



GUI-LIN

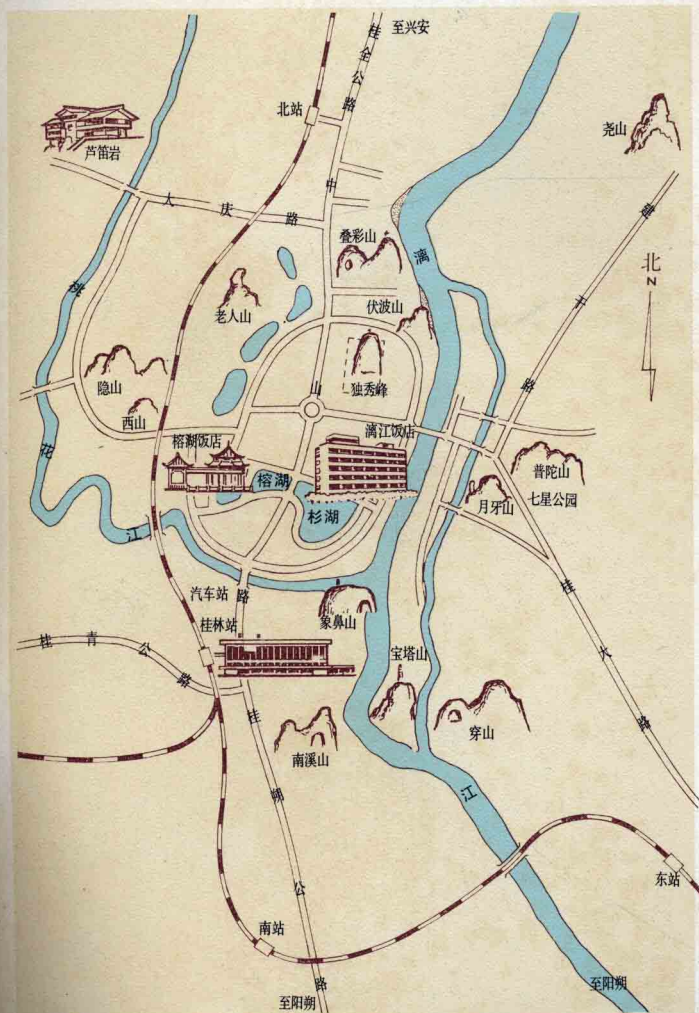
江山多娇

CHINA—A LAND OF BEAUTY



目 录

桂林游览示意图



桂海沧桑
游山如观画
神仙洞府
漓江水绿万峰青
湖光山色总相宜
碧莲峰里碧莲花
古 灵 渠
无声的诗
立体的画

封面：

桂林晨曦（上）

象 鼻 山（左）

奇 峰 山（右）

封底：

江边翠色

篆 刻： 李骆公

撰 文： 刘寿保

英文翻译： 王敬之

摄 影： 陈复礼

王梧生 蒙 紫 高胜康

黄韬朋 韩德洲 伍福强

张冠嵘 徐炳兴 邓朝兴

肖百明 肖建培 顾金昆



江山多娇（第六期）

江山多娇编辑部编 上海人民美术出版社出版
上海市印刷一厂印刷

12开 18页 1980年3月第1版 1980年3月第1次印刷

桂海沧桑



金秋的桂林，桂香浮动，芬芳四溢。无论是行走在街道、公园，还是漫步在江畔、湖滨。那一簇簇丹桂、银桂、月桂洒满枝头，迎风飘曳。它那耀眼的色彩，扑鼻的浓香，使人目眩心醉。这时，很快会引起联想，桂林，这个美丽的名字，一定与成林的桂树紧密相关吧！

桂林山水，清秀奇美，誉满中外。可是又何曾想到它在三亿二千万年前，是一片水波汪洋的大海呢？

据地质工作者考证，大约在中——上泥盆纪（三亿七千万年至三亿二千五百万年），桂林浸没在浩瀚的大海之中。遍布桂林附近的山石，就是当年海底沉积的石灰岩。大约在二亿年至一亿八千万年前，由于地壳变动，海底深处的岩石上升，隆起为陆地。后来又经过一些小的升降，形成今天海陆分布的轮廓。在漫长的岁月里，经受日晒雨淋，风化剥蚀，直到距今一百万年，才逐渐形成山峰奇，洞穴多；地下暗河发育，地上流泉清澈的典型“岩溶”地形。桂林的奇山秀水，决不是什么“上帝”的创造，更不是什么“神仙”的杰作，而是千万年风雨雕塑的结果。

人们不禁要问，在这块土地上，什么时候出现了人类的活动？这个问题，时至今日，尚难回答。只有通过甑皮岩洞穴遗址的发掘，略知一二。我们可以看到：遗址中有灰坑、火炉、水洞；有砗、斧、凿等生产工具；有鹿、鹿、象等兽骨遗骸，有男女幼长三十余具尸骨，其葬式为特殊的“蹲葬”。这些石器、骨器、蚌器、陶器等丰富的遗迹和遗物，揭示了一幅远古原始社会的生活图景。甑皮岩的先民们，约在距今一万年左右，就生活、劳动、繁衍、生息在这块土地上。

据史籍记载，秦始皇三十三年时（公元前214年），命史禄开凿了举世闻名的“灵渠”，沟通了湘漓两水之后，桂林便成为“南连海域，北达中原”的重镇。至汉武帝元鼎六年（公元前111年），就在这里设置始安县。以后曾数度更名。桂林，自唐

至清，就一直为广西政治、经济、军事、文化的中心。

桂林历史上，曾历经了多少次血与火的洗礼。无数英雄斗争的业绩，已载入史册。远在唐末咸通四年（公元863年），爆发了桂林戍兵起义。以庞勋为首的这支起义队伍，由五百人，发展到数千人，最后壮大竟达二十万人之多。他们由桂林，经湖南，过浙西，入淮南，攻宿州。之后又相继攻取了徐、濠、滁等州。其来势之猛，规模之大，时间之长，是桂林前所未有的。

元朝马暨的抗元斗争。明末瞿式耜、张同敞开展的反清保卫战。一八五一年，震惊世界的太平天国起义军，来到桂林，一月内进行了水陆二十四战，给清军以沉重打击。这一幕幕革命斗争史实，表现了桂林的坚强性格。

桂林，不仅是革命斗争的胜地，又是一座文化悠久的古城。历代文人、墨客、画家、学者纷纷沓至，接踵而来。无论是唐代的柳宗元、李商隐、李渤，还是宋代的米芾、黄庭坚、范成大，以至明清的解缙、袁枚、阮元……终因山水有情，群贤毕至。他们或撰文，或赋诗，或绘画，或刻石。以期寄情于山水，或抒怀于灵踪。柳宗元的《訾家洲记》，写出了桂山挺拔的风姿，奇秀的神韵。米芾的《阳朔山图》，用米家泼墨独创的技法，淋漓挥洒，描摹出一幅阳朔形胜图。袁枚的“分明看见青山顶，船在青山顶上行”的诗句，明洁透亮，揭穿了整个江底世界，船影山影，浑然一片。唐代著名诗人杜甫、韩愈，也写下了“五岭皆炎热，宜人独桂林”，“江作青罗带，山如碧玉簪”的名句。这些数以千计的文章、诗词、绘画、刻石，组成了一部丰厚的桂林文化史。抗战期间，桂林的文学、艺术、戏剧、出版空前活跃。徐悲鸿、郭沫若、欧阳予倩均来到桂林，故有“文化城”之誉。

桂林，几经沧桑巨变。而今，变得更年轻，更妩媚，更娇艳。它将以奇特的山川，美丽的姿容，天赋的灵秀，去占有“山甲天下”的美称。

J 426.67
1

THE VICISSITUDE OF GUI-LIN AND THE SEA

The sweet smell of the osmanthus blossoms sweetens the air all over Gui-lin in the autumn. Gui-lin is a beautiful name which means Forest of Sweet Osmanthus.

Gui-lin is known all over the world for its beautiful sceneries of hills and rivers. According to the geologists' studies, the area around Gui-lin was once a part of ocean about three hundred and twenty million years ago. During the period from two hundred million to one hundred and eighty million years ago, the land gradually thrust

up from the seabed owing to the movement of the earth crust. After a long time of weathering and denudation by wind and water until a million years ago, it was transformed into a land of weirdly shaped hills and caverns, which is the present landform of Gui-lin and is of typical karst topography.

Archaeologists have excavated the site of Zengpi Rock in the suburb south of Gui-lin. The excavated relics and objects afford abundant evidence to the fact that the ancestors of Zengpi Rock have laboured, lived and multiplied there from about ten thousand years ago. Historical documents recorded that Shi Lu, under the Imperial Ordinance of the First Universal Emperor of the Qin Dynasty, made a canal to link up the Li River and the Xiang River. Henceforth, Gui-lin be-

桂林沧桑巨变，古城旧貌新颜。

Gui-lin has experienced many vicissitudes
with new scenes replacing the old.



came a place of vital importance connecting the coastal areas on its south and the Central Plains on the north. In the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty (i.e. 113 B.C.), the administration of Shi-an County was set up at this place. From then on, its name had been changed several times, but it has always been the political, economical and cultural centre of the Guangxi region since the Tang Dynasty.

Numerous heroic struggles have glorified the pages of Gui-lin's history. Pang Xun who led the mutiny in the fourth year of the Tang Emperor Xiantong, Ma Ji who instigated a rebellion in the Yuan Dynasty, Qu Shi-si and Zhang Tongchang who commanded the resistance forces against the Manchu regime at the end of the Ming Dynasty, and the storming of Gui-lin's heavily fortified positions in 1852 by the

revolutionary army of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, all represent the revolutionary struggles and the staunch spirit of Gui-lin.

Gui-lin is not only a famous site of revolutionary struggles but also a city rich in cultural tradition. Notables such as Liu Zhongyuan, Li Shangyin, Li Bo of the Tang Dynasty, Mi Fei, Huang Tingjian, Fan Chengda of the Sung Dynasty, Xie Jin, Yuan Mei, Ruan Yuan of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, ... left their relevant poems, essays, odes, paintings and other inscriptions after touring Gui-lin. Thus, literary works eulogizing the wonderful scenes of Gui-lin have been accumulated continuously.

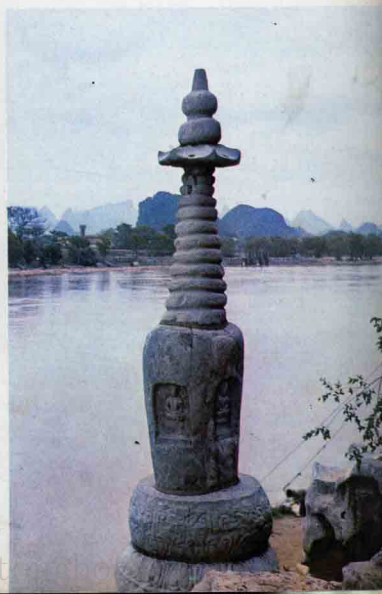
Having experienced many vicissitudes, the present Gui-lin assumes an entirely new look. Gui-lin today is younger than before, more enchanting and more vigorous.



桂林甑皮岩洞穴遗址陈列室外景。
Exterior of the exhibition hall which displays the relics from the Zengpi Rock site in the suburb south of Gui-lin.

雕凿于唐代的喇嘛式石塔，丛立在木龙古渡头。

Stone pagodas of Lama style standing around the Wooden Dragon Ferry were carved during the Tang Dynasty.



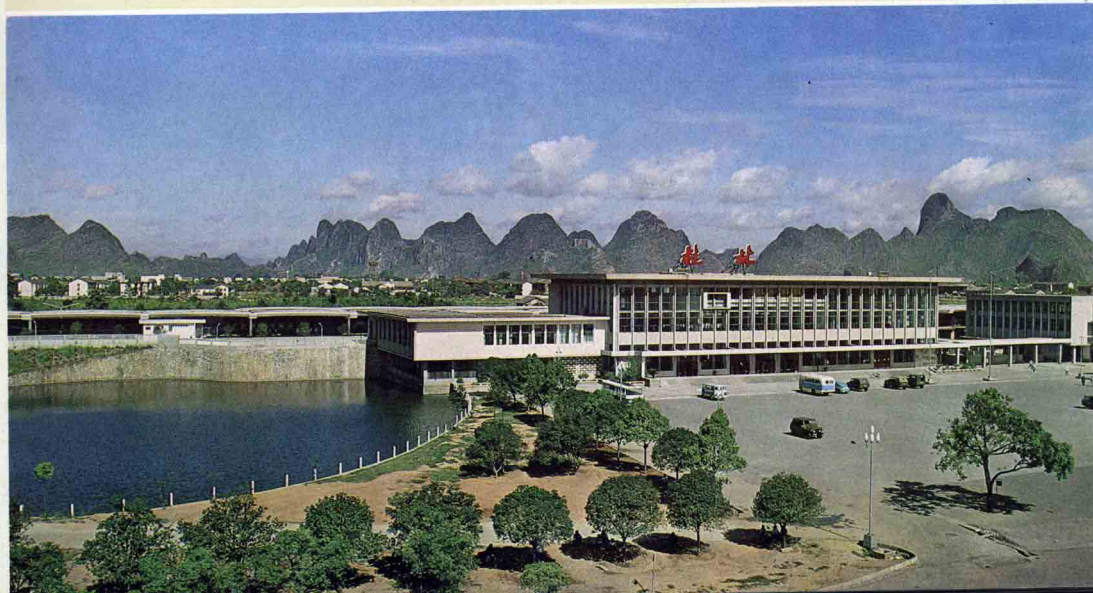
还珠洞唐代的摩崖造象，
体态温和，服饰简朴，刻工精
细，为桂林的艺术珍品。

The statue on the rock of the
Pearl-returning Cave, carved in
the Tang Dynasty, has always
been praised as an artistic
treasure of Gui-lin for its exqui-
site craftsmanship, gentle expres-
sion and vividly life-like pose.

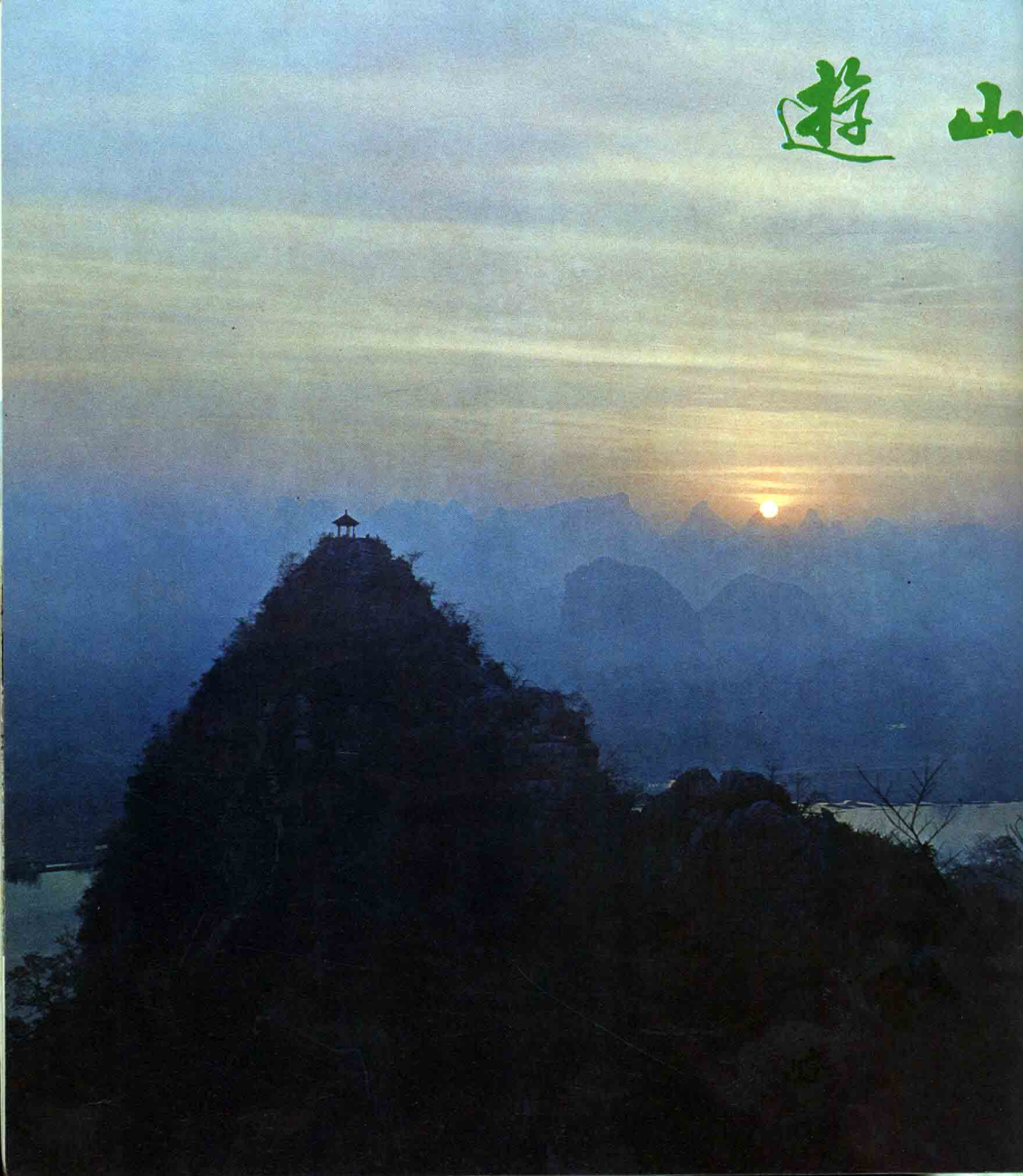


新建的桂林火车站，每天接待
成千上万的旅客。

The newly-built railway station of
Gui-lin, tens and thousands of
people passing here everyday.



游山



如觀画



游叠彩山，登拿云亭，观赏桂林山景，确乎不下百十回。曾看过它旭日喷薄，霞光万道的晨景，也看过它夕阳一抹，山色如黛的晚景；又看过它薄云流动，轻纱飘渺的雾景，还看过它微雨初晴，一碧如洗的雨景……也曾寻访过这里的山林胜迹，又领略过这里的十里风光。但总嫌不足，受诗句“看山如观画，游山如读史”的驱使，选择了“秋半漓江霁，清凝万里光”时日，再一次游历叠彩山，去窥探它心灵的秘密，去发现它美丽的所在。

来到叠彩山脚，拾级而上，穿过叠彩亭，抬头凝望，看，那山石层层叠叠，苍翠欲滴，象匹匹彩缎，红绿相间。我想叠彩山的名称，由此而来吧。

前行，古树蔽天，径道迂回，既宁静，又幽深。仰望壁间刻着“玉叠莲壶”四个大字，低徊暗思，却有置身“蓬莱仙境”之感。

进得山门，穿过风洞，凉风习习，六月生寒。出洞，清代女诗人陈长生的诗刻：“洞中穿过高楼望，人在荆关画里游”之句，紧扣心扉，也应登楼观赏，体验一番吧！登上迎风楼，透过浓荫，凭栏远眺，城北的山峰，一座座陈列在眼前。虞山的恬静，鹦鹉山的峭俊，铁封山的刚毅……各具性格，历历如画。走下迎风楼，登上望江亭，这里，是看山看水的佳处。天边的尧山，冈峦起伏，绵亘十里，象一堵屏风，又象一名卫士。木龙渡头的江面，如此空阔，千百游泳健儿，如鱼龙，似海燕，在碧蓝透底，明洁如镜的江中嬉戏、畅游。再向上攀跻，共

登二百二十三级，就到达峰顶。立于明月峰巅，心头眼底，浩瀚无边。一位游客，按捺不住心头的激动，情不自禁地喊出：“呵，多奇，多美！”是的，桂林山景真奇，真美！奇在山峰笔立，平地拔起，美在千岩竞秀，仪态万千。朋友，机会难得，切莫辜负眼前的大好景致。游人、外宾，争相拍照，留影纪念。

朝东看，七星山象天上的星星，撒落人间，又象七朵滴翠的芙蓉，亭亭玉立。朝南看，象山、穿山、塔山、斗鸡山、南溪山历历在目，各呈姿态；有的象玉笋崛起，有的象青莲出水，有的象大象饮水，有的象巨轮远航……再看水天相接的远处，峰峦丛秀，层崖叠障，似尖刀，似剑芒，排突天中。市中心的独秀峰、浚波山，卓然独立，高接云天。江滨的层楼，鳞次栉比，城中的道路，纵横如织。朝西看，西山，隐山，老人山，猴山等，或近或远，或隐或现，或横列侧卧，或壁立参天。脚下的漓江，从东北天边的群峰中闪出，象一条青色的罗带，清澈澄碧，蜿蜒南去。桃花江、小东江，静谧含情，川流不息，又象两条绿色的绸带，舞动在城的東西。那榕湖、杉湖、壕坑、八角坑，星星点点，布满城中，象闪闪银星，块块碧玉。将整个桂林装点得更加璀璨夺目。眼前的景物，入神入化，象一首首动人的诗，如一幅幅绚烂的画。这时，连同自己也被诗化了，宛如被嵌入千状万态的水墨画里一般。

逸彩日出。

Viewing sunrise on the
Folded Brocade Hill.



TOURING THE HILLS IS LIKE APPRECIATING A LANDSCAPE PAINTING

I have climbed the Folded Brocade Hill and ascended the Seizing Cloud Pavilion tens and hundreds of times to admire the mountain scenery of Gui-lin. I have seen the glow of dawn when the rising sun with its shimmering rays penetrated the rosy clouds. I have also seen the beauty of a flaming sunset before the hills were dimly silhouetted against the evening sky. I have been turned pale before the breathtaking scene of the landscape under patches of fleecy clouds and shrouded by gauzy morning mists. I have also been intoxicated with the landscape under a cloudless blue sky after a drizzle. I have been rambling all around the hills in this area to seek for wonderful sceneries and have been enjoying the boat ride miles long. Still, I was not satisfied. Inspired by a citation from a poem "Touring hills is like appreciating a landscape painting, and a trip to the hills is like exploring the historical archives", I once again toured the Folded Brocade Hill in a mid-autumn bright day to discover the real source of its beauty.

From the foot of the Folded Brocade Hill, I hiked up through the stonesslab pathway and came to the Folded Brocade Pavilion. I raised my head and looked up. And lo! The luxuriant, verdant and craggy hills clad by the trees and flowers looked like interlaced red and green brocades, from which I learned the origin of the hill's

name.

Hiking further I passed through a zigzag pathway shaded all along by ancient trees towering to the sky. I felt serene and secluded. Reading the four characters engraved on the rock "YU DIE PENG HU" (meaning "Jade Piled On Fairyland"), I was deep in reverie and felt as if I was in a fabled abode of immortals.

When I went through the Wind Cave, a gentle breeze was blowing and producing a cooling and soothing feeling in the torrid summer. Having left the Cave and being deeply impressed by the inscription of a line by Chen Changsheng, a poetess in the Qing Dynasty: "Passing through the cave and ascending the high tower, one gets a panoramic view of a long scroll of landscape painting", I ascended the Breeze-greeting Tower where the autumnal wind was blowing the crisp air. I completely forgot the broiling sun outside. When I leant on the railings and gazed into the distance through the thick foliage, the peaks were visible on the northern outskirts of the city. The tranquility of Yu Hill, the smartness of the Parrot Hill, the resoluteness of the Ironscaled Hill each of them displayed its own character and at the same time constituted a part of the whole painted scroll. After descended the Breeze-greeting Tower, I ascended the River-viewing Pavilion which was a vantage point for enjoying the surrounding hills and waters. The Yao Hill which appeared on the horizon was an undulatory mountain range stretching miles long like a screen as



当代书法家沈尹默为“迭彩山”题字，给名山添彩增辉。

The Folded Brocade Hill takes pride in the inscription of Shen Yinmo, the famous calligrapher of our time.



登临琴云亭，置身画图中。

Ascending the Capture Cloud Pavilion, one feels as though he were in a landscape painting.

well as like a sentry. The section of the river at the Wooden Dragon Ferry was wide and spacious. I saw hundreds and thousands of skillful swimmers playing in the mirror-like and crystal-clear water like fishes and petrels. Two hundred and twenty-three steps upward from the River-viewing Pavilion I was on the Bright Moon Peak, the summit of the hill. I was struck by the Nature's vast expansiveness. A tourist nearby, unable to suppress his excitement, was seized with a sudden impulse and exclaimed: "Oh, what a wonder! It's so beautiful!" Yes, it was true, the sceneries of Gui-lin which surprised me were really wonderful and beautiful. It was wonderful because the hills were all standing upright as if they were pulled out abruptly from the flat ground. It was beautiful because all the hills vied with one another in their beauties. I wanted to remind the tourists not to miss the rare opportunity on this unique scene. Both the Chinese and foreign tourists were clicking their cameras to take pictures for souvenir.

Looking eastward, I noticed the Seven Star Hill. Its peaks resembled the celestial stars which had fallen down on the earth. They also resembled seven erecting green lilies, slim and graceful. When I looked southward, the Elephant Hill, the Piercing Hill, the Pagoda Hill, the Cockfighting Hills, and the South Brook Hill were clearly within my view. They assumed different postures: some showed striking resemblance to an up growing jade-green bamboo shoot,

some represented a sharp image of a lotus flower jutting amid the pond, some looked like an elephant drinking water, some posed as a colossal berthed steamer. Scanning the further distant horizon where the sky met the water, I saw the peaks rising one higher than the other, and soaring high into the sky like a knife or a sword. The Single Beauty Peak and the Fu-bo Hill at the centre of the city stood upright solitarily and touched the cloud in the sky. Rows of multi-storied buildings lined along the riverside, and a crisscross network of roads passed through the city. Looking westward, I saw the West Hill, the Hidden Hill, the Old Man Hill, the Monkey Hill, etc., far or near, crouching or standing, sometimes veiled and sometimes emerged. The Li River, dashing underneath through the undulating mountains from the north-eastern end of the horizon and flowing in a zigzag way southward, is like a dark green ribbon, limpid and crystal-clear. The Peach Blossom River and the Petite Orient River were running quietly and incessantly like two silk ribbons waving at the east and west of the city. Scattered in the city like glimmering bright stars and glittering emerald jades were the lakes, namely, the Banyan Lake, the Fir Lake, the Moat Pool and the Octagonal Pool. They served to make Gui-lin more dazzling and more enchanting. The sights before my eyes were really superb and marvellous, just like a poem and a painting. Hence, I felt myself in a poetic mood and embedded in a full-length landscape painting.

洪波山

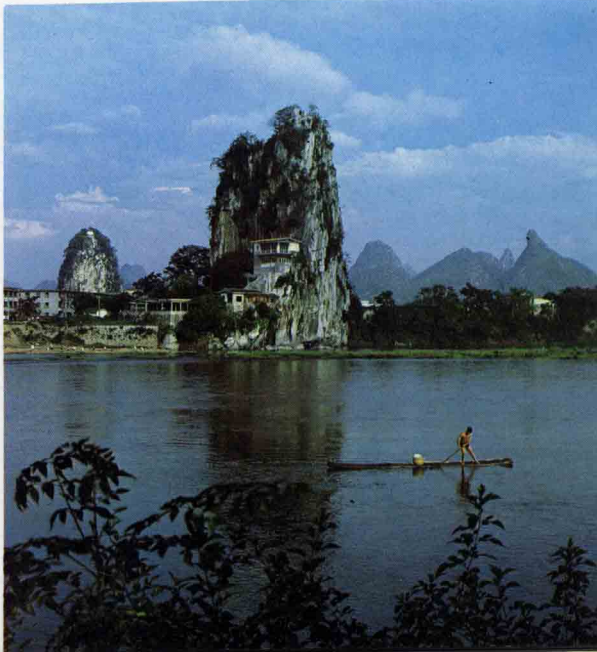
洪波山与独秀峰相邻，东临漓江，西连陆地。素有“洪波胜境”之称。山下有洞，玲珑通透。在朝辉映照之下，珠光幻影，颇具传奇色彩。

洪波山下有还珠洞、千佛洞、珊瑚岩等。洞内一石悬悬，距地寸许，甚为离奇。洞壁间，唐代摩崖造像遍布，足有二百余尊。其形象温厚动人，服饰简朴明快，刻工纯熟洗炼，为我国艺术瑰宝。洞中还有唐宋以来的石刻百余件。唐代赵格、刘虚白的题名，宋代范成大的鹿鸣宴诗，及梁安世的试剑石词等，均有一定的历史文学价值。尤其惹人注目的是米芾自画像，画像衣冠楚楚，风度潇洒飘逸，是件难得的文物珍品。

听涛阁、癸水亭依山而筑，山门、回廊配置其间。这些别致的建筑，及古老的石刻艺术，给名山添彩，为山城增秀。

隔江看伏波山，既端庄，又俊秀。

The Fu-bo Hill across the river is solemn and elegant.





还珠洞中悬石下垂，离地一线，相传为试剑留下的痕迹。

This drooping stalactite in the Pearl-returning Cave is said to be a relic of sword-testing, as the rock is only a slight distance apart from the ground.



宋·米芾：自画像
宣和御书 卷二 纸本 方寸图

宋代米芾自画像，神态自若，风度潇洒，是件极为珍贵的文物。

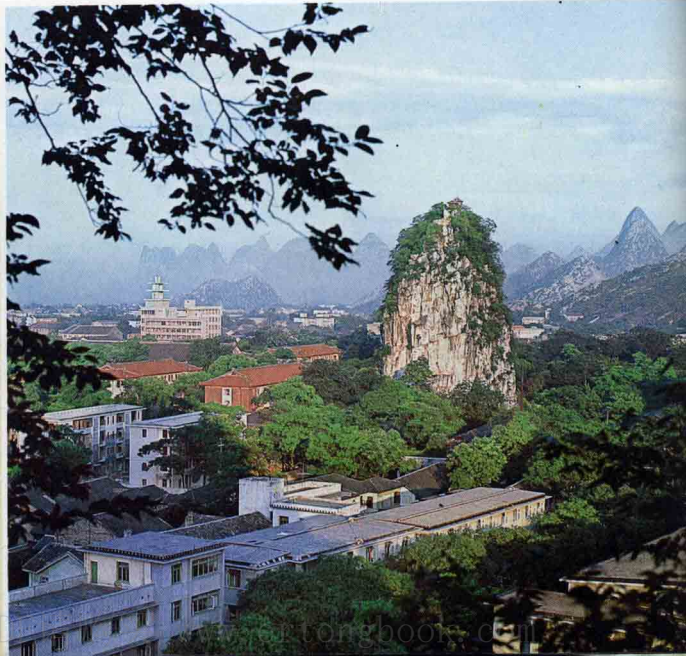
The self-portrait of Mi Fei is the most precious cultural object, having an easy manner and looking perfectly relaxed

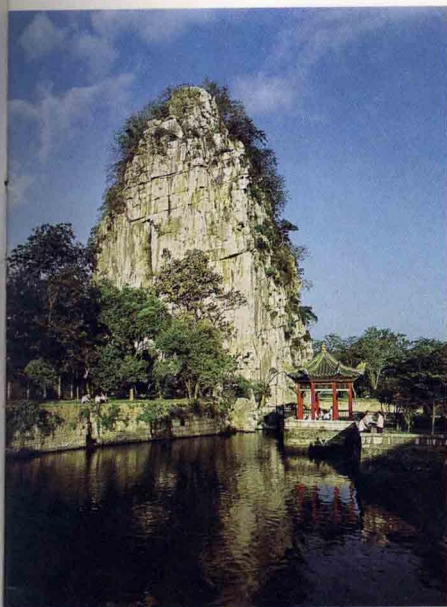
独秀峰

市中心的独秀峰，平地拔起，介然独立。有“高标独秀”之誉。一湾月牙池水，紫绕山麓，更添独秀神韵。独秀峰，万山环拱，兹山独出，有秀夺群峰，高接云天之感。每当旭日遥临，晚霞舒锦，宛若身披“紫袍金带”的巨人。

由山西麓而上，有石级可登，经允升门，过小谢亭，“螺磴穿云”，共上三百零六级，直抵南天门。立于顶端，俯瞰山城，桂林名山秀水，尽收眼底。

这里，曾建明靖江王府。雕栏玉砌，而今犹在，云阶玉陛依稀可寻。其规模宏大，可称一时之盛。清时改为贡院，现是广西师范学院所在地。





月牙池映独秀峰。

The inverted reflection of the Single Beauty Peak in the water of the Crescent Moon Pond.

远眺独秀，一峰突起，如登绝顶环顾，可以纵目全城。

The Single Beauty Peak towering magnificently in the distance. Up on its top, one might get a panoramic view of the whole city.

象鼻山

象鼻山，位于漓江与阳江汇流处。“象鼻分明饮玉河”。看，一匹巨象，立伫江边，伸长鼻子，饱饮江水。形象巧俏逼真，向为桂林山水的代表。

山下有水月洞。洞门辉映，如满月涌；两江清流，横贯其中。“水底有明月，水上明月浮。水流月不去，月去水还流”。一轮浮水皎月，陶醉多少诗人。洞壁有陆游、范成大、张孝祥等的名刻。

山上的“普贤塔”，为明代所建。依塔凭眺，可见高耸的漓江饭店，如虹飞架的解放桥。七星山、尧山、虞山远接天际；独秀峰、浚波山、叠彩山罗列眼前；隐山、西山、老人山、猴山历历可见。

象鼻山下，曾是明将朱亮祖攻取桂林的屯兵处，又是太平军攻打清军的前沿阵地。这些革命史实，与名山同享盛名。

象山水月。

Viewing the moon-in-water on the Elephant Hill.





普贤塔为明代所建。倚塔凭眺，楼房新宇鳞次栉比，远山近水历历在目。

The Samantabhadra Pagoda, erected in the Ming Dynasty, overlooking row upon row of new buildings as well as mountains and waters far and near.

南 溪 山

南溪山，东西两峰并峙，山势险峻，采壁陡悬，为桂林山石之冠。山腰有少室、白龙洞、龙脊洞、刘仙岩、洒洲岩、穿云岩等。向有“一室、两洞、七岩”之说。山前有清冽的白龙泉，用以沏茶，特别淳香。

城南小溪，流经山前，山因溪而得名。又因瑞日融融、掠光浮金，溪水又名“金莲”。南溪桥横跨其上，桥

下清流淙淙；沿溪松竹葱郁，繁花四放。更有“凛凛金莲桥下水，融融瑞日岭南松”的诗境。

南溪山，山色浮翠，江流寒泻，景致宜人，最使游人流连。唐朝诗人李渤写诗：“常叹春泉去不回，我今此去更难来。欲知别后留情处，手种岩花次第开。”表示眷念惜别。



南溪桥下金莲水，瑞日浮烟敛碧峰。

The South-brook Bridge arching over the Golden-lotus River, within the sight of mountains robed in verdure on a clear day.

“龟蛇合一”图，为明代精工雕刻。形象生动逼真。

The engraved picture of A TURTLE-SNAKE UNION, passed down from the Ming Dynasty, evidencing exquisite craftsmanship and finely carved detail.



游人来到七星岩洞口，犹如到了广寒宫。登亭，好似穿云渡月，颇有“栖霞”之感。

This place making tourist feel as though he were in a heavenly paradise with the moon and clouds under his foot.

普陀山

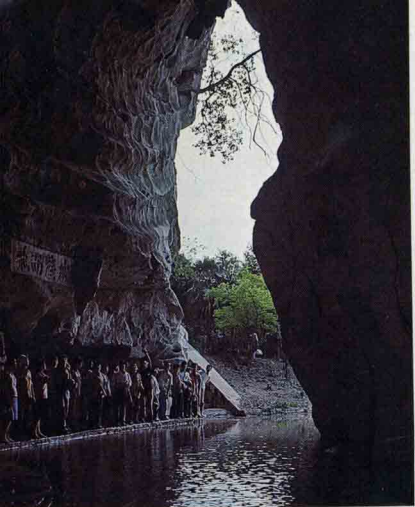
普陀山，位于七星公园中心。由天枢、天璇、天玑、天权四峰组成。山腰有四仙岩、七星岩、朝云洞；山麓有省春岩、留春岩、元风洞等。步月亭、碧虚亭、摘星亭、玄武阁点缀其间。有“七岩、两洞、八亭阁”之说。

跨进普陀山门，由“护碑亭”拾级而上，左入“超尘净境”，经拥翠亭，穿“小蓬莱”，下普陀岩，转上，来到玄武阁。阁中壁间有明代“龟蛇合一”浮雕，形象逼真，栩栩如生。出玄武阁，过四仙岩，直抵神仙洞府七星岩。普陀山，道路曲折迂回，亭阁高下错落，处处风景佳丽，山色怡人。

从普陀岩看普陀精舍，更觉古朴雅致。

A fine view of the Pu Tuo Shrine from the Pu Tuo Rock.





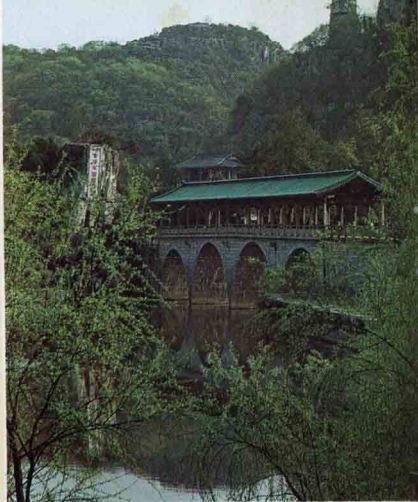
创建于宋代的花桥，桥影相接，如月浮江。

The Floral Bridge, built in the Sung Dynasty, is connected with its own inverted image in the water and, thus, presents the unique scene of a full moon floating on the river.

洞名龙隐，相传龙居。

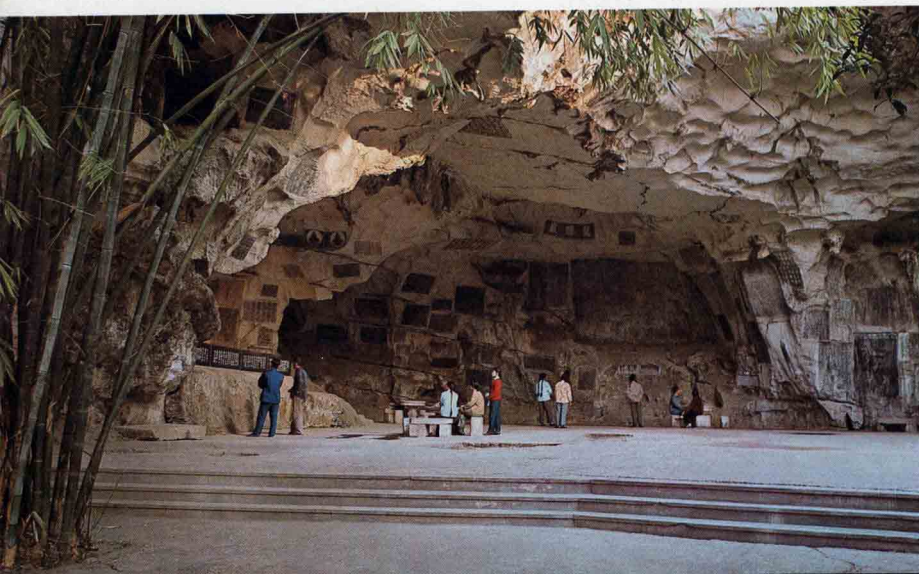
神龙遗迹，隐若可见。

The Dragon Refuge Cave is said to have once been hidden by dragons. It really seems to be a haunt of divine dragons!



龙隐岩中，有碑如林，名“桂海碑林”。中有米芾、程节的唱和诗、黄庭坚的五君咏、石曼卿的钜鹿介题名，以及具有历史价值的元祐党籍碑等名刻，为我国文化的瑰宝。

A forest of steles seen in the Dragon Refuge Cave and known as Gui-lin's Stele Forest. Among the steles, there are poems written by Mi Fei and Cheng Jie using the same rhyme sequence, an ode by Huang Tingjian, the inscription of Shi Manqing, and the other famous steles of great historical value like the Stele Listing Members of Certain Political Clique Under The Reign of The Sung Emperor Yuanyou. A precious cultural legacy of our country.



远眺鸛鵂山，

飘渺云雾间。

A distant view of the Parrot Hill enwrapped by mist and cloud.

骆驼山

骆驼山，位于城东七星公园内。酷似一匹伏地云游的骆驼。又象古代的酒壶。据载明末儒生雷酒人，曾种桃、饮酒于山下，山上刻有“壶山”两字，故名“壶山”。若在“晴光弄新色，赤霞满郊中”时，来观赏驼峰，更有“壶山赤霞”之美。山下，昔日遍植桃树，而今桂树成林，花木丛生。每当春日，桃花烂漫，林木列翠，花簇锦拥时，驼峰更显风姿，逗人喜爱。

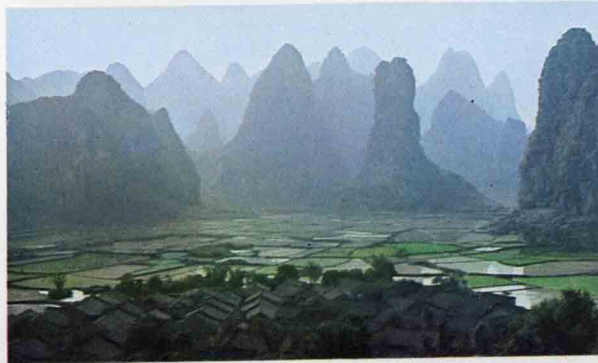
桂海绿连城，群芳拥翠驼。

The Camel Peak standing amid the fluffy green of the luxuriantly verdant Gui-lin.



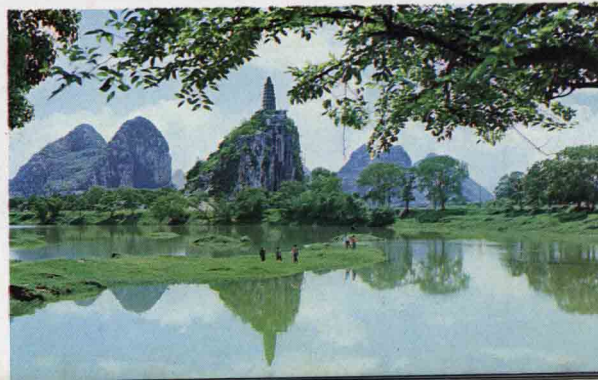
水田新绿，奇峰万点。

Numerous grotesque hills standing upright amid the lush paddy fields.



无限风光在塔山。

A wonderful sight of the Pagoda Hill.



神



七星岩洞，名扬中外，游人到此，争相留影。

The world-famous Seven-Star Rock attracts countless tourists who would like to have souvenir photographs taken at this site.

