

重庆旅游文史丛书

天赐良寿

TIANJI
CHANGSHOU

《天赐良寿》编辑委员会◎编

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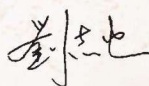


传承重庆历史文化 推进旅游快速发展

——《重庆旅游文史丛书》总序

原全国政协提案委员会副主任

原政协重庆市第二届委员会主席



本届政协成立之初,就确定根据全国政协“文史资料要探索为经济建设服务的路子”的精神,拟完成《重庆旅游文史丛书》(以下简称《丛书》)的编写工作。经过两年多的努力,现在《丛书》即将陆续出版,与读者见面。这是在市政协主席会议、常委会领导下,由市政协学习及文史委牵头,与市新闻出版、文化旅游等部门和各区县(自治县、市)密切合作的成果。它似傲雪怒放的寒梅,幽香浓郁,妩媚诱人,把旅游春天的气息带给游人。

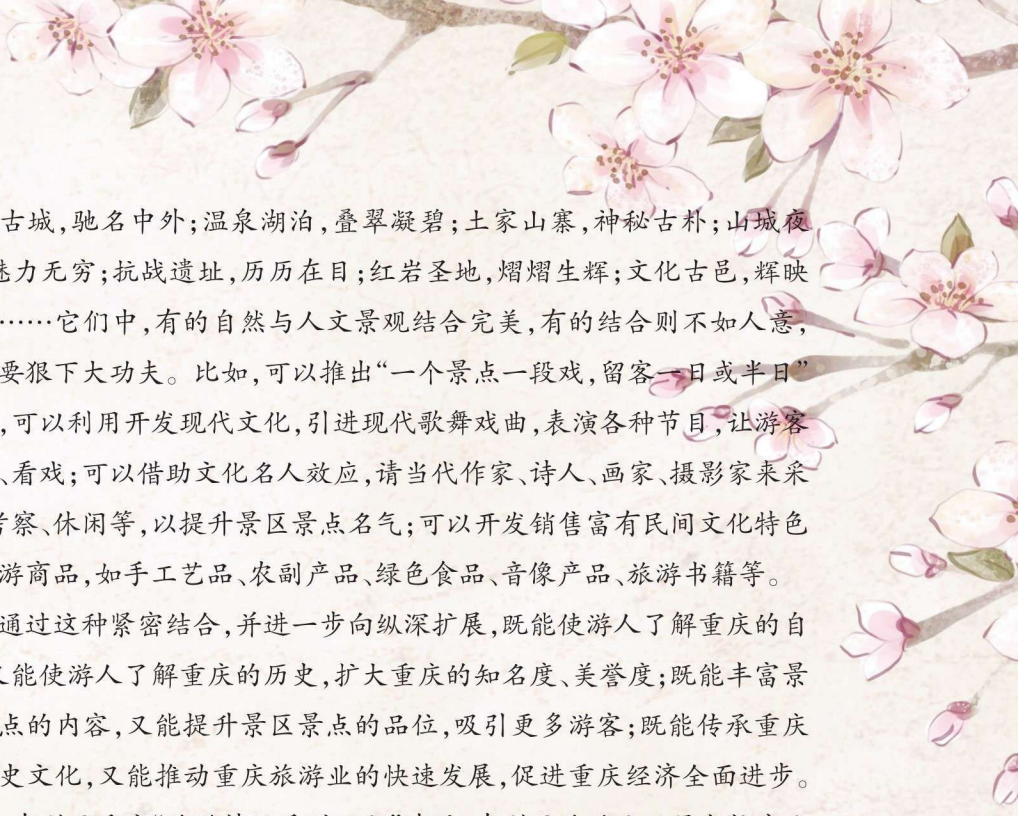
为体现文史资料服务经济建设的要求,《丛书》的编写确立了一个出发点,即在介绍旅游景观时,要注重挖掘旅游景点的人文资源,力求把绚丽的自然景观同厚重的历史文化紧密地结合。之所以作这样的设计和努力,是因为:

第一,旅游与文化是密不可分的,旅游业的发展离不开文化,文化是旅游的灵魂、特色。好比文章,旅游是文,文化是意。文无意不立,意无文不远。自古以来,许许多多千古绝唱,包罗万象的各类艺术,多姿多彩的民俗风情,都与旅游相关。因此有人说,只有依托文化,旅游才能如虎添翼,锦上添花。纵观中外旅游景区景点,凡驰名者,没有不依托于人文景观,以提高其知名度的。所以,弘扬旅游文化是旅游开发中不可忽视的要义。

第二,重庆是全国历史文化名城,文化底蕴非常深厚,对旅游业发展具有极大的推动作用,应该尽力地加以挖掘。重庆有悠远辉煌的历史,早在200多万年前人类就开始在这里活动;3000年前巴渝先民在这里生息、繁衍;在历史的长河中,重庆曾三建国都,四筑渝城,七举移民,还经历了三次大开放时期。重庆有丰富的遗存,至今还保存着大量的古遗址、古窑址、古墓葬、摩崖石刻、历史建筑、历史地段、历史城镇、园林与风景名胜等,现有文物点12898处,成为展示和再现重庆历史文化、发展城市文明、增强城市活力的重要资源。重庆有个性鲜明的独特文化,彪炳史册的巴渝文化和内涵丰富、独领风骚的三峡文化闻名于世;异彩纷呈的地域文化独具特色;激扬奋进的抗战文化和光照千秋的红岩精神,是中国文化史上的一座丰碑。在这里发生的一系列重大历史事件,对人类文明、民族进步起过积极作用。

重庆既是一座英雄的城市,也是历史名人荟萃的城市。有众多的英雄豪杰、鸿儒骚人、历史人物曾经在这里工作和生活。他们或勇于反抗,为民捐躯;或忠心为国,宁死不屈;或智勇双全,国之栋梁;或潜心学术,著书传道;或崇尚科技,矢志实业;或锦心绣口,文传千秋,为重庆、为国家作出了卓越的贡献。至今还留下许多名人故居、纪念馆、陈列馆、博物馆。

第三,能促进景区景点旅游品位的提升。重庆是著名的山水城市,自然风光十分优美。在三江(长江、嘉陵江、乌江)奔腾、四山(大巴山、巫山、武陵山、太姥山)雄踞的山水中,崇山峻岭、层峦叠嶂、奇峰异石、大峡深谷、绝壁幽洞,无不使人惊叹不已!古树奇花,嶙峋怪石、温泉飞瀑、小桥清溪、精美石刻无不让人赞不绝口!“万家灯火气如虹,水势西回复折东。”(赵熙句)“水向峡中去,城缘天半开。龙门留碣石,山上起楼台。”(张安弦句)重庆的旅游文化资源富集。经过多年的努力,已建起一大批旅游景点:长江三峡,高峡平湖;涪陵“白鹤”,水下碑林;丰都名山,“阴曹鬼都”;石宝古寨,“江上明珠”;张飞庙殿,“文藻胜地”;白帝遗址,风流诗国;宁河风光,“天下奇峡”;大足石刻,文化遗产;天生三硚,自然遗产;梁平“双桂”,佛教祖庭;乌江画廊,人间仙境;金佛山林,植物王国;四面名山,千瀑之乡;天坑地缝,世界一绝;“南海”遗址,全国仅有;芙蓉仙洞,鬼斧神工;



钓鱼古城,驰名中外;温泉湖泊,叠翠凝碧;土家山寨,神秘古朴;山城夜景,魅力无穷;抗战遗址,历历在目;红岩圣地,熠熠生辉;文化古邑,辉映巴渝……它们中,有的自然与人文景观结合完美,有的结合则不如人意,还需要狠下大功夫。比如,可以推出“一个景点一段戏,留客一日或半日”工程,可以利用开发现代文化,引进现代歌舞戏曲,表演各种节目,让游客听歌、看戏;可以借助文化名人效应,请当代作家、诗人、画家、摄影家来采风、考察、休闲等,以提升景区景点名气;可以开发销售富有民间文化特色的旅游商品,如手工艺品、农副产品、绿色食品、音像产品、旅游书籍等。

通过这种紧密结合,并进一步向纵深扩展,既能使游人了解重庆的自然,又能使游人了解重庆的历史,扩大重庆的知名度、美誉度;既能丰富景区景点的内容,又能提升景区景点的品位,吸引更多游客;既能传承重庆的历史文化,又能推动重庆旅游业的快速发展,促进重庆经济全面进步。总之,有利于重庆“旅游精品系列工程”建设,有利于旅游业跃居支柱产业的地位,有利于把重庆旅游推向世界。

文史工作是政协工作的重要组成部分。《丛书》编写是文史资料为经济建设服务的有益尝试。它浩浩然几十卷,涵盖自然风光、风情风物、文物古迹、民间工艺、历史人物等。为保证编写工作进行和《丛书》的质量,市政协学习及文史委认真负责,深入调查研究,制定编写方案;各区县(自治县、市)政协积极响应,组织人力物力,对当地旅游资源精筛细选;市新闻出版部门更是大力支持,按“精品”图书要求,严把质量关。在他们的共同努力下,使《丛书》具有较好的知识性和较强的可读性。可以预料,这套《丛书》的出版,对大力宣传重庆,激发人们热爱祖国、热爱家乡以及进一步探索文史资料服务于经济建设,将起到积极的作用。



Passing Down Our Historic and Cultural Heritage to Promote Tourism in Chongqing

A general preface to *Cultural and Historic Tourism of Chongqing Series*

By **Liu Zhizhong** (the former Deputy Director of the Committee for Handling Proposals, CPPCC; the former Chairman of the Committee of the Chongqing People's Political Consultative Conference)

On the forming of the current Committee of the Chongqing People's Political Consultative Conference, it was decided that this *Cultural and Historic Tourism of Chongqing Series* (abbreviated to *Series* herein after) should be compiled in accordance with the guiding spirit of seeking after feasible methods for the exploiting of the potential of cultural and historical data in propping up economy. So as a result of two years' hard work under the guidance of the Standing Committee and Presidents' Conference of the Chongqing Committee of the CPPCC (Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference), on the initiative of the Education, Culture and History Committee of Chongqing CPPCC, with the close cooperation of several civic departments such as Chongqing Press and Publication Bureau and Chongqing Cultural and Tourism Bureaus, and with the clasp of each borough, county, city and autonomy county, this *Series* comes out, foreshadowing the flourishing of tourism in Chongqing.

To fulfill the requirements of cultural and historical data in the service of economic development, we decided on the principle at the beginning of the compilation that the introduction of the scenic spots should highlight not only the natural scenery but also the cultural and historical content. This decision is justified by the following reasons:

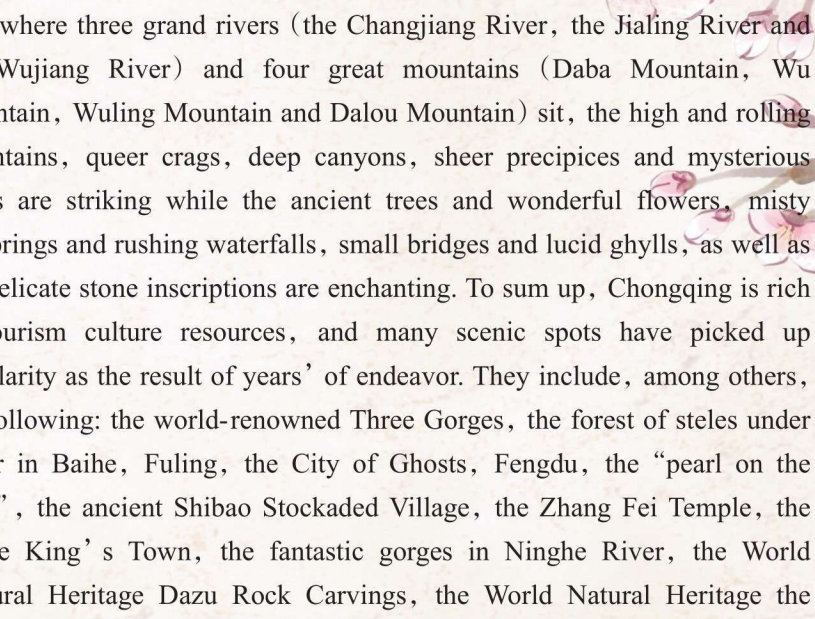
Firstly, tourism is inseparable from culture, which imparts soul and feature to tourism. In other words, culture is to tourism what theme is to diction. Destitute of theme, an article with flowery is still wish-washy; weak at diction, an article with a profound theme is all the same unpopular. Our long history has seen many legends, multifarious arts and diversified

customs, which lend themselves to tourism. In this sense it is justified to say that culture immensely complements tourism. That can be proved by the famous scenic spots around the world, which, with all their beautiful natural landscapes, still highlight human cultural landscapes. Therefore, tourism culture is a keystone in boosting tourism.

Secondly, Chongqing is a nationally famous municipality, well-known for its history and culture, which holds great potential for the development of tourism and shall be exploited at full steam. The splendid history of Chongqing can be dated back to 2,000,000 years ago, when the first sign of human activities appeared. And about 3,000 years ago, our ancestors started to live and propagate here. Chongqing had been chosen as the capital city for three times, had seen four restorations, seven massive migrations, and three periods of large-scale reforming and opening. What's more, there are many historic remains in Chongqing, including a large number of ruins, ancient kilns, memorial graves, archaic cliff stone inscriptions, as well as many gardens, famous sceneries, ancient buildings, cities and towns, 12,898 of which are culture relics. It is on those resources that Chongqing's historical culture revives, urban civilization thrives and urban vigor feeds. Chongqing boasts a characteristic culture, which is the blending of the time-honored Ba-Yu Civilization, the distinctive Three Gorges Culture, diversified regional cultures, the vehement Anti-Japanese War Culture and the immortal Hongyan Spirit. In a nutshell, the positive influence of the historical events happening here has found its way into human civilization and national progress.

As a matter of fact, Chongqing is not only a municipality full of heroes in combat, but also a city that attracts many celebrities in other fields. Many great people have worked and lived here, including revolutionists, statesmen, martyrs, industrialist and writers. They made great contribution not only to Chongqing but also to the whole country and left to us many residences of celebrities, memorials, pavilions and museums.

Thirdly, the implanting of this principle goes a long way in lifting the scenic spots in Chongqing onto a more elevated plane. Endowed with graceful natural scenery, Chongqing is famous for its landscapes. On this



land where three grand rivers (the Changjiang River, the Jialing River and the Wujiang River) and four great mountains (Daba Mountain, Wu Mountain, Wuling Mountain and Dalou Mountain) sit, the high and rolling mountains, queer crags, deep canyons, sheer precipices and mysterious caves are striking while the ancient trees and wonderful flowers, misty hotsprings and rushing waterfalls, small bridges and lucid ghylls, as well as the delicate stone inscriptions are enchanting. To sum up, Chongqing is rich in tourism culture resources, and many scenic spots have picked up popularity as the result of years' of endeavor. They include, among others, the following: the world-renowned Three Gorges, the forest of steles under water in Baihe, Fuling, the City of Ghosts, Fengdu, the "pearl on the river", the ancient Shibao Stockaded Village, the Zhang Fei Temple, the White King's Town, the fantastic gorges in Ninghe River, the World Cultural Heritage Dazu Rock Carvings, the World Natural Heritage the Natural Three Bridges in Wulong County, the Shuangguitang Temple in Liangping County, a Buddhist resort, the fairyland-like view of Wujiang River, the Jinfo Mountain famous for its forest, the Simian Mountain renowned for waterfalls, the larruping ground fissure and valley in Fengjie, the unique earthquake ruins of Nanhai, the uncanny Furong Cavern, the world-famous Diaoyu Ancient Town, the virid lakes and hotsprings, the unsophiscated fortified mountain village of the Tujia minority, the enchanting nightscop of the downtown, the commemorative sites to the Anti-Japanese War, and the inspiring Hongyan Revolutionary Memorial.

Of those scenic spots, some blend natural landscape and human landscape harmoniously while some fail to do so. Therefore there is still room for improvement in this aspect. For example, modern performances may be introduced to attract the visitors so that they may stay longer; writers, poets, painters and photographers may be invited to feast on those beautiful views, which will bring publicity to those scenic spots; tourist commodities that crystallize local folk culture may be brought to market, such as handicraft, agricultural and sideline products, green food, multimedia products, tourism books, etc.

This kind of blending, successfully intensified, will enable the tourists

not only to enjoy the natural views but also to appreciate local culture and history, thereby improving Chongqing's popularity and reputation; it will not only enrich tourism activities but also build up tourism image, thereby attracting more visitors; it will not only play up local history and culture but also boost local tourism, thereby stimulating economy. In a word, it will speed up the progress of the Classical Tourism Project Series of Chongqing, lift local tourism to the status of pillar industry and bring it in line with the international standard.

Research into culture and history is an important function of the Committee of Chongqing People's Political Consultative Conference. And the compiling of this *Series* is a rewarding experiment, whose volumes, numbering in the tens, covers a variety of fields, such as natural scenes, folk customs and craft, special local products, cultural relics, historic sites and celebrities, and so on. To facilitate the compiling and ensure the quality of the books, the Committee of Education, History and Culture of Chongqing People's Political Consultative Conference has carried out an in-depth survey and drawn up a scheme; its subordinate branches in each borough, city and autonomous county have cooperated positively by furnishing manpower and material resources and picking out the most valuable tourism resources; the civic press and publication department also have contributed significantly by guaranteeing the quality of the *Series* with strict censorship. Thanks to their coordinated efforts, this *Series* is both readable and informative, and it is predicable that the publication of this *Series* shall contribute a great lot to the publicizing of Chongqing, the inspiring of patriotism and the evolving of a method that exploiting the potential of historical and cultural data in propping up economy.



序

政协重庆市长寿区委员会主席 张明生

长寿,人人向往。这是古今中外的一致认同。如果说人们对健康长寿的崇拜、向往和追求,是一种理念、一种文化、一种精神层面的探寻。那么,我却荣幸地为你推荐一个实体的长寿。它,在中国,在重庆版图的几何中心,一个美好、吉祥、动听的名字——长寿区。

这是全中国乃至全世界唯一用“长寿”命名的区县级行政区。古属巴国枳邑,原名乐温县。因县民多高寿,于公元1363年改置长寿县。长寿人因此而自豪地说:“天地之间,唯此长寿。”

这里,是历史厚重的滨江古城。发现过史前恐龙化石,而历史上对长寿的记载已达两千多年。由于地处重庆腹心地带,襟长江而邻主城,居渝东而挟三峡,巴渝文明的灿烂星辉,早已照亮长寿的一山一水、一草一木,至今散发出熠熠灵光。


这里,是长寿文化的演化中心。起源于三峡地区的养生长寿文明,曾经在此整合演化,发展提升,大放异彩,孕育出了巴寡妇清这样名垂千古的养生实业家。怀清台、桓侯宫、王爷庙、长寿人、长寿湖、长寿山、长寿寨、菩提古镇、天赐长湖寿岛等大量的历史人文遗存和风景名胜展现了长寿特有的地域文化。

这里,是程朱理学的传承中枢。由长寿人谿定开创的涪州学派,上承程颐洛学精髓,下开闽学与湖湘学派,造就了一大批光耀史册的儒学大师,对中国思想文化发展史贡献甚巨。

这里,是山清水秀的灵异之壤。被誉为开启中国近代史的政治家陶澍曾经由衷赞叹:“水曲流巴字,山长幻寿文。”短短十字,模山范水,穷形尽相,生动逼真,揭示出长寿山水的神韵天成和无穷魅力。

一方炽热土,万里春风度。长寿撤县建区以来,牢牢把握战略机遇,充分发挥综合优势,实现了经济大发展、民生大改善、社会大进步,古老的寿乡大地重新焕发出勃勃生机。当前,长寿人民在党的十八大精神的指引下,围绕科学发展、富民兴区的总任务,按照全面建成小康社会、建设美丽长寿的路线图,正朝着建成“三地一中心”(重庆工业高地、现代农业基地、休闲旅游胜地和区域物流中心)、实现“三大愿景”(百万人口百平方公里大城市、5000亿级重化工特色开发区、城乡一体化发展模范区)的宏伟目标阔步前进!

由长寿区政协编写的这部旅游文史图书《天赐长寿》,构思新颖,内容翔实,图文并茂,详略得宜,较为系统地介绍了长寿的山水风光、历史人文、民风民俗和生态环境,融真实性、可读性和史料性为一体,是长寿旅游文化的第一次集中展示。我相信,此书的出版发行,必将为激励人们认识长寿、关心长寿、支持长寿、建设长寿发挥独特的作用。



Heavenly-Blessed Changshou: A Preface

By Zhang Mingsheng,

Chairman of CPPCC Committee of Changshou District, Chongqing.

Changshou, a place everyone is yearning to visit. This is a saying that is commonly agreed at all times and in all over the world. People adore, aspire after and pursue health and longevity, and if this is considered to be an idea, a culture or a spiritual exploration, then it would be my honor to recommend to you a specific Changshou, a homonym of longevity in Chinese. Lying in the geometric center of Chongqing, China, is Changshou District, a district features a blessed, auspicious and graceful name.

Changshou is the only administrative region of district & country level in China and in the world that is named after “longevity”. Originally named as Lewen County, it used to belong to Zhiyi of the Ba State in ancient time, and was re-set up as Changshou County in 1363, for most of its locals lived a long life. Following from this, the people in Changshou always claim in pride that “between heaven and earth, only people in here live a long life”.

Changshou is a riverside town with long history. Fossils of dinosaurs were found in the prehistoric era, and historic record of the county can be traced

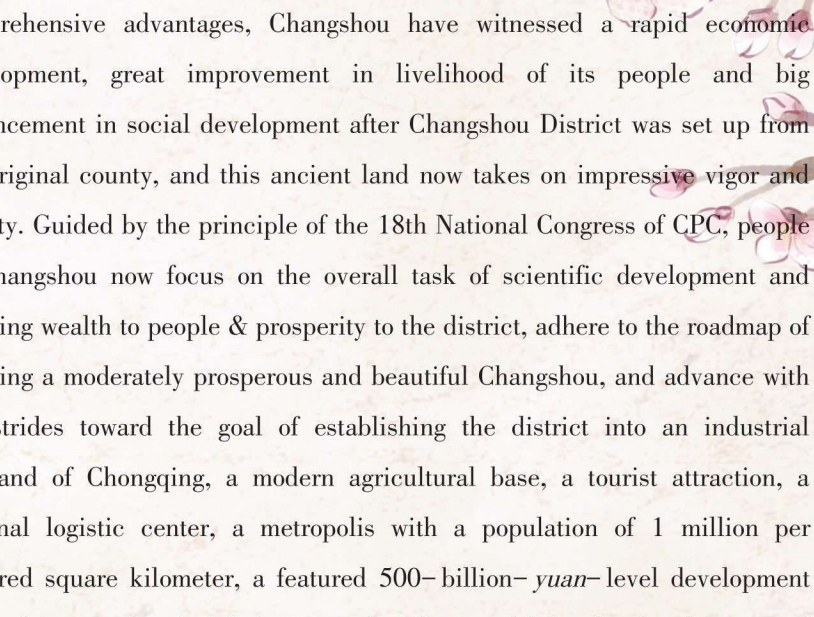
back to over 2000 years ago. Located in eastern Chongqing and connected to the Three Gorges Area, this inland region of Chongqing faces the Yangtze River and borders the main cities of Chongqing. The splendid Bayu culture has cast its light on every nook and cranny of Changshou, and remains dazzlingly attractive today.

Here is the evolution center of longevity culture. The cultures of health preservation and longevity that originated in the Three Gorges Area were integrated, developed and greatly promoted in here, which witnessed the rise of the Widow Qing of the Ba State, an ancient industrialist of health preservation that left her name in history. The historical & cultural heritages and the scenic attractions, including Huaiqing Platform, Huanhou Palace, Wangye Temple, Changshou Lake, Changshou Mountain, Changshou Village, the Bodhi Ancient Town and the Godsend Changhu Lake & Shoudao Island, well exhibit the distinctive regional culture of Changshou.

Here is the pivot that inherited the Cheng-Zhu School of Neo-Confucianism. The Fuzhou School, started by Qiao Ding, a Changshou local, carried on the essence of the Luo School of Cheng Yi, and provided foundation for the Ming School and the Hu-Xiang School, which helped cultivate great many glorious masters of Confucianism in history and made great contribution to the development of thoughts and culture in China.

Here is the place that features fantastic and picturesque sceneries. Tao Shu, a renowned politician known to have opened the door of modern history in China, once praised in admiration that “while the meandering rivers form the Ba character, the towering mountains resemble the character of Shou”, and this concise description, accurate and vivid, captures the spectacular natural charms the mountains and the rivers of Changshou had been displaying.

A promising land attracts spring breeze from tens of thousands of miles away. By firmly seizing the strategic opportunities and giving full play to its



comprehensive advantages, Changshou have witnessed a rapid economic development, great improvement in livelihood of its people and big advancement in social development after Changshou District was set up from the original county, and this ancient land now takes on impressive vigor and vitality. Guided by the principle of the 18th National Congress of CPC, people in Changshou now focus on the overall task of scientific development and bringing wealth to people & prosperity to the district, adhere to the roadmap of building a moderately prosperous and beautiful Changshou, and advance with big strides toward the goal of establishing the district into an industrial highland of Chongqing, a modern agricultural base, a tourist attraction, a regional logistic center, a metropolis with a population of 1 million per hundred square kilometer, a featured 500-billion-*yuan*-level development zone of heavy chemical industry and a fine model in the development of urban-rural integration.

Heavenly-blessed Changshou, a book on travel, culture & history compiled by the members of CPPCC of Changshou District, is original in conception, accurate in content, informative with both text & photos, detailed and concise. This book provides a systematic introduction to the natural sceneries, history & culture, folk customs and eco-environment of Changshou, which is exhaustive & fascinating and serves as a historical reference, and displays collectively the tourism culture of Changshou for the first time. I believe that the publication of this book shall play a unique role in encouraging people to understand Changshou, care for Changshou and support the development of Changshou.



长寿赋

李永明

长寿撤县设区，山川革故鼎新。万马奋蹄，十载征程。宏图集众智而出，巨变因实干而兴。遥望桑梓，喜盈胸臆；爰命纸笔，赋当寿樽。

问茫茫尘世，何地蜚声腾誉，敢夸物丰人寿？看朗朗乾坤，斯城流光溢彩，自矜山青水长！横亘巴渝腹地，区位优势；雄峙水陆要冲，气宇轩昂。西耸明月之翠峰，望渝州万家灯火；东卧黄草之葱岭，揽夔门三峡风光。北枕隰原，远通苍茫之平野；南绕长江，直奔浩瀚之重洋。楼宇临江而立，江流清澈而婉转，宛若迎风飘舞青罗带；城郭依山而起，山势巍峨而雄奇，分明展翅飞翔金凤凰。盘古开天，华夏早铸灵秀之壤；寿星列宿，人间别有长寿之乡。

览大江之浩荡，感青史于微茫。号子悠扬，文明启于蒙昧；江流湍急，祖民来自荆湘。嬴秦挥金戈，枳邑入巴郡；百姓庆丰岁，乐温置初唐。文星拜寿，惊呼人多寿考；天子赐名，频助声显名彰。登山临水，叹地灵之焕焕；抚今追昔，颂人杰之煌煌。擅利丹砂，巴寡妇清壮举骇俗；扬名武侠，还珠楼主传奇称王。黄草峡险，杜老题诗忧国运；乐温地厚，谯翁兴学平家邦。张飞扎营，凛凛英风犹荡云气；胡超镇边，耿耿忠魂长流芬芳。朱老总铭心，傅德辉慷慨筹款；刘伯承称谢，狮子滩秘密养伤。萨凡奇游龙溪河，精撰扬子江截流报告；陈铭德创新民报，首刊毛泽东咏雪词章。

人杰依禀赋竞彩，湖光偕山色争妍。水阔而波媚，岛逸而岸奇，鱼鲜而蟹肥，果美而瓜甜，长寿湖乃湖光之极品；峰秀而涧寒，林茂而草丰，花艳而茶馨，蝶娇而鸟驯，明月山集山色之大观。楠林亭亭，峨冠蔽日，能养