

雁

陽



雁荡山

李海



温州市雁荡山风景旅游管理局
浙江摄影出版社



主 编: 杨光松 张华吾

副 主 编: 谢 军 朱知喜

总 摄 影: 张侯权

(以姓氏笔划为序)

摄 影: 王心田 叶君奋 刘松鸣 朱炳荣 邵国强

张治文 林茂招 范道敏 胡艺兵 赵晓阳

咏 吟 谢 军 缪云飞 臧国德

撰 文: 许宗斌 倪蓉棣

英文翻译: 熊国贵 殷 良

英文审校: 蒋炳贤

设 计: 张侯权 倪蓉棣

责任编辑: 任 鲸

文字编辑: 赵爱萍

中文校对: 程翠华

责任出版: 徐爱国

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

雁荡山/温州市雁荡山风景旅游管理局编. —杭州:

浙江摄影出版社, 2000.9

ISBN 7-80536-771-X

I. 雁… II. 温… III. 名胜古迹—雁荡山—摄影集

IV. K928.3

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2000)第65295号

(版权所有, 翻制必究)

雁荡山

温州市雁荡山风景旅游管理局编

浙江摄影出版社出版发行

(杭州葛岭路1号 邮编: 310007)

深圳利丰雅高电分制版有限公司制版

利丰雅高印刷(深圳)有限公司印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/12 印张: 8.5

2000年9月第1版 2000年9月第1次印刷

印数: 0001-3000

ISBN 7-80536-771-X/K·6 定价: 110.00元

(如有印、装质量问题, 请寄本社出版室调换)



目 录

CONTENTS

雁荡断想

Random Reflections on Mt. Yandang 4

鸿雁之山

A Mountain of Wild Goose 18

龙湫胜迹

Famous Scenic Spots of the Dragon Waterfall 28

从灵岩到灵峰(上)

From Spiritual Rocks to Spiritual Peaks(I) 36

从灵岩到灵峰(下)

From Spiritual Rocks to Spiritual Peaks(II) 56

二阁仙踪

The Two Gates to a Fairyland 70

“影子”和“副区”

“A Miniature” or “An Associate District” 90

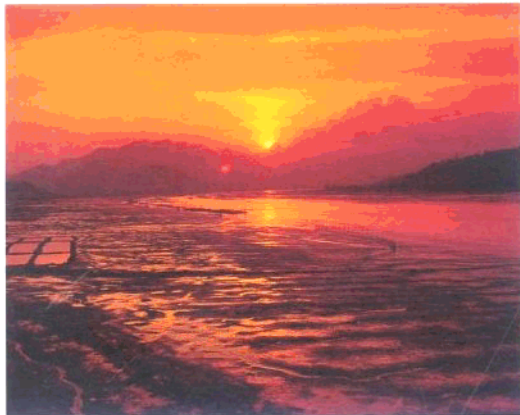
跋

Epilogue 99

2000.5

雁荡断想

许宗斌



有可状之景，有不可状之景。

江弢叔说：“欲写龙湫难着笔，不游雁荡是虚生。”翻江倒海、雷霆万钧的是龙湫，淅淅沥沥、潇潇洒洒的是龙湫，飘飘荡荡、缠缠绵绵的是龙湫；四时各异，晨昏各异，阴晴雨雪各异，单一挂龙湫瀑，就有诸多形象，令人顿生“难着笔”之叹了。而幽幽雁荡，450 平方公里，有名有姓的景点就多达 550 多处，恰如一桌满汉全席摆在眼前，真叫人不知从何处下箸。

在江弢叔之前，桐城派的古文大家方苞也曾发过类似的议论：“兹山不可记也。永、柳诸山，乃荒陬中一丘一壑，子厚谪居，幽寻以送日月，故曲尽其形容。若兹山，则浙西山海所蟠结，幽奇险峭，殊形诡状者，实大且多，欲雕绘而求其肖似，则山容壁色，乃号为名山者之所同，无以别其为兹山之岩壑也。”

昔人咏昭君：“意态由来画不成，当时枉杀毛延寿。”大美难绘，大景难状，雁荡可作如是观。

无怪乎古来描绘雁荡的文字，可传诵者不多。

有庙堂之山，有村野之山。

庙堂之山，泰山是典型。登泰山，如朝圣，如临神坛，如读三坟五典八索九丘。秦时的五大夫松，汉时的无字碑，唐时的《纪泰山铭》……峡谷里回荡着一代代帝王封禅的礼乐，岱庙里东岳大帝威仪万千……面对泰山，你不

得不作庄严状，作敬畏状，作折腰膜拜状，而无法轻松，无法潇洒，无法散散淡淡。

散散淡淡的是雁荡。“上有湖，方可十里，春雁归时多宿于此，故名。”（《浙江通志》）雁者，村野之鸟，来去江湖，栖宿洲渚，烟水迷茫，荻花瑟瑟……何等潇洒，何等自由自在。山以雁名，是写实，也是寄托。即使天长日久，雁湖变为沼泽，鸿雁不再飞临，而那一派潇潇洒洒散散淡淡的神气依然氤氲在雁荡的百二峰峦之间，令人神往不已。前人评雁荡“不附五岳”，单从山名看，雁荡就显出了它那独立于众岳之外的品性了。

雁荡僻处海隅，古来帝王不至，大吏罕来。少了那一层金碧辉煌的油彩，倒得以“独完其太古之容色”（方苞语）。这是山的造化，也是人的造化。

村野之山，无须作拈香朝拜状，只以平常心待之、以散淡心游之即可。俗谚说：“穿蓑衣，游雁山。”你可以理解为对游山时令的选择，更可以理解为对游山风度的选择。蓑衣斗笠入雁荡，听风听雨，徜徉于高崖幽谷之间，人与造化相呼吸，随意之至，悠然之至。

登泰山是走进历史，走进庙堂；游雁荡则是融入自然，融入造化。

词有豪放、婉约之分。豪放派如关西大汉执铜琶铁板唱“大江东去”，婉约派如十七八女孩儿执红牙拍板唱“杨

柳岸、晓风残月”。

景亦如是。大漠孤烟，长河落日，是豪放派；小桥流水，曲径通幽，是婉约派。

以山论，天下名山多属豪放派，如泰山，如华山，一峰插天，高出云表，然而往往不免雄奇有余，含蓄不足。

二难并，两美俱，雄奇而不失蕴藉者，惟有雁荡。

论雄奇，雁荡有百二奇峰，如天柱，如合掌，如展旗，如一帆，无不拔地而起，骇人眼目，但自山外观之，却杳然不见，犹如诸葛丞相，胸藏百万雄师，而其外貌不过一彬彬书生而已。沈括论雁荡：“予观雁荡诸峰，皆峭拔险怪，上耸千尺，穷崖巨谷，不类他山，皆包在诸谷中。自岭外望之，都无所见，至谷中，则森然干霄。原其理，当是为谷中大水冲激，沙土尽去，惟巨石巍然挺立耳。”方尚惠论雁荡：“高者不见其高，奇者亦不见其奇，如老氏之称深藏，孔氏之墙数仞，殊不自炫也。”以人格喻雁荡，更见理趣。

藏锋不露，无浮躁之气，无张扬之态，造就了雁荡有别于其他名山的那一种特有的山格。又有江南的平畴绿野作它的铺垫，东海的万顷碧波作它的远衬，山内幽谷回环，飞瀑错落，峰崖层叠，起承转合，曲曲折折，似断不断，更加之以岚气、云影、风声，难怪人们要如此称誉——“不游雁荡是虚生”了。

Random Reflections on Mt. Yandang

Xu Zongbin



Some scenic spots are describable, but some are beyond words.

Once, Jiang Taoshu said, "It is hard for one to describe the beauty of the Dragon Waterfall out of mere wish; the only way is to visit the place personally. So that it will make your life worthwhile." "Stupendous and thunderbolt-powerful" might be the exact adjectives to describe the scene of the Dragon Waterfall. It is a scene of interest with natural and unrestrained pattering of raindrops, whistling of gentle wind, and misty elegance which will always throng one's minds with numerous reflections on it. The scene changes with seasons, time and weather. Take the Dragon Waterfall for example, it is changeful like a kaleidoscope beyond description leaving us only sighs. The secluded Mt. Yandang covers an area of 450 square kilometers dotted here and there with more than 550 renowned scenic spots, just like a dinner-table with countless tempting delicacies which is hard for one to make a good choice.

Before Jiang Taoshu, Fang Bao, a distinguished man of letters of the Tongcheng Literary School shared the same view. "Mt. Yandang is indescribable. Mt. Yong and Mt. Liu are mere undulating hills in the wilderness. When Liu Zihou, a well-known scholar was living there in exile, he beguiled himself with wandering about the mountains and rivers from morning till nightfall. Therefore he could do his best to delineate the beauty of Mt. Yong and Mt. Liu. Mt. Yandang is like a knot in the chain of all the mountains in the western part of Zhejiang. They are crowned with so many large, secluded and piercing peaks which look so exceedingly grotesque and gorgeous in shape that it is hard to depict them vividly and life-like. Words employed to modify them would be the same as those for other mountains and so it is impossible to distinguish them from those of others."

A certain person wrote a poem about Wang Zhaojun, one of the famous Four Beauties in ancient China. "Since the beautiful image is indescribable, it was wrong to kill Mao Yanshou (a court painter) at that time." It is hard to picture such an exceedingly beautiful woman, so is the fascinating scene. About Mt. Yandang what we can say is but only as such.

It is not strange that only a few literary descriptions can be traced, while readable and estimable pieces are scarce.

There are mountains with temples and there are mountains with villages.

Mt. Tai is one of the typical mountains with temples. Visiting Mt. Tai is like to go on a pilgrimage, to a sacred place, to a school to read classics;— There are Wudafu pines planted in the Qin Dynasty, wordless tablets of the Han Dynasty, and inscriptions *In Memory of Mt. Tai* of the Tang Dynasty. The protocol music for offering sacrifices to the Heaven and Earth by emperors of different dynasties reverberates in the valleys. The Supreme Being of Eastern Mountains in the Dai Temple looks majestic.... Facing Mt. Tai, you'll be obliged to show a sense of being dignified, to be held in awe and veneration

and even to prostrate yourself in worship before it, you'll feel neither relaxed and light-hearted, nor natural and graceful, nor indolent and sluggish.

But you'll feel lighthearted and relaxed when you visit Mt. Yandang. "Upon your visit you'll find a lake above, some 5 km in circumference with wild geese natant on the water, hence the name of the lake." Wild geese, a kind of bird in the wilderness, swim to and fro in the rivers and lakes, and dwell on misty marshes and islets with mass of reed flowers and rustle of gentle wind.... How unrestrained they are! How leisurely and carefree they are! The mountain is named after the bird. Thus the name does not only conjure up a realistic picture of the mountain in one's mind's eye, but also fill one's heart with a spiritual sustenance. Even with the passage of time, and the drying-up of the lake, and even no flight of the geese to it, the unconstrained and gentle air, and the enshrouding mist will exist for ever in the ridges and peaks, the charm and scenery will carry you away. Our forefathers commented that Mt. Yandang is "independent from the Five Mountains". Judging from the name, the character and look of Mt. Yandang stand really independent from other mountains.

Mt. Yandang is situated on the margin of the sea. Since ancient times, it has seen neither emperors nor court officials of importance. Without dazzling luster, it preserves its "intact remote antiquity" (by Fang Bao). It is the good fortune of Nature, as well as the good fortune of Man.

A secluded mountain like Mt. Yandang needs no pilgrimage and no burning of joss sticks. Visit it with a peace of mind and unconstrained mood. As the saying goes, "visit Mt. Yandang with a straw rain cape." It is understandable to choose a suitable season and to have an easy manner to visit it. With a straw cape and a bamboo hat, you can enjoy the beauty of Mt. Yandang, listening to the rustle of the wind and rain, wandering about unhurriedly in the peaceful valleys, breathing in the fresh air created by Nature at ease and leisure.

Visiting Mt. Tai is to enter history and temples, while visiting Mt. Yandang is like to bring oneself into correspondence between man and nature.

CI¹ can be divided into two schools — the powerful and free school, and the subtle and concise school. The hefty fellow of Guanxi sang "the Yangtze River is flowing to the east of the sea" with a pair of brass cymbals and iron bar which represents the powerful and free school, while a maid of 17 or 18 sang "morning wind and the setting moon above the bank with willows" with a red ivory board which represents the latter school.

It is also with scenery. The only smoking on a large wilderness, and the setting sun over a long river belong to the powerful and free school; while a little bridge and a running stream, and a winding path leading to the secluded spot belong to the latter school.

As far as mountains are concerned, most famous ones such as Mt. Tai and Mt. Hua with peaks projecting to the sky above clouds can be classified as powerful and free in appearance. Indeed, they look extraordinarily magnificent but they usually show a lack of veiled beauty.

It is very rare to have both the merits of magnificence and veiled beauty in accord with each other in a mountain. However, Mt. Yandang is an exception. It mingles each other in perfect harmony.

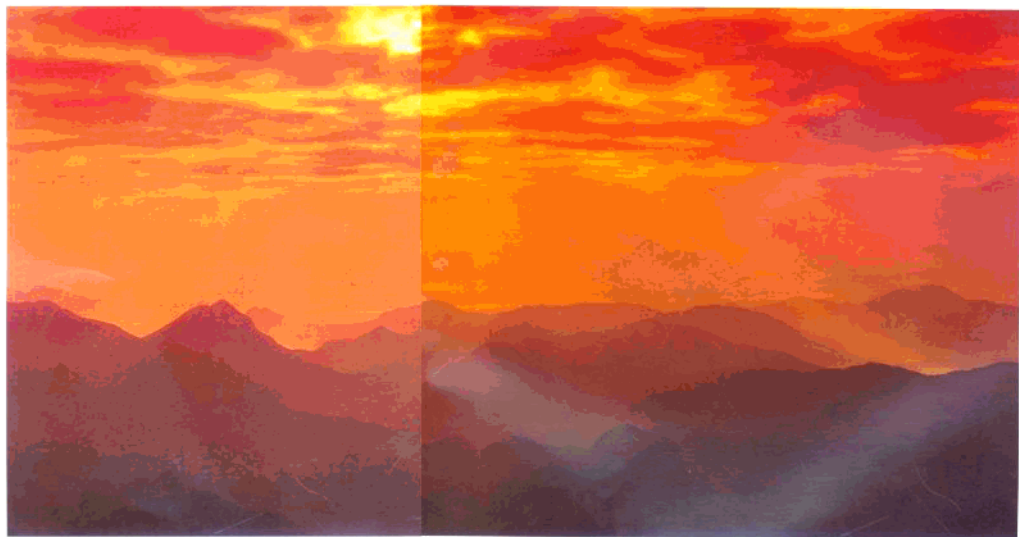
So far as magnificence is concerned, Mt. Yandang has 102 wonderful peaks, such as Heavenly Column Peak, Flag Peak, Yifan Peak etc. They are standing high above the horizon. It will make people very much awed at the sight, but one could rarely see anything at a distance. They look like Minister Zhuge Liang² who has resourcefulness and wisdom at heart but looks like an ordinary scholar in appearance. Shen Kuo said, "In my view all the peaks of Mt. Yandang stand high and precipitous with unique cliffs and megalithic valleys included, different from other mountains. Standing on the ridges, nothing extraordinary can be seen. In the valleys, one can catch sight of lofty peaks thrusting high all around. The reason is quite evident that great floods have washed away all the sands and sludge, leaving behind only projecting huge rocks." Fang Shanghui pointed out the peculiarities of Mt. Yandang in the following words: "Mt. Yandang is very high indeed, but one can hardly figure out how high it is; Mt. Yandang looks rather grotesque, but one cannot imagine how grotesque it looks like. Its peculiarities are as inconspicuous as Laozi's profundity and Confucius' great vision intact in the innermost recesses of the heart without a little self-glorifying." Don't you think it's quite intriguing to personify Mt. Yandang in this way?

The features of Mt. Yandang can be defined as making no display of its charm and impulsive air and no flaunting of its beauty. It has a vast stretch of green land as its mat, and a vast expanse of the East China Sea serves as its mighty foil. Inside the scenery is more majestic and magnificent with deep and secluded valleys, waterfalls strewn at random, ranges upon ranges, viewpoint upon viewpoint without end. Besides, its mountain air, cloud shadows and sound of wind are all fascinating to the eyes. No wonder it is why people say in praise of it, "It is worthwhile to have a trip to Mt. Yandang!"

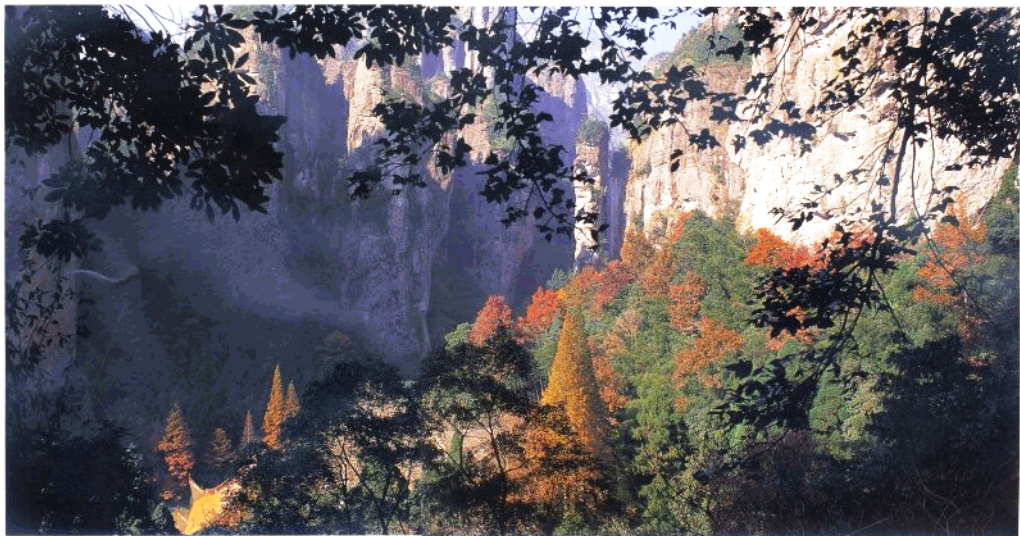
Notes:

(1) CI poetry written to certain tunes with strict tonal patterns and rhyme schemes, in fixed numbers of lines and words, originating in the Tang Dynasty(618-907) and fully developed in the Song Dynasty(960-1279).

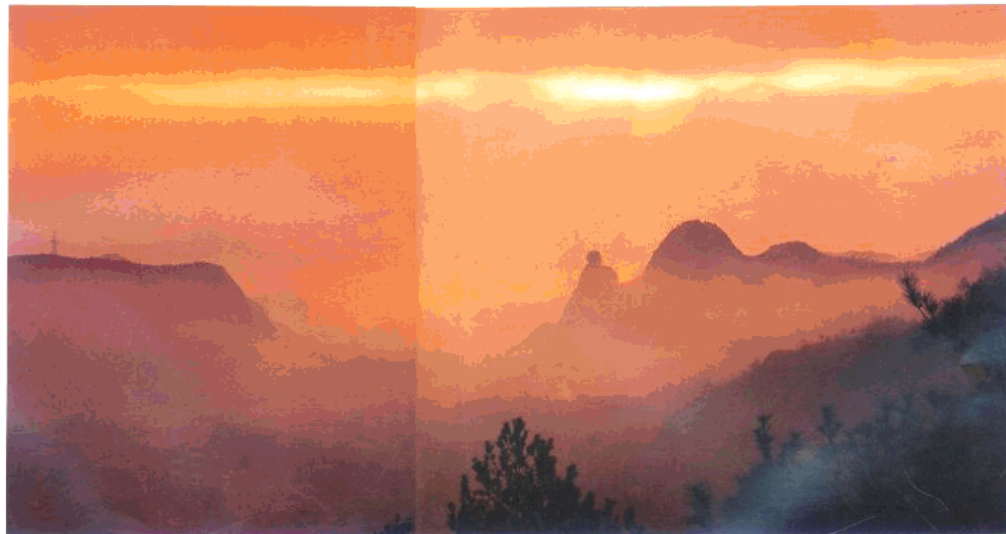
(2) Zhuge Liang — a statesman and strategist in the period of the Three Kingdoms (220-280), who became a symbol of resourcefulness and wisdom in Chinese folklore.

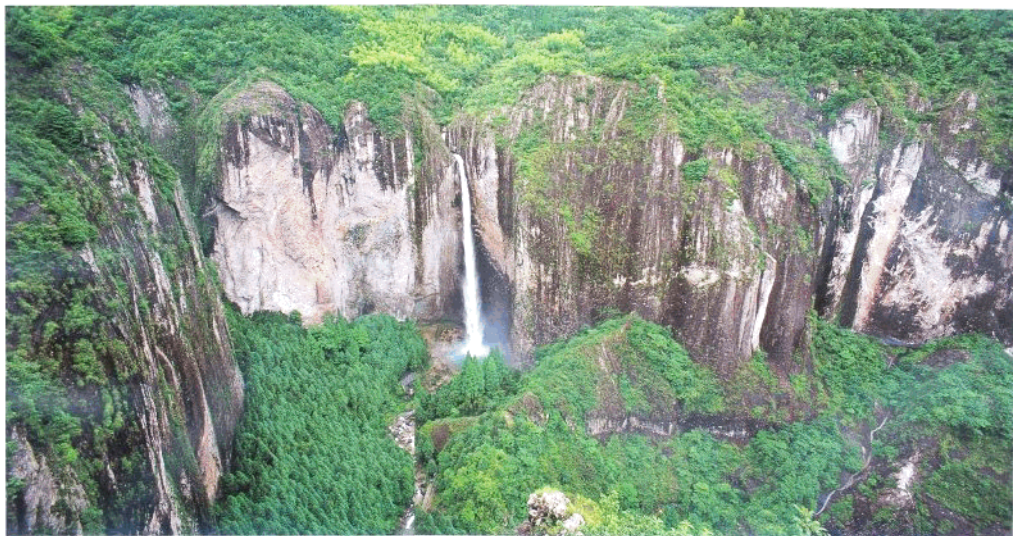


第一道晨曦
The First Rise of Morning Sun on the Wall House Lake



雁宕秋色 Autumn at the Yandang Rocks





大龙湫 The Big Dragon Waterfall, the Largest



杨公山日落 (Sunset on Yangong Mountain)