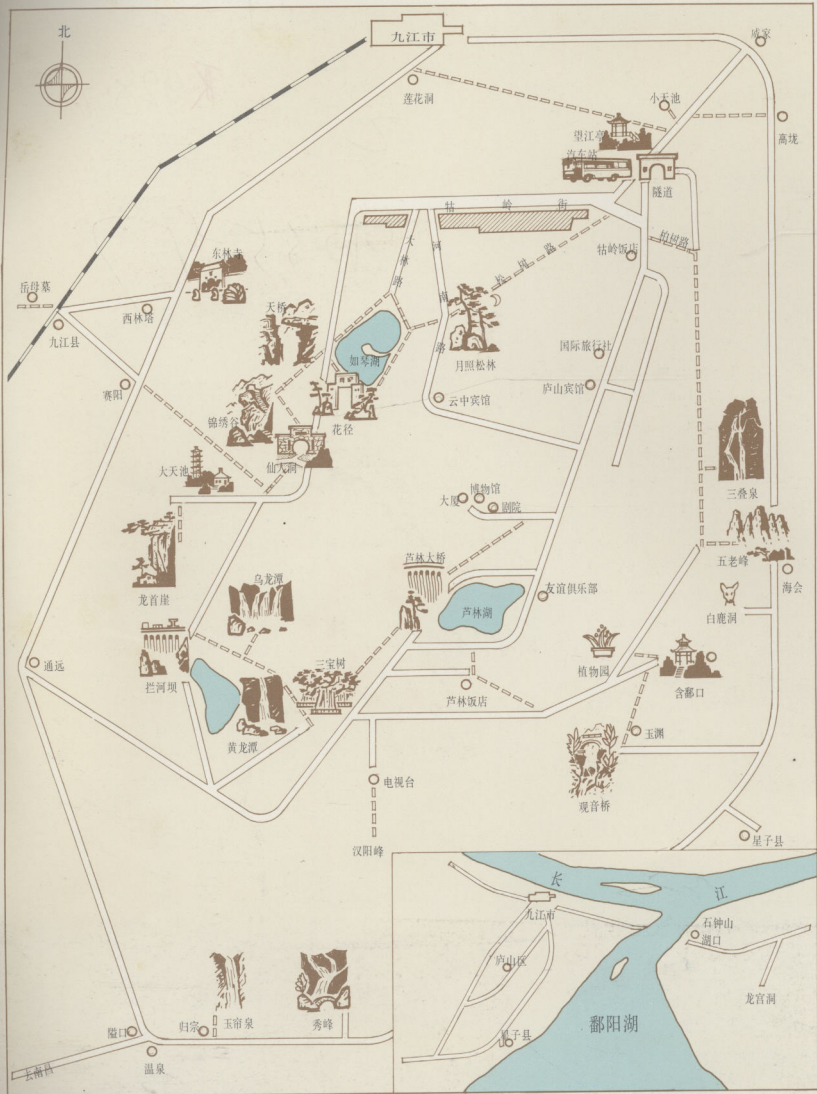




江山多娇
CHINA-A LAND
OF BEAUTY

廬山
LUSHAN





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匡廬奇秀甲天下

庐山雄峙于江西省北部，俯视长江，倒影鄱湖，处处峰奇水秀，雾漫云飞。春季，映山红满山遍岭；夏季凉爽宜人，绿荫青翠；入秋，丹枫犹如二月之花；冬季玉树冰崖，恍如北国。江山如此多娇，自古即为游人所向往，成为旅游和避暑的胜地。

庐山不仅以它的秀丽景色吸引游客，也以它悠久的历史、丰富的古迹和动人的神话、传说，给自然景观增添了一种精神魅力，引起游客的神游和遐想。当你听到庐山这个名字时，你就会想起公元前十一世纪，匡俗七兄弟在这里结庐修道的古老传说。当时的周定王遣使来访，但匡氏兄弟早已羽化仙去，“唯庐独存”。今天，传说中的草庐虽已不见，但这座以“庐”命名的山，不就是这个美丽神话的见证吗？

庐山之名始见于司马迁的《史记》，距今已有二千多年了。东晋以后，历代文人、名士，纷至沓来。他们留下了多少优美的诗篇和散文，引起游客们赞赏和共鸣。当你来到东晋诗人陶渊明的故里时，怎能不吟诵他的诗句：“采菊东篱下，悠然见南山”呢？这时，你不禁要眺望南山（即庐山），从心头升起悠然闲适之情吧！当你登上山巅，遥望着那滚滚东去的长江，仰看着这万里云天，你就会想起唐代大诗人李白的诗句：“登高壮观天地间，大江茫茫去不还，黄云万里动风色，白波九道流雪山。”古人的吟咏不正是你虽有所感而又难以表达的心意吗？

比李白稍晚的唐代诗人白居易谪居江州（九江）时，曾隐居此山。旧历四月他在大林寺看到盛开的桃花，想到山下早已春归花谢，写出“长恨春归无觅处，不知转入此中来”的诗句，道出了他在人间不得意，只能躲进深山才能见到春光的心境。游人的心境虽与诗人不同，但是，当你来到诗人吟诗的地方，读到他的诗句，你能无动于衷吗？至于宋代诗人苏东坡的“不识庐山真面目，只缘身在此山中”，更是早为人们所熟知的富有哲理的名句。

庐山在历史上是宗教圣地，东晋时先后建起西林寺、东林寺，寺庙最多时有三百八十处，成为中国佛教中心之一，有所谓“三大名寺”（西林、东林、大林）和“五大丛林”（海会、秀峰、万杉、栖贤、归宗）之称。道教也于东晋传至庐山，先后建太虚观（简寂观）、先天观、景德观等，与慧远同时的道人陆修静和唐代的蔡寻真（女）、李腾空（女）皆知名。这些寺观虽多遭兵燹，但遗迹尚存，供游人凭吊。

庐山又是学者讲学的圣地，五老峰下的白鹿洞书院是宋代四大书院之一，著名的理学家朱熹曾在此讲学，使该院名闻海内。当游人来到这四山环抱的书院，面对着那长长的碑廊，看到朱熹手制的书院学规，能不为中国悠久的历史和文化而感到自豪吗？

漫长的历史已成为过去，新中国成立后，对这座名山进行了修建，一九五五年修筑一座芦林大桥，拦截住朱卷山、犁头尖等处山涧中的溪水，汇成蓄水量为二百零四万立方米的人工湖。一九五九年“跃上葱龙”的北山公路通车了，以后又相继修了南山公路，山上的各旅游点都有公路相连。一九七二年更筹建庐山博物馆，珍藏历代陶瓷、书画、碑文拓片等，其中清代画家许从龙所绘的《五百罗汉图》最为珍贵。山上山下的庙宇、古迹，正在有计划地加以重修或已修葺一新。近年来国家又正式将九江、星子、湖口、彭泽等县、市游览区划归庐山旅游区。现在，庐山正以崭新的面貌迎接中外游客。

俞林 撰文





928.70

晨曦中的五老峰，金光璀璨，在白
云缭绕中，宛如“青天削出金芙蓉”。

Five Old Men Peaks at dawn.
(praised as "Naturally shaped like a
golden lotus flower" by Li Bai, the
famous poet in the Tang Dynasty)

Wondrous Beauty of Mt. Lushan Surpassed by No Other

Mt. Lushan stands imposingly in the north of Jiangxi Province, overlooking the Changjiang (Yangtze) River and finding its reflections in the Poyang Lake. In spring red azaleas spread over the mountain-side; in summer shadows of trees afford cool, welcome shade; in autumn the maples with red foliage are like spring flowers; and in winter the snows robe the trees and precipices. Since ancient times Mt. Lushan has always been a well-known summer resort and a favourite place of interest for the excursionists.

The name of Lushan was first registered by Sima Qian (145-90 B.C.) in his famous *Shi Ji* (*Historical Records*) over 2,000 years ago. Legend says that in the 11th century B.C. the seven brothers of one Kuang family built a cottage up on Mt. Lushan. Through lifelong self-cultivation they eventually became immortals. Hence the name Lushan (Cottage Mountain). The scenery in this place is so exquisitely beautiful that the great Tang Dynasty poet Bai Juyi (772-846) commen-

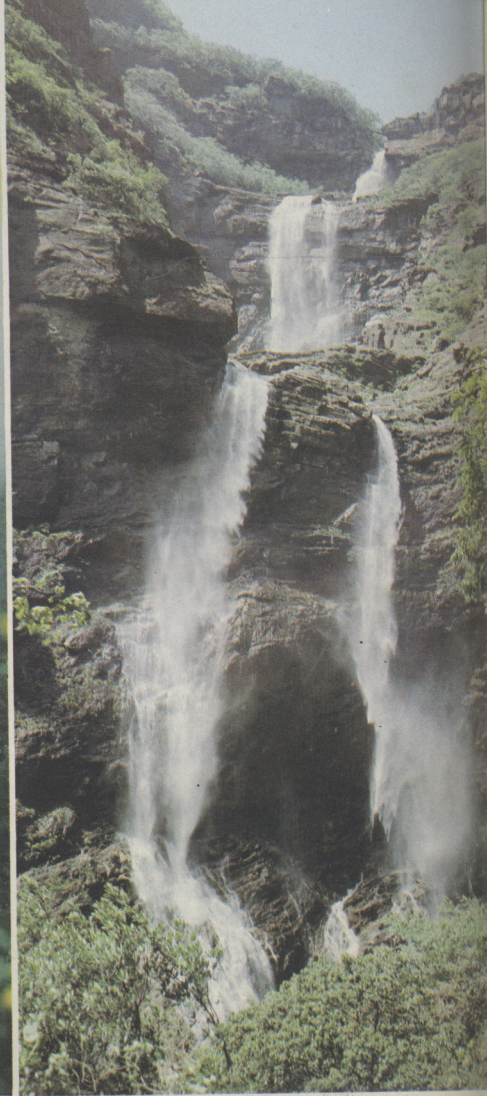
ted in admiration: The wondrous beauty of Mt. Lushan is surpassed by no other.

Since days of old Mt. Lushan has been a religious sanctuary as well as a culturally-famous mountain. The Dongling Monastery here is the birthplace of the Pure Religion of Eastern Buddhism (the Lotus Sect). The White Deer Cave below the Five Old Men Peaks was one of the four major academies of the Song Dynasty. Today inside the Lushan Museum are carefully preserved scrolls, paintings and rubbings from tablets, all handed down through the ages.

After the birth of New China, two artificial lakes were built on Mt. Lushan and two roads were paved, one on the southern side of the mountain and the other on the northern flank. Many new touring spots were also set up. In 1980, the state formally incorporated into the Lushan Tourist Zone all the scenic spots of Jiujiang, Sinze, Hukou and Pengzhe Counties. Now Mt. Lushan has taken on an entirely new appearance to welcome tourists from home and abroad.



锦绣谷春意。
Spring scenery of the Beautiful Mountain Valley



三叠泉夏色。
The scenery of the Three-Cascade Waterfall
in summertime.



大天池秋云。
Autumn clouds over Big Heavenly Lake



庐山松冬姿。
The beautiful Lushan pines in winter

真面目

登廬山牯嶺

吕峻撰文

汽车在蜿蜒的登山公路上行驶，窗外的景色变幻无穷，眼前展现出一派重峦叠嶂，葱葱茏茏的山色，那迷离飘忽的白云，似银絮一般萦绕在翠峰高巅之间。啊，庐山！你给人第一眼的印象竟是如此地秀丽而诱人。它引导着古今诗人和中外游客，拥向你那神秘而柔美的怀抱。

汽车在不停地拐弯、爬高，再拐弯、再爬高，好象进入了一个硕大的迷宫，忽见崖壁青翠欲滴，旋又陷入云雾屏幕之中。车到山腰，随着一个大转弯，左前方一片明亮，映入眼帘的原来是我国最大的、水面浩瀚达五千多平方公里的鄱阳湖，此时她却象个睡美人蹉跎在庐山脚下。

冷风突袭而来，猝然使人打了个寒颤。原来汽车已过大寨山。到过庐山的人都知道，乘车从山北公路登庐山，途中的大寨山是一处奇特地方。盛夏时节山下尽管酷暑如蒸，但一过大寨山就凉风习习、暑热顿消，身体差的游客此时便忙着添衣服。庐山，真不愧为千百年来中外驰名的避暑胜地。

绕过小天池山，地势转为平坦，我们已经抵达庐山牯岭剪刀峡旁。“上尽诸峰地转平”，想起南宋诗人周必大当年咏庐山的诗句，不禁兴味盎然。这时汽车停下，我们循小路漫步来到一座圆亭旁。原来这就是庐山望江亭。伫立亭内，脚下白云盘桓，雾气升腾。透过云隙远眺，只见北麓一衣带水，那就是位居世界第三、中国第一大河的长江，望江亭也由此得名。附近的小天池山峰云遮雾障，欲掩欲露。山腰白带如练，扶摇而上，那是从北麓步行



登山公路盘旋而上。
The highway leads to Lushan



登山小道。
The path ascends to Lushan



秋临望江亭。
The Riverside Pavilion



啊，云中山城牯岭镇！
Guling Town

登山的主要小道。新中国成立前，庐山没有公路，达官贵人上山靠轿工抬着从这条山道上登爬。其中有一段山路陡峭，十分险峻，步履艰难，人称“好汉坡”。如今虽有公路直通山顶，但仍有好胜者从“好汉坡”步行登山，锻炼身体。

匡庐云雾奇观，千古闻名。记得清人吴闿思曾这样赞誉庐山：“白云乍凝，有团团如轮者，有飘飘如丝者，有绵绵如雪者，有漫漫如絮者，俱横塞山麓罅隙间……匡庐幽赏无过于斯，观止矣！”清人黄黎州也曾赞道：“庐山之奇莫若云，或听

之有声，或嗅之欲醉，团团然如絮，蓬蓬然如海。”而今我们站立在望江亭内，身旁云雾瞬息万变，忽而剪刀峡半露，忽而天池峰乍见，忽而云去如涛远流，忽而云聚又天地浑然。浑然间回首南望，突然在青翠的牯牛岭上出现一座云中城市：一栋栋的建筑物白墙红瓦，一行行绿梧桐高矗云天，隐约中人来车往。它在云雾缭绕中，是那样地虚无缥缈，又是那样地清晰实在。莫不是遇上了海市蜃楼？不！那不是幻境，那是著名的“云中山城”——牯岭街！

车抵牯岭街，我们漫步在牯岭街上，如行走于天上街市，使人心旷神怡。这里各类商店齐全，到处都出售庐山特产云雾茶。从这里北望，只见剪刀峡奇险万状，古城九江隐约可见。牯岭街西大林路正中，两块奇石吸引着游客们的注意。只见一重达数吨的巨石如飞船，却似轻搁在一巨石凳上。这是庐山第四纪冰川遗迹“飞来石”。我们兴致勃勃地登上“飞来石”留影，飘飘然也好像成了“飞来的仙客”！啊，庐山！你真不愧为千古名山。



牯岭街一角。
A corner of Guling Street

Upon Guling Ridge on Mt. Lushan

The car winds its way up along the mountain road. From the car window one sees undulating hills and a boundless sea of white clouds. Beautiful and captivating—such is the impression Mt. Lushan gives. By its beauty it attracts numberless visitors who throng the place.

When you are half way up the eastern sector of the mountain, you can see to the east the vast expanse of the Poyang Lake reposing like a sleeping beauty at the foot of Mt. Lushan. As the car drives past the Dazhai Hill, a soft breeze instantly cools the hottest day and the summer heat disappears altogether. Lushan has qualified itself as a world-famous summer resort and a well-known place of interest for the tourists.

When you arrive at the Eastern Valley of Guling and come to the Riverside Pavilion, you can see the Changjiang (Yangtze) River to the north like a strip of water. The Small Heavenly Lake Hill stands partly

hidden in the mist and half way up the mountain people can be seen making their way up along the mountain path. One stretch of the path is particularly perilous so that it is called the Slope of the Undaunted. Before the birth of New China, there were no roads on the mountain and people had to do all the climbing to ascend to the top. Now there are highways that wind round to the summit, though there are still some excursionists who prefer to climb the mountain for the sake of physical training.

Shrouded in the mist, Guling Street seems like a mirage. Sauntering along this street, one feels as if walking in the clouds. To the west of the street lies Daling Road, where one finds two huge natural rocks one over the other. These are the historical remains of the Quaternary Glacial Period. When people come up to these Feilai (Flown Hither) Rocks to pose for a photograph, they do feel as if they were celestial beings who had flown here from afar.



买些纪念品。
Let's buy some mementoes



小天池常年云弥雾障。Small Heavenly Lake



西谷疗养区。
The sanatorium in the Western Valley

清代画家许从龙绘制的《五百罗汉图》之一，共 200 幅，每幅长九尺、宽五尺，十分珍贵，现有 112 幅存庐山博物馆。

The painting of five hundred Bodhisattva (arhat) with different passion



庐山色



吕峻 撰文

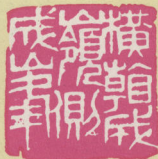
庐山佛光，堪称一奇。
Buddha halo over
Lushan



“横看成岭侧成峰，远近高低各不同，不识庐山真面目，只缘身在此山中”。北宋诗人苏东坡的诗，给庐山山色凭添了神秘的色彩。“庐山真面目”究竟是怎样的呢？这个千古之谜，引起古往今来多少游客前来探奇访胜。如今，我们一群旅游者也加入了这个庐山探胜者的行列。

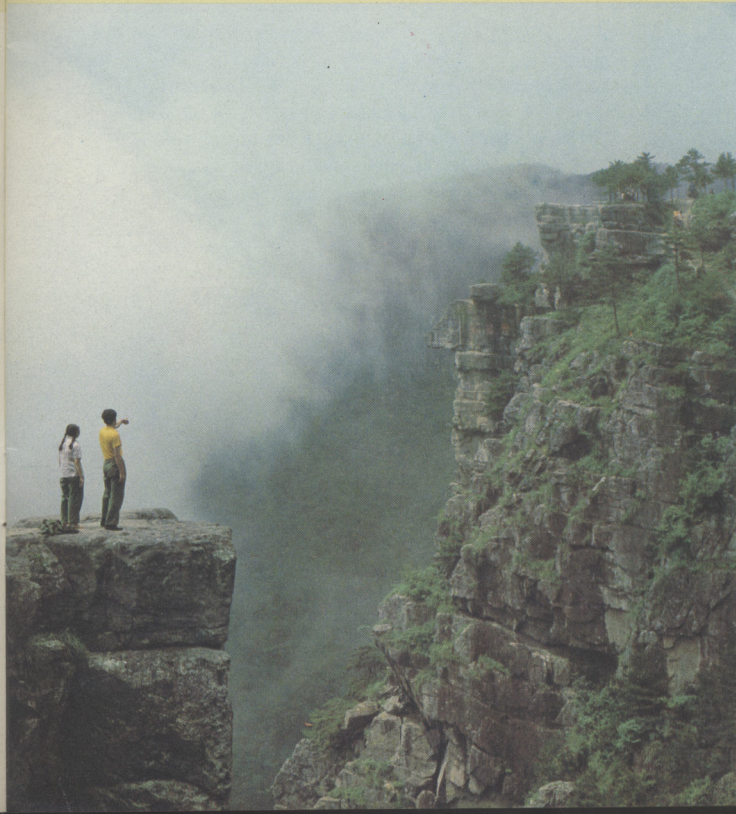
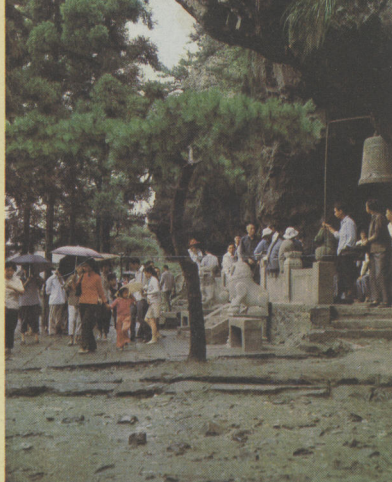
我们首先来到庐山西北角的仙人洞。进得圆门，突见绝壁险岩上石洞如屋，洞壁形似手掌反扣，古人称为“佛手岩”。洞外悬崖上巨石悬空，为著名“蟠蛇石”。相传唐人吕洞宾两考进士而不取，游览庐山后便定居在这里修行成仙。“洞宾”二字，有人认为就是“洞中仙宾”之意。我们从仙人洞前行至访仙亭，这里是明太祖朱元璋派使臣寻访恩人周颠仙人之地。附近锦绣峰上的“御碑亭”，就是朱元璋下令建造的纪念物。过去游人来到访仙亭，便只有慨叹“山穷水尽疑无路”，遇壁而返回“人间”了。如今锦绣谷的云中“仙路”已拓通，我们可以深入领略“柳暗花明又一村”的“仙境”了！

钻过一道狭窄的岩洞，眼前忽然大亮。只见白云缭绕中，奇峰怪石、重峦叠嶂，险胜之至。我们行走在云中栈道上，忽若置身峰巅，转而陷入云谷。抬头观看，那一排排参天的奇岩，或似人头，或似高塔，或似狮子，或似尖碑，或似方桌，或似城楼。峥嵘然如怪物，恍恍然若欲倾。朝下看，深渊万丈，险峻万状。我们继续前行，到达天桥，传说朱元璋被陈友谅追赶至此，遇到绝路，忽有金龙下降化为石桥，待朱元璋过后随即桥断。我们站在天



雨中仙人洞。
The Immortal Cave

这里是传说中的“天桥”。
看，多惊险！
A Sky Bridge



桥山岩上下望，只见怪石嶙峋，深峡云飞，令人惊叹！

离开天桥，循道来到大天池，步下石阶半华里许至龙首崖顶。由此下望石门涧，令人惊心动魄！传说过去这里常有佛教徒跳下去，以求舍身成佛，故又名舍身崖。崖下深峡乱石小径，是明代旅行家徐霞客考察庐山时，登山所经之路。古人执着的探求精神，深深地激励着我们。我们行至崖侧亭内，观赏龙首崖侧影。只见巨岩悬空如龙昂首，又如现代人戴鸭舌帽。崖对面山峰为铁船峰，船头正对龙首飞来。传说晋代许逊和吴猛两仙人乘铁船率领一些大臣南飞，以逃脱王敦之害，原约法三章船客不准睁眼。谁知铁船飞至庐山，几个船客想偷看庐山美景，刚睁开眼，铁船就化成了山峰。我们若细看铁船峰，似乎还真可见几个仙客在攀船舷呢！

我们从大天池折回，来到庐山东南角的含鄱口。这里一岭逶迤，壑口正对鄱阳湖。立于望鄱亭内东

望，只见鄱阳湖似乎上升到了我们脚下。原来是我们遇上了云海奇观！那一望无际的云海，银涛翻滚，诸峰竟似海中岛屿。右侧峰巅，一帘巨大的云瀑凌空泻下，气势磅礴令人惊叹。旁边犁头尖峰似被仙人把持，正在耕云播雾。含鄱口是庐山观日出的胜地。每当红日从湖中喷薄而出，群峰披金，水天尽赤，那就更添情趣。可惜我们到含鄱口已是中午辰光，只好下次起个早来看日出奇景了。

从含鄱口看五老峰侧影，宛如

蒲扇扑湖。而当我们游至五老峰，登上最险的第三峰时，看到的则是另一种奇景。只见身前绝壁如削，似巨屏直插湖边，下临万仞。陡壁之上，庐山石松插壁而生，似苍鹰扑崖。壁下鄱阳湖烟波浩渺，波光与帆点相映成趣。古人云：“山之骨在石，山之趣在水，山之态在树，山之精神在峭、在秀、在高。”此时我们置身于庐山五老峰，深感匡庐真可谓峭、秀、高俱备，石、水、树皆全啊！

唐诗人李白曾写道：“予行天

下，所游览山水甚富。（而庐山）俊伟诡特，鲜有过之者，真天下之壮观也！”俊是秀美之意；伟是高大之意；诡是诡秘之意；特是特异之意。庐山山南诸峰可谓秀美；大汉阳峰可谓高大；小天池山云雾变幻可谓诡秘；五老峰险峻神奇可谓特异。俊、伟、诡、特，可以说是庐山山色的主要特征。从某个意义上来说，或许也就是“庐山真面目”之所在吧。难怪“五岳寻仙不辞远，一生好入名山游”的李白，决心“吾将此地巢云松”了！



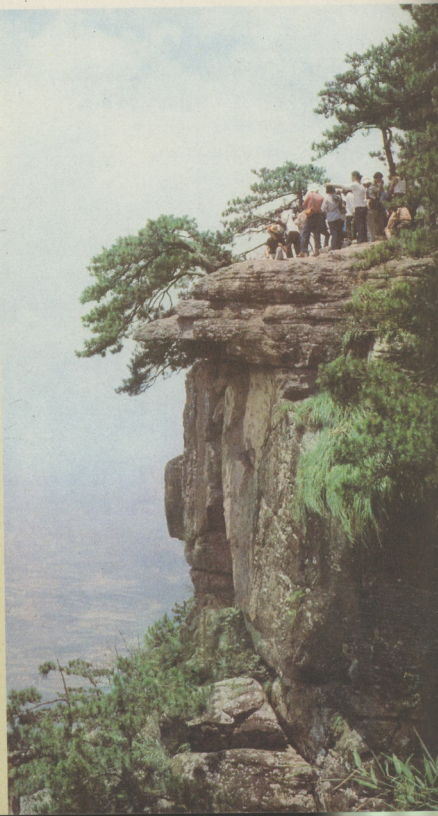
圆佛殿。
The Round Buddha
Hall



瀑布云气势宏伟。
The cloudy waterfall

龙首崖似龙昂首，登临其间，使人心旷神怡。

Dragon Head
Precipice





大天池云海，景色壮观。Floating clouds above Big Heavenly Lake

Lushan's Landscapes

Lengthwise we see the ridges, sidewise the peaks
Of various heights at long and short distances.
The real face of Mt. Lushan is beyond vision
Just because one is already in the mountain.

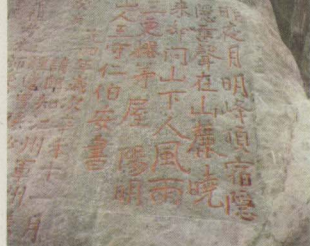
Vividly and yet implicitly the Northern Song
Dynasty poet depicted in his poem the unique landscapes of Mt. Lushan.

First We come to the Cave of Immortal, where ancient legend says that Lu Dongbin did his self-cultivation and in the end became an immortal. Moving along the Immortal Path and cutting through the Rock Cave, we find ourselves walking on the paths in the beautiful valley and the cloud enveloped mountain. Here we are confronted with rows upon rows of strange towering rocks, in the shape of human heads, high towers, pointed tablets, or even gate towers. When clearly visible, they look like giants; and when the vision is blurred, they look as if they would fall.

On our way to Sky Bridge we come to Heavenly Lake and Dragon Head Precipice. Viewed from the side, the cliff looks like a dragon lifting its head, while

宋代诗人苏东坡，曾于公元 1084 年游览庐山，在山麓西林寺壁题下“不识庐山真面目”的名诗。这是《苏东坡行吟图》。

The painting of Su Dong-puo's writing poems (a great poet and writer in the Song Dynasty)



刻在石壁上的明代哲学家王阳明的诗

The poem carved on the stone
written by Wang Yangming, the famous
philosopher in the Ming Dynasty





庐山晚霞。The evening glow in Lushan

从五老峰远眺大汉阳峰，那里是庐山的最高峰，传说大禹曾登上此峰。

Looking into Big Han Yang Peak from Five Old Men Peaks



looked down at, the deep ravine presents a heart-stirring sight. Opposite these two, the Iron Boat Peak resembles a flying boat speeding in the clouds.

Now we come to Hanpo Kou. Here we see a winding ridge which looks as if ready to draw all the water of the Poyang Lake. The Lake now seems to have risen to the tourist's feet and he soon realizes that it is just one of the marvellous spectacles in the sea of clouds. Nearby the waterfalls plunge right down from the peak, a sight which is truly majestic. Hanpo Kou is also an ideal place to watch sunrise and the view is even more spectacular.

We now climb up the Five Old Men Peaks. Before us there are cliffs that are extremely steep, while down beneath the depth is ten thousand feet. Lycopods stretch out of the cliffs like eagles darting towards the precipice. Under the peaks the wide expanse of the Poyang Lake comes into view. The colours of mountain and lake so interact each other that they form a truly interesting picture. The Tang Dynasty poet Li Bai was not exaggerating when he remarked: "Hardly any mountain is more impressive than Mt. Lushan, which is at once beautiful, grand, secretive and extraordinary."

五老峰景色真美，快拍照！

Scenery of the Five Old Men Peaks



匡庐飞瀑

余事熙 撰文



黄岩瀑布自天而降，气势磅礴。唐诗人李白“飞流直下三千尺，疑是银河落九天”诗，就是描绘此瀑。

The waterfall of Huang Yan

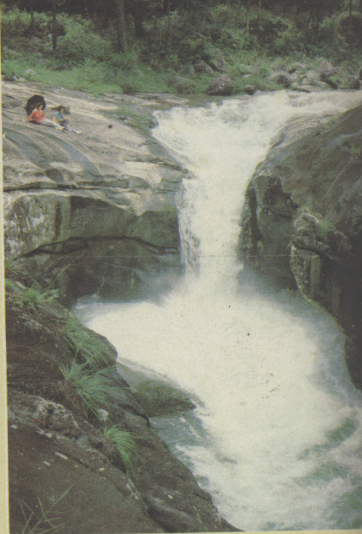




远远望去，秀丽的三叠泉
宛如银河从云天飘然而下。
Beautiful Three-Cascade Waterfall



黄龙潭飞流直下。
Yellow Dragon Pool



玉渊潭喷珠溅玉，深不可测。
Jade Abyss Pool

“日照香炉生紫烟，遥看瀑布挂前川，飞流直下三千尺，疑是银河落九天。”唐诗人李白对庐山瀑布的吟咏，把人们的游思引向了一个美妙的境地。的确，当你来到这些瀑布名泉前时，你就会情不自禁地背诵起这首千古名诗。古人云：“匡庐瀑布传天下”，可谓名不虚传。银泉飞瀑，是庐山的一大特色。

从庐山小天池山东面下行数华里，可寻径来到王家坡双瀑前。这里翠林幽谷，双瀑自天而降，宛如白龙争飞。再从芦林湖下行，可以观赏如独龙抬级而下的黄龙潭。附近又有五瀑分流、如琴悦耳的乌龙潭等。若从山南公路下山，经石耳峰来到大汉阳峰康王谷，又可观赏曾被唐代“茶神”陆羽誉为“天下第一泉”的谷帘泉。谷帘泉自枕石崖喷流而下，散落数十百缕，斑布如帘状。不仅饮之可以清心，而且观之使人心旷神怡。

“匡庐秀美在山南”，瀑布名泉也多集中在山南一带。当你来到山南石镜峰下的玉帘泉下时，只见飞瀑直下数十米，状如碧玉垂帘，泻入深潭。晴日，游人立于泉下，可见泉瀑坠下时与突岩相击，溅珠飞玉，在阳光下常映现出一道彩虹。潭旁有石洞古称“羲之洞”，传为晋书法家王羲之读书练字处。于此东行到三峡涧，涧旁有一被

陆羽评定为“天下第六泉”的招隐泉，涧上横跨北宋建筑“观音桥”。溯涧而上至玉渊潭，只见急流喷注潭中，水声轰鸣，惊波排空。若在雨季，数里外都可听到其轰鸣声。与玉帘泉的娇美相比，这里则是另一种壮丽景象了。

庐山瀑布的壮美，在唐代要数开先瀑布。开先瀑布自鹤鸣、双剑峰间泻下，分为二流，一为黄岩瀑，一为马尾泉，于青玉峡合流奔入龙潭。潭水碧清如玉，暴雨时百龙奔吼，枯水时银龙独下。四周绝壁青翠，历代题刻漫布，游人常驻足观赏。李白《望庐山瀑布》诗，就是描写黄岩瀑布的奇景。

然而到了宋代，一个樵夫，在五老峰北侧山谷中发现了亘古未为人知的最为壮丽的三叠泉，从此三叠泉驰名天下。三叠泉是庐山最大瀑布，它汇集大月山与五老峰的泉流，悬空坠下，激石形成三叠。第一叠如喷薄飘云，激而四散；第二叠在巨盘石下散而复聚，摧冰碎玉；第三叠从险崖上悬挂而下，散珠喷雪。三叠泉高悬一百四十多米，临空飘下如玉帛摇曳，又如银河倾下亿万明珠，在阳光下五光十色、蒙密纷纭、璀璨夺目，声震山谷，气势壮观。明代王世懋称三叠泉为“天下第一伟观”。