



仙 人 居 住 的 地 方

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A PLACE WHICH IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE  
ABODE OF CELESTIAL BEINGS

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OF CELESTIAL BEINGS

浙江省仙居县人民政府新闻办公室编

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To Shanghai

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Zhapu Port

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州港  
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机场  
Airport

港口  
Port

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# 序

巍巍的括苍山，潺潺的永安溪，7000年历史积淀与现代文明溶铸成一个令人瞩目的名字——仙居。仙居县始设于东晋穆帝永和三年（公元347年），名乐安。北宋景德四年（公元1007年），宋真宗以其“洞天名山，屏蔽周卫，而多神仙之宅”，下诏改名仙居。

仙居，钟灵毓秀，人文荟萃。下汤的新石器文化，全国八大奇文之一的蝌蚪文，世界最大摩崖石刻大“佛”字，无不闪现出仙居古代文明灿烂奇异的光华。神奇山水孕育的仙居儿女，勤劳智慧。历代先贤，各领风骚。唐代项斯，诗名重京



# PREFACE

The Guancang Mountain stands lofty and the Yonggan River runs swiftly. Seven thousand years of history and modern civilization combine to give the world a noticeable name Xianju. Xianju county was first established in 347 A.D. in Eastern Jin Dynasty. It was originally named "Le'an". Then in 1007 A. D. in Northern Song Dynasty, Emperor Zhengzong visited it and remarked, "The mountains here are more scenic than the surrounding ones and there are nice cave dwellings, many of which may be abodes of celestial beings". So he ordered the county to be renamed "Xianju".

Xianju is a remarkable place that produces outstanding people. There has been a galaxy of talent. The stone culture which can trace back to as early as 17th century B.C., the marvellous written language ketouwen, the largest carved character "佛" on the cliff in the world--all these are the manifestation of the brilliant ancient civilization of Xianju. The inhabitants here nurtured by the wonderful mountains and streams have all along been industrious and intelligent. A number of outstanding ancients did great deeds. Just name a few of them:

华；宋陈仁玉，研究食用菌第一人；元柯九思，诗书画称绝；近代张铨创植物鞣革学之先河。他们的业绩象灿烂的星星永远闪烁在历史的天空。

仙居，景色秀美，风光旖旎，是国家级风景名胜区。境内奇峰异石，流潭飞瀑，幽谷清溪，翠竹秀林处处蕴含着神奇的传说、动人的故事。走进仙居，仙乡独具一格的绮丽画卷，令您心旷神怡，留连忘返。南宋朱熹两次莅临仙居，惊呼：“地气尽垂于此矣！”

仙居，资源丰富，物华天宝。古树奇木，汇成绿色的海洋；鲜果山珍，漾溢着诱人的芳香。

仙居，改革开放，龙腾虎跃。“工艺品王国”享誉世界，小水电名闻遐迩，医药化工雄霸市场，机械橡塑领先同行。基础设施建设日新月异，社会各项事业全面发展，投资环境日益改善。“海阔凭鱼跃，天高任鸟飞”。仙居，是一方开发的热土。

仙居，铸造了历史的丰碑。

仙居，正以科工贸较发达的浙东南旅游休闲城市崛起在东海之滨，昂首阔步迈向崭新的二十一世纪。



Xiangsi of Tang Dynasty was famous for his poetry in the capital; Chen Renyu of Song Dynasty was the first man devoted to the research of edible fungus; Ke Jiusi of Yuan Dynasty was excellent in poetry, calligraphy and painting; Chang Quan of modern times invented the technology of tanning. Their performances always shine brightly in the gallery of history like stars in the sky.

Xianju is picturesque in landscape, the county is to be designated a national park. The unique peaks & bizarre caves, deep valleys & clear streams, green woods & verdant bamboos all combine to tell wonderful legends and touching stories. If you come to Xianju, you are walking into a picture scroll, you'll feel intoxicated, even forgetting to return to where you are from. No wonder that Chu Xi of Southern Song Dynasty visited Xianju twice and exclaimed: "It is all fascination here!"

Xianju is rich in resources. Products abound and people live in plenty. It is a world of greenness with so many ancient trees; It is a land of fruit, a treasure house of specialties from the mountain. They invite you to come here for a visit or a taste.

Xianju goes forward by leaps and bounds in the present period of reform and opening up to the outside world. As a "kingdom of arts & crafts", it is well-known to the world; Its small hydropower stations attract the attention of the country; Its chemical pharmaceuticals sell well at home and abroad; The production of machine rubber-plastics takes the lead in the special field. The infrastructure facilities are being improved steadily; Various social undertakings have gone through an all-round development; The investment environment is turning from good to better. "Our prospect is boundless as the sea and the sky". Xianju is a haven inviting more investment and higher development.

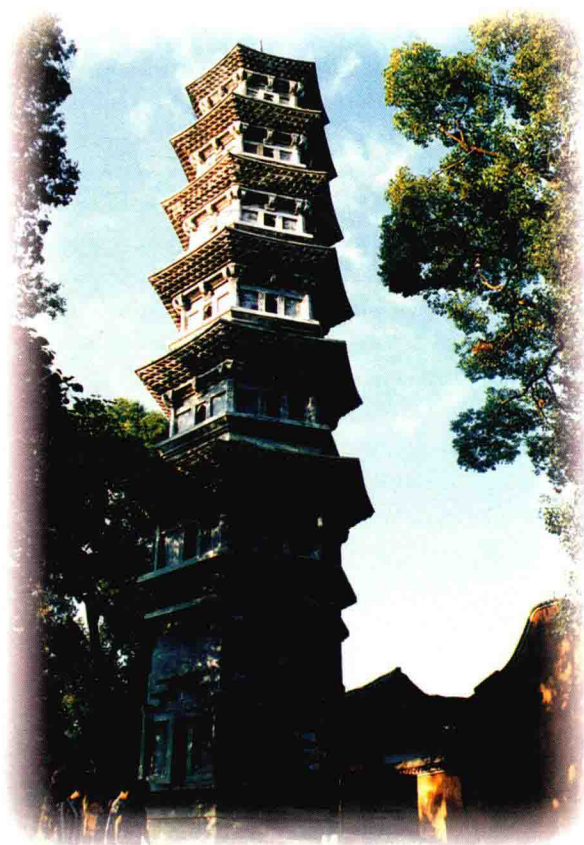
Xianju has a glorious past.

Xianju is taking big strides forward and marching into the 21st century, as a fairly developed city, as well as a tourism resort in South-east Zhejiang.



# 钟远荡古

Bells Resounding in an Ancient Town



成

仙居，历史悠久，人杰地灵。7000年乃至9000万年的历史积淀折射出人类古代文明光辉灿烂的一束。从千古之谜蝌蚪文到下汤遗址出土的文物，从造型别致、内涵丰富的古建筑到工艺精湛、精美绝伦的无骨针刺花灯，文明之花，绚丽多彩，熠熠生辉。江山代有人才出。唐代项斯、宋陈仁玉、元柯九思，他们都是仙居人民永远的骄傲。

Xianju boasts a long history. Xianju is a remarkable place producing outstanding people. Seven thousand years or even ninety million years of history reflects a part of the brilliant ancient civilization of mankind. From Kedouwen (a mystery for thousands of years) to the stone implements excavated at Xiatang, from the old structures exquisitely designed and built in rich implication to the elegant unique embroidered floral lanterns without a framework, we can see old civilization is now shining with rich colours and brilliance. Xianju is a place where people of talent come forth in every dynasty. People are always proud of these outstanding ancients such as Xiangsi in Tang Dynasty, Chen Renyu in Song Dynasty and Ke Jiushi in Yuan Dynasty etc.



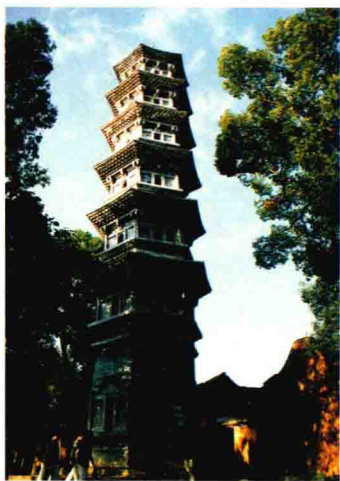
仙居出土的9000万年前恐龙化石

Fossils of dinosaurs living 90 million years ago recently unearthed in Hengxi Town of Xianju County



下汤遗址出土的5000-7000年前新石器时代的石器，其中两对石磨棒和石磨盘是世界上最早的稻谷加工工具。

Stone implements of Neolithic Age, or 7000-5000B.C., excavated at Xiatang Among them, the shaft and disc of the stone mill are among the earliest tools for processing rice.



南峰塔，建于北宋天圣十年。被仿造于深圳中国民俗文化村内，是该村的最高建筑物。邓小平曾兴致勃勃地在塔下留影。

Nanfeng Pagoda stands on the top of Nanfeng Hill in the southern outskirts of the town, first built in Northern Song Dynasty (about 1033 A.D). A new pagoda imitating it was built a few years ago in the Cultural and Customary Villages in Shenzhen, which is the highest building in the surrounding. Chinese Leader Deng Xiaoping ever had a photo taken under the pagoda with great interest.





迎晖门，建于明嘉靖年间，至今仍保存着完整的明代石雕。

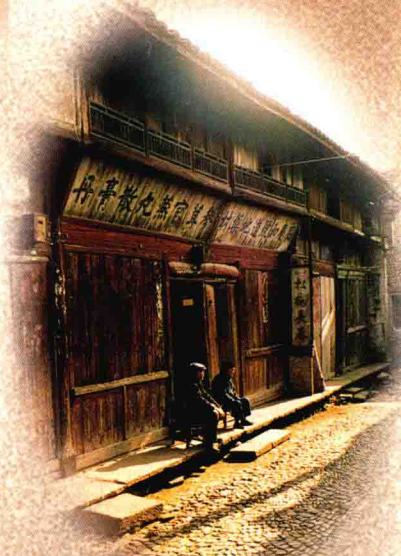
Yinghui Men (Gate Greeting Sunshine)

It was built in Ming Dynasty (about 1522-1567), and some of the stone carvings are so far well preserved and they look life-like.





雕梁画栋  
Carved Beams and Painted Rafters



幡滩古街  
An Ancient Street at Potan



石灯柱。建于明嘉靖26年，是世界上尚存最早的路灯。

Stone Lamppost. It was built in Ming Dynasty (about 1548 A. D. ) and is among the earliest lampposts still existing in the world.



唐朝诗人项斯故居

The Native Place of Xiang Si -  
A famous Tang Dynasty  
poet (living in the 7th century)



朱熹题写的鼎山堂匾

The Horizontal Board of "Dingshan  
ParLOUR" Inscribed by Chu Xi



朱熹讲学并遣子就学的桐江书院  
Tongjiang Academy - A place where Chu Xi  
gave lectures and even sent his son here for  
classical learning



元代著名画家柯九思的  
墨竹图，现收藏于北京故宫博物院。

A Picture of Bamboos in Ink By  
ke Jiushi - A famous painter in Yuan Dynasty,  
which is now kept in Beijing Palace Museum.



### 千古之谜——蝌蚪文

Tadpole Cliff (Cliff of Kedouwen)--A Mystery for Thousands of Years.



世界上最早的古运河图——明朝石刻运河图。

The map of a canal carved on the stone in Ming Dynasty --The first map of canal in the world.



摩崖石刻大“佛”字，高宽各为11.2米，是目前世界上单字面积最大的摩崖石刻。

The giant Chinese character “佛” (Buddha) carved on the cliff on the mountainside is 11.2m both in height and breadth. Maybe it is the largest character of the kind all over the world at present.

仙居花灯，源于唐朝，灯身无骨，全用绣花针刺成各种花纹图案的纸片粘贴而成，造型别致，工艺独特，制作精美，小巧玲珑，古朴典雅。96年10月，荣获“’96中国民间艺术作品展览会”金奖，12月又荣获“’96澳门第四届国际艺术节博览会金奖”。

Floral lanterns in Xianju, dates as early as Tang Dynasty. Without a framework this kind of lantern is made of pieces of paper stuck together with all kinds of embroidered floral patterns. Designed in a unique manner, and made with fine craftsmanship, the lanterns look exquisite, elegant and attractive. They won a gold medal in "the '96 Fair of Chinese Folk Arts" in October 1996, and again in "the '96 Macao 4th International Art Festival" held in December, 1996.



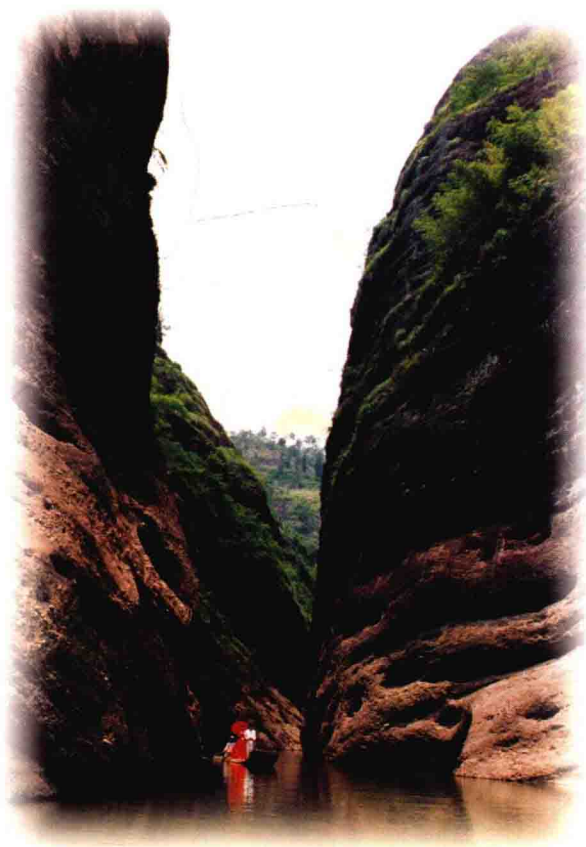
针刺无骨花灯

The Embroidered Floral Lanterns Without a Framework.



# 景胜觅知

Fine Scenes Inviting visitors



音

仙居，山川秀丽，风光迷人。奇峰异洞，古木修竹，旅游资源十分丰富。“八景十六洞二十七岩”名闻遐迩，由西罨、景星、淡竹、公孟、十三都五大景区188平方公里范围内的104个景点组成的风景名胜區，集“奇、险、清、幽”于一体，汇“峰、瀑、溪、流”于一地。清朝翰林院编修潘耒游仙居后，赞曰：“天台幽深，雁荡奇崛，仙居兼而有之。”

With green mountains and clear streams, Xianju is fascinating in its scenery. There are charming peaks and bizarre caves, ancient trees and verdant bamboos. Xianju is very rich in tourist resources. It is said that Xianju is famous for its "eight scenes, sixteen caves and twenty-seven cliffs". Roughly divided, there are five scenic areas in different parts of the county, covering 188 square km and embracing 104 scenic spots. Generally speaking the scenery is a combination of peaks, waterfalls, streams,..... characterized by strangeness, perilousness, cleanness and quietness. Pan Lei, a court compiler and member of imperial Academy of Qing Dynasty spoke highly of the place, saying that "The Tiantai Mountains are famous for quietness and picturesqueness while the Yandang Mountains for breath-taking peaks and water falls. And yet Xianju has both peculiarities."

