



世界文化与自然遗产

中國泰山

Mount Taishan in China



中國泰山

泰山風景名勝區管理委員會編

文 物 出 版 社

(京)新登字 056 号

封面题签 杨 辛
封面设计 仇德虎
扉 页
版式设计 王蕴芝
英文翻译 陈思民
责任编辑 华家瑄

中 国 泰 山

泰山风景名胜区管理委员会编

文物出版社出版发行

(北京五四大街29号)

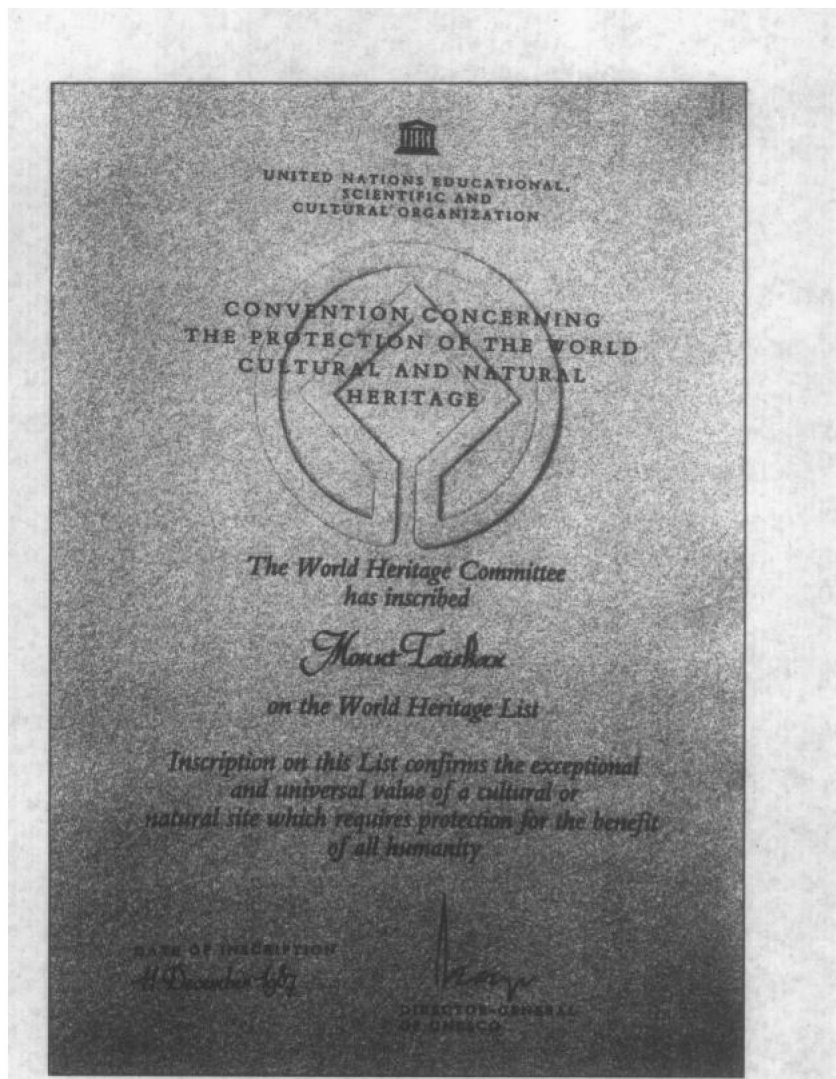
百花印刷厂印刷

1993年8月第一版 1993年8月第一次印刷

787×1092 1/16 印张: 14

ISBN 7-5010-0700-4/K·292 平装 定价: 80 元

ISBN 7-5010-0701-2/K·293 精装 定价: 90 元



国际教科文组织世界遗产委员会接纳泰山为世界文化与自然遗产证书
The certificate of the World Heritage Committee of the UNESCO inscribing the Mount Taishan on the world heritage list as cultural and natural heritage

保护自然遗产
建设东岳泰山

李鹏



一九九一年
十月三十日

李 鹏题辞
Li Peng's Inscription

高而不全 雖不可軟
 石為骨 清氣為一
 明字 苗吐 幽風 雲海
 王之懷 華友之秋

十四次全歸來錄舊作
 辛年 楊 辛



杨 辛题诗
 Yang Xin's Poem

主 编	李正明	戴有奎	
副 主 编	路宗元		
编 委	王晓南	王正祥	米运昌
	吕继祥	李正明	姜丰荣
	张广胜	张捷声	张登山
	贾永权	裴墩和	翟所淦
	路宗元		
摄 影	张捷声	张祖道	张仁东
	宋其忠	王长民	丛树敏
	李 明		
图版说明	程继林	姜丰荣	史 欣

目 录

序言	李正明	1
序言(英文)		3
泰山——世界文化与自然遗产	路宗元	7
丰富的自然资源及其科学价值		
璀灿的文化及其历史价值		
泰山景观及其美学价值		
蓬勃发展的泰安旅游事业	孙 健	36
图版		39
图版说明		185
泰山旅游指导	路宗元	203
泰山游览路线图		205



图 版 目 录

开篇	
五岳独尊	1
泰山全景	2
岱庙全景	3
天柱峰	4
泰山地质地貌	5 - 28
泰山植被—林相	29 - 32
泰山植被—古树名木	33 - 46
泰山植被—野生花卉、果实	47 - 49
泰山季相—春	50 - 51
泰山季相—夏	52 - 53
泰山季相—秋	54 - 55
泰山季相—冬	56 - 57
泰山自然景观、奇观	58 - 67
泰山古建	68 - 128
泰山石刻—封禅祭祀碑	129 - 135
泰山石刻—创建重修岱庙碑	136 - 140
泰山石刻—石经碑铭	141 - 147
泰山石刻—题景题名刻石	148 - 165
古墓 古遗址	166 - 175
泰山岱庙藏珍	176 - 196

农民起义遗址	197 -- 198
革命纪念性建筑物及人物墓	199 -- 208
民间艺术表演	209 -- 213
仿宋真宗封禅祭祀泰山表演	214 -- 217
国际登山节	218 -- 219
泰山旅游业	220 -- 233

Contents

Foreword	Li Zhengming	1
Mount Taishan—The World Cultural and Natural Heritage	Lu Zongyuan	7
<i>Rich Natural Resources and Their Scientific Value</i>		
<i>Spectacular Art and Its Historical Value</i>		
<i>The Landscape of Mount Taishan and Its Aesthetic Value</i>		
Flourishing Tourism in Tai'an Areas	Sun Jian	36
Plates		39
Notes on the Plates		185
Guide to Mt. Taishan Tour	Lu Zongyuan	203
Tourist Sketch Map of Mt. Taishan		205

LIST OF PLATES

Introduction

Mt. Taishan Comes first among the Five Holy Mountains in China.....	1
Full View of Mount Taishan	2
Full View of Daimiao Temple	3
Tianzhu Peak (Heavenly Pillar Peak).....	4
Geological Landforms of Mt. Taishan	5 - 28
Vegetation in Mt. Taishan—Forest Facies	29 - 32
Vegetation in Mt. Taishan—Famous Old Trees	33 - 46
Vegetation in Mt. Taishan—Wild Flowers and Plants and Their Fruits	47 - 49
Seasonal Facies in Mt. Taishan—Spring	50 - 51
Seasonal Facies in Mt. Taishan—Summer	52 - 53
Seasonal Facies in Mt. Taishan—Autumn	54 - 55
Seasonal Facies in Mt. Taishan—Winter	56 - 57
Natural Scenes in Mt. Taishan.....	58 - 67
Ancient Buildings in Mt. Taishan	68 - 128
Mt. Taishan Carved Stone—stele Marking the Occasion of Conferring Titles on and Offering Sacrifices to God of Taishan	129 - 135
Mt. Taishan Carved Stone—stele Marking the Building and Re-building of Daimiao Temple.....	136 - 140
Mt. Taishan Stone Inscription—the one From a Stele of Stone Scripture	141 - 147
Mt. Taishan Stone Inscription—the one of the Scenery and Somebody's Names	148 - 165

Ancient Tombs and Sites	166 – 175
Treasures Housed in Daimiao Temple at the Foot of Mt. Taishan	176 – 196
Sites of Peasant Uprising	197 – 198
Revolutionary Memorial Buildings and Tombs of VIPs	199 – 208
Performances of Folk Art	209 – 213
Performances Imitating Conferring a Title on and Offering Sacrifices to God of Taishan by Emperor Zhen Zong of the Song Dynasty	214 – 217
International Mountain Climbing Festival	218 – 219
Tourism in Mt. Taishan Areas	220 – 233

序 言

李正明

中国风景名胜众多,名山大川遍布,除共同显示祖国山河之美,又都各具特点。泰山在五岳之中,高不如恒山,秀不及衡山,峻远逊华山。那末,为什么“五岳独尊”、“雄镇天下”、“天下名山第一”、“世界自然和文化遗产”等等称谓统统归于泰山名下呢?长期来,人们不断探求着其中的含蕴和奥秘。

我们作为长期工作在泰山、服务于泰山的管理者,有愿望亦有责任编辑一本兼有自然科学和人文科学价值的图册来宣传泰山。自古至今,研究泰山者不乏其人,但多从历史文化方面来颂扬泰山,往往忽视对自然科学价值方面的研究。另外,对泰山的管理和建设,亦需要一个过程。封建帝王虽然崇拜泰山,视泰山为神山、圣山,不断地加以封禅祭祀,却不能有效地管理与建设泰山。由于过去的战乱兵祸,美丽的泰山曾因遭受破坏,蹂躏而满目疮痍。中华人民共和国成立后,泰山的面貌才为之改观。特别是近十年实行改革开放政策以来,泰山人民用勤劳的双手卓有成效地对泰山进行了整顿、治理与建设。1978年,国务院确定泰安(泰山)正式开放。从此,它以崭新的姿容迎接天下四方来客。1982年,国务院公布泰山为全国重点风景名胜区。1985年12月,为了加强对泰山的保护、管理、开发与利用,中共泰安市委、泰安市政府组建了泰山风景名胜区管理委员会,集中管理泰山风景、文物和林业,并在国家有关部门的领导、帮助下,组织各方面专家对泰山的地质、古生物地层、地貌、气候、水文、植物生态、历史、文学、美学、石刻艺术、建筑、宗教、园林、旅游、管理等进行了多学科的全面考察与研究。由此,对泰山的认识有了飞跃,从而制订了泰山风景名胜区的总体规划。1986年,按照联合国教科文组织关于世界文化和自然遗产保护公约规定的有关条例,对考察研究所获得的材料进行逐条分析、论证,认为:泰山既有突出普遍意义的自然科学价值,又具有突出普遍意义的美学和历史文化价值,是一座融自然科学、美学和历史文化价值于一体的中国名山。1987年,联合国教科文组织接纳泰山为“世界文化与自然遗产”。泰山已不是地方性的名山,它的地位和影响已经消除了地域和空间的界限,从东方走向世界。

泰山地位的改变,要求管理和研究工作随之跟上。在管理方面,我们依照联合国教科文组织《保护世界文化自然遗产公约》和我国的《风景名胜区暂行条例》、《文物保护法》、《森林法》,并以“综合治理、突出重点”为原则,狠抓了环境卫生、社会治安、经济建设和优质服务等方面的工作,增加了对文物、林业的投入,收到显著效果。现在,泰山已成为“全国卫生先进风景名胜区”、“市级安全山、文明山、文化山”。在科学研究方面,我们接受国内外一些富有远见卓识专家学者的建议,于1989年6月31日,成立了泰山研究会。泰山研究会的成立,揭开了对泰山整体研究的序幕,举办了一系列专题性的学术讨论会。联合国教科文组织多次派专家、教授来泰山讲学、考察。1990年9月,在泰山研究会的倡议和组织下,召开了第一届国际泰山研讨会。会上,许多中外专家学者发表了新的研究成果,第一次明确提出了“泰山学”和“大文物”的理论概念。泰山研究从此进入一个新的时期。

至此,我们汇集、综合中外学者、专家的研究成果,取各家之精华,编辑出版了这本图册。全面、深入地介绍泰山在自然、历史文化、美学方面的价值,让人们认识泰山,共同享受这一自然和历史给予我们的丰厚遗产,这是我们编辑出版本书的目的。同时,我们也希望这本图册能为实现中共泰安市委和泰安市政府提出的“以山为题,借题发挥,全面振兴泰安经济的战略思想”,做出一定的贡献。

FOREWORD

Li Zhengming

China is famous for its many scenic spots and historical sites, and over its vast land is spread well-known mountains and great rivers, each of which is typical of its own apart from the common features to show the beauty of the Chinese mountains and rivers. Among the Five Celebrated Mounts, Mount Taishan is less higher than Mt. Heng (in Shanxi), less beautiful than Mt. Heng (in Hunan) and far less precipitous than Mt. Hua (in Shanxi). Nevertheless Mt. Taishan is rated as the "Number 1 among the Five Mounts", "The Mount that dominates China", "No.1 among the famous mountains in the world" and ranks among the "World Cultural and Natural Heritage." How is it that Mt. Taishan has come into its own? Its implications and profundities have been constantly inquired for long.

We, the administrative personnel who have worked on and served Mt. Taishan have the desire and duty to compile an illustrated book containing great value in both natural science and humane studies to publicize Mt. Taishan. There has been no lack of such people studying Mt. Taishan ever since ancient times. But most of them have eulogized Mt. Taishan from the angle of history and culture and few of them have paid attention to the study of the value of natural science. In addition, the administration and construction of Mt. Taishan takes time. Feudal kings and emperors failed to conduct an effective management and construction of Mt. Taishan despite the fact that they worshipped Mt. Taishan and regarded it as the "Divine Mount" and the "Sacred Mount", and constantly offered sacrifices to worship the heavenly and earthly gods on Mt. Taishan. In those days of chaos and disasters caused by war, misery and suffering greeted the eyes everywhere on Mt. Taishan because of then destruction and devastation. It was not until the founding of the People's Republic of China that the appearance of Mt. Taishan began to change. It is worth nothing that since the start of the reform and opening to the outside,

the people of Mt. Taishan have effected a consolidation, administration and construction of Mt. Taishan, making Mt. Taishan filled with vigor. In 1978, the State Council determined Tai'an (Taishan) to be officially open to the public. From then on Mt. Taishan began to receive with its brand-new looks tourists from all corners of the world. In 1982, the State Council promulgated Mt. Taishan on the list of the National Key Famous Scenic Spots and Historical Sites. In December 1985, the Municipal Committee of CPC and the Municipal Government of Tai'an set up a Managing Commission of Mt. Tai Scenic Spot with a view to strengthening the protection, administration and exploitation as well as utilization of Mt. Taishan. The Managing Commission takes charge of the scenery, cultural relics and forestry of Mt. Taishan and, under the leadership and with the help of the State departments in charge, organizes experts of every field to make a multi-scientific overall survey and study of Mt. Taishan in geology, paleontological stratum, landform, climate, hydrology, plant ecology, history, literature, aesthetics, art of stone sculpture, architecture, religion, gardening, tourism and management. Thus, the recognition of Mt. Taishan has made such a leap forward that an overall plan of Mt. Taishan Scenic Spot has been made so far. In 1986, an analysis and proof of every item of the materials obtained from the survey and study in the light of the relevant regulations prescribed in the UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the "World Cultural and Natural Heritage", hold: now that Mt. Taishan possesses outstanding general value of natural science and unique value of aesthetics and historical culture, it is entitled to a celebrated mount, a blend of natural science, aesthetics and historical culture. In 1987, the UNESCO admitted Mt. Taishan to be among the "World Cultural and Natural Heritage". Therefore, Mt. Taishan is not only a locally famous mount for its status and influence have gone beyond the limits of region and space, haveing stepped into the world from the East.

The change of Mt. Tai's status calls for an immediate task of good administration and research. In accordance with the UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, China's Provisional Regulations Governing the Administration of Scenic Spots, Law concerning the Protection of Cultural Relics and Historical Monuments and the