



登封少林風光



Dengfeng and Its
Songshan Mountain

中國旅遊出版社
China Travel & Tourism Press

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出版



人物
傑華
地天
靈寶



登封少林風光畫冊付梓之賀
劉雨霖書於瑞德草堂



登封少林風光

中共登封縣委
登封縣人民政府 編

Edited by the Dengfeng
Party Committee and the
Dengfeng People's Govern-
ment

喜迎八方來客 廣交四海賓朋

中共登封縣縣委書記 王振江



登封縣位於嵩山南麓，縣城距省會鄭州 76 公里，面積 1220 平方公里，人口 55 萬。東經 113°15′，北緯 34°20′，屬北溫帶大陸性氣候。名勝繁多，地質地貌奇特，自然風光宜人，是少林武術發源地。每到旅遊旺季八方來客人流如潮，四海賓至車水馬龍。

這裏是中華民族祖先最早活動地區之一。華夏之祖伏羲、黃帝、堯、舜、禹都在這裏留下了眾多的遺迹與傳說。區域的劃分，名稱的由來，都是過去帝王詔令而命的。全國重點保護文物 6 處，省級保護文物 16 處，文物名勝 140 餘處，七千年前的裴李崗文化，四千年前的龍山文化，夏都陽城都有遺址。著名的漢三閭，世界聞名的周公測景臺和元代觀星臺，風格別致、造型優美，號稱中華第一塔的北魏嵩岳寺塔，馳名中外的禪宗祖庭少林寺，規模宏大、雄偉壯麗的道教聖地中岳廟，中國古代四大書院之一的嵩陽書院，結繩鴻蒙，閱世三千的漢封將軍柏等，名聞遐邇。歷史學家稱登封“伸手摸住秦磚瓦，抬腳踢到漢文化”。“赤縣神州之心臟，華夏搖籃之明珠”。

五岳之一的中岳嵩山，像巨龍橫臥在登封境內。太室山、少室山

各有 36 峰，峰峰有名，峰峰有典，峰峰峻拔，峰峰誘人。由岩、峰、潭、林、泉、古樹名木，奇境異石組成的高山雙十景，“舊五岳之精萃，納三山之靈氣”。險峻處令人嘆為觀止，迷人處使你流連忘返。嵩山的地質岩石年代古老，在不大的範圍內能看到太古、元古、古生、中生、新生五個地質年代的多次地殼運動變化，是不可多得的地質資料寶庫，被國內外地質專家譽為“五世同堂”，“天然地質博物館”。嵩山天下奧，奧妙在嵩山，嵩山是一部奧妙精深的文化史冊。佛、道、儒三教薈萃，少林寺、中岳廟、嵩陽書院鼎足而立，使它具有中國四大佛教名山難以具備的魅力。成為三教九流、百路神仙說古論德的場所，歷代帝王將相祭祀封禪，文人學士遊晏講學，僧道傳教修仙的盛地。

“少林武術名天下”。登封縣的少林寺，不僅是聲名顯赫的佛教勝地，禪宗祖庭，而且是聞名中外的少林武術發源地。少林功夫以自己豐富的內涵，獨特的風格，在健身、防禦等方面的顯著效用，而威震武林，名冠天下，受到國內外推崇。日本拳法聯盟會長宗道臣續宗認祖，美國華林派追本求源，歸山

朝聖。現全縣有少林武術學院、館、校 15 所，學生達 4000 余人。嵩山少林寺武術館是亞洲最大的武術培訓中心。近年來，少林弟子在國際、國內、省、市各級比賽中累計奪得金牌 210 枚，三年蟬聯河南省武術散打、擂臺賽冠軍。

“赫赫天中天，巍巍踞中州”。表達了嵩山得天獨厚的地理優勢。國家領導人多次來登封視察指導工作。不少人慕名而來尋奇覽勝。十年累計接待 60 多個國家，15 萬余名國外朋友，1500 萬名國內遊客。

登封物華天寶，人傑地靈，是一個很有發展前途的縣。90 年代我們將一如既往，以旅遊為窗口，以少林武術為紐帶，以礦藏資源與風景資源優勢為依托，擴大對外開放，並以誠懇的態度，熱情的服務，歡迎四方來客、八方賓朋來登封乘涼避暑，練拳習武，旅遊觀光。同時，也歡迎到登封來進行經濟技術合作和貿易往來，投資興辦工商企業，攜手共同開發嵩山，振興登封經濟。

Welcome to Dengfeng

Wang Zhenjiang, Secretary of the Dengfeng County Party Committee

Dengfeng County in Henan Province is situated at the southern foot of Songshan Mountain 76 kilometers from Zhengzhou, the provincial capital. It covers 1,220 square kilometers and has a population of 550,000. Owing to its location at 34°20' N and 113°15' E, it has the continental climate of a northern temperate zone. With spectacular geological and topographic features, Dengfeng has a beautiful landscape dotted with many historical monuments and sites. The county is also the birthplace of Shaolin wushu, the most famous school of Chinese martial arts. During the tourist season, people from all over the world flock to the area for holiday.

One of China's earliest settlements, Dengfeng has many historical sites and legends about the ancestors and founders of the Chinese nation—Fuxi (the Great Bright One), Huangdi (the Yellow Emperor), emperors Yao and Shun, and Yu the Great. The districts of Dengfeng were defined and named by imperial decrees in ancient times and have remained unchanged ever since. Of Dengfeng's more than 160 historical monuments and sites, six have been designated for State protection and 16 for provincial protection. These include the site of the 7,000-year-old Peiligang culture, the site of the 4,000-year-old Longshan culture, ruins of the city of Yangcheng dating from the Eastern Zhou Dynasty (770-221 B. C.), the three stone towers built during the Han Dynasty (206 B. C.-A. D. 220), Lord Zhou's gnomon erected during the Western Zhou Dynasty (c. 11th century-771 B. C.), the observatory built during the Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368), China's oldest pagoda in Songshan Temple built during the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534), the famous Shaolin Temple from which the Chan or Zen sect of Buddhism traces its origins, the magnificent Taoist Temple of Central Mountain, Songyang Academy—one of China's four best-known ancient institutes of learning, and two millennia-old cypresses which were awarded the title of general by a Han Dynasty emperor. Historians describe Dengfeng as a place where relics dating back the Qin and Han dynasties can be found everywhere and laud it as the heart of ancient China and a pearl of Chinese culture.

Spreading across Dengfeng like a huge dragon is Songshan, one of China's Five Sacred Mountains. Songshan has 72 picturesque peaks, each bearing a name with a story behind it. The 20 most spectacular scenic spots are noted for their charming peaks, odd-shaped rocks, clear pools and springs and forests of old trees. Songshan also features rock formations of various geological ages, providing evidence of crust movements

from the Archeozoic to Proterozoic, Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras. A rare treasure house of geological data, Songshan is often referred to by geologists at home and abroad as a natural museum of geology. Furthermore, Songshan embraces all three religions of China—Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism, as reflected by the three ancient structures—Shaolin Temple, the Temple of Central Mountain and Songyang Academy, representing the three religions respectively. Unlike China's other four sacred mountains, which are solely Buddhist, Songshan is a center of activity for various religious sects and academic schools. In ancient times, emperors and high-ranking officials often made special trips to the mountain to worship.

Over the centuries, Dengfeng's Shaolin Temple has developed a unique school of martial arts, or Shaolin wushu, which is loved by many both in China and abroad for its outstanding use in fitness and self-defense. In recent years, the Japanese League of Shaolin Boxing, sponsored by So Doshin, and the American Shaolin Boxing Society, among others, have come to Shaolin Temple to seek roots. At present, Dengfeng has 15 wushu schools, institutes and centers with a total enrollment of 4,000 trainees. The wushu center in Shaolin Temple is the largest of its kind in Asia. Over the years, wushu athletes trained in Dengfeng have won 210 gold medals at wushu competitions at provincial, national and international levels and successfully defended their championship at the Henan Provincial Wushu Free-Sparring Competition for the last three years.

State leaders have come to inspect the work of Dengfeng many times. During the last decade, Dengfeng has received 15 million Chinese visitors and more than 150,000 foreign visitors from over 60 countries around the world.

A place endowed with charming natural beauty, abundant resources and a tradition of talented citizens, Dengfeng's prospects are bright. In the 1990s, we will continue to make full use of our Shaolin wushu and our rich tourism resources and mineral deposits to further promote our contact with the outside world. Friends from all parts of the world are welcome to tour Dengfeng or receive training in Shaolin martial arts. We also welcome businessmen to enter into economic or technological cooperation with us, to invest or set up commercial and industrial enterprises in Dengfeng and to explore Songshan and speed up our economy.



立足高山優勢 開發登封資源

登封縣縣長 王鑫

登封縣位於河南省中部，是全國重點風景區之一，十大森林公園之一，全國十五個煤炭開發縣之一，河南省十大煙葉生產基地之一。登封以其豐富的旅遊資源、礦藏資源優勢，受到了中外客商、廠家及旅遊觀光者的青睞。

登封縣不僅自然環境優美，物產豐富，而且礦藏資源得天獨厚。已勘查發現的礦藏 34 種，探明儲量的 19 種。其中：煤炭儲量 15 億噸，鉛鋅土儲量 1.5 億噸，麥飯石儲量 2 億噸，大理石、石灰石、重晶石、白雲石、鉀長石等儲量也相當可觀。全縣年產鉛鋅土 70 萬噸、原煤 500 萬噸。豐富的煤炭資源為電力工業提供了良好條件，有火力發電廠一座，年發電量 5.4 億度，是河南省電力充裕縣。

煙葉是登封特產，素享盛名。每年栽種 10 萬畝，產量 1500 萬公斤左右。人民日報曾載文評價登封煙葉“顏色金黃，氣味芬芳，油潤豐滿，持火力強。”飼草資源豐富。全縣牧坡 30 萬畝，年產飼草 7.3 億公斤，是發展畜牧業的良好基地。

公路如網，四通八達。許（昌）鞏（縣）公路、登（封）偃（師）公路、洛（陽）許（昌）公路、鄭（州）汝（州）公路橫穿縣境東西南北，鄉鄉通柏油路，村村通汽車，對搞好商品流通提供了有

利條件。

電信通信服務設施發展很快。長途電話具有載波電路 144 條，無綫尋呼系統和移動通訊電話全縣覆蓋率 90% 以上。市話與移動電話均已進入國內、國際網。電報業務已進入全國自動轉報網。縣內各鄉電報傳遞傳真化。

登封已初步形成電力、煤炭、建材、磨料、冶煉、旅遊、煙葉等為支柱產業的生產體系，為登封經濟的繁榮開拓了廣闊的前景。

然而，登封由於地處山區，經濟發展緩慢，工業基礎很差，很多資源得不到充分的開發利用，是一個發展中待開發、潛力很大的縣。

根據國家改革開放政策，我們熱誠地歡迎國內外廠家、客商來我縣投資辦企業，無論是採取合資經營、獨資經營、補償貿易、加工裝配，我們都表示誠摯的歡迎。凡是國家政策允許給予的優惠條件，我們都會兌現。凡是登封縣有能力決定或解決的問題，都能實行特別優厚的照顧。一定講求效率，恪守合同，共擔風險，共享繁榮。

我們編撰《登封少林風光》畫冊，旨在幫助國內外投資者、旅遊者、海外僑胞、港澳企業家全面了解登封縣各方面情況，並作為與登封縣進行經濟、技術合作和貿易往來的指南。

Dengfeng's Rich Tourism and Natural Resources Await Further Development

Wang Xin, Magistrate of Dengfeng County

Located in the center of Henan Province, Dengfeng is one of the finest scenic areas in China. It boasts one of China's ten largest forest preserves and ranks among the 15 most promising coal producing counties in the country. It is also one of the ten largest tobacco growers in Henan. With its rich tourism resources and abundant mineral deposits, Dengfeng has intrigued tourists and businessmen from both China and abroad.

Dengfeng's natural resources: geologists have discovered 34 kinds of useful minerals in the area and ascertained reserves of 19 of them. The proved reserves of coal, bauxite and Maifanshi medical stone amount to 1.5 billion, 150 million and 200 million tons respectively. Veins of marble, limestone, barite, dolomite and potassium feldspar are also large. Dengfeng produces 700,000 tons of bauxite and 5 million tons of coal annually. Its rich coal deposits provide good conditions for energy production. The county has a thermal power plant, which generates 540 million kilo-watt hours of electricity a year, making it the only county in Henan self-sufficient in electricity.

Dengfeng tobacco, one of the regional specialties, is known throughout the country for its "golden color, pleasant aroma, thick leaves and continuous burning." County farmers grow about 16,500 acres of the crop with an annual yield of 15 million kilograms. Furthermore, Dengfeng's 49,000 acres of pastures, producing 730 million kilograms of forage grass every year, have allowed the area to develop its animal husbandry.

With the Xuchang-Gongxian, Dengfeng-Yanshi, Luoyang-Xuchang and Zhengzhou-Ruzhou highways passing through it, Dengfeng has easy transport and communication lines linking it up with the rest of the province. All its townships are connected by surfaced roads and each and every village can be reached by car. All this is of great help to the circulation of commodities.

Over the years, Dengfeng's telecommunications

have also developed rapidly, now boasting 114 long-distance telephone carrier lines and a network of "BP" panels and radio telephones which cover more than 90 percent of its area. All radio telephones are linked with the national and international networks. And telegram communications are included in the national automatic telegram exchange system, while telex service is provided by all the townships in the county.

An industrial complex and economic system with the electric power, coal, building materials, abrasives, metallurgy, tourism and tobacco industries as their mainstays are now taking shape in Dengfeng. However, because of its location in a mountainous region, Dengfeng is still underdeveloped and its rich natural resources have not been fully tapped.

Following China's policies of economic reform and opening to the outside world, we sincerely welcome businessmen from both China and abroad to make investments or establish joint ventures, cooperative enterprises or wholly-owned enterprises in Dengfeng. We are also ready to engage in processing with supplied materials and compensation trade. We will give all investors preferential treatment as defined by China's policy and do everything possible to facilitate their work in Dengfeng. We stress work efficiency, abide by contracts and are ready to share risks and gains with our partners.

This album, which provides an all-round picture of Dengfeng, is intended to be a guide to this area for both tourists and businessmen from China and abroad.

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Songshan Mountain

“嵩山天下興”

嵩山以其歷史悠久，文化燦爛，名勝古迹繁多，居五岳之冠。在嵩山可以領略中華民族八千年歷史進程。仰韶文化，龍山文化，三皇五帝、夏都陽城在這裏都有遺址。帝王將相、墨客騷人，慕名而來，祭祀封禪、立碑勒石、繪畫留丹。寺、廟、宮、觀林立，祠、庵、塔、堂、院、宅、臺、壇、闕、館衆多，筆刻題記、石雕、壁畫、星羅棋布；禪宗祖庭少林寺，道教聖地中岳廟，宋代四大書院之一的嵩陽書院鼎足而立，中岳嵩山“蒼五岳之精華，納三山之靈氣”，七十二峰，峻拔秀逸；少林武術奧妙神秘；現代建築其風格獨特，更具魅力。

嵩山的人文景觀、自然景觀，吸引着衆多的專家、學者去追求，去探索。歷史學家稱它為“文物之鄉”，建築家稱它為“建築藝術宮”，書畫藝術家稱它為“書畫藝術珍藏館”，地質學家稱它為“五世同堂”，旅遊家譽它為“五岳之尊”，武術界認為它“天下功夫第一”。凡是研究過嵩山，到過嵩山的人，無不為它博大精深、奧妙無窮所傾倒，都認為它是華夏文化的搖籃，炎黃子孫的源淵。

With large numbers of historical monuments and sites scattered across its slopes, Songshan Mountain leads China's other four sacred mountains in history and culture. Developed cultures have existed on the mountain over a period of some 8,000 years: the sites of the Yangshao and Longshan cultures that appeared millennia ago, historical relics associated with China's legendary emperors and the ruins of Yangcheng, dating from the Eastern Zhou Dynasty, which existed between 770-221 B. C. Through the ages, emperors, high officials and literati frequented the mountain and left behind many inscribed stone tablets. The mountain slopes are dotted with majestic temples, pavilions, towers and pagodas beautifully decorated with calligraphic works, murals and stone sculptures. Most famous among these are the Buddhist Shaolin Temple, the Taoist Temple of Central Mountain and Songyang Academy, one of the four best-known academies in China built during the Song Dynasty some 1,000 years ago. Equally attractive are Songshan's 72 towering peaks, Shaolin martial arts and stylish modern buildings.

Rich in history and culture, Songshan has fascinated large numbers of visitors, many of whom are scholars. Historians laud it as the home of cultural relics; architects call it a palace of architecture; calligraphers and painters treasure it as an art gallery; geologists claim it for their own as a mine of geological data, and tourists recognize it as the premier of China's Five Sacred Mountains and the birthplace of China's foremost school of martial arts.



嵩山日出
Songshan at sunrise.



嵩山少室山晚霞

Shaoshishan, the highest peak of
Songshan, at sunset.