**戴家巷崖壁公园**

**Daijia Alley Cliff Park**

以崖为墙，固若金汤；嘉陵烟雨，崖壁栈道。

戴家巷崖壁公园位于重庆市渝中区嘉陵江畔，矗立在悬崖峭壁之上，与洪崖洞比邻而居，公园用地面积近10000平方米，景观步道起于戴家巷老街延伸至嘉陵江畔，长约750米，其中悬空栈道300米，上下落差近60米。

崖壁公园内，可寻踪重庆老城墙。重庆古城墙大多建在悬崖上，形成国内外独一无二的奇观。其中最险要的，莫过于戴家巷崖壁公园这一段。洪崖城墙位于临江门和洪崖门之间，崖壁奇陡，城墙绕过临江门后，从飞仙岩蜿蜒向东。城墙下崖壁上留有明显的吊脚楼痕迹、飞仙岩上的石刻以及洒满阳光的洒金坡。

依山攀登山城步道，进入崖壁公园。崖腰与古巴渝十二景“洪崖滴翠”近在咫尺，牵手洪崖洞，俯瞰嘉陵江，远眺江北嘴，临崖听江，以崖为墙，春夏秋冬，繁花似锦，自然成趣。

于城市繁华之处，览古今重庆之美。

Impregnable the cliff wall was as the defensive systems in history; unforgettable the scenery around is along the plank road at present.

Daijia Alley Cliff Park is located on the southern bank of the Jialing River in Yuzhong District, Southwest China’s Chongqing Municipality. Covering an area of about 10000 square meters, it stands on a cliff, neighboring Hongyadong, a popular tourist destination in the downtown. Its plank road from the old street of Daijia Alley to the Jialing River bank extends 750 meters, among which 300-meter suspended has a height of about 60 meters.

In the cliff park, you can find the ancient city wall in Chongqing, most of which are built on cliffs, It is a spectacle of uniqueness and wonder of engineering at home and abroad. If you want to experience a place strategic and inaccessible in history, the Daijia Alley Cliff Park is a must-go. The Hongya City Wall as a scenic spot in the cliff park is located between the Linjiang Gate and the Hongya Gate. Next, when it comes to Feixian Cliff, another scenic spot, and eastward, the steepest section shows up. There are obvious traces of stilt houses on the cliff, Feixianyan with stone inscription and glittering Sajinpo.

After the mountain trails comes the entrance into the cliff park, Hongyadong at its side. The park faces the Jialing River and the Jiangbeizui Central Business District across the river. Just immerse yourself in the natural beauty at the riverside viewing stand and sweep scenery around.

It will not let you down to explore the beauty of old Chongqing amid hustling and bustling.

**1、洪崖城墙**

**Hongya City Wall**

历史上,重庆母城经历四次筑城。明代戴鼎第四次筑城，形成“九开八闭”十七道城门，有8000余米的城墙。 此段城墙位于洪崖门和临江门之间，两个城门和之间的城墙都是筑在这片高崖石壁之上。如今要看重庆老城墙的特点，此地是最直观、最险要的地方之一。

重庆的城墙，“以崖为墙，固若金汤”。至今这一带还残存了不少老城墙遗址，崖壁上还遗留有吊脚楼时的痕迹。

Historically, the mother town of Chongqing, or the center of the old city, had built its city wall as defensive systems for four times. In the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), Dai Ding as Guard Commander was responsible for the fourth fortification, which extended more than 800 meters and contained seventeen gates with nine open and eight closed. Hongya City Wall between the Hongya Gate and the Linjiang Gate has been built on cliffs. If you want to have a touch of the old city, the section of city wall is strongly recommended for its easy recognition and strategic importance.

As the saying goes, “The cliff wall is as impregnable as a city with walls made of metal and a moat of boiling water.” The city wall of Chongqing was secured from invaders. So far, there have been many remains of the old city wall in this area and traces of stilt houses on the cliff.

**2、飞仙岩石**

**Feixian Cliff**

据重庆市区域地质调查资料显示，飞仙岩是在约1.9亿年前的侏罗纪时期，由河流沉积作用而形成的，后期随着河流的不断切割和侵蚀作用，形成了现今的陡崖形态，从清代开始就叫飞仙岩。

民国末年，戴家巷紧邻的兴隆台街的飞仙岩道观是当时重庆邹容路、较场口地段8座寺庙之一。

According to the data of Chongqing’s regional geological survey, Feixian Cliff (Fixianyan in Chinese) was formed by river sedimentation in the Jurassic period about 190 million years ago. Later, it turned out to be a steep cliff like it is due to the continuous river cutting and erosion. Feixian Cliff has received its name since the Qing Dynasty (1616-1911).

During the last years of the Republic of China (1912-1949), the Feixianyan Daoist Temple in the Xinglongtai Street close to Daijia Alley was one of the eight temples in Zourong Road and Jiaochangkou area of Chongqing at that time.

**3、临崖瞰江**

**Riverside Viewing Stand**

古书记载，山上之水沿洪崖洞而下，这才有“珠飞高岸落，翠涌大江流。掩映斜阳里，波光点石头”的佳景，自古以来，常有文人墨客在此题诗作赋。

站在此处可俯瞰嘉陵江流，可远瞭两江汇流，与江北嘴中央商务区，重庆大剧院隔岸相望。看右侧的千厮门大桥宛若大鹏展翅傲云霄，汽车和轻轨穿桥而过。

在观景平台上欣赏日落的景色，十分迷人。江北、南岸沿江的美景尽收眼底。

According to the ancient book, water used to go down the mountain along Hongyadong. Breathtaking riverside views combined by the fairy falls, clear sky and lucid water have inspired many poets to create.

Standing here offers you enchanting scenery, the Jialing River, the confluence of it and the Yangtze River at distance, Jiangbeizui Central Business District and the Chongqing Grand Theatre across the river and the Qiansimen Bridge connecting road and rail on the right side, to name but a few.

**4、镇江古寺**

**Zhenjiang Ancient Temple**

洪崖门下江畔处的镇江寺，祀奉着镇江王爷，也是船帮聚集之地。船队出航前，都要到镇江寺里去求个平安。所以有民谣说：“洪崖门，广船开，杀鸡敬神。” 经过多次被洪水冲毁，到1949年时只剩下了堡坎地基，直到修滨江路时被全部掩埋。

曾经在镇江寺周边，茶馆饭馆、货栈客栈密布，卖木材竹材日杂用品的商店一家挨着一家。特别繁荣的是餐饮业，甚至有人考证，镇江寺可能就是重庆火锅的发源地。

The Zhenjiang Temple, literally River Calming Temple, at the riverbank and close the Hongya Gate witnessed hustle and bustle of boats coming and going. The temple as its name stood for embodied people’s good wishes. Before sailing, they offered sacrifices here to prey before the statue of Zhenjiang, a nobleman in ancient China, for safe trips. Moreover, a folk song has it that the Hongya Gate sees boats sailing and crew offering chicken as sacrifices. Only the temple base remained in 1949 resulted from repeated floods, and it was completely buried until the construction of riverside road.

Once in the vicinity of Zhenjiang Temple, teahouses, restaurants, warehouses and inns were densely distributed, and shops selling wood, bamboo and daily necessities were next to each other. The catering industry was particularly prosperous, and archaeological evidence indicated that Zhenjiang Temple maybe is the birthplace of Chongqing’s hot pot.

**5、洒金陡坡**

**Sajinpo**

洒金坡原是一坡很陡峭的云梯巷，一边是悬崖，一边是陡坎，分布着零星的吊脚楼。靠江一侧不少地方都不能修房屋，只有用栏杆挡住，靠山一侧也往往只有岩石，岩石上披着野草，偶尔有一两棵黄桷树。夕阳西下，阳光把那吊脚楼和岩石、野草、树木照得金灿灿的，远远望去，闪闪烁烁，于是取名洒金坡。

Sajinpo, literally Glittering Slope, used to work as an alley, sandwiched by cliff and steps as well as dotted with stilt houses. Railings, rocks covered with weeds and some Huangge Trees (Ficus virens) were decorations. As the setting sun made the alley glittering, it received the name of Sajinpo.

**6、吊脚楼畔**

**Stilt houses**

清代蜀中名士李调元(1734-1803）云：“两头失路穿心店、三面临江吊脚楼。”背靠高山，面向江水，这便是重庆的吊脚楼与众不同的特色。吊脚楼的独到之处，由于越往上坡面越往后退，所以越到上层，吊脚楼的建筑空间越大，这与一般建筑恰恰相反。使其成为了最有重庆味道的地方，也因为它的停留让山城人多了一个怀旧的地方，被称为巴渝文化的“活化石”。

不过，目前完全木结构的吊脚楼在重庆已经很少见，由于年代久远，大量的传统竹木结构吊脚楼成了危房，或被拆除，或被改造。

现在岩壁上还遗留有吊脚楼时的痕迹。

Stilt houses in Chongqing are special for they facing rivers and leaning on mountains. Theses houses in the mountain city differentiates from others for its larger building space at higher elevation, which is contrary to ordinary stilts houses. It has become an icon of Chongqing and is regarded as the "living fossil" of the Bayu culture.

At present, wooden stilt houses are rare in Chongqing. A large number of traditional bamboo and timber houses on stilts have become dilapidated buildings as time goes on. Some of them have been demolished and others are transformed into brick and timber structures.

吊脚楼景点处崖壁上有3种不同类型的痕迹介绍如下：

吊脚楼（1）

大圆孔：吊脚楼内起支撑作用的竖向杆件—木柱的支撑点，木柱多为圆形或近似圆形

Large round holes: They are the supporting points of the vertical bars and the wooden column in stilt houses. The wooden column is mostly round or nearly round.

吊脚楼（2）

大方孔：崖壁上侧大方孔，是吊脚楼楼面屋面水平方向的承重木梁的搁置点

Large square holes: Large square holes on the upper side of the cliff wall work as the resting points of the load-bearing wooden beam in the horizontal direction of the floor and roof of the stilt houses.

吊脚楼（3）

水槽：当时建造吊脚楼居民用于排水的沟槽，其与屋顶相连，同时也可以把顺着岩层渗漏的水引入沟槽，防止其进入房间。

Water channels: They were used for drainage to direct water from the rooftop prevent water leaking along the rock into the stilt houses.

**7、危岩景观**

**Dangerous rock landscape**

戴家巷崖壁公园地处洪涯洞景区西侧，上接渝中区戴家巷，下接嘉陵江滨江路，整体坡度非常陡峭，建设场地整体位于危岩及滑坡带，为彻底消除安全隐患，采取了抗滑桩、桩板挡墙和格构护坡、锚杆锚索及主动防护网等加固措施进行治理。

In order to eliminate safety risks, reinforcement measures, including cable bolt anchors, anchor plates and protective net, have been taken in Daijia Alley Cliff Park, because the construction site is steep and located in unstable rock and landslide belt. The park lies to the west side of Hongyadong Scenic Area, connecting Daijia Alley in Yuzhong District and the road along the Jiangling River.

**8、峭壁黄葛**

**Huangge Tree**

黄葛树，又名黄桷树，属桑科高大落叶乔木，是重庆的市树。它具有顽强的生命力，寿命长，树身高大，茎干粗壮，枝繁叶茂，冠盖如伞，尤其它的根，不论环境多么恶劣，深深扎根大地，千百年来，屹立于这座城市不倒。

Huangge tree, or Ficus virens, is the city tree of Chongqing. It has tall body, thick stems and leafy branches. In addition, it stands for tenacity as it is deeply rooted in the earth regardless of rain or shine for hundreds of years.