

SANMENXIA

—A Pearl on the Yellow River



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三门峡



前言

三门峡市是随着万里黄河第一坝——三门峡大坝的兴建而崛起的一座新兴工业城市。位于河南省西部，与陕西、山西交界。全市辖渑池县、卢氏县、灵宝县、陕县、湖滨区、义马市，总面积达10496平方公里，人口174万余。这里矿产丰富，有金属、非金属矿40余种。交通便利，铁路、公路纵横交错。三门峡市现已被国家列为晋、陕、豫南三角能源开发基地。三门峡地区的地势西高东低，海拔为300—1600米，属暖温带大陆性季风气候，年平均气温14℃左右，年降水量500毫米。四季分明，寒暑适中。

三门峡地区紧靠黄河中游，是中华民族的发祥地之一，早在五千年前就有原始人类活动。1921年发现于渑池县的“仰韶文化”遗址，是黄河流域母系氏族社会文化的典型代表。夏朝（前21世纪——前476年）在这里设豫州，周朝（前11世纪——前770年）称虢国，北魏（386——534年）建陕州，一直沿用到二十世纪初。历史的演变给三门峡遗留下大量的文物古迹，如：夏帝后皋陵、春秋虢国车马坑、战国秦赵会盟台、函谷关遗址，以及中国著名回

音建筑之一的宝轮寺塔等。这些都具有较高的文物价值，是重要的旅游资源。

“一桶水半桶沙”的黄河，在三门峡被拦腰折断，形成高峡平湖。冬春之季，水清浪阔，烟波浩淼，并在库区的上游出现一条黄水与绿波的交接带。大坝下面的“中流砥柱”昂然屹立于黄河急浪的冲撞之中，象征着中华民族的不屈精神。黄河两岸的黄土高原风光引人入胜。而亚武山、温泉、白龙潭这些游览胜地，是古代名人雅士和当今中外游人常去之处。

随着对外开放，三门峡市对外友好交往和旅游事业得到发展。1985年与日本北上市结成友好城市。由三门峡市发起的“黄河游”已成为旅游热线。这条旅游线以游览黄河两岸风光为中心，同时参观温泉健康疗养区、函谷关古文化区、陕州风景区、大坝风景区、仰韶古文化区。

三门峡市以坚定的步伐向“四化”迈进！

三门峡市以友好的微笑欢迎来自国内外的朋友！

Foreword

Following construction of Sanmenxia (Three-Gate Gorge) Dam, the first of its kind to be built on the 5,400-kilometre Yellow River, Sanmenxia, a new industrial city, arose. Situated in western Henan Province and bordered by Shaanxi and Shanxi provinces, the city has jurisdiction over Shengchi County, Lushi County, Lingbao County, Hubin District and Yima City—a total area of 10,496 square kilometres and a population of over 1.74 million. Boasting over 40 metallic and nonmetallic ores and crisscrossed by highways and railways, Sanmenxia has been designated by the state as an energy-developing base in the triangle area of Shanxi, Shaanxi and southern Henan. High in the west and low in the east, it is 300 to 1,600 metres above sea level. With a warm-temperate, continental monsoonal climate and distinct seasons, the city has a mean annual temperature of about 14°C and

a mean annual precipitation of 500 mm.

Adjacent to the middle reaches of the Yellow River, the Sanmenxia region is one of the birthplaces of the Chinese nation, where five thousand years ago, the ancestors of the Chinese people began to live and work. Ruins of Yangshao culture, typical of a matriarchal clan society in the Yellow River valley, were discovered in Shengchi County in 1921. In the Xia Dynasty (21st century B.C.-476 B.C.) Yuzhou Prefecture was set up there; in the Zhou Dynasty (11th century B.C.-770 B.C.) it was called the state of Guo, and in the Northern Wei (386-534) Shanzhou Prefecture was established and remained until the early twentieth century. Thus Sanmenxia has a wealth of historical sites and tourist attractions, such as the tomb of Emperor Gao of the Xia Dynasty, chariot pits of the state of Guo of the Spring and Autumn Period, the

Qin-Zhao Alliance Terrace of the Warring States Period, the ruins of Hangu Pass and the pagoda of Baolun Temple—well-known echo architecture in China.

An old saying goes that a bucket of water from the Yellow River contains half silt. The fierce river is cut by Sanmenxia Dam, however, thus creating a reservoir that, in winter and spring, enveloped by mist, has clear water and broad waves. Yellow water merges with clear green water in the upper reaches of the reservoir. A rock, named the Firm Rock in Midstream, standing in the turbulent Yellow River, symbolizes the unyielding spirit of the Chinese people. The loess plateau on the banks of the river embraces many beautiful scenic spots, such as Mount Yawu, Hot Spring, and White Dragon Pond, which have always been attractions for tourists from home and abroad.

With implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world, Sanmenxia has made progress in establishing friendly contacts with foreign countries as well as in developing tourism. In 1985 it established sister-city relationship with Kitakami of Japan. A cruise on the Yellow River, starting from Sanmenxia, has drawn the interest of numerous tourists for the beautiful scenery along the riverbanks, such as the Hot Spring sanatorium area, the ruins of Hangu Pass, the site of ancient Shanzhou, the magnificent dam and the Yangshao ancient culture area.

With firm strides Sanmenxia is forging ahead towards the four modernizations.

Sanmenxia smilingly welcomes both foreign and Chinese visitors.

三门峡市区

Sanmenxia City Area





三门峡市区鸟瞰
Bird's-eye view of Sanmenxia.

三门峡地理位置图

Geographical Location of Sanmenxia

中华人民共和国
People's Republic of China

黄

河

Yellow River

Beijing

北京

郑州市 Zhengzhou

河南省 Henan

长 江
Yangtze River

三门峡市行政区示意图

Shanxian 陕县

Mianchi

渑池

三门峡市

Sanmenxia City

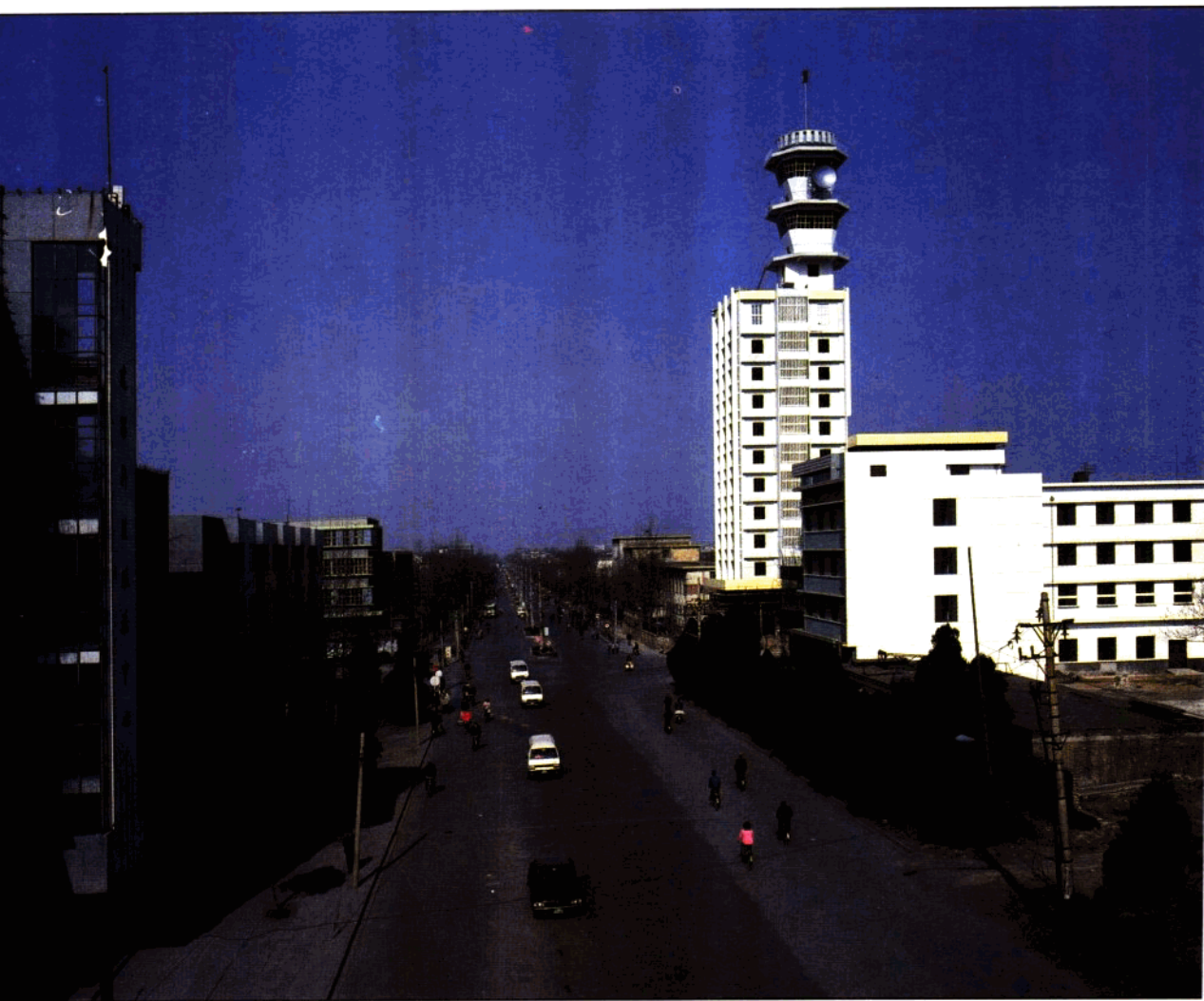
义马

Yima

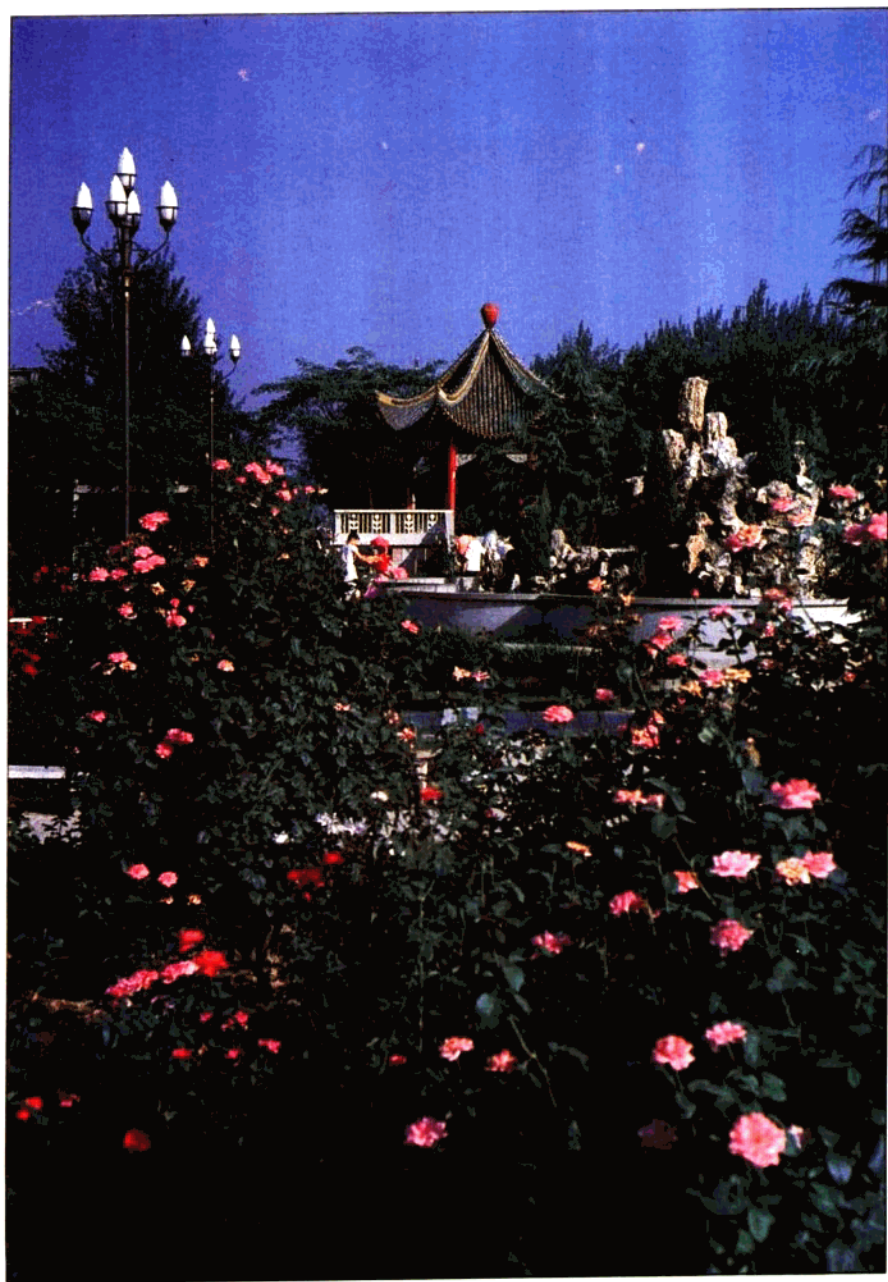
Lingbao 灵宝

卢氏 Lushi

Administrative
Division of Sanmenxia City



宽阔的黄河路
The broad Huanghe Road



街心公园
Street-corner park.

人民公园游乐场
Playground in the
People's Park.



幼儿园的孩子们
Kindergarten children.



黄河游

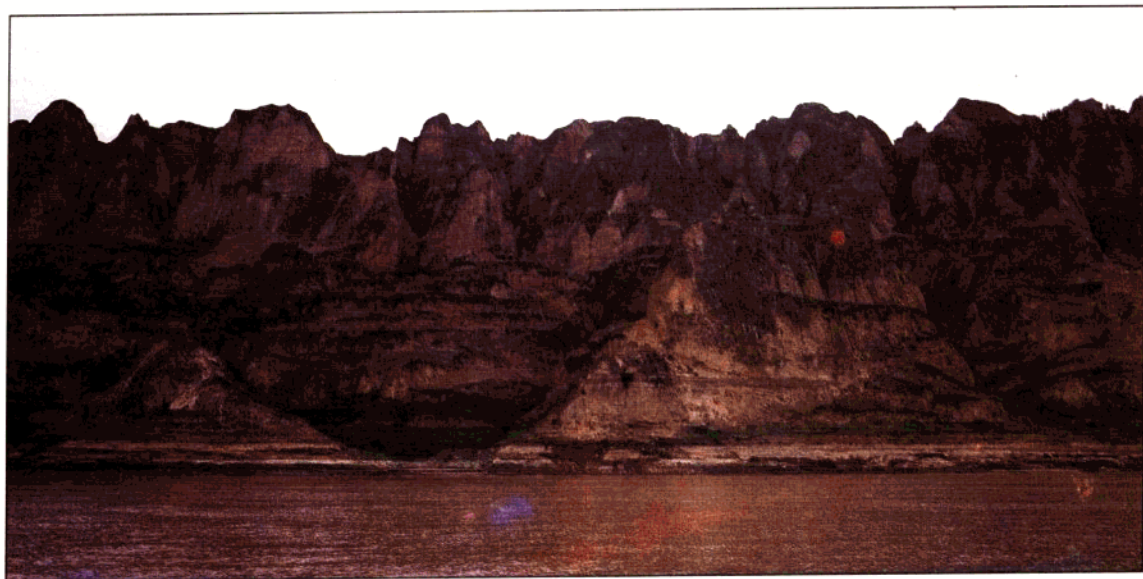
Cruise on the Yellow River

三门峡是游览黄河的理想之地。这里，黄河两岸景色千姿百态，粗犷雄伟。夏秋时节，黄河水如千军万马，跌宕冲撞，滚滚而来。冬春时节，三门峡大坝拦洪蓄水，一片汪洋。从大坝上溯到山西大禹渡的一百公里之间，碧水如茵，岸山相峙，山光水色交映成趣。春秋两季，成群的野鸭、大雁、白天鹅飞临河空，啾啾而鸣。此时游人也纷至沓来，荡舟扬帆，兴致勃勃，陶醉在独特的山水之间。

Sanmenxia is an ideal place for people to view the roaring Yellow River, as well as the picturesque scenery along its banks. In summer and autumn the river's great waves beat on the rocks. In winter and spring Sanmenxia Dam retains and stores floodwater, forming a boundless expanse of water. The one-hundred-kilometre stretch upstream from the dam to the Yu-the-Great Ferry in Shanxi is covered with green water, reflecting the hills on the banks in a delightful contrast. In spring and autumn, when wild ducks, geese and white swans are flying over the river, tourists taking boat rides will be fascinated by the unique and gorgeous scenery along the river.







◁ 黄河两岸奇特的黄土高原风光

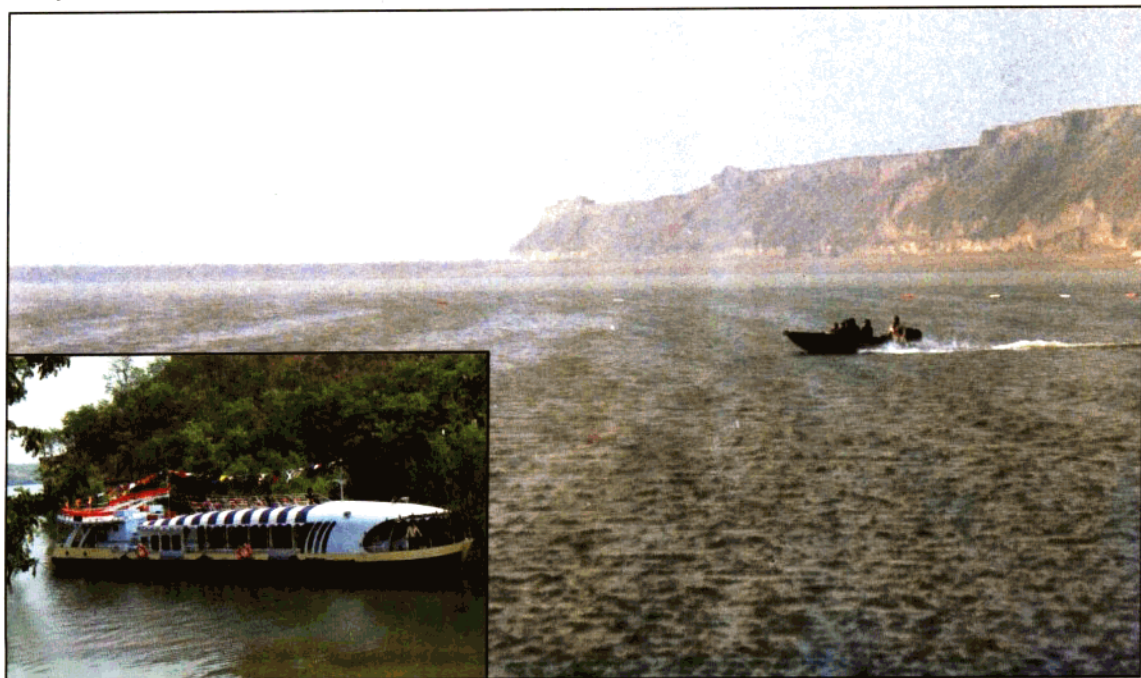
The unique loess plateau on the banks of the Yellow River.

会兴渡口——黄河游从这里登船
Maojin Ferry, where tourists start
their cruise on the Yellow River.



黄绿相接的黄河水和鱼形游船

Fish-shaped tourist boat on an expanse
of yellow water mixed with green water.



三门峡谷

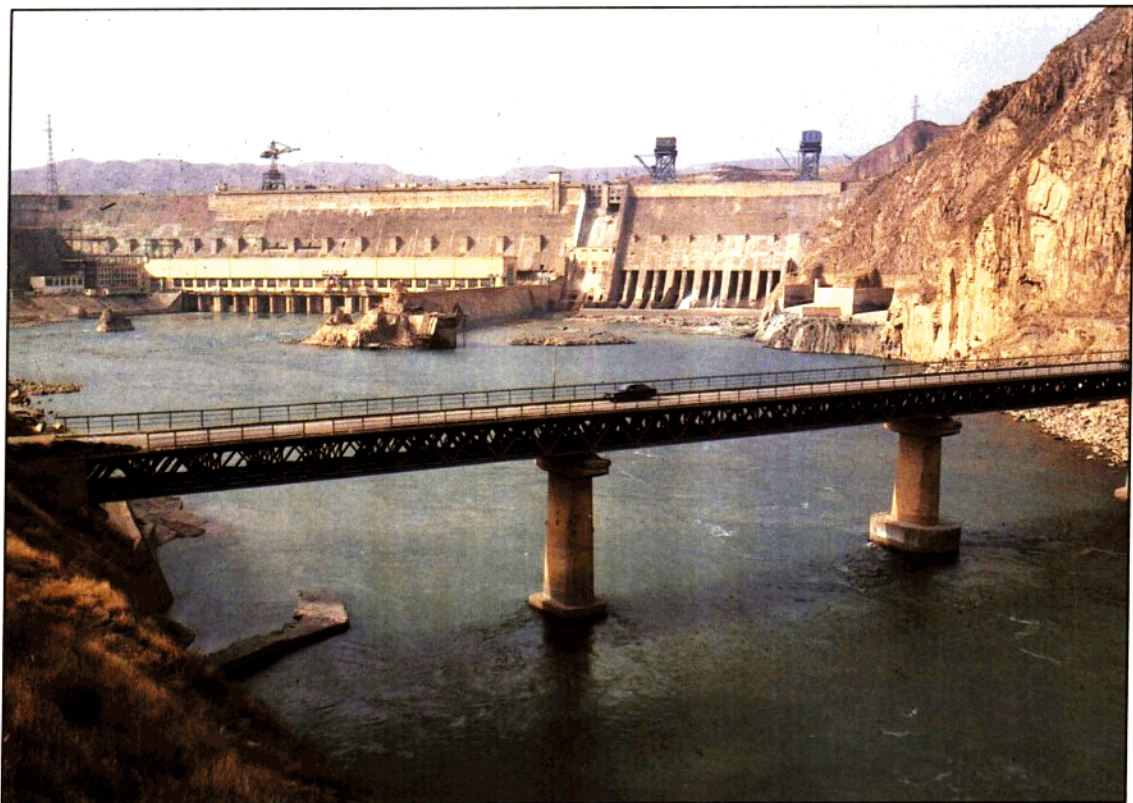
三门峡是黄河中游的一个峡谷。传说远古时的大禹到此治水，三斧劈开三座门：人门、鬼门、神门，黄河水得以导通。几千年来，神奇的传说和险峻的河谷吸引了许多人到此游览，在峡谷两侧留下七十余处题刻。峡谷左侧峭壁上还留有古栈道遗迹。1957年，在此拦河筑坝。坝高106米，长908米，库容96亿立方米，可控制黄河流域面积的91%，具有防洪、防凌、灌溉、发电等综合效益。每年十月至次年六月是水库蓄水发电期，年发电量为11亿瓩。

Three-Gate Gorge

The gorge is located in the middle reaches of the Yellow River. Legend has it that Yu the Great, a legendary figure of ancient China who tamed rivers, split the mountains into three gates (Man's Gate, Devil's Gate and God's Gate) with three cuts of his

axe to make way for the Yellow River. For several thousands of years the ominous, mythical gorge has attracted thousands of visitors, who have left seventy inscriptions on its both sides. Traces of an ancient plank road can be seen on one cliff. In 1957 a dam, about 106 metres high and 908 metres long, was constructed. The resulting reservoir, with a capacity of 9.7 billion cubic metres, brings over 91 percent of the drainage area of the Yellow River under control and helps in the prevention of waterlogging and icing, in irrigation and power generation. Every year from October to June water is stored for generating electricity, the annual generated power reaching 1.1 billion kw.





远眺三门峡大坝
A distant view of Sanmenxia Dam.

◁ 拦河筑坝前的三门峡谷
Three-Gate Gorge before the dam was built.

中流砥柱

中流砥柱屹立于三门峡大坝下游的急浪之中，高出水面7米，传说是大禹治水时留下的镇河石柱。石上有“朝我来”三字，古代船工以它为航标。船过“人门”时，朝它直驶，便可避礁。唐太宗在石柱上写下了“仰临砥柱，北望龙门，茫茫禹迹，浩浩长春”的铭文。中流砥柱作为中华民族不屈不挠精神的象征，一直受到人们的景仰。

Firm Rock in Midstream

In the swift torrents below Sanmenxia Dam Firm Rock in Midstream stands seven metres above the water's surface, allegedly left by Yu the Great for taming the river.

Three characters, *Chao Wo Lai* (Advancing Towards Me), are inscribed on the rock. Taking it as a navigation mark, boatmen in ancient times steered towards the rock to avoid submerged reefs. Emperor Tai Zong of the Tang Dynasty wrote a poem that is inscribed on the rock: "Raising my head to look at the high rock and viewing Dragon Gate in the north, I can see vast traces of Yu the Great as well as boundless spring." A symbol of the unyielding spirit of the Chinese nation, the rock has always been held in esteem by the local people.

