

LAOSHAN CHINA

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中國嶗山



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前

言

嶗山，位於青島市東部，主峰嶗頂海拔1133公尺，山區總面積386平方公里。

《齊記》云：“泰山雖云高，不如東海嶗”。嶗山因其海山相連，具有內地名山所不及的特點，不僅“群峰削玉九籀切，亂石穿空一萬枝”，到處是奇峰異石，清泉回流；而且雲氣嵐光，變幻無窮，海光山色，交相輝映，構成一幅雄奇、多變的山水勝景。歷史上的嶗山曾是道教的一個重要傳播地。全盛時有九宮八觀七十二庵之說，太清宮、太平宮等廟宇已有千年以上的歷史。名僧憨山曾在太清宮前建過海印寺，名道邱長春、張三豐、徐復陽、劉志堅、劉若拙等都在嶗山修過道。在青山秀水之間還流傳着許多動人的故事和傳說。古時，因嶗山僻處海隅，不易登臨，被認為是神仙出沒之地，素

稱為“神仙之宅，靈異之府”，是一處令人神往的勝地。據《寰宇記》載：“秦始皇東登嶗山，以望蓬萊”；《漢書》載：“漢武帝太初四年，幸不其山（即嶗山）祀神人於交門宮”；唐玄宗曾派人進山煉藥，並改名“輔唐山”；唐朝大詩人李白曾賦詩：“我昔東海上，嶗山餐紫霞”；蒲松齡在嶗山住過，他寫的《聊齋誌異》中有多篇故事取材嶗山；清朝思想家顧炎武、文學家王漁洋、近代改良派首領康有為等都在嶗山留下了詩文刻石。

嶗山不僅有衆多的名勝古蹟，而且植物資源和物產也十分豐富，植物有漢柏、唐榆、宋朝銀杏、元朝耐多、高山杜鵑以及那滿山遍谷的林海和千餘種奇花異草。著名的嶗山礦泉水暢銷國內外，用嶗山水製成的青島啤酒、嶗山汽水更是

享有很高的聲譽。海參、鮑魚、蘑菇、拳頭菜、奶豆腐等特產也別有風味。嶗東仰口灣的綠石，又名“海底玉”，可製成精美的工藝品。嶗山花崗石堅硬、美麗，北京天安門廣場上的人民英雄紀念碑的碑體就是在嶗山採的一塊完整的花崗石。

古老的嶗山正以其日趨秀美的姿態歡迎來自國內外的遊客們。為使光臨嶗山的賓客和有志於開發嶗山的各界人士較為全面的認識了解嶗山，我們集嶗山風光、風情、物產、優勝、傳說於一冊，奉獻給大家。如這本重冊能對諸位來賓尚有一點益處的話，那將使編者感到莫大的欣慰。

FOREWORD

Laoshan Mountains, the chief peak of which is 1133 metres high, lies in the near east of Qingdao and covers an area about 386 square kilometres.

The Qi Annals says: "High as the Taishan Mountain is, it is inferior to Laoshan." Being located closely by the sea, Laoshan has a lot of merits that any inland mountain lacks. In addition to its "nine-thousand-metre-high peaks and ten-thousand-branch-like precipices", wonderful shaped rocks, transparent springs and curling streamlets, there are marvellously changing clouds and mists, with the sea lights and mountain colours shining and reflecting one another, making a succession of scenes that are both magnificent and attractive. Laoshan has been historically one of the main sites of Taoism. In its prime days as was reported, there have been nine palaces and eight temples and seventy-two nunneries altogether, of which the two Palaces Taiping (Supreme Peace) and Taiqing (Supreme Tranquility) have a long history over a thousand years and are still thriving. The famous monk Han Shan here in front of the Taiqing Palace had built the Hai-in (Sea Print) Temple, and the famous Taoists Qiu Chang-chun, Zhang San-feng, Xu Fuyang, Liu Zhi-jian, Liu Ruo-zhou and others had all here lived their monastic lives. Among the beautiful valleys and waters there are abundant folk

tales and legends. Anciently, Laoshan was deemed as "the dwelling of fairies and the home of Supernatural powers", because of its secludedness and unaccessibility, and thus strongly attracted people's imagination. The Emperor I of Qin once climbed east Laoshan looking for the fairyland Penglai. The Book of Han Dynasty also wrote, "In the fourth year of Taichu, Han Wu Di the Emperor came to Buqixhan (Laoshan) to worship god in Jao-men Palace. Another Emperor, Tang Xuanzong sent his messengers here for making immortal drugs and changed the name of the mountain into Futang, meaning" to give help to Tang Dynasty". Li Bai, the great poet, thus wrote, "I took the purple clouds of Laoshan as my meals when east on the sea". Pu Song-ling, the writer of Liaozhai, a collection of short fairy and ghost stories, lived in Laoshan for a period of time and took for his writing materials many Laoshan tales. Many celebrated personages of Qing Dynasty, including the thinker Gu Yan-wu, the writer Wang Yu-yang, the leader of the reformists in recent history of China, Kang You-wei, all left their poems any essays graved on stones in Laoshan.

Aside from numerous scenic spots and historical relics, Laoshan is also rich in plant and animal resources and other products. So far as plants are concerned, one can meet here huge Chinese cypress,

gingkoes, evergreens of Han, Tang, Song and Yuan dynasties and strange flowers and grasses no less than a thousand kinds. Laoshan mineral waters are best sellers home and abroad. The Qingdao beer and Laoshan soft drink made of these waters are of especially high reputation. Other specialties such as abalones, sea cucumbers, mushrooms, fist-like vegetable and curd-milk, are all greatly enjoyed for their self-owned taste. The Yang Ko Bay green stone, known as "Undersea emerald", may be used for exquisite artistic articles. The Laoshan granite is famed for its brightness and hardness. The Memorial Monument of People's Heroes standing in the Tian An Men Square may act as its sample.

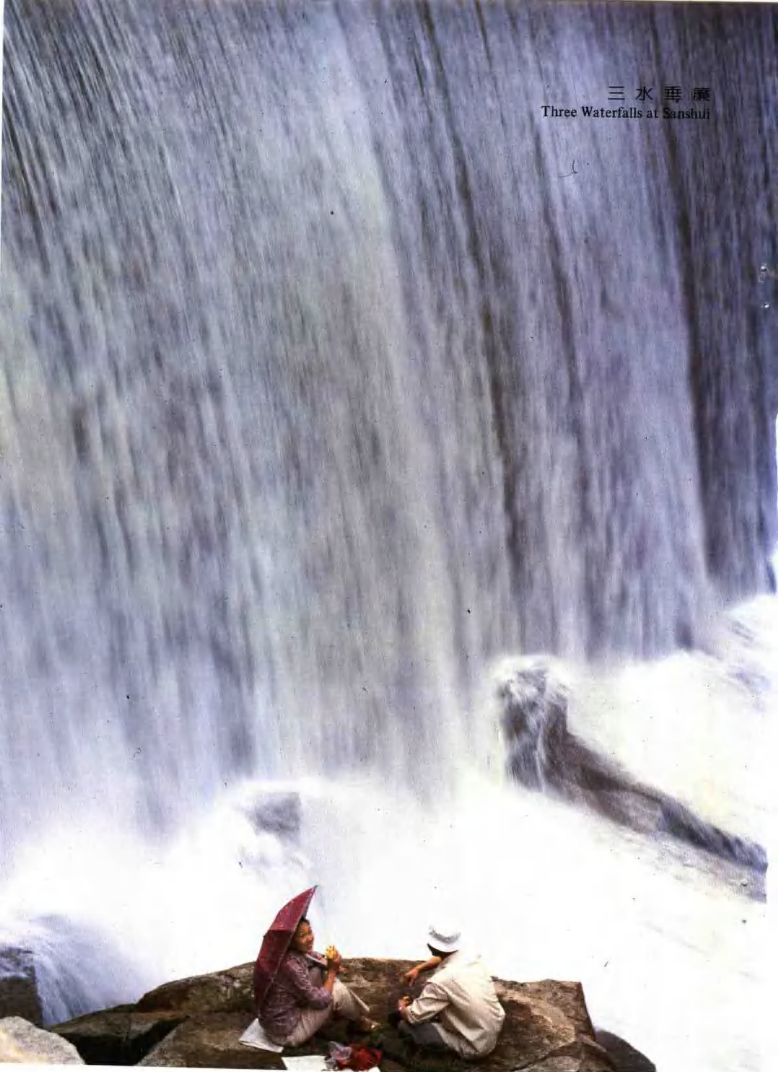
Old Laoshan is now greeting native and foreign visitors with its more and more beautiful image. In order to give them and those friends who are interested in its exploitation a general knowledge about its scenery, products, relics, manners and legends, we here edit this pamphlet and offer it to the public. We would be much delighted if it might be of some benefits to our honourable guests.



嶗山秀姿 The Picturesque Laoshan Mountain

SCENES IN LAOSHAN MOUNTAIN 嶗山风光

三水垂簾
Three Waterfalls at Sanshui





獅峰雄踞

The Imposing Sight of
Shifeng Peak (the Lion
Peak)



秋點青岩

Rock Scenery in Early
Autumn

雲繞山嵐
A Dim Haze Veils
the Hills



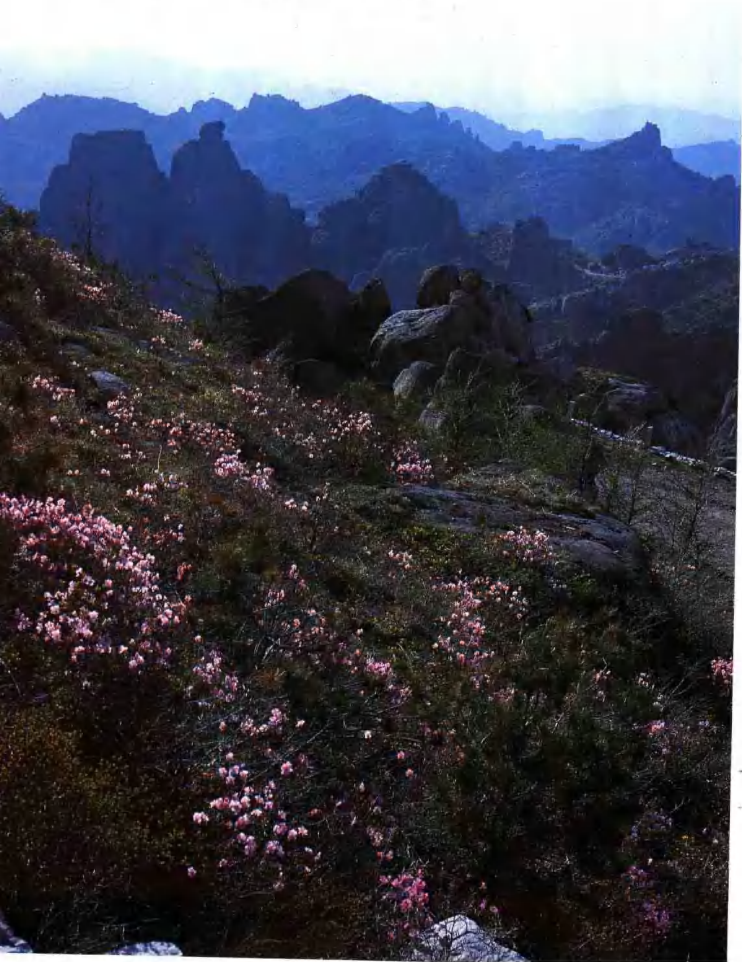
春意點點
An Enchanting
Scene of Spring





幽谷飛泉 A Waterfall in a Secluded Valley

春滿嶗山 Spring Comes Round in Laoshan Mountain





山海旭日
The Sun Rising
over the Sea
and Hills



雲濤連海 Tossed Clouds Stretching Away across the Sea



東海雄風 A Magnificent View of the East China Sea



泉涌嶗山 Fresh Springs in Laoshan Mountain



岩瀑潮音 A Waterfall Gushing over the Edge of a Precipice



海上宫殿 A Palace on the Sea



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3	

① 翠谷聽濤

② 綿羊奇石

③ 三龍吐水

- Listen for the Water Rolling down a Green Valley.
- An Intriguing Sheeplike Rock
- Three Dragons Spit Water.





雲卷嶗峯 Clouds Floating by the Summit of Laoshan Mountain

Majestic View of the eastern Laoshan 東嶗壯觀





上清銀杏
A Ginkgo Growing
at Shangqing



水清誼濃 The Water Is Clear and the Friendship close.

情深水長 Their Affection Is as Deep as the Water.



太清觀浪 Enjoy the Sight of Waves from Taiqing

