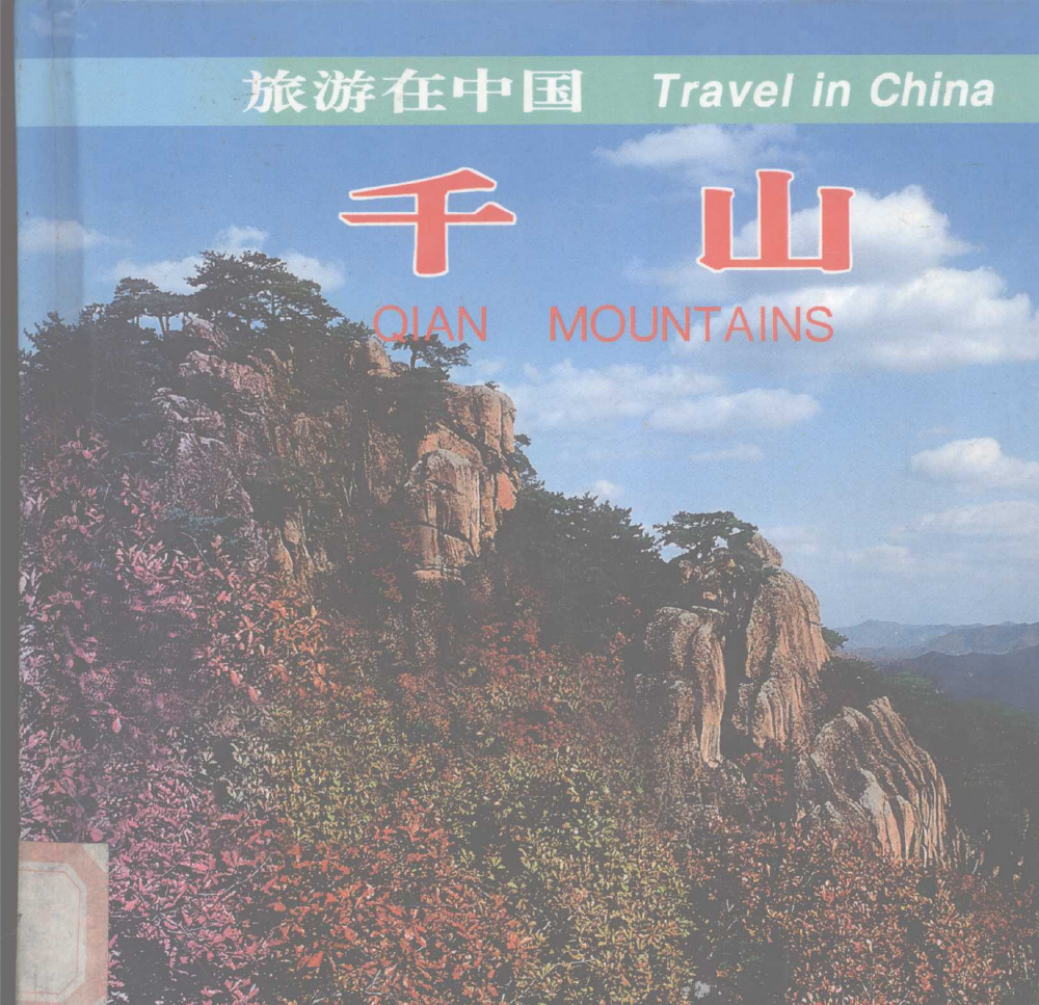


旅游在中国 *Travel in China*

# 千山

QIAN MOUNTAINS



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## QIAN MOUNTAINS

千山在中国地图上的位置  
LOCATION OF QIAN MOUNTAINS  
ON MAP OF CHINA



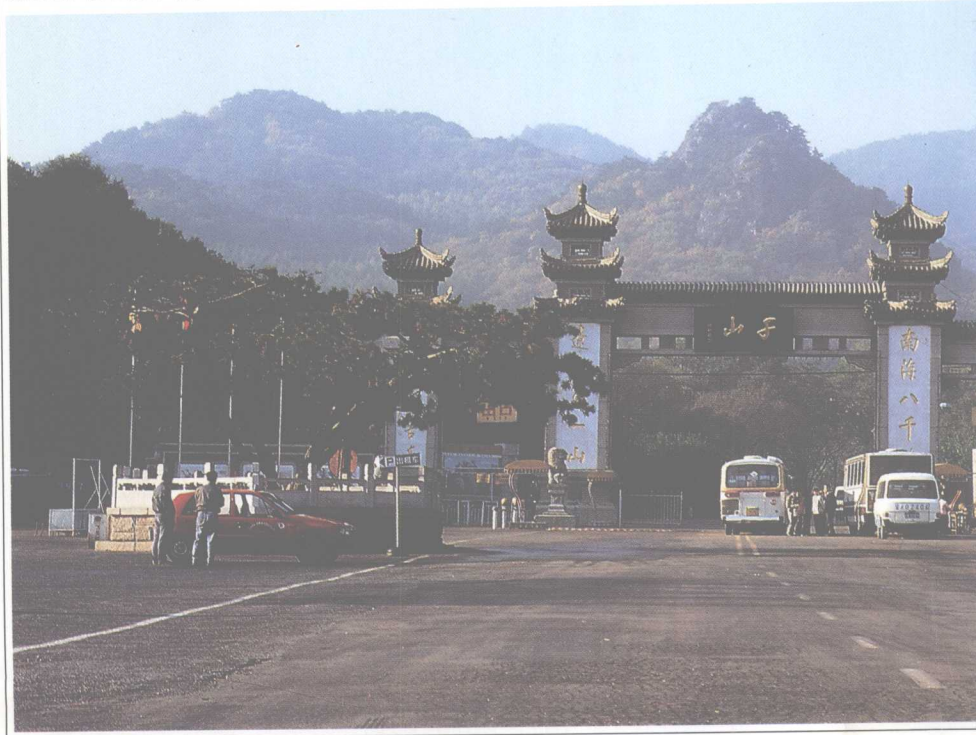
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# 人间胜境——千山

## QIAN MOUNTAINS — A SPECTACULAR SCENIC SPOT ON EARTH

千山,古称积翠山,又名千华山、千顶山、千朵莲花山。位于辽宁省鞍山市东南 17 公里处,总面积 72 平方公里,为中国国家重点风景名胜区。她南临渤海,北接长白,群峰拔地,万笏朝天,以峰秀、



石俏、谷幽、庙古、佛高、松奇、花盛而著称，具有景点密集、步移景异、玲珑剔透的特色，素有“东北明珠”之誉。古往今来，一直是吸引游人的人间胜境。

“万壑松涛百丈澜，千峰翠影一湖莲”。千山由近千座状似莲花的奇峰组成，自然风光十分秀丽。

她虽无五岳之雄峻，却有千峰之壮美，以独特的群体英姿像一幅无穷无尽的天然画卷，展示在辽东大地上。“欲向青天数花朵，九百九十九芙蓉”。这是清代诗人姚元之对千山的绝唱。在众多的奇峰中，最为奇特的是千山大佛。由整座山峰构成，端坐于千朵莲花山之中，为千山增添了神秘色彩。仙人台，以丁令威成仙化鹤归来的传说而得名，为千山第一高峰。登山远望，诸峰千姿百态，无限风光尽收眼底：古松参天迎风泻涛，怪石嶙峋星罗棋布，古洞宝塔云烟缭绕，湖光山色相映成趣。千山一年四季景色各异：春天梨花遍谷，山花满壑；夏天重峦叠翠，郁郁葱葱；秋天漫山红叶，落霞飞虹；冬天银装素裹，雪浪连绵。美景佳境终年纷呈，吸引游人流连忘返。

千山，是自然景观与人文景观的完美统一，而宗教文化是千山人文景观的主体。“临山已谛金钟响，入庙先闻玉炉香”。千山有寺、观、宫、庙、庵等20余处，宛如一颗颗闪光的宝石，镶嵌在奇峰秀谷之中，使古老的千山更加迷人。这些古老而宏伟的寺庙，有的高耸于险峰之上；有的依偎于群山环抱之中；有的坐落在向阳坡上；有的隐藏在古松怪石之阴。与自然景物彼此烘托，融为一体，构成一幅优美、雅致、幽静的动人画面。正如清初镇国公爱新觉罗·高塞在诗中描写的那样：“梵宇起中天，香岩响碧泉。虚堂清晓露，幽壑静鸣蝉。恣引螺峰翠，松含象巖烟。寺以峰为屏，山借寺为显。”除庙宇外，还有无数洞、塔、亭、碑也是千山人文景观的重要组成部分。

风景秀丽的千山,自古以来吸引着历代名人和广大游客。千山不仅有唐太宗李世民驻蹕和薛礼兵营的遗址,还留下了清帝康熙和乾隆游历的足迹和诗篇。名贯三江的关东才子清太史王尔烈,曾在千山龙泉寺读书,至今还保留着他的书房。历代文人墨客留下了许多赞美千山的诗文。仅明、清、民国三个时期就有诗词 1600 多首。

建国后,特别是改革开放以来,千山开发了許多新景点,面貌焕然一新,成为我国北方重要的旅游、度假、避暑胜地。千山分北部、中部、南部和西部四个游览区,包括 20 个游览小区和 400 余处风景名胜点,全游千山需要 4 日。

千山正以她绚丽的英姿和神奇的风韵迎着海内外游客的光临。

Known in ancient times as Jicuishan and also called Qianduolianhuashan, Qian Mountains is one of China's major scenic spots and historical sites. Situated 17 kilometers southeast of Anshan City, Liaoni Province and occupying an area of 72 square kilometers, it overlooks Bohai Sea in the south and borders on the Changbai Mountains in the North. In addition to a chain of towering mountains and heaven-kissing forest, Qian Mountains is particularly renowned for its picturesque peaks, charming rocks, secluded valleys, ancient temples, huge Buddhas, rare pines and full-blown flowers. It distinguished itself by its concentrated but ever-changing scenery, hence the name "Pearl of Northeast". Through the ages, Qian mountains

with its special appeal has attracted visitors to this place of scenic beauty on earth.

"Billows are stricken by the southing wind in the pines from a myriad valleys; a lotus lake is formed by a thousand peaks towering verdant thickets." Though not as imposing as China's Five Sacred Mountains, it compensates for this by a kind of grandeur unique to its mountains consisting of thousands of lotus-shaped peaks, which glorify its splendid natural landscapes and present almost unending spectacles on the vast area east of Liao River. "Will you desire to know how many flowers in heaven? Nine hundred and ninety nine lotuses makes an answer." These are famous lines in praise of Qian Mountains by Yuao Yuan, a poet in the Qing Dynasty. Among the numerous views of peaks is singular Hugh Buddha of Qian Mountains, this whole peak-shaped Buddha stands in the center of Thousand Lotus Mountain, acquiring an element of mystery and wonder. Immortal's Summit, deriving its name from the legend that Ding Lingwei, a prefectural governor of the Han Dynasty, returned after turning himself into an immortal crane, is the summit of the mountains. Looking far into distance on top of it, one can find various peaks taking thousands of shapes and presenting an extraordinary panorama as far as the eye can see: ancient pines reaching into skies billowing against the strong wind; jagged rocks of grotesque shapes scattered everywhere; caverns and pagodas lost in the cloud and mist; the lakes and hills contrasting finely with each other. Landscapes vary from one season to another: pear blossoms

and other flowers crowning the mountains and valleys in different tints in spring; a forest of peaks lush with verdant thickets in summer; red leaves floating like sunset clouds in autumn; ranges clad in a reach of white snow. The mountains are deluged with amazing spectacles all years round, keeping sightseers lingering on without the thought of leaving.

Qian Mountains makes a perfect combination of natural landscapes and humanistic ones with religious culture central to the latter. "Chiming of golden bells comes before one approaches the mountains; incense from burners exudes when one enters the temples." Scattered in the mountains are more than 20 monasteries, temples, Taoist temples, palaces, and convents, which look like glittering jewels embedded in the enchanting peaks and valleys, thus adding much charm to the old mountains. Some of these old and magnificent temples and monasteries tower above perilous peaks, some are embraced in the mountains and hills, others stand in the ramps with a sunny exposure and still others are shaded with ancient trees and oddly shaped stones. They combine with nature into beauty, serenity, and seclusion of harmony beyond description. Just as an official of Qing Dynasty depicted in his poem "Buddhist temples are built from midheaven; fragrant rocks are slapped in greenish spring. Empty halls find dews at dawn; secluded valleys hear the chirping cicadas. A screen of peaks shields the temples by means of which mountains manifest themselves". Besides these temples, what contributes to the humanistic landscapes include

innumerable caverns, pagodas, pavilions and tablets.

Attracted by brilliant spectacles, a great number of celebrities and other people have frequented Qian Mountains through centuries. There one can see not only the ruins of Tang Dynasty's Emperor Li Shimin's lodging when he was traveling and military camps of Xue Li, but also find traces or read poems by Emperors Kang Xi and Qian Long of the Qing Dynasty. Wang Erjie, a noted and talented court historian of the Qing Dynasty, attended school at the Dragon Spring Monastery in Qian Mountains, whose own study has been preserved up to now. Through ages, celebrated men of letters have left behind them eulogizing poems about Qian Mountains. More than 1,600 such poems were composed during the Ming Dynasty, Qing Dynasty and reigning period of the Republic of China (1912 - 1949).

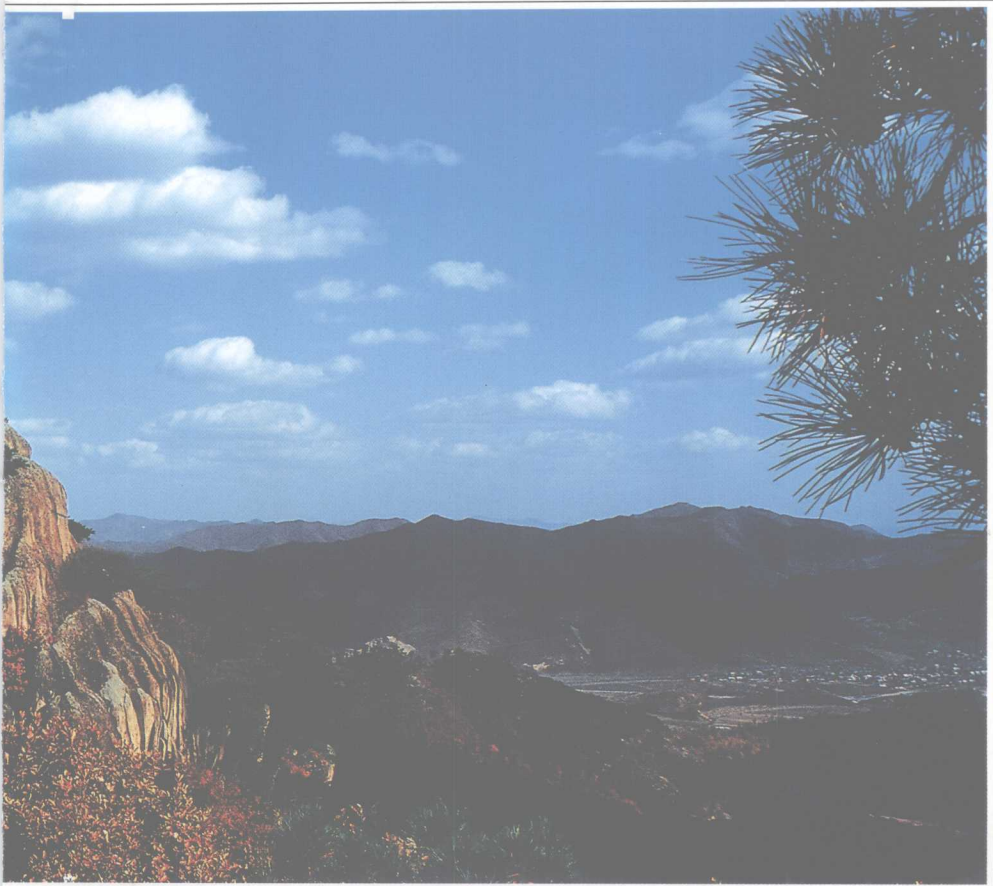
After the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially since the reform and opening to the rest of the world, Qian Mountains has taken on a new look as more scenic spots have been opened to the visitors, which make it a major attraction of travel and holiday as well as summer resort in the northern part of China. Composed of four excursion centers in the north, south, east and west, which include 20 places for sight-seeing and more than 400 scenic spots, the Mountains may take a holiday - maker about four day's time to cover.

Qian Mountains, with its gorgeous scenery, is awaiting arrival of visitors at home and abroad.

多彩多姿

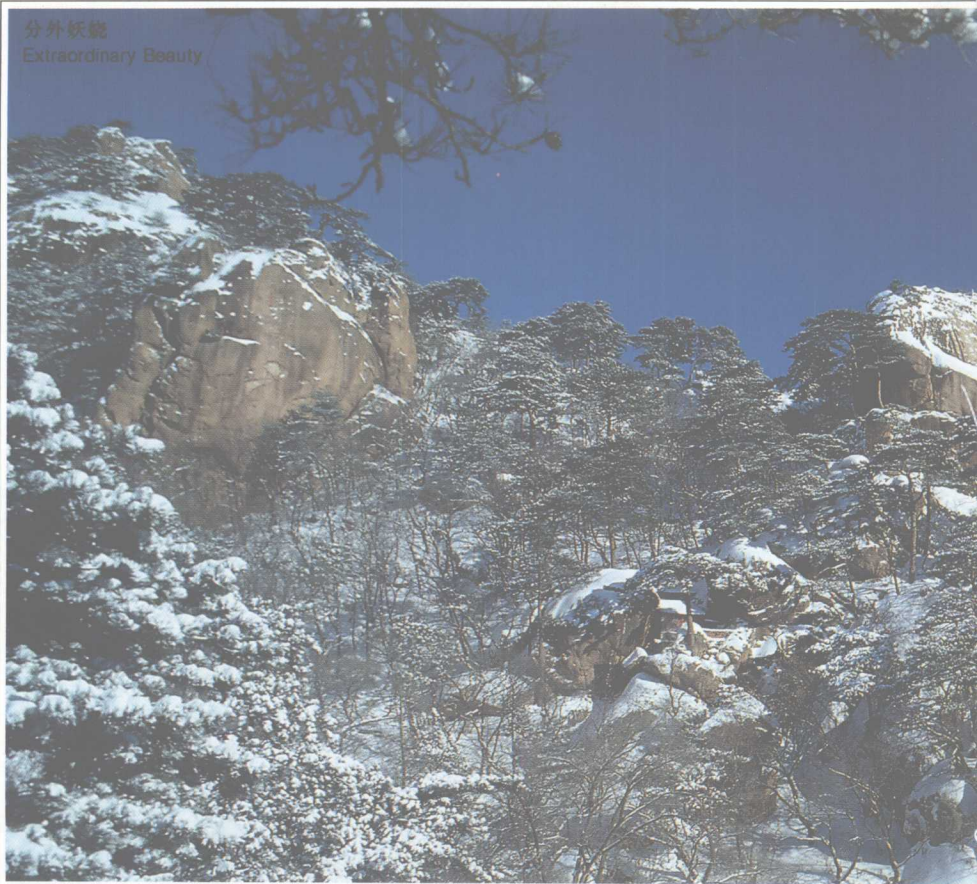
Varied and graceful



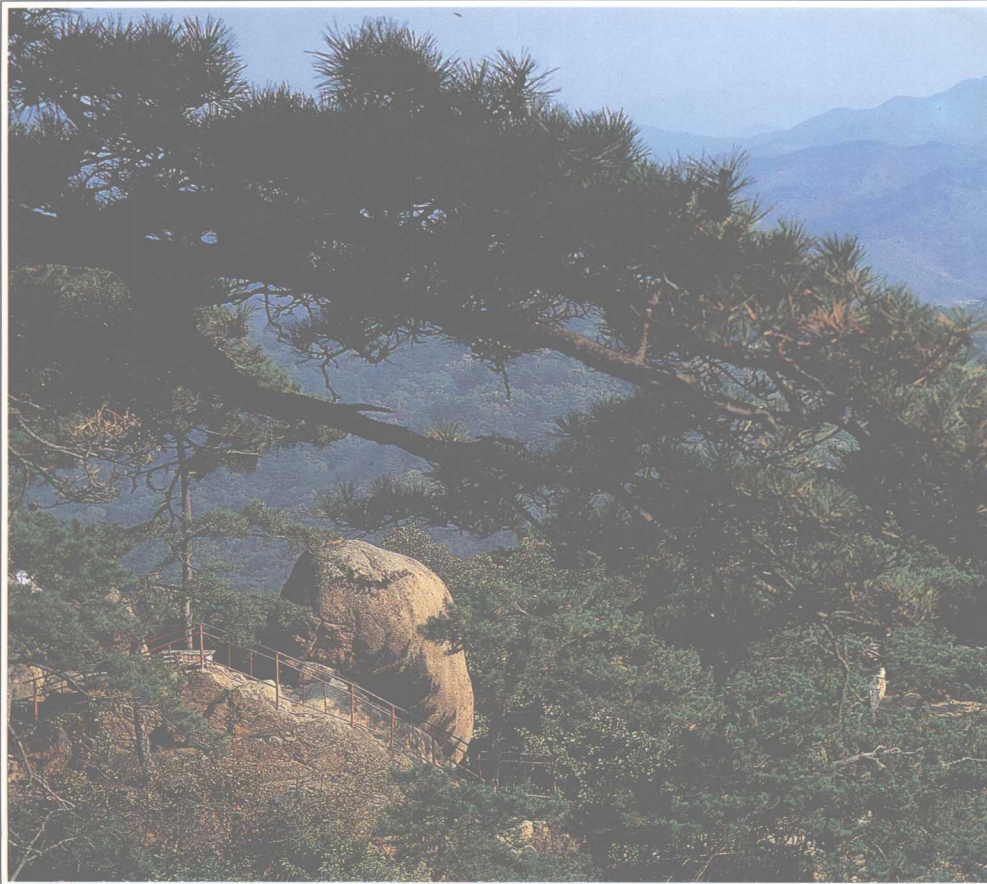




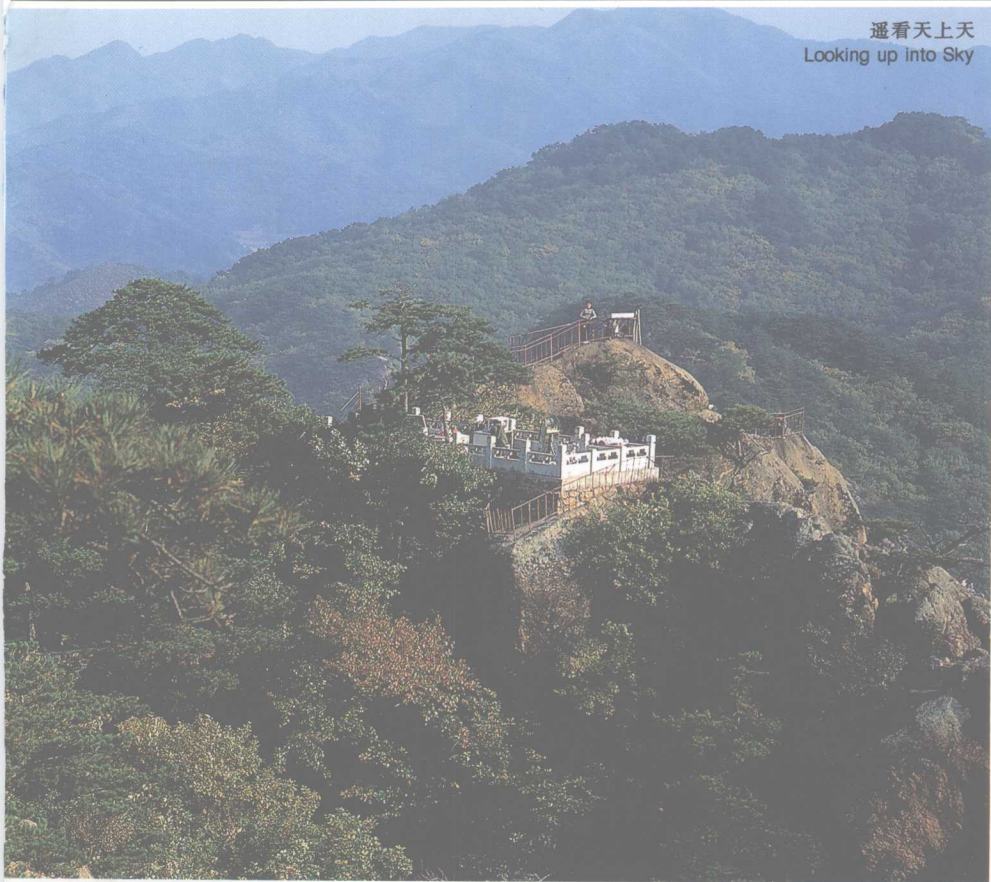
分外妖嬈  
Extraordinary Beauty







遥看天上天  
Looking up into Sky



## 秀美的自然风光

### BEAUTIFUL NATURAL SCENERY

“峰涛林海势葱茏，灵秀神州百岳钟”。千山自然风光钟灵毓秀，旖旎多姿。奇峰、怪石、苍松和梨花是千山四大自然景观。

千山的群峰，突兀争奇，深幽秀丽，总而观之，似一湖莲花，而每座山峰又独具造型。著名的有仙人台、五佛顶、狮子、弥勒、净瓶、金刚等 109 座，居高俯瞰，姿态万千，有如一巨大盆景镶嵌在辽东半岛上。

千山的怪石，又称俏石，犹如无数朵鲜花，点缀着奇峰、秀坡、幽壑和寺院。以其大自然赋予的奇、怪、美、丑的形态，引人叹为观止。千山的怪石：卧龙石、寿星石、巨人石若鸟兽人形；合心石、夹扁石、钟鼓石天工巧成，妙趣横生。更为奇特的木鱼石，击之能发出木鱼之声，电视连续剧《木鱼石的传说》，即缘此而来。清朝举人李龙石对千山怪石描绘道：“怪石惊人绝世无，茫茫一碧远山铺。吾侪眼界今开拓，此后何须看画图。”

“松涛涨壑千岩响”，“连云松海拍天浪”，“拔地三千仞，摩天万里云”。这是古今诗人赞美千山奇松的诗句。千山植被覆盖率为 95%，其中松树占林木植被 40%，百年以上的古松数万株。它们或昂头挺立，遮云蔽日，或枝干纵横，舞凤腾龙，或小巧纤细，匍匐山岩。放眼所及，漫山遍谷，洋溢着无限诗情画意。

千山花最盛，最盛是梨花。自明清以来，梨花一直被视为千山一大景观。千山拥有梨树两万余株，分布于大小谷壑之中。每逢梨花盛开的 5 月，千山万壑一片雪白，香气袭人。“三春雪满千山麓，五月霜凝万树珠”，“仙岩一赏繁华梦，香雪茫茫海上无”，就是千山梨花景观的真实写照。

“Thriving peaks and verdant pines grow in profusion; numerous high mountains emerge in this land of charm and beauty.” Qian Mountains is characteristic of its blessed and exquisite scenery. It is reputed for its four natural landscapes: fantastic peaks, grotesque rocks, sturdy and old pines and pear blossoms. Viewed from a distance, lofty peaks seem to be in a lotus lake vying for fascination, with each unique in its own shape. These 109 peaks are perhaps best represented by Immortal Summit, Five Buddha Peak, Lion, Maitreya, Jingping, Buddha's Warrior, with each taking various postures commanding a bird's-eye view of the Liaodong Peninsula.

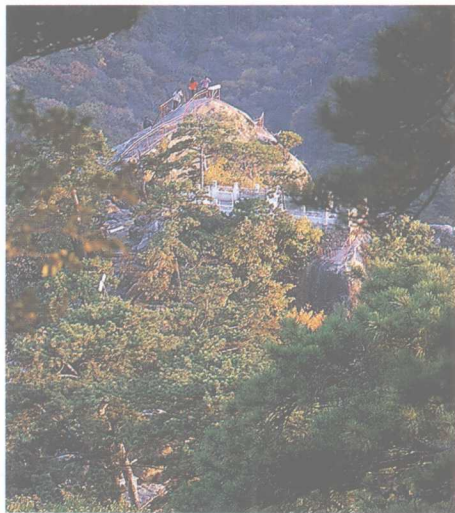
Grotesque rocks in Qian Mountains, also known as fantastic rocks, look as if they were innumerable flowers, embellishing odd peaks, beautiful slopes, peaceful gorges and monasteries with nature-endowed shapes of grotesquery, oddity, beauty and ugliness. Curiously shaped rocks such as Crouching Dragon Stone,

Longevity Stone and Giant Stone assume the shapes of bird, beast and human respectively whilst Heart Linking Stone, Flat Stone and Bell Stone are simply nature's endowment. All this would somehow make one lost in wonder. What is more strange is a stone called Wooden Fish which is capable of giving sound of wooden fish when beaten. In fact, TV series Legend of Wooden Fish Stone is based on this. A successful candidate in the imperial examinations named Li Longshi depicted grotesque stones in Qian Mountains this way: "Grotesque stones amaze people with their superbness; vast expanses of verdure extend to distant mountains. After I feed my sight on these, paintings do not seem worth feasting my eyes any more."

"Whistling pines accompany swollen valleys and peeling rocks", "A sea of pines lap against clouds in the sky", and "Peaks tower above the ground three thousand ren, and scrape the clouds one myriad li high". This is how poets both today and in the past have sung for fantastic pines in Qian Mountains. 95 percent of the mountains are covered with vegetation of various kinds, 40 percent of which are pines, including tens of thousands of pines over 100 years old. Some of their tops have formed canopy, blocking the sun and clouds; some branch out as if dancing in the sky; others are slim and tender, crawling amidst rocks instead. As far as one can feel, the hills and valleys are permeated with an idyllic atmosphere.

Flowers in Qian Mountains are all in full bloom with pear blossoms most dazzling the eyes. Since the Ming and Qing Dynasty, pear

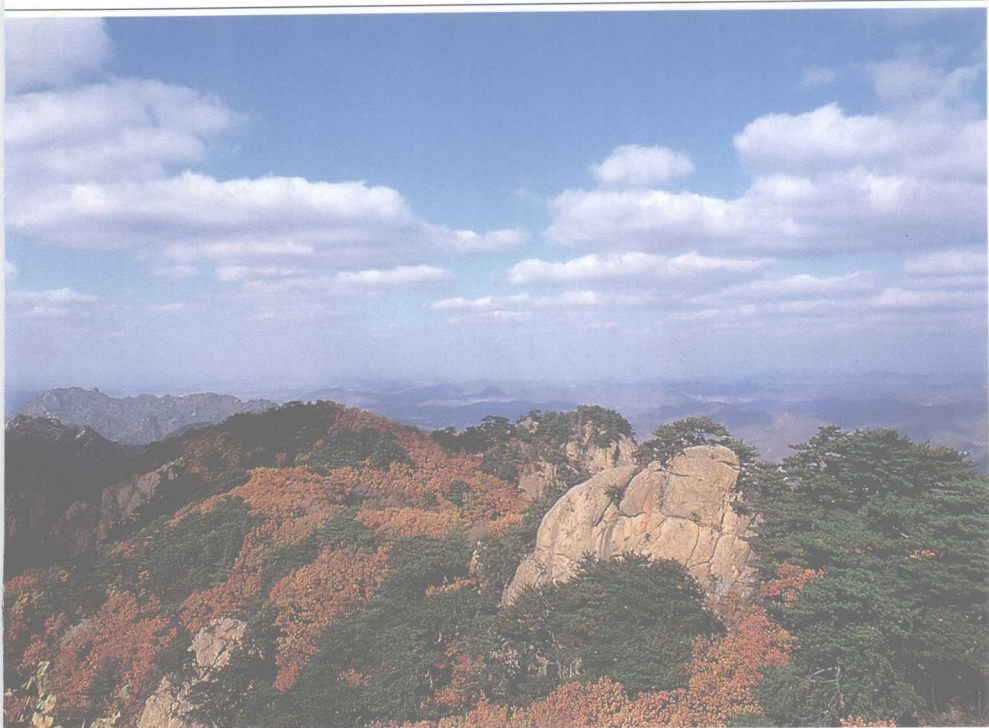
blossoms have been regarded as one of focal points of interest. Pear trees, more than 20 thousand in number, are distributed all over the mountains and valleys, large or small. Every year in May when pear blossoms are out, before one is all the sight of white with fragrance striking the nose. "Snow banks at the foot of thousands of mountains in March; frost freezes in myriads of trees in May", "Fairy rocks are rewarded with prosperity and flourish; fragrant snow stretches long and unbroken on its boundless sea". These are precisely spectacles performed by pear blossoms.





秋染千山

Autumn at Qian Mountains





千山弥勒大佛

Hugh Maitreya Buddha of Qian Mountains

