

重庆·三峡旅游博览丛书

# 山城揽胜

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OF THE MOUNTAIN CITY

重庆出版社

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A SERIES ON TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OF CHONGQING AND THE THREE GORGES

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## 山城揽胜概述

当今中国四大直辖市，北京、天津、上海都位于东部地区，惟有重庆处在东、西部联结的枢纽地带。全市城乡人口3 000余万，幅员面积82 000平方公里，境内山岳连绵，江流纵横，旅游资源丰富多彩。主城区东起铜锣山，南至小南海，西抵中梁山，北抵井口镇，方圆600多平方公里。长江西来，嘉陵江北注，汇聚于朝天门，托起依山傍水而建的市中心区，形成“城是一座山，山是一座城”之势，因而重庆素以“山城”饮誉于世。

这座山城，历史源远流长，人文积淀丰厚。根据业已发掘出来的地下文物考证，早在两万多年前的旧石器时期，便有原始先民在此生息繁衍。长江南岸的涂山，据传曾是大禹娶妻生子的地方，朝天门外长江南侧江水中迄今犹存涂山氏女盼夫归的“夫归石”。夏商周三代，其地称江州；武王伐纣时巴人建功，封宗姬立巴子国，江州曾为巴都。自秦汉迄于魏晋南北朝，建制迭更，名称时变，先后属巴郡、巴西郡、益州、楚州或巴州。隋开皇元年（公元589年）以嘉陵江古称渝水，由楚州改称渝州，是为重庆简称为渝之始。北宋崇宁六年（公元1102年）又改称为恭州。南宋淳熙十六年（公元1189年）升格为府，取宋光宗赵惇由恭王而承继大统“双重喜庆”之义，改称为重庆，沿袭至今。及清雍正年间，重庆府辖二州、一厅、十一县，奠定了近、现代重庆地域辖区的基本格局。悠悠千古，滔滔万事，虽然大多被岁月的风沙湮没了，但仅就主城区而言，至今仍留下巴蔓子墓、佛图关摩崖石刻遗迹、古城门、吊脚楼、磁器口古镇、湖广会馆以及华岩、罗汉、大佛、慈云诸寺之类的文物古迹供人凭吊。巴渝文化的传统雄风鼓荡不衰，实足以告慰先人，启迪来者。

从1892年重庆开埠，到1949年重庆解放，是这座山城形成全国历史文化名城之一的决定时期。开埠在客观上启动了实业初创和交通活跃，带动了教育革新和思想解放。因而辛亥革命前后，重庆产生了邹容、张培爵等旧民主主义革命的先驱者，渝中区南区路迄今犹存邹容纪念碑，沧白路迄今犹存张培爵纪念碑。1929年2月正式建市，人口总数逾23万。抗日战争爆发后，1939年5月国民政府颁令重庆为直辖市，次年9月定为陪都。从那时开始直至1946年4月国民政府还都南京，重庆不仅成了全国抗战大后方的政治、经济、文化中心，而且还是国际反法西斯远东战区指挥中心。中共中央南方局和八路军办事处也设在重庆，以周恩来为代表的共产党人做了大量卓有成效的工作，推动了团结御侮，坚持到抗战胜利，凝聚成以“红岩精神”为核心的大后方抗战文化。抗战胜利后，毛泽东亲赴重庆与蒋介石谈判，国共双方共同签署“双十协定”。红岩村、周公馆、桂园、林园、宋庆龄故居，以及黄山、南泉、山洞和市内的蒋氏夫妇故居，马歇尔别墅、外国大使馆和韩国临时政府旧址，加上郭沫若、徐悲鸿等大批文化人的居处地和活动场，无不传存那些岁月的峥嵘写照。而白公馆、渣滓洞和歌乐山烈士陵园，则是另一种记录，叫人随境领悟：红岩英烈浩气长存，刽子屠夫遗臭万年！

“雄鸡一唱天下白”，1949年10月30日重庆解放，历史揭开新的篇章。邓小平、刘伯承、贺龙领导的西南军政委员会驻节重庆，当年12月11日，重庆被定为中央直辖市（1954年7月1日并入四川省，改省辖）。百废待兴，便修建了雄伟富丽的人民大礼堂，无论在全市还是在全国，无论在当时还是在现在，都是罕与伦比的一流标志性景观。那以后约半个世纪，特别是改革开放以来，随着经济社会发展的逐程推进，重庆的现代化人文景观日益增多。



主城区各个区、县，数以百计的高楼大厦拔地而起，昔日的山城变得更新、更美、更巍峨。白日登高俯瞰全景，两江合抱渝中区，渝中区浑若巨鲸饮水，南岸区、江北区、沙坪坝区、九龙坡区则是渺无际涯。入夜凭眺，又变成了山水一体，浩然一片璀璨夺目的彩灯的世界。两江都连通了索道，建起了一座又一座大桥，天堑早已成通途。交通越来越方便，人们在休闲、购物之际，还可就近游赏诸多美景奇观，例如人民广场、解放碑广场、朝天门广场、菜园坝广场等四大广场，鹅岭公园、佛图关公园、西郊公园、歌乐山公园等四大公园。甚至渝都、重百、海逸、扬子岛等酒楼，也可以在高层一边品美食，一边品市景。

诸如此类的现代化景观，在北京、天津、上海，乃至许多大城市都能发现相似之处。但在重庆，由于造化钟神秀，两江抱一城，却自有其山水城市得天独厚的卓异性。依海拔高度，朝天门两江合流的日常高度只有130至140米，以后三峡水库建成最高蓄水位也只有175米，而枇杷山、鹅岭却高达300多米。东起朝天门，向西经由枇杷山、鹅岭、佛图关、虎头岩、平顶山、孙家岩所构成的一条中央天际线，一方面平均高过水面一两百米，显出明显落差，另一方面这些山脊又起伏绵延，错落有致，所以山傍水雄，水依山秀，不仅立体感强，而且富于变化，富于情趣。从审美的视野看，平面的美通常比不过立体的美，重庆就天然具备后者的优势，无论观日景，观夜景，全然如此。重庆人已经领悟山水相辅相成的辩证关系，因而不愿因循成例称呼自己的城市为山城，而要不厌其烦叫它山水城市，并且订出了规划，要努力把自己的城市进一步建成现代化山水园林城市。

让自然的惠赐与人工的修润尽可能完美地结合起来，不自今始，但有一个不太自觉转到比较自觉的过程。南（南岸区、巴南

区)北(北碚区)两山(南山、缙云山)两泉(南温泉、北温泉)，体现相当充分。南岸区的南山隔着长江与渝中区、江北区相望，山峻林茂，俨然是主城区的首道绿色屏障。既往乃是佛道两教(真武庙、老君庙)和达官贵人专擅之地，解放后建成了公园和疗养院，春赏樱花、冬赏梅花成为市民首选之处，高峰期可达到数万人。缙云山在北碚区，向来号称“小峨眉”，列为国家级自然风景区。多年来市民往游不便，如今大量配置了旅游硬件设施，景点开发也加强了，因而成为就近旅游胜地之一。南、北温泉莫不如此，观赏、游乐、洗浴、划船各随其便，深令游客怡然。还新开辟了相当多的自然风景区，诸如江北区的铁山坪森林公园，巴南区的圣灯山森林公园，而且附近都有温泉。旅游是一种绿色资源，旅游是一种朝阳产业，正越来越深入人心，走向千家万户，招引四面八方。

江泽民曾经提出：“重庆要后来居上。”面向新的世纪，新的千年，重庆市旅游局已经确定了未来15年的奋斗目标，就是分三步走，每五年迈进一步，逐步把自己的城市由全国旅游名市，升格成为全国旅游大市，全国旅游强市。其发展的总体布局为一个中心，一条主线，八大特色旅游区。这其中的一个中心，指的是山城都市旅游中心，正是本文所涉的范围；八大特色旅游区里的近郊温泉湖泊度假旅游区，也与本文所涉关联。察今而知来，人们完全有理由相信，依凭既有的自然旅游资源和人文旅游资源，在重视环境保护的前提下抓住多种机遇，加大开发力度，重庆旅游业确实有希望在全国旅游界实现后来居上。

老谭

2000年10月2日淡水居羊头角



# Introduction to Tourist Attractions of the Mountain City

Of the four municipalities directly under the Chinese central government, Chongqing is the only one that is located at the joining sector of eastern China and western China, while the other three, Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, are all located in eastern China. With a population of over 30 million and an area of 82 000 square kilometers crisscrossed by mountains and rivers, Chongqing is richly endowed with tourist resources. The city proper covers an area of more than 600 square kilometers, from Tongluo Mountain in the east to Zhongliang Mountain in the west, and from Jingkou Township in the north to Xiaonanhai in the south. The downtown area, embraced by the Yangtze and Jialing rivers that join at Chaotianmen, is a city built on hillside and surrounded by rivers, and, therefore, Chongqing is also known as a mountain city.

This is a mountain city with a long history of civilization and rich in cultural relics. Archaeological findings have proved that this area was inhabited by primitive people as early as the Old Stone Age some 20 000 years ago. According to legend, today's Tushan on the southern bank of the Yangtze was the place where Yu, the third king in Chinese history and the hero who conquered the flood, got married and set up his family; and in the Yangtze near Chaotianmen there still stands the rock which is believed to be the place where Yu's wife used to stand and wait for her husband to return. Today's Chongqing area was called Jiangzhou during the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties in the early days



of Chinese history. Jiangzhou became the capital of Ba, a newly established state, when King Wu of the Zhou dynasty defeated King Zhou of the state of Shang. The area was given different names such as the Prefecture of Ba, the Prefecture of West Ba, Yizhou, Chuzhou and Bazhou in the following dynasties of Qin, Han, Wei, Jin and the Southern and Northern dynasties. In the first year of the reign of Emperor Kaihuang(A.D.589) of the Sui dynasty, the area was named Yuzhou, as the Jialing River was known as the Yushui River in ancient times, and since then the place has been called Yu for short. It was named Gongzhou in 1102 in the Northern Song dynasty; in 1189 in the Southern Song dynasty the city got its present name Chongqing, meaning “Double Happiness” , as Zhao Dun, the ruler of the area, was first promoted from the ruler of a *zhou* to the ruler of a *fu*, and then from Prince Gong to Emperor Guangzong of Song dynasty in the same year. In the reign of Emperor Yongzheng of the Qing dynasty, Chongqing had under its jurisdiction two *zhou*, one *ting* and eleven counties, basically covering the area of modern and present-day Chongqing. Most traces of the crowded events have been buried in the long history, but people today can still be reminded of the glorious past of the ancient city by what remains there, to name just a few places in the city proper, such as the tomb of Manzi, a king of the state of Ba, stone carvings on the cliffs of Fotuguan Pass, sites of some of the ancient city gates, houses partly resting on wooden supports on the hillside, the ancient town of Ciqikou, the Huguang Provincial Guild Hall, and a number of old Buddhist temples such as Huayan, Luohan, Dafo, and Ciyun.

Numerous important events took place in Chongqing in the period between 1892 when it was officially established as a city to its liberation in 1949, and this made it one of the best known historical and cultural cities in China. The founding of the city started the development of its industry, commerce and transportation, and brought about reform of education and emancipation of people's mind. As a result, around the time of the 1911 Revolution, the city gave birth to Zou Rong and Zhang Peijue, pioneers of the Old Democratic Revolution, and monuments to them still stand in the city. Chongqing had a total population of 230 000 when it was established in February 1929. After the War of Resistance Against Japan broke out, the National Government announced Chongqing to be a municipality directly under the central government in May 1939, and made it the wartime capital in September 1940. From that time till April 1946 when the government returned to its capital back in Nanjing, Chongqing not only was the political, economic and cultural center in the rear areas, but also was the seat of the Far East theater command of the allied forces against Fascism. Meanwhile, the South China Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Liaison Office of the Eighth Route Army were also set up in Chongqing. Much work was done with fruitful results by the Communists represented by Zhou Enlai to consolidate national unity against Japanese aggression, which formed the culture in the War of Resistance with the Hongyan Spirit as the core. After the victory of the war, Mao Zedong came to Chongqing in person and held talks with Chiang Kai-shek, and eventually concluded the October 10th Agreement with the Kuomintang. Numerous buildings and places



witnessed these history-making events, and some of them are still standing today, including the Hongyan Village, Zhou Enlai's former residence, Guiyuan(the place where the October 10th Agreement was signed), Linyuan(former official residence of Mr. Lin Sen, chairman of the National government), the former residence of Soong Ching-ling(Mme Sun Yat-sen), former residences of Mr. And Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek at Huangshan Hill, the South Hot Spring, Shandong and in the downtown area, the site of the villa of General Marshall, sites of foreign embassies, and the site of the Provisional Government of Korea, and sites of houses where Mr. Guo Moro, Xu Beihong and other noted cultural figures used to live and places related to them. At the same time, the Baigongguan and Zhazidong prisons, the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery at the foot of Gele Mountain that witnessed the crimes of reactionaries also stand in the suburbs, praising the heroes and denouncing the criminals.

October 30th, 1949 saw the liberation of Chongqing, opening up a new chapter in the history of the city. The Southwest China Military and Political Commission led by Deng Xiaoping, Liu Bocheng and He Long was set up in Chongqing. On December 11th, the city was made a municipality directly under the central government. (It became a city of Sichuan Province on July 1st,1954.) Shortly after liberation, the magnificent Chongqing People's Auditorium was built, which became, and still remains to be, the unique landmark of the city. With the economic and social development, numerous modern buildings have sprung up everywhere in the city in the last 50 years since then, especially after the reform and opening up to the outside world. The

hundreds of skyscrapers in different districts and counties of the main part of the city have made Chongqing a modern, beautiful and imposing metropolis. The Yuzhong District, surrounded by the Yangtze and Jialing, looks like a swimming whale; Nan'an, Jiangbei, Shapingba and Jiulongpo districts extend far and wide. At night, the city presents a world of colorful lights. Over the rivers there are suspended cable cars and magnificent bridges. Spacious squares and beautiful parks provide places for people to take a walk and relax, and many fine restaurants entertain people with delicious food.

Similar scenes may be found in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and many other major cities, but, favorably endowed by Nature, Chongqing has its unique features: it is a city with rivers and mountains. The meeting place of the Yangtze and Jialing is only usually 130-140 meters above sea level, and it will not exceed 175 meters when the Three Gorges reservoir is completed, while Pibashan and Eling mountains in the downtown area are both over 300 meters. The mountain range, with rises and falls, running from Chaotianmen in the east to Sunjiayan in the west that forms the skyline in the central part of the city, presents a sharp contrast against the rivers on either side, showing the special features of a mountain and river city.

The city is a perfect combination of natural endowment and man's work. This finds expression in the two mountains and two hot springs: the densely wooded Nanshan Mountain in the south and Jinyun Mountain, also known as Lesser Mount Emei, in the north, and the South Hot Spring and the North Hot Spring. More places of beautiful scenery have been opened up in recent years: the Tieshanping Forest



Park in Jiangbei district and the Shengdengshan Forest Park in Banan district, for instance.

President Jiang Zemin points out: “Chongqing, a latecomer, should surpass the old-timers.” Facing the new millennium and the new century, Chongqing Municipal Tourist Bureau has drawn up a 15-year plan to promote tourism in the city and make it one of China’s major cities of tourism with its unique characteristics. With its beautiful scenery and rich cultural relics, plus measures for environment protection, Chongqing’s tourist industry will surely develop with leaps and bounds and surpass “the old-timers” .

Lao Tan

October 2nd, 2000

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