jiangsu writers or in Jiangsu Province. The great scientist Shen Kuo (1031-1095) of Northern Song Dynasty, in his late years in Nanjing, finished the great works of the ancient Chinese scientific history——“the Written Discourses by Dream Stream”, which covered such fields as astronomy, calendar calculation, geology, geography, physics, chemistry, water conservancy, biology and agriculture.

Jiangsu has rich tourist resources of peculiar and picturesque water scenery, ancient and profound cultural heritage, numerous scenic spots and ancient relics, as well as historical and cultural cities. At present, there are 7 national historical and cultural cities, 4 national scenic spots, 40 national units of important cultural relic preservation, 2 national tourist resorts, 31 provincial units of important cultural relic preservation and 12 provincial scenic spots. Our introduction only covers a small number of attractions, which foreign travelers like to visit when they come to Jiangsu.





NANJING

Dr. Sun Yatsen's Mausoleum

Xiaoling Tomb of the Ming Dynasty

Linggu Temple

City Wall

Confucius Temple

Presidential Residence

Nanjing Massacre Memorial

Nanjing Museum

Yuejianglou (Enjoying-the River Tower)

*N*anjing, the capital city of Jiangsu Province and the provincial political, economic and cultural center, is located in the lower reaches of Yangtze river, southwest of the province. The population of its urban area is about 2.7 million.

Nanjing is one of the historical and cultural cities rectified by the state. The discovery of the Nanjing Ape revealed the trace of human influence some 350,000 years ago. The area was inhabited and cultivated about 6000 years ago. Nanjing bears the reputation of the Capital of Ten Dynasties, being since the year 229 AD the capital of Wu, Eastern Jin, Song, Qi, Liang, Chen, Southern Tang, Ming, Taiping Kingdom, and Republic of China subsequently.

Nanjing is a place of celebrities and humanities, with a splendid cultural heritage. It produced many scientists, literators and artists. The great scientist Zu Chongzhi computed the Ludolphian number with the accuracy to the 7th place of decimals, 1000 years ahead of the rest of the world. The Imperial Academy of Ming Dynasty in Nanjing, which received some 9000 students, was the largest higher education institution in China at the time. Many celebrities were buried in Nanjing after their death.

The attraction of Nanjing consists in the combination of rich natural and cultural heritages. It is a famous scenic tourist city, which is an integration of mountains, waters, forest, as well as monuments and historical relics. With many a relics of the Republic of China era in particular, Nanjing is recognized as the museum of modern Chinese history.

DR. SUN YATSEN'S MAUSOLEUM

Among all the historical and cultural attractions in Nanjing, the most favored highlight is Dr. Sun Yatsen's Mausoleum. Dr. Sun Yatsen's Mausoleum sits on the southern slope of the Purple Mountain in the eastern suburb of the city. It took more than 3 years and 1.5 million silver dollars to build the mausoleum. The construction began on March 12, 1926 and was completed in 1929 when the remains of Dr. Sun Yatsen was transported from Beijing and buried at the present site on June 1.

Dr. Sun Yatsen, also named Sun Wen or Sun Zhongshan, is considered as the forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution. Born in a peasant family in Guangdong Province in 1866, he had his primary education in Honolulu, Hawaii sponsored by his elder brother from 1878 to 1883. He was sad when he saw the poverty of the country upon his return. China had been a super power for centuries. But since the middle of the Qing Dynasty in the 1800s, China began to decline, which owed a great deal to the corruptions and incompetence of the Qing government. Foreign invasions and peasant rebellions made it even worse. The Opium War in 1840 ended with the "Treaty of Nanjing". China was forced to pay an indemnity of 21 million silver dollars and cede Hong Kong to the Great Britain and open to

the westerners 5 free port cities, Guangzhou, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Ningbo and Shanghai. The following wars were launched by France in 1883 and Japan in 1894 respectively and China was defeated again. The Chinese people lived a miserable life and they were referred to as the "Sick Man of East Asia" by the westerners. Dr. Sun Yatsen dreamed to save the nation by practicing medicine and the idea led him to Hong Kong to learn medicine when he was 21 years old. However, it did not work. The reality made him give up his medical career in his hometown and Macao. He turned to politics in 1893.

From then on, he kept petitioning to the Qing government for reforms but was never responded. With great disappointment, he left the country later and went canvassing extensively in the United States, Europe and Japan, trying to win the sympathy and support of the overseas Chinese. With the funds raised, he organized the "Revive China Society" —China's first bourgeois organization, the aim and object of which was to save China by improving the livelihood of the people through education and modern methods of agriculture and technology. The following 1905 witnessed the founding of the "Chinese Revolutionary League" in Tokyo under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yatsen, an organization with a clear-cut program of "Expelling Tartars, Restoration of China, Establishment of Republic and

Equalization of Land". Dr. Sun Yatsen also put forward the Three people's principles, namely "Nationalism, Democracy and People's Livelihood", as his political theoretical basis. The China Revolutionary League attempted a number of uprisings to overthrow the Manchu government, which ended up in failures.

The most important event that followed was the 1911 Revolution in Wuhan led by Dr. Sun Yatsen, which drove the last emperor of the Qing Dynasty out of the Forbidden City in Beijing, and brought to an end the 2000 years, feudal system in China. In the meantime a provisional republican government was set up by the revolutionaries with its headquarters in Nanjing. The representatives of 17 provinces gathered in Nanjing and elected Dr. Sun Yatsen president of the provisional government of the Republic of China (ROC). On January 1, 1912, it was in Nanjing that the first bourgeois republic in Chinese history was founded and Dr. Sun Yatsen inaugurated his presidency.

Unfortunately, the new republic was threatened by powerful warlords in the north. To avoid political crisis and save the republic, Dr. Sun Yatsen compromised conditionally with the major northern warlord named Yuan Shikai who had been coveting the power of presidency for a long time. Sun Yatsen resigned at the end of March 1912, but never stopped aspiring after his goal. But Yuan tried

to establish his personal rule in a dictatorial way and even restored the throne of China.

Soon after Yuan's usurpation of the power, China was broken asunder by unending chaotic civil wars. The situation led to a series of movements like "the Second Revolution," "Salvation of the Republic," "Restoration of the Legislation" and "the Northern Expedition" in the following years. Dr. Sun Yatsen spent most of his time dealing with warlords. Not until 1921, did Dr. Sun Yatsen resume his presidency in Guangzhou. Soon after the Chinese Revolution of 1911, Dr. Sun Yatsen brought together the Chinese Revolutionary League and other revolutionary groups to form a stronger organization called the Chinese Kuomintang (KMT, or Nationalist Party). At the First National Congress of the Chinese Kuomintang in 1924, he developed the old Three People's Principles to the New Three People's Principles by adopting the policy of "alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Communist Party and assistance to peasants and workers". Under his influence, the cooperation between the Chinese KMT and Communist Party of China (CPC) in the administration of the government was officially acknowledged.

In November of 1924, Dr. Sun Yatsen, despite his poor health, made a journey to the north with his ambition to eliminate warlords, expel imperialists and abrogate unequal

treaties. He was warmly greeted by thousands of people upon his arrival in Beijing. He met many politicians and warlords, trying to persuade them to get united to build a new Republic of China. But the result did not look optimistic. He became very sick due to hard work and had to be hospitalized. The diagnosis turned out he was suffering from an advanced-stage liver cancer. When he realized it would not be very long for him to leave this world, he dictated his assistant 3 last wills, one to his party, one to the Russian government and the other to his wife Madam Song Qingling. On March 12, 1925 Dr. Sun Yatsen passed away in Beijing Union Hospital. Here after, Chang

Kaishek came to power as the president of the Republic of China until he was finally defeated in the civil war in 1949.

Dr. Sun Yatsen is a great man because he devoted 40 years of his life to pursuing his dream to overthrow the feudal monarchy and build a progressive, united and democratic Republic of China.

Why was Dr. Sun Yatsen buried in Nanjing instead of in his hometown or Beijing where he died? The mausoleum site was first recommended to Dr. Sun Yatsen by the abbot of Linggu Temple for its good geomantic omen. One day in April, 1912, he went hunting at the site of present mausoleum with his



Dr. Sun Yatsen's Mausoleum

friends. Dr. Sun Yatsen was really so amazed by the beautiful environment that he said to them: "I wish I could be bestowed a piece of land by people and be buried here after my death." He once again expressed this desire in his sickbed in 1925. After Dr. Sun Yatsen passed away, according to his wishes, Madame Sun, his widow, and the Funeral Committee decided to build a mausoleum for Dr. Sun at the site, and sponsored a competition for the design of mausoleum. A young architect named Lu Yanzhi was honored to win the competition with his design and was appointed the chief architect and engineer for the project.

Dr. Sun Yatsen's Mausoleum is designed in the shape of a liberty bell, intending to remind people never to get self-contented. The park of mausoleum covers an area of 80000 square meters. The whole architecture, from the gateway to the main entrance, tablet pavilion, memorial hall and the tomb vault, lies on the north-south axis with 392 steps and 10 platforms in between. The buildings are all constructed with natural granite and marbles and covered by blue glazed-tile roofs.

Opposite to the bronze incense-burner off the square, stands the 12-metre high gateway of three arches with Dr. Sun Yatsen's handwriting "Fraternity" carved on its front top. The 480-meter long tomb avenue, lined with pine, ginkgo and maple trees, leads to the main entrance tower roofed by blue-glazed tile. Under the

front eave of the tower, Dr. Sun Yatsen's motto "The World Belongs to the People" can be seen. Walking through it, the first building one will see is the tablet pavilion which houses a huge tombstone which is engraved with "Premier Dr. Sun is buried here by the Chinese Koumintang on June 1, 1929." From there, a panoramic view of the memorial hall can be obtained. However, there are still 392 steps in 4 flights to go before tourists reach the memorial hall on the top, and a platform with stone benches at every flight so as not to exhaust the climbers. If one looks up, he only sees the continuous steps, but does not see any platform, which signifies Dr. Sun's teaching: "The revolution has not yet succeeded, comrade should not stop your efforts."

The memorial hall stands 73.33 meters above the ground. The lintel of the memorial hall is inscribed with "nationalism, democratic rights and people's livelihood" and a vertical plaque is carved with 4 characters "hao qi chang cun" meaning imperishable noble spirit. All these words are written in Dr. Sun's own hand. In the center of the memorial hall sits the Italian white marble statue of Dr. Sun Yatsen mounted on a pedestal carved in bas-relief by a Polish sculptor about his revolutionary activities. The surrounding walls are inscribed with the national constitution written by Dr. Sun Yatsen. Beyond the memorial hall is the tomb vault. Standing by the side

of the pool, as visitors look down, they bow to see Dr. Sun Yatsen's reclining marble statue with his body buried 5 meters underneath. If one looks up, he will find the emblem of the Nationalist Party on the ceiling.

When one wraps up the homage tour and steps down, he will not only enjoy a bird's eyeview of beautiful Nanjing, but also feel totally relieved because he does not see any more of those 392 steps, but the platforms. Not until then, will he understand how great Dr. Sun Yatsen is.

The whole mausoleum is an architectural complex in a typical and traditional Chinese style, and the layout is harmonious and rational. All the buildings are roofed with blue-glazed tiles. With pine trees and cypresses growing around, the mausoleum looks magnificent and dignified. Doctor Sun's Mausoleum attracts thousands of visitors everyday.

XIAOLING TOMB OF THE MING DYNASTY

Xiaoling Tomb, or the Tomb of Filial Piety, built 600 years ago, is the mausoleum of Zhu Yuanzhang, the founding emperor of the Ming Dynasty. Lying at the southern foot of the Purple Mountain, the tomb complex is one of the largest ancient mausoleums of the emperors in China.

Born in a poor peasant family in Fengyang County, Anhui Province in 1328, Zhu Yuanzhang lost his parents in his childhood and became a monk

at Huangjue Temple. In 1352, he joined the Red Turban Army — a peasant insurrectionary army led by Guo Zixin against the Yuan Dynasty. He married Guo Zixin's adopted daughter and became the commanding general later. Zhu Yuanzhang took over Nanjing in 1356, and he conquered the rest of China in the following years. In 1368, when he was 40 years old, he came to the throne as an emperor, and made Nanjing the national capital with a name of Ming for his dynasty and Hongwu as the title of his reign.

Zhu Yuanzhang began to have his tomb built in 1381 when his wife Empress Ma died. The empress was buried in the tomb in 1383. But Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang died in 1398 and was buried here in the same year. But the construction of the mausoleum lasted 38 years or more till 1413 when "the Stele of Sacred Merits and Virtues of Great Ming's Filial Tomb" was erected.

The mausoleum consists of two major sections. The first section is from the Gateway of Dismounting Horse to the Lingxing Gate at the end of Sacred Way (tomb avenue), of which the approach is 1800 meters long. The second part is the tomb itself. Historical records indicate the mausoleum had a grand red wall, 22.5 kilometers long, enclosing the whole tomb area. The tomb complex was very large with many splendid buildings. 100 000 pines were planted and 1000 deer raised in the park of

mausoleum. Unfortunately, this large group of buildings was ruined by the wars in the late Ming and early Qing Dynasties and the war in which Taiping Peasant Army was suppressed by the Qing Dynasty army. All the wooden structures were destroyed. However we can still see the exquisite stone carvings from the stone bases and imagine how magnificent it looked like 600 years ago.

The tomb gate known as Grand Golden Gate was a traditional architecture and connected with the red wall. The Gateway of Dismounting Horse locates about 750 meters south from here. The inscription can be seen "All the officials must dismount from their horsebacks here". This shows the absolute dignity of Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang at that time. To the east of the gateway, there are two tablets: the Holy Mountain Tablet and the Tablet of Mountain Forbidden Regulations decreeing the entrance of the ordinary people into the holy area was to be severely punished. The royal court dispatched troops here to stand as guards at the mausoleum in the years. That is why the site has been called Xiaolingwei meaning the Town of Filial Guard.

Northwards from the Great Golden Gate, a huge roofless stone tablet pavilion can be seen, it is the Square Castle, as local people call it. Its top is gone but the surrounding walls and four archways still remain. In the middle of the building, there stands an 8.78 meters high stele called

"The Stele of Sacred Merits and Virtues of Great Ming's Filial Tomb". Built in 1413 by the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty, the stele is the highest ancient tablet in Nanjing. The stele is inscribed altogether with 2746 Chinese characters in praise of the merits and virtues of Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang by Zhu Di, his fourth son, who made himself the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty.

Why did Zhu Di, the third emperor erect this stone tablet? Zhu Yuanzhang had 26 sons. His first son died in 1392, so his first grandson, then 16, was nominated to be his successor. In 1398, 22-year-old Zhu Yunwen became the second emperor after his grandfather's death. However his uncle Zhu Di was then in Beijing and found some excuse to launch a war against him. The four-year-long war ended up with the uncle's victory and Zhu Yunwen mysteriously disappeared in the historical records. Zhu Di usurped the throne and became the third emperor. When Zhu Di praised Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang, he was actually praising himself and presumed himself as the authorized successor to Zhu Yuanzhang. Originally, Zhu Di planned to have a 72-meter-high stone tablet carved out of Yangshan hill in the eastern suburb of Nanjing. Since it was too heavy to be moved, he gave up his plan and had this small one made.

The stone animal under the tablet looks like a tortoise. It is actually the legendary first son of the dragon, well