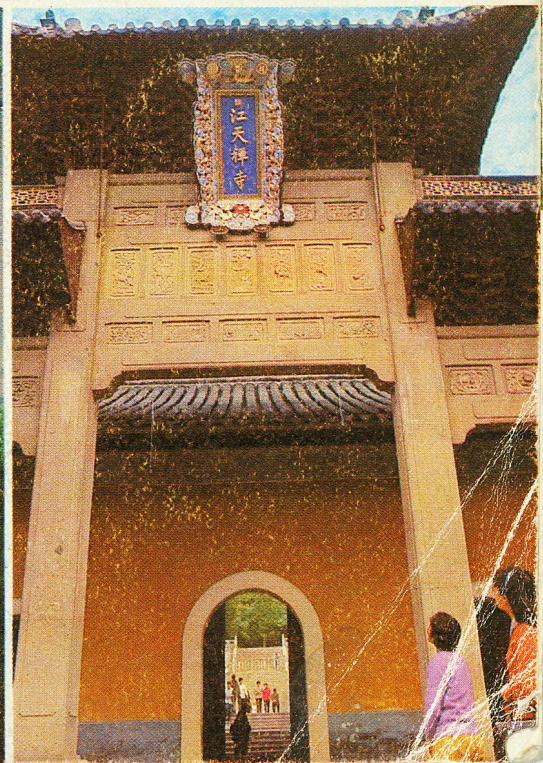
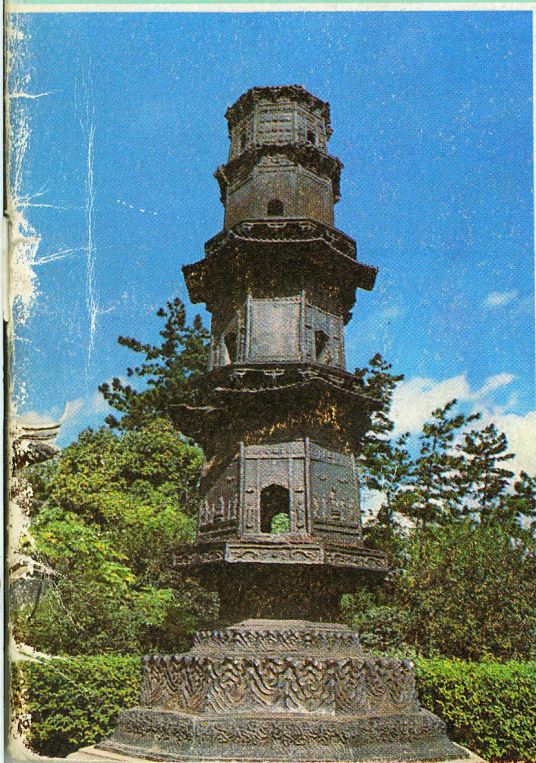




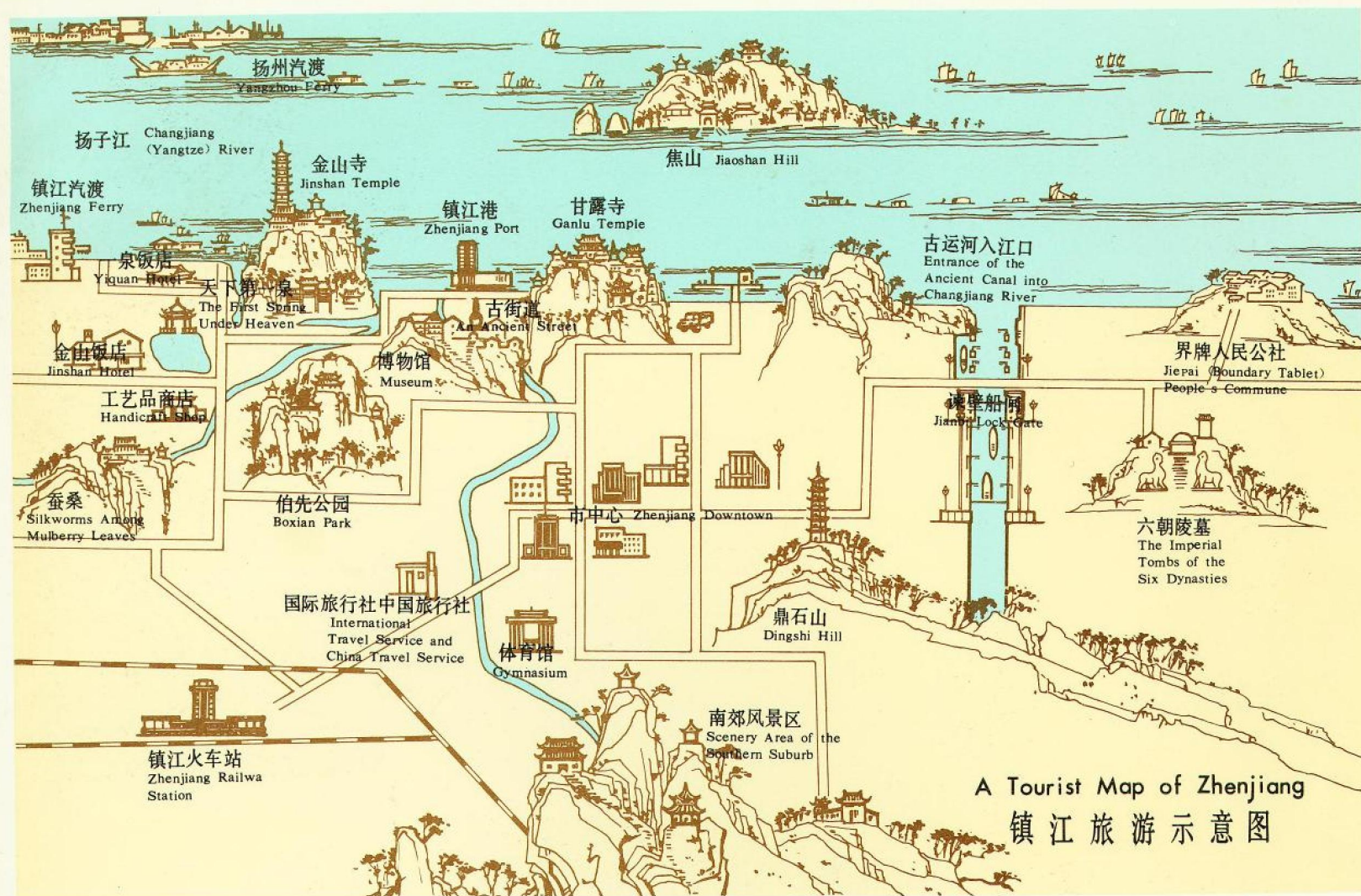
江山多娇  
CHINA-A LAND  
OF BEAUTY

# 鎮江

## ZHENJIANG







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金山禅寺  
江中浮玉——焦山  
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摄影: 谢新发 毛明庆 尹福康  
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陈春轩 潘世聪 张颖  
张震 杨宪华 王洪洵  
魏中涛

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英文翻译: 骆菁  
标题书法: 李宗海 乐图南

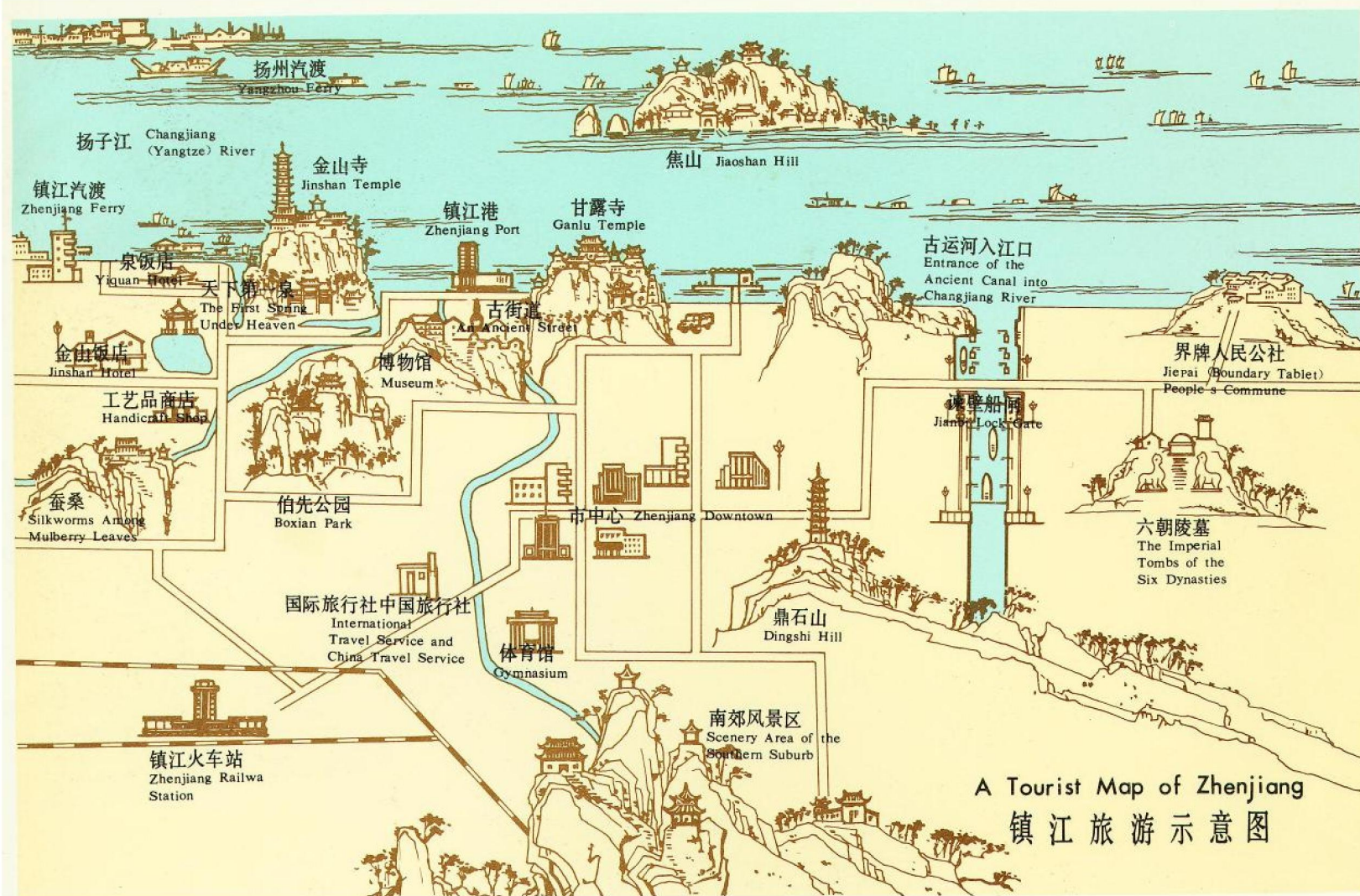
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A Tourist Map of Zhenjiang  
镇江旅游示意图

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# 金山禪寺

金山，原在镇江市西北的扬子江心，被称为“江心一朵芙蓉”，唐代诗人张祜诗句“树影中流见，钟声两岸闻”，就是当年金山的写照。清道光年间，这个“千载江心寺”开始与南岸相连，成为江南著名的游览胜地。

金山寺始建于公元1500年前的东晋年间，是中国有名的古刹之一。当时名“泽心寺”，宋代皇帝曾赐名“龙游寺”。清代康熙南巡时，亲笔题写了“江天禅寺”匾额，至今可见。

金山的建筑富有独特的风格，殿宇厅堂，幢幢相衔，亭台楼阁，层层相联，宝塔矗立于山巅之上，构成一组丹辉碧映的古建筑群。

金山自唐代起，便驰名中外。公元1472年（明成化八年）日本画家雪舟等扬到此游览，绘有《大唐扬子江心金山龙游禅寺之图》，在日本广为流传。历代名人在金山留下了许多古迹和题咏，宋代苏东坡和金山方丈佛印斗智，输了玉带。“东坡玉带”成了金山的镇山之宝，至今保存在寺内。民间广泛流传的“白娘子水漫金山”的故事，给这座名山更增添了美丽而神秘的色彩。

金山建塔始于南朝，宋代曾建双塔，明万历二年，改建为一塔。现在的慈寿塔是清末建筑，砖木结构，八

面七级，游人凭栏远眺，心旷神怡，只见千山绵亘，万峰重迭，大江东去，烟波万顷。宋代著名的政治家王安石在他的《金山》诗中写道：“数重楼枕层层石，四壁窗开面面风。忽见鸟飞平地上，始惊身在半空中。”

金山之巅，建有一座石柱凉亭，即留云亭。这里可俯瞰金山诸景，更可放眼四面山光水色。亭中有清朝皇帝康熙题字的石碑：“江天一览”，那是他陪同太后游金山时，面对壮丽江山，书兴大发，奋笔写下的。因此留云亭又名江天一览亭。

慈寿塔西南为妙高台遗址，传说梁红玉在此擂鼓战金山，为南宋名将韩世忠抗金兵助阵，从此，成了世代相传的历史名剧。

妙高台的对面是七峰亭。宋时，奸臣秦桧假传圣旨，以十二道金牌把岳飞召回临安（杭州），岳飞路过金山寺，在此地见到了道月禅师，道月劝岳飞不去临安，岳飞未从。临别时，道月还以偈语相赠：“风波亭下浪滔滔，千万留心把舵牢，谨防同舟人意歹，将身推落在波涛。”岳飞到临安不久，被秦桧害死在风波亭下。后人为纪念此事，故建七峰亭。

金山不仅以寺闻名，而且以洞著称。“法海”、“白龙”两洞与白娘子水漫

金山的神话故事直接关连，令人神往。

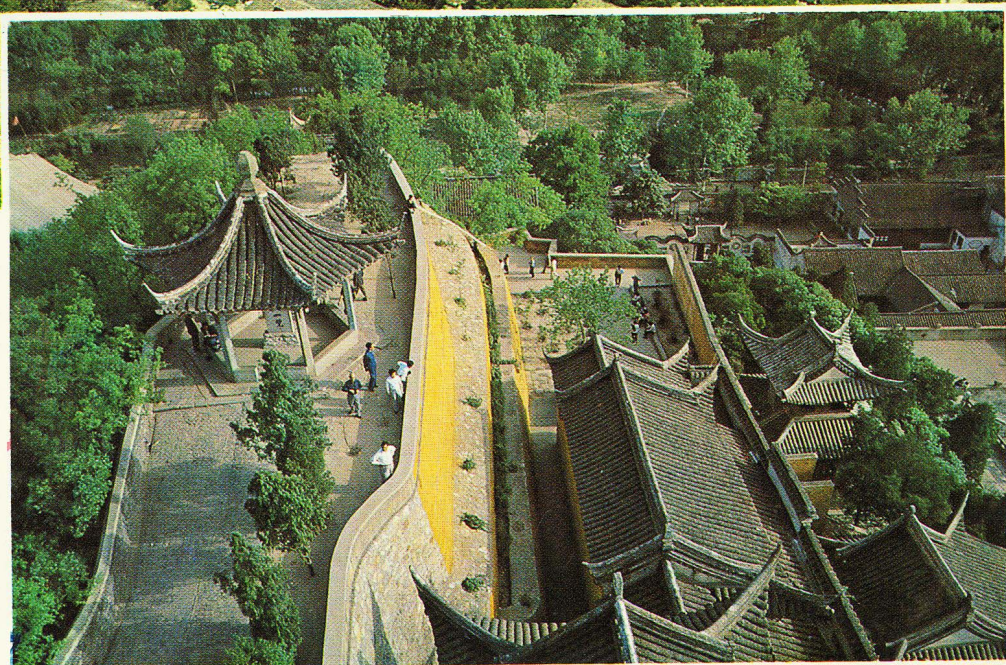
法海洞，在慈寿塔西侧下，洞中有法海和尚的塑像。相传法海和尚裴头陀，河东人，唐宣宗大中年间丞相裴休的儿子。裴休笃信佛教，因而送子出家，取名法海，先在江西庐山学道参禅，以后来金山，就在这个洞中住下，开山得金，修建寺庙，金山和金山寺即由此而得名。法海是金山寺的开山祖师，颇受后世佛门弟子的尊崇，而神话故事“白蛇传”中的法海，则是一个艺术形象。

白龙洞，位于金山北麓，洞口塑有白娘子与小青的石像。相传许仙从此洞进去，直达杭州，与白娘子断桥相会，倾诉衷情。

在金山之西还有“天下第一泉”，此泉原在江心，名中泠泉。苏东坡在《游金山寺》一诗中说：“中泠南畔石盘陀，古来出没随涛波。”唐代著名品茶家刘伯刍所著《煎茶水记》中把此泉评为天下第一，从此中泠泉被誉为“天下第一泉”。自金山与陆地相连后，泉址也到了岸上。泉水绿如翡翠，浓似琼浆，畅游金山之后，饮一杯“天下第一泉”的香茗，更觉其味甘冽，润浸肺腑。

程兆群 撰文

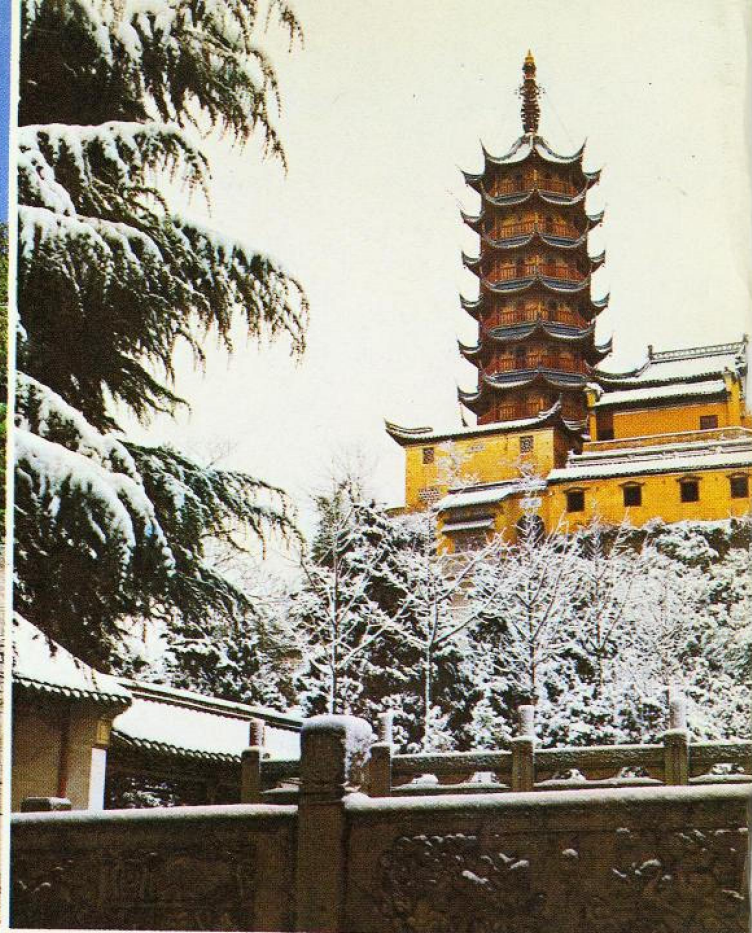
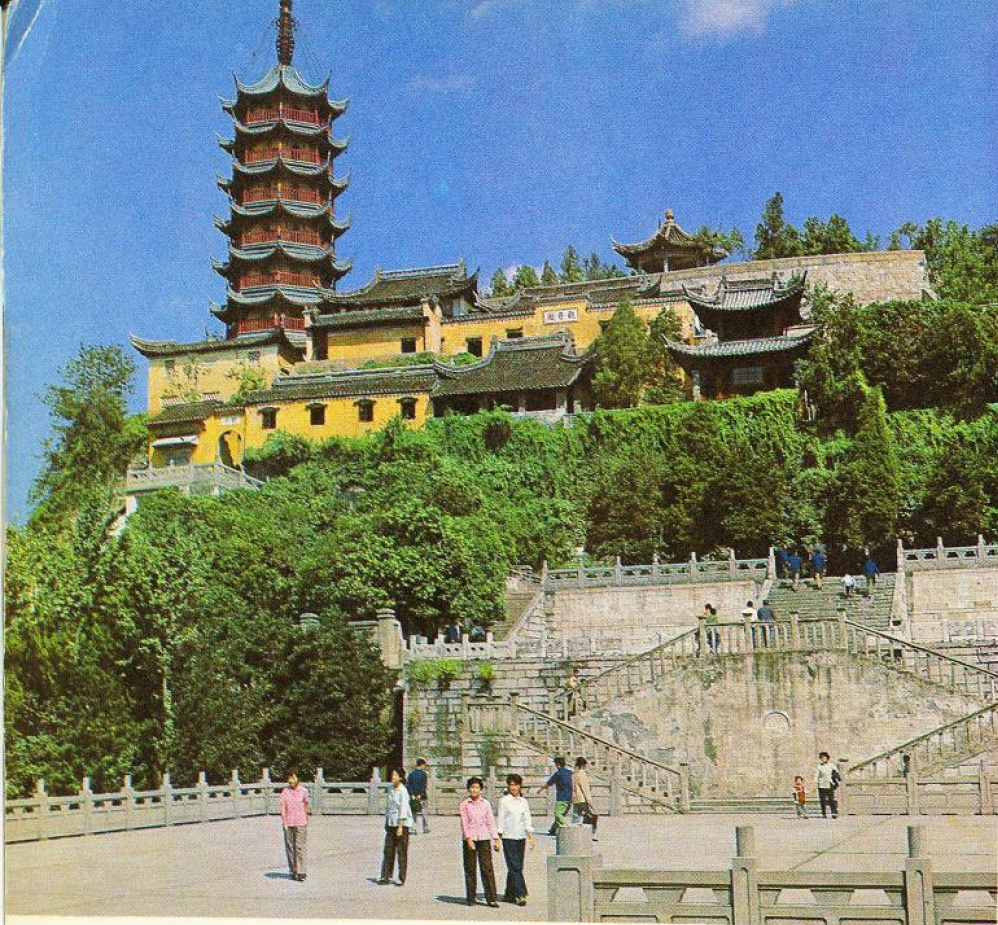




金山寺鸟瞰 初建于四世纪东晋时代。丹楼朱阁，依山建寺，全盛时期有和尚三千多人。

A bird's eye view of Jinshan Temple. It was first built in the fourth century during the time of the Eastern Jin Dynasty. Built according to the contour of the hill, it had 3,000 monks at its prime.





四季佳景入画来 金山寺景色四季不同，这是初夏和严冬两幅照片。

*The scenic beauty of the Jinshan temple in different seasons in pictures. Shown here are two pictures depicting the scenery of the Temple in early summer and deep winter.*

## JINSHAN TEMPLE

Jinshan Hill was originally an islet rising from the centre of Changjiang (Yangtze) River. Through centuries of silting, the river bed rose higher and higher until the islet merged with the land and became a peninsula. Jinshan Temple on the hill was first built in the period of the Eastern Jin dynasty (A.D. 317—420). 1,500 years ago, it is one of the famous ancient temples in China, having more than 3,000 monks in its prime. In the temple, halls are systematically arranged like scales of a fish or teeth of a comb and pavilions and buildings are built against the hill, forming a brilliant and

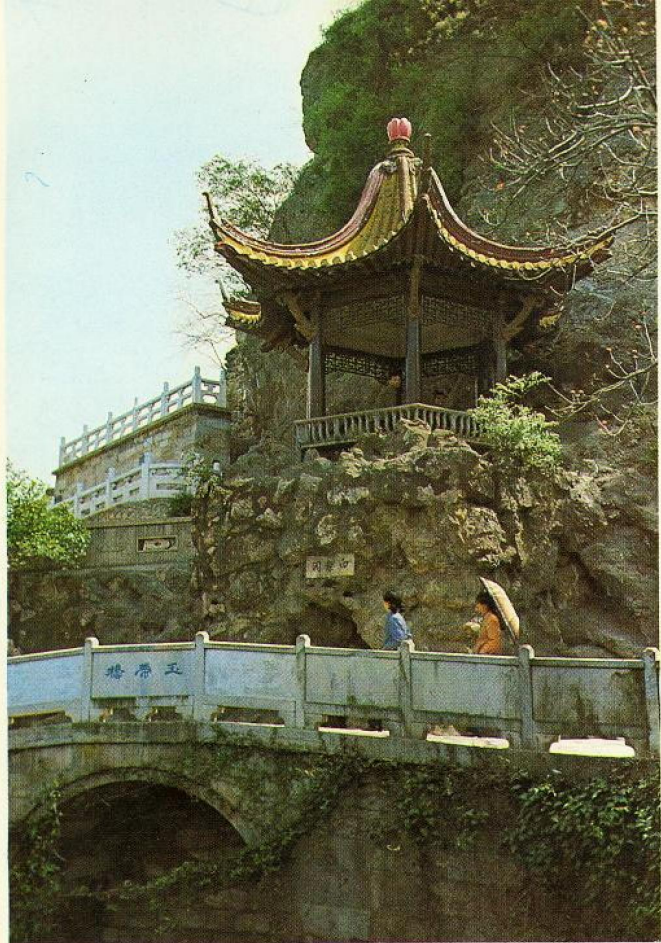
splendid group of architecture.

The flooding of Jinshan Temple in the fairy tale *The Story of the White Snake* took place here. A white snake, after 500 years of devotion, transformed herself into a beautiful girl named Bai Suzhen. She met a young man named Xu Xian at the Fallen Bridge beside West Lake in Hangzhou. They fell in love and married. But Monk Fahai, then the abbot of Jinshan Temple and a representative of the feudal power, disrupted the happy family. He cheated Xu into coming to Jinshan Temple and wouldn't let him go home. Bai came to the temple and asked for her husband. Being refused entry, she was furious and with her magic power, she whipped the roaring wa-

ves and flooded the temple. Later, Xu Xian escaped through the Bailong (White Dragon) Cave on the north side of the hill. At the Fallen Bridge, Hangzhou, he encountered Bai and her faithful maid Xiao Qing, the incarnate of a green snake. They were reunited and opened their hearts to each other. Now, at the entrance of the Bailong Cave on the hill stands a stone statue of Bai Suzhen and Xiao Qing, adding attraction to the renowned hill.

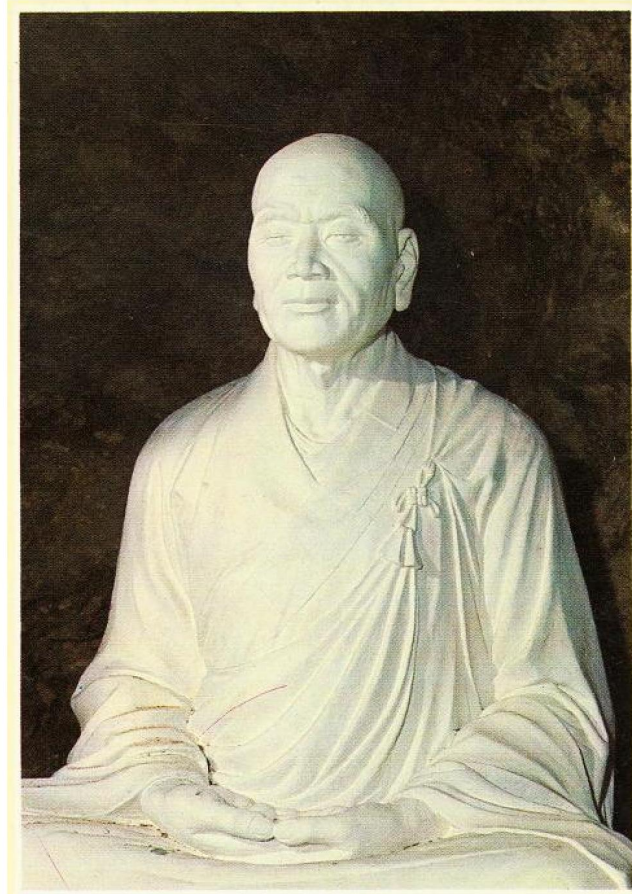
The Zhongleng (cool in the middle) Spring at the west of Jinshan is known as "The First Spring Under Heaven". The water here is clear and limpid. Making tea from this water will add fragrance and sweetness to the taste.





白龙洞 神话故事《白蛇传》中，白娘子水漫金山后，许仙从此洞逃往杭州断桥与白娘子相会。

Bailong (White Dragon) Cave. According to the fairy tale "The White Snake", Xuxian escaped from Jinshan Temple through this cave and reunited with his wife Bai Suzhen (the transformation of the white snake) at Hangzhou's Fallen Bridge after she had flooded Jinshan Hill.



法海像 历史上的法海和尚是唐丞相裴休之子，他见山寺荒芜，蛇虫出没，于是燃指一节，发誓复兴寺院。法海因此成为金山寺开山祖师。

The statue of Fahai. According to historical records, Monk Fahai was the son of Pei Xiu, a Tang Dynasty prime minister. Seeing that the temple was dilapidated and haunted by snakes and insects, he burned one of his finger joints and swore to rebuild the temple. He became the founder of the present Jinshan Temple.



拍摄电影《白蛇传》水银灯前，正在金山寺实地拍摄法海诱迫许仙出家为僧的一场戏。

Shooting the film "The White Snake". Under the limelight, cinematographers were shooting on the spot the scene of Fahai, the abbot of Jinshan Temple, enticing Xuxian to be a monk.



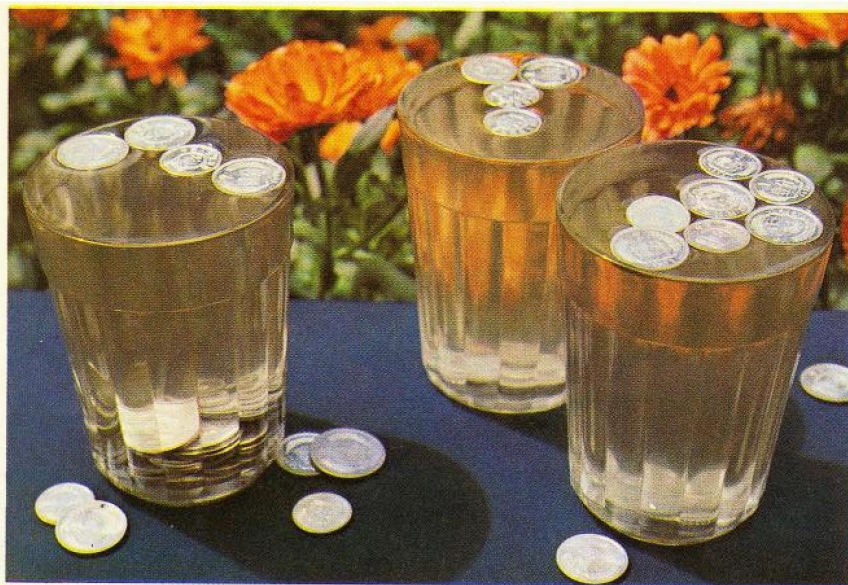


**天下第一泉** 古代刘伯刍分天下水为七等，评此水为第一。泉原在扬子江中，清道光以后泉址登陆。

The "First Spring Under Heaven". In ancient times, Liu Pochu classified water under heaven into seven categories and graded the water of this spring the best. The spring was originally in the middle of the river, however, during the reign of Qing emperor Daoguang, the spring became part of the land because of alluviation.

**泉水浮币** "天下第一泉"水质醇厚，味甘宜茶。投币试之，水位高出杯口而不溢。

Spring water in the bowl holds coins. Waters drawn from "The First Spring Under Heaven" is clear and mellow, excellent for making tea. Dropping coins in a bowl full of spring water, it stands a few millimetres over the rim without spillin .

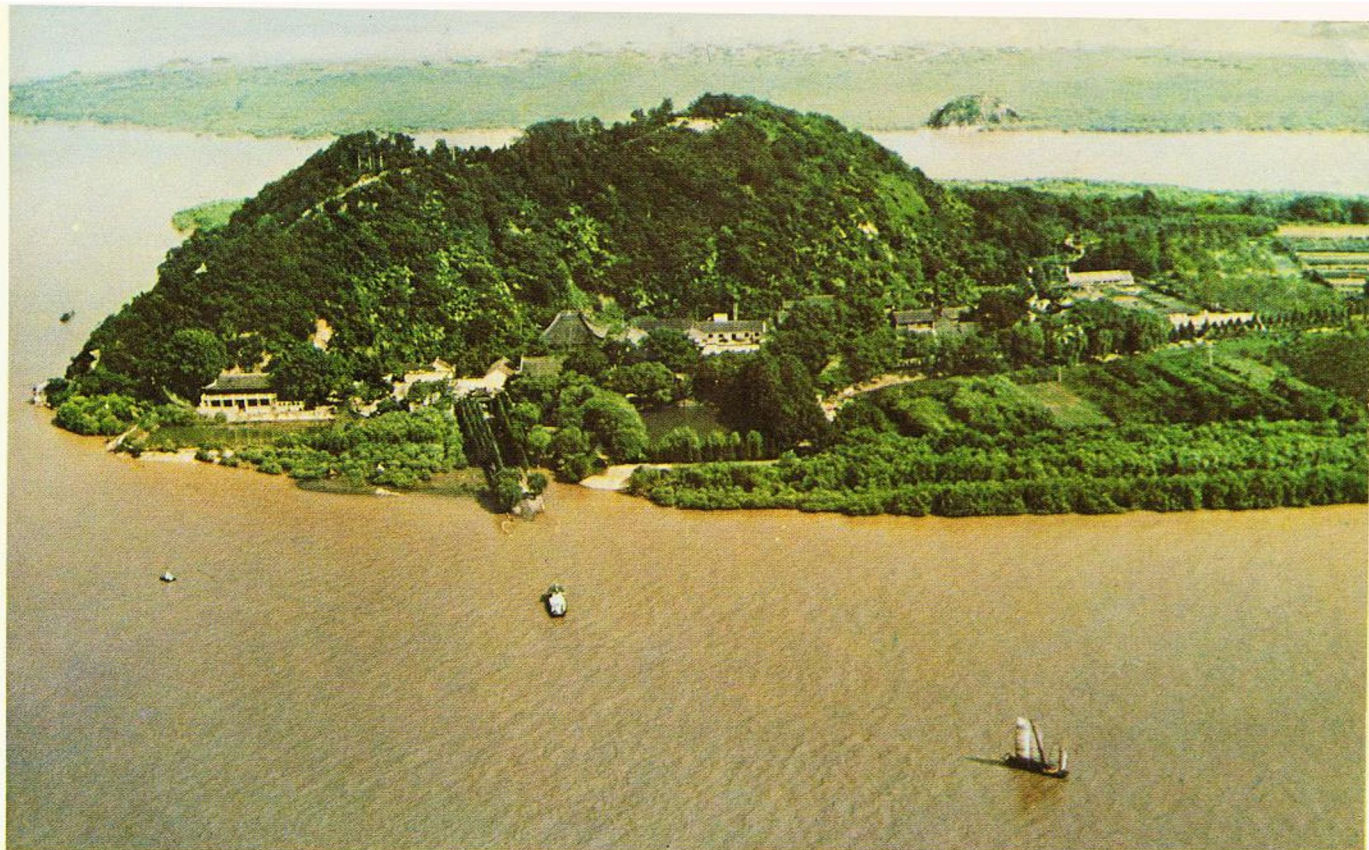


**古金山图** 日本画僧雪舟等扬于公元1472年(日本文明四年)两游金山，回国后绘制此图。图中双塔建于十一世纪宋代。

A painting of Jinshan in ancient times. Sesshu, a Japanese monk and painter, visited Jinshan twice in 1472, during the period of Emperor Benmei of Japan. When he was back, he painted this picture. The twin pagoda in the picture was built in the 11th century during the Song dynasty but was toppled in the late Ming Dynasty.



# 江中浮玉——焦山

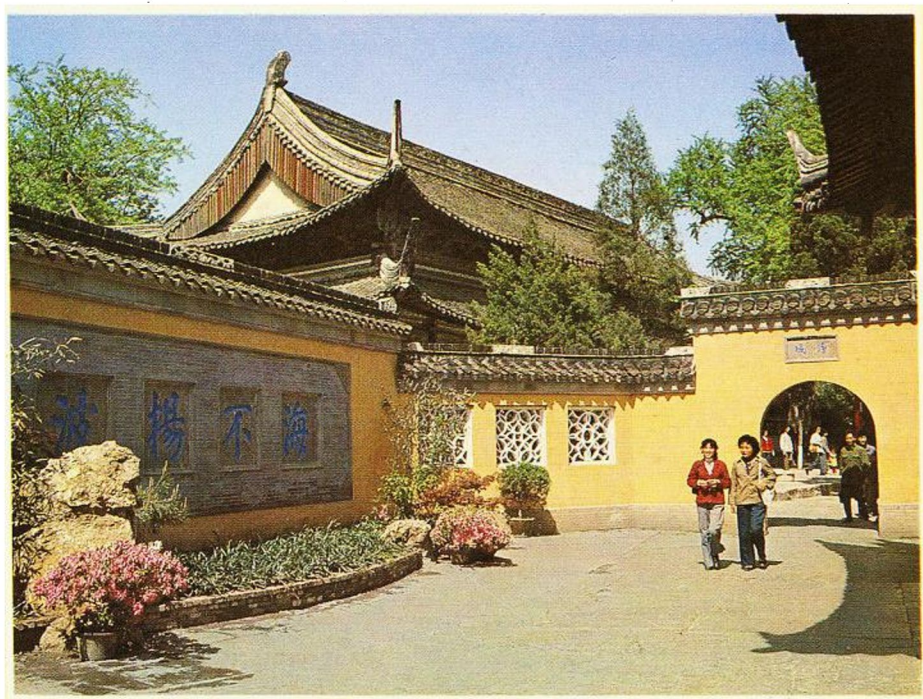


焦山岛 位于扬子江心。隔江遥望，唯见山水苍茫；登山入腹，始知古寺深藏。“焦山山裹寺”与“金山寺裹山”，形成绝妙对照。

Jiaoshan Hill. The hill is actually an islet in the middle of Changjiang (Yangtze) River. Standing at the river bank and looking from afar, one can see a vast expanse of water with a distant hill. Only when one is in the hill can he see the ancient temple hidden in it. There is a saying which goes, In Jiaoshan, the hill embraces the temple, while in Jinshan, the temple embraces the hill.

海不扬波 语出《尚书》。原意赞颂天下大治，中国有了圣人，这里借指焦山镇海作用。明代大书法家胡缵宗手书。

"The Sea Has Calmed Down" in the handwriting of Hu, a noted Ming Dynasty calligrapher. These words comes from *Shang Shu* (*Book of History*). In their original meaning, they were in praise of the appearance of a saint in China and the achievement of order across the country. But, in the present context, they refer to the power of Jiaoshan in subduing the turbulent sea.



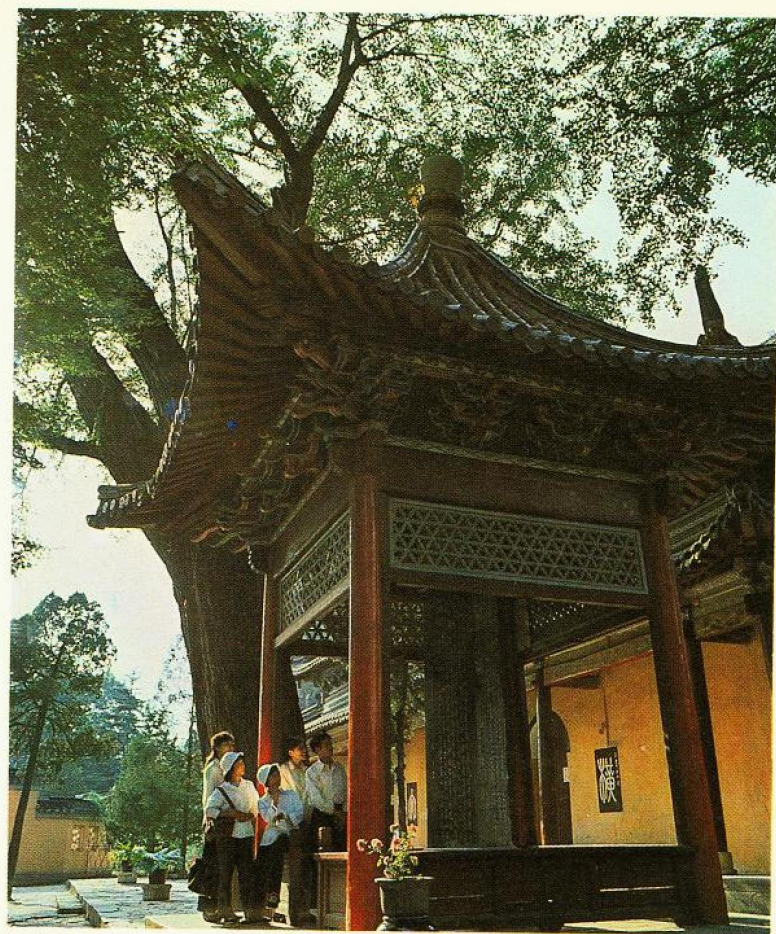
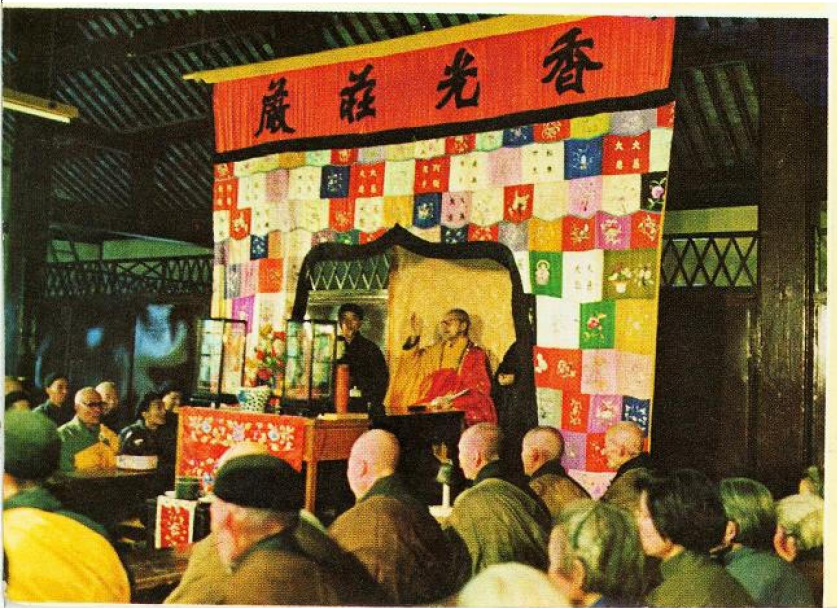




**释迦牟尼坐像** 在大雄宝殿中,清帝康熙为佛殿题字“香林”。  
The Seated Statue of Sakyamuni. In the grand altar, there is an inscription by Emperor Kangxi of the Qing dynasty which reads "Xianglin", meaning the "grove of incense sticks".

**佛事** 中国佛教协会常务理事、焦山住持茗山法师正在讲授佛家经典。

A buddhist ceremony. Master Mingshan, an executive director of Chinese Buddhist Association and abbot of the Jiaoshan Temple, is preaching Buddhist scriptures.



**御碑亭** 巨碑镌清帝乾隆手书《游焦山歌》。西侧银杏树有八百年历史,树干中寄生别树一株,称“子母树”。

The Imperial Tablet Pavilion. Carved on the giant tablet is the *Song of Touring Jiaoshan* in the handwriting of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing dynasty. At its west stands an 800 year old ginkgo tree. Strange enough, there is another tree growing parasitically from its trunk, so it is called "mother-and-son tree".

**瘞鹤铭亭** 相传王羲之在焦山书《瘞鹤铭》,铭文原刻山崖,因雷击坠入江中。清康熙年间,捞出残石五块,现存八十一字,另残字十一。唐、宋以来,铭文书法被推崇为“大字之祖”。

Yihe Ming Pavilion. It is said that Wang Xizhi, the famous calligrapher, wrote *Yihe Ming (In Commemoration of the Burying of a Crane)* in Jiaoshan. The inscription was originally carved on a cliff, but it was later struck by thunder, broke into pieces and fell into the river. During the years of Qing Emperor Kangxi, five of the residual pieces were recovered from the riverbed. These remaining stone have 81 intact and 11 incomplete characters on them. Since the Tang and Song dynasties, the inscription has been regarded by all as the "ancestor of big character calligraphy".



焦山在镇江市东北，是长江中的一个岛屿，它宛如一块碧玉，浮漾在沧波万顷之中。

从南岸遥望焦山，青屏横列，活象一头蹲伏着的雄狮，民间因有狮山之称。渡口背倚的一座山，本名石公山，以其形似拖着长鼻的一头大象，故又称象山。狮象峥嵘，隔江相望，把守着镇江城市的门户，形势险要而壮观。

踏上焦山码头，迎面便是一道宽阔的长堤。山门两边分悬隶书大字对联：“长江此天堑，中国有圣人。”

进得山门，便见粉墙丹柱的定慧寺大雄宝殿。定慧寺原名普济禅院，初建于东汉兴平年间，清初始改今名。整个寺庙占地不大，掩映于古柏丛中。现存的这座大雄宝殿是在唐殿的基础上于明代重修的，太平天国革命战争期间，驻镇太平军守将罗大纲、吴如孝等特意明令加以保护，未遭毁坏。之后，有一年殿后山石崩落，打得屋穿壁塌，倾倒欲堕，现由园林管理处予以修建扶正，恢复如故，并且重塑了在十年浩劫中被毁的佛像，金碧辉煌，气象庄严。

从定慧寺向东，经过乾隆御碑亭，有若干小型建筑，都是昔日的小庵精舍，如自然庵、海若庵、水晶庵、香林庵等，极盛时有十三房之多，各有

特色。

值得一观的是宝墨轩中镶嵌于四周墙壁上的碑刻，其中不乏名家字迹。如宋代大书画家米芾的“城市山林”横额；明代著名正直人氏杨继盛（字叔山，因弹劾奸相严嵩十大罪状而下狱论死）手题“椒山”两字，还有一方镌刻着朝鲜古画家崔鐸题苏东坡墨竹的六言诗句，是古代中朝两国人民文化交流的一项实物见证。

最引人注目的是单独建亭保护的“瘞鹤铭”摩崖石刻，相传为东晋大书法家王羲之所写，其书法艺术价值，从宋代起就为人所称道。由于这块摩崖石刻曾经崩落江中多年，只有冬季水涸才露出字迹，就更显得希奇珍贵。清初才有人把它捞起树立地面，“瘞鹤铭”的拓本，书法家和学者们都喜欢收藏，鲁迅日记中就开列了他收藏这一名拓的目录。

从定慧寺向西是沿江登山的途径，首先经过华严阁。此处最适宜于夏季纳凉、中秋赏月。

过了华严阁，一路沿江峭壁上尽是摩崖石刻，价值最高也最为醒目是南宋爱国诗人陆游的题名记，其内容是抒发诗人踏山观景、关心时局的爱国情怀。

再上，到三诏洞，洞内有汉末隐士焦光塑像。他不满当时的腐朽朝政，

不与封建政权合作，靠砍柴度日，劳动自养，清初的画家金墨禅把他的像画入《无双谱》内，称赞他“默隐以终，笑煞狐鼠”。此山原名樵山，因纪念焦光而改为焦山。

三诏洞上方便是半山的壮观亭。此地是焦山览景最为佳胜的地方。亭前还有一株六朝柏，古树新枝，生机蓬勃。

焦山最高处是吸江亭，登上层楼，四面江光尽收眼底，江风拂面，令人油然而兴起一种热爱人间积极进取的思想感情。

下山路经别峰庵，庵内有清初书画名家“扬州八怪”之一郑板桥的读书处。板桥曾于清雍正十三年（公元1735年）夏天避暑读书于此处。

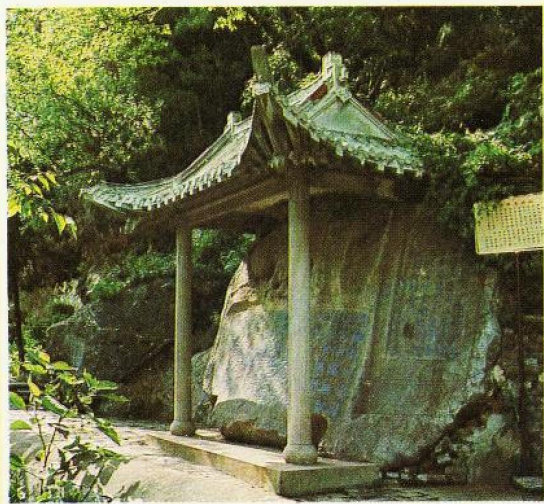
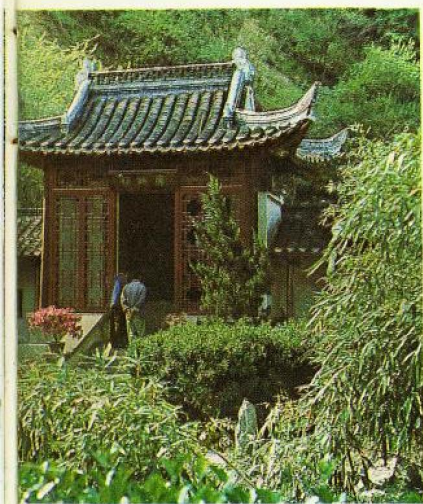
焦山东北附近江中有松寥山和夷山两个小石岛，合称松寥夷山。几千年前长江从这里入海。后来长江三角洲逐渐延伸，唐时江面仍然辽阔，两岛分峙左右犹如双阙，因有海门之称。大诗人李白的《焦山望松寥山》一诗就是在这里临眺而成的，发挥了这位诗仙的浪漫主义遐想，诗云：

石壁望松寥，宛然在碧霄。

安得五采虹？驾天作长桥。

仙人如爱我，举手来相招。

王 襄 撰文



摩崖石刻 著名爱国诗人陆游于公元1164年踏雪观《瘞鹤铭》。其后亲笔作文，刻石立焦山西麓，笔力奔放秀润，至今完整无缺。

Inscription on a rock. Lu You, a famous patriotic poet of the Southern Song dynasty once came on a snowy day and looked at the *Yihe Ming*. In the following year, he wrote an article marking the occasion and Huan, an honoured monk in Jiaoshan Temple, inscribed the article on a cliff. The inscription, still intact, is in Lu You's handwriting, which is noted for its vigorous and refined style.



# THE FLOATING JADE—— JIAOSHAN HILL

Jiaoshan Hill lies to the northwest of the city of Zhenjiang. It stands in the middle of Changjiang (Yangtze) River like a piece of floating jade.

A ferry service connects Zhenjiang with Jiaoshan Hill. Coming out of the Jiaoshan pier and entering the hill gate, one can see Dinghui Temple directly in front of him. First built more than 1,000 years ago, the temple remains miraculously intact despite the ups and downs and warfare in the area through the ages. The grand altar was renovated

in the Ming dynasty (1368—1644) on the basis of the original Tang dynasty design and is now still shining with splendour and majesty.

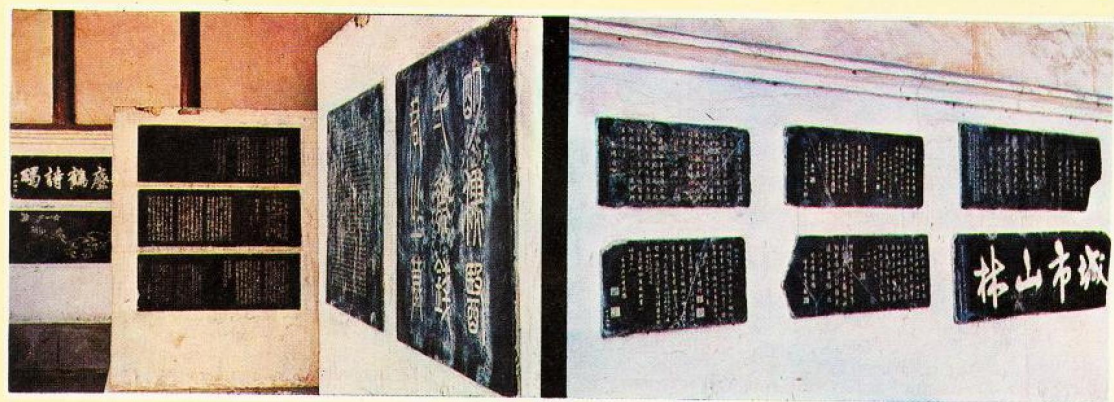
Baomo (Treasured Calligraphic Works) Pavilion boasts a fine collection of tablet inscriptions inlaid in its walls. Many authentic pieces of calligraphy written by ancient calligraphers are preserved here. The most striking piece kept here as a precious cultural relic is the "Yi He Ming" (An Engraved Inscription in Commemoration of the Burial of a Crane). The inscription on a giant mountain rock is said to be in the handwriting of Wang Xizhi, the renowned calligrapher in the Eastern Jin dynasty (317—420).

In the Sanzhao Cave on the hill, there is a statue of the hermit Jiao

Guang of the Eastern Han dynasty (A.D. 25—220). Dissatisfied with the policies of the court, Jiao led a secluded life here by picking woods. The hill was named after his surname by people in memory of him.

The Biefeng (Other Peak) Cottage in Bitao (Green Peach) Bay was once used by Zheng Banqiao, a famous painter in the Qing dynasty as his study. With plain style windows and simple bamboo furniture, the cottage is secluded, refined and clean.

On the summit of Jiaoshan Hill is the Xijiang (Looking in the view of the river) Pavilion where one can get a fine panoramic view of Changjiang (Yangtze) River. The enchanting scenery here makes one forget about all the worries in the world.

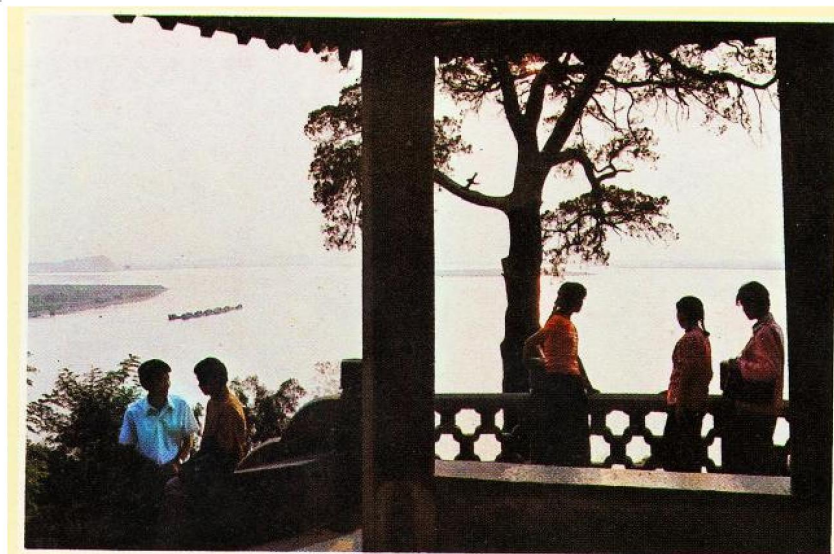


**宝墨轩** 轩内收藏唐、宋、元、明、清碑刻数百，各派书家字体兼有，为焦山赢得“书法之山”的美名。

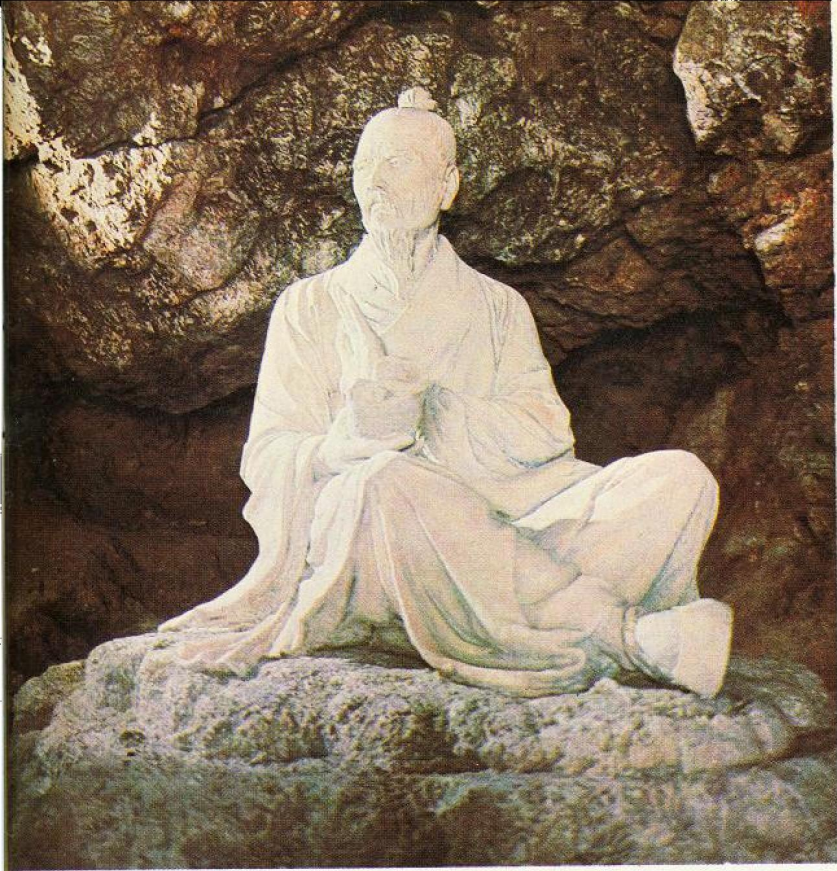
**Baomo Xuan** (Pavilion of Treasured Calligraphic Works) In the pavilion are preserved hundreds of tablet inscriptions of the Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. The handwritings of calligraphers of all schools are represented here. This has brought Jiaoshan the honoured title of the "Hill of Calligraphy".

**壮观亭** 满山佳境宜缓入，驻足且观大江秋。

**Zhuang'guan** (Grand view) Pavilion. In a hill full of scenic beauties, we should walk slowly and enjoy. How magnificent is the autumn scene on the river, let's stop for a while and have a good look.







**焦光像** 东汉隐士，汉帝三下诏书，他拒不为官，在焦山隐居，老死山林，后人称隐居处为“三诏洞”。

Statue of Jiao Guang, a hermit in the Eastern Han Dynasty. History has it that the Emperor delivered three consecutive imperial edicts, ordering Jiao to enter government service, but was thrice refused by Jiao. He led a secluded life in Jiaoshan and died of old age in the hilly forest. People later named his reclusive abode "San Zhao Cave", meaning the cave of three imperial edicts.

**秋色** 霜叶初红鱼正肥，山湖垂钓不思归。

Autumn scene. Autumn leaves are turning red. It's high time to catch fishes big and fleshy. So indulged are the anglers at the lakeside that they stay on, forgetting about going back home.

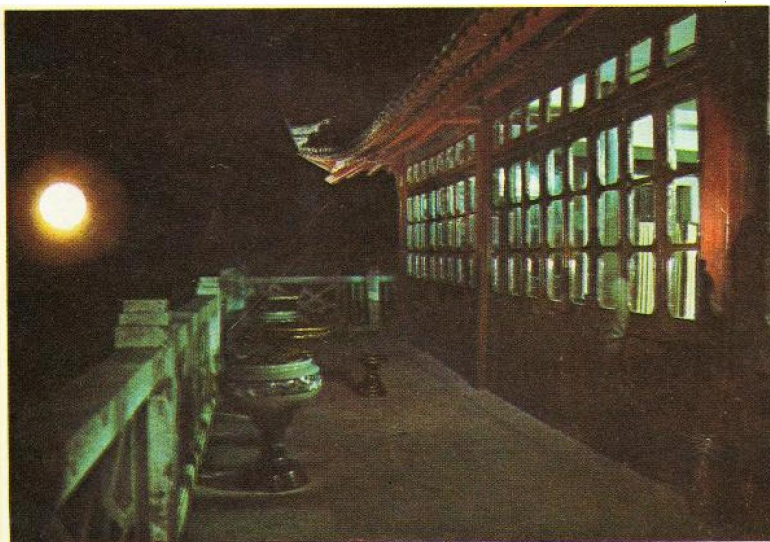


**板桥读书处** 清代画家郑板桥曾在焦山别峰庵居住，至今民间还传诵着许多他的趣闻佳话。

The Study of Zheng Banqiao. Zheng Banqiao, a noted painter of the Qing dynasty, once resided in the Bie Feng cottage in Jiaoshan. Many interesting stories about him are still on people's lips until now.

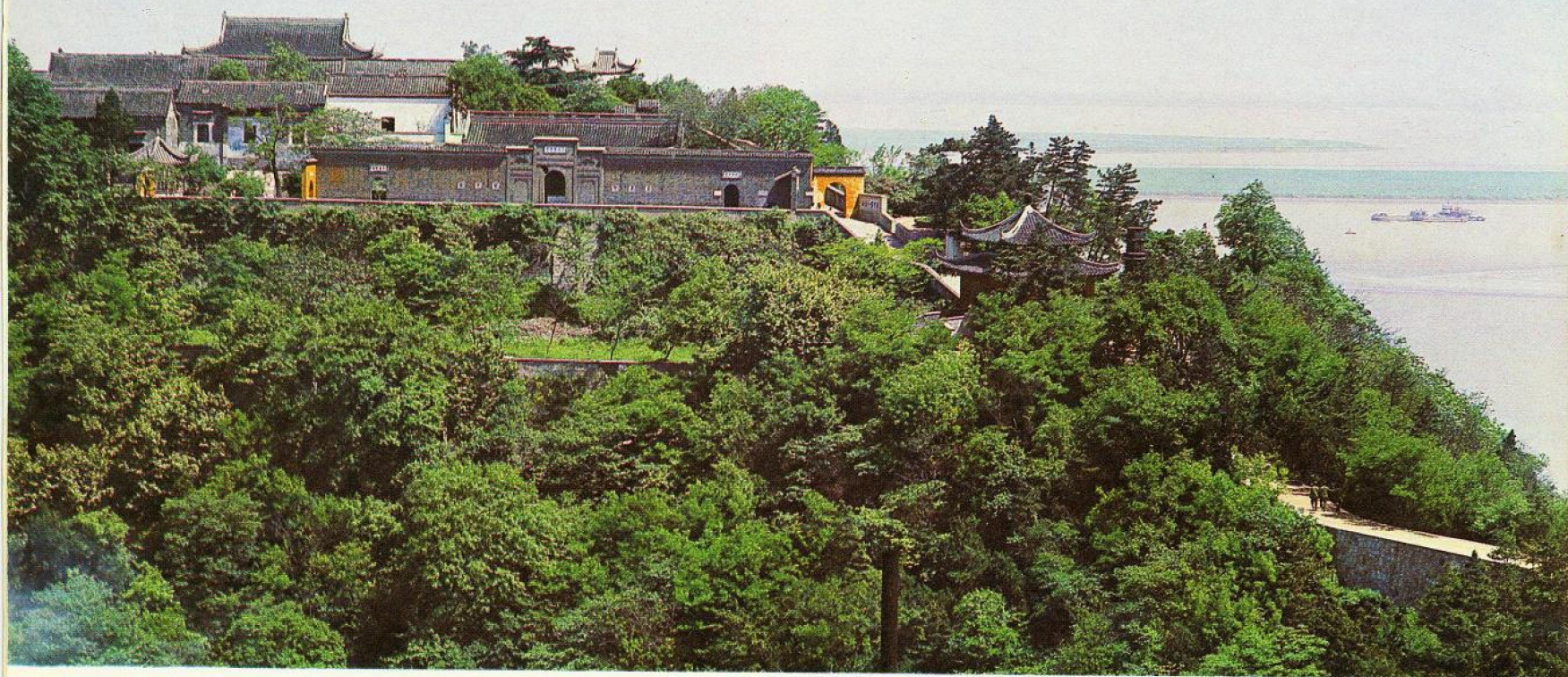
**华严月色** 银盘方从江上出，涛色又向耳畔来。华严阁临江而立，凭栏观江，举首望月，始信仙境原在人间。

Moonlight scene at Huayan. The silvery moon is rising from the river, and the sound of surging waves is heard. Leaning on the bannisters of Huayan Pavillion beside the river, looking at waters and at the moon above, one would suddenly be aware that fairyland really exists on earth.





# 樓固北光風眼滿



甘露寺 相传建于三国年间，山势雄固，古迹众多，宋、元后常为文士游山怀古、聚会赋诗之所。

Ganlu (Sweet Dew) Temple. It is said to be built during the Period of the Three Kingdoms. As the hill is majestic and imposing, moreover, historical relics are everywhere to be found here, therefore it has been a place for scholars and men of letters to visit and meditate on the past. They gathered here to compose and read poems. As a result, it has been more of a place for scholars than one for monks.



“天下第一江山” 传为刘备言，梁武帝书，宋书法家吴琚摹写勒石。

“The Best Place Under Heaven”. It is said that these words were spoken by Liu Bei and written by Emperor Wu Di of the Liang dynasty during the period of Southern and Northern Dynasties. Wu Ju, a calligrapher of the Song dynasty, copied and carved it on the tablet.



北固山，位于镇江市西北，如飞来奇峰，跃峙在波光万顷的长江南岸，山势陡峭，水波浩瀚，十分险峻。1400年前，南朝梁武帝萧衍登临北固，为壮丽的景色所陶醉，挥笔写下“天下第一江山”六字。南宋著名书法家吴琚摹写勒石，镶嵌在寺东廊壁上。

古甘露禅寺是北固山的主体建筑，古拙浑厚，雄踞山巅，形成“寺冠山”的独特风格。环山四顾，自然景色雄、险、奇、旷。

甘露寺相传是刘备招亲的地方。三国时期，鼎足三分。孙、刘结盟抗曹。火烧赤壁后，刘备巧夺重镇荆州。孙权与周瑜定下美人计，将妹妹孙尚香许配刘备为妻，意欲诱取刘备。诸葛亮识破诡计，定下锦囊妙计，安排刘备前往京口（今镇江）假婚真娶。权母吴国太在甘露寺相婿，对刘备十分满意，亲自主持了亲事。孙权只落得个“陪了夫人又折兵”的结果。这一历史故事情节跌宕起伏，引人入胜。千百年来，人们口碑传诵；改编成戏曲后，成为最受欢迎的传统剧目之一。甘露寺由此而名闻遐迩。

多景楼是长江名楼之一，楼名取

唐李德裕题临江亭“多景悬窗牖”诗意。它座落在后峰北侧，千仞悬崖的绝顶上。楼身精巧玲珑，面北临江，是北固山景最佳处。宋朝著名书法家米芾曾赋诗赞誉它为“天下江山第一楼”。登楼眺望，只见江阔水旷，烟波浩渺，帆只隐于天际，山色渐远渐淡，宛若一幅水墨画卷。当年陈毅将军登楼纵览，欣喜地说：不要看画了，这里就是长江万里图卷。自唐宋以来，多景楼成了文人雅士聚会赋诗的场所。唐李白，北宋苏轼、欧阳修，南宋陆游、辛弃疾都在这里留下了许多意韵隽永，脍炙人口的名诗佳句。

多景楼东侧后峰最高处，有一木质石柱的方亭，名凌云亭，又叫摩天亭。传说当年孙尚香被孙权扣留在东吴，得知刘备兵败病死白帝城，痛不欲生，在此设奠遥祭后投江自尽，故又名祭江亭。亭下岩壁间有一天然洞窟，世称观音洞，从洞中看江上风帆疾驰，听惊涛拍岸，别有幽趣。从亭内远眺，水光山色，绰约多姿，尽收眼底。南宋辛弃疾晚年驻守镇江，常来此亭眺望江北，曾经满怀激情地写下了千古传诵的好词：《南乡子·登北

固亭有怀》和《永遇乐·京口北固亭怀古》。近代康有为曾为此亭书写“江山第一亭”匾额。

多景楼西侧，立一卧石，状如伏羊，左侧腹间刻“狠石”二字。相传孙权曾踞坐其上和刘备共商抗曹大计。

后峰西侧的溜马涧，中峰西麓的试剑石，都是传说中刘备、孙权私下较量，暗卜成败的地方。中峰南麓，有东吴名将太史慈的墓地。这些悲壮动人的历史传说以及众多的古迹，为北固山的山水景物增添了绚丽的色彩，成为历代文人吟咏的题材。

古甘露寺东南侧，耸立一座铁塔，铸建于宋熙宁二年（公元1069年）。塔形为楼阁式，每层高五尺，径八尺，内中空。塔身八面四门，每面铸有精致的飞天和佛像，姿态生动，栩栩如生。铁铸莲花上镂有龙戏珠纹和云水纹。充分显示了我国古代精湛的冶金铸造技术和高超的艺术水平。

“何处望神州？满眼风光北固楼。”千古江山的雄姿在今天更加令人心驰神往。

杨晓青 撰文

吴国太佛寺看新郎 三国时孙权施美人计，伪言嫁妹，赚刘备来镇江。权母吴国太在甘露寺相婿，十分满意，孙权计谋落空，弄巧成拙。

The old dowager of the state of Wu meeting her son-in-law. (A painting). At the time of the Period of the Three Kingdoms, Sun Quan, the king of Wu was unhappy that Liu Bei, the ruler of the state of Shu, had borrowed one of Sun's prefectures and refused to return it. Sun pretended that he would offer his own sister's hand to Liu, planning that when Liu came for the ceremony, he would withdraw the marriage offer and force Liu to relinquish the borrowed territory. However, Liu saw through the trick and by bribing a dignitary in the Wu court, he succeeded in getting the mother of Sun Quan to come to Ganlu temple to meet him. At the meeting, the old dowager was satisfied with Liu and the marriage took place. Sun's conspiracy failed, he outsmarted himself and suffered a double loss—his sister and the prefecture.

范建文作





望在焦金

## THE MANY SIGHTS ON BEIGU

Beigu Hill is located at the north-west of the city of Zhenjiang. Its winding range and steep cliffs are so fascinating that, some 1,400 years ago, Xiaoyan, Emperor Wu Di of the Liang dynasty during the period of the Southern and Northern Dynasties called it "The Best Place Under Heaven".

The ancient Ganlu (Sweet Dew) Temple is the main structure on Beigu. The whole group of architecture is antiquated, simple and massive, standing majestically on the hill, it makes the scenery more impressive, perilous, peculiar and spacious.

The Ganlu Temple is a reminder of an old legend about the marriage of Liu Bei, the ruler of the Kingdom of Shu during the period of the Three Kingdoms (A.D. 220—280). It was here that Liu won the favour of the old dowager of the Kingdom of Wu and got the sister of Sun Quan, King of Wu, as his bride. This highly dramatic episode reflected the intense political struggle at that time. With a winding and fascinating plot, the story has been on everybody's lips through the ages. Traditional operas

based on this theme are still popular today. The story also brought popularity to Ganlu Temple.

The Shijian (Sword-testing) Stone and Zouma (Ambling Horse) Gully to the south of the temple and at the foot of the hill are said to be the places where Liu Bei and Sun Quan rivalled and contested. They also divined the outcome of their rivalry here. Moreover, the Lingyuan Pavilion, the Heng Stone and the Tomb of Taishi Ci are all relics about famous personages in the period of the Three Kingdoms.

Duojing (Various Scenery) Tower, said to have been the dressing place of Liu Bei's bride, commands the best view from Beigu Hill. Climbing up the two-storyed tower, one can have a fine view of the mighty Changjiang rolling by and the picturesque hills at the distance.

The Ganlu Pagoda was first built in the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618—907). Many vivid and real-to-life figures of flying apsaras and statues of Buddha were cast on the walls of the pagoda. From the vault of the pagoda, which formed as its base, were excavated more than 2,000 pieces of cultural relics of the Tang and Song dynasties, among which are a precious gold coffin and a silver outer coffin.

走马涧前 孙权和刘备赌赛骑术，从这条小道飞马上山，至悬崖处勒马。崖高百丈，壁立半空，崖下为大江。

In front of the Zhouma (Horse Galloping) Gully, Sun Quan and Liu Bei once bet on their horsemanship. Galloping their horses briskly through this path uphill, they reined on the precipice. Standing steeply in mid-air, the cliff is a hundred "zhang" (approx. 33.3m) high, with the river running below it.

多景楼 传为孙权妹妹孙尚香的梳妆楼。

Duo Jing (Various Scenery) Tower. It is said to be the dressing tower of Sun Quan's sister, Sun Shangxiang.

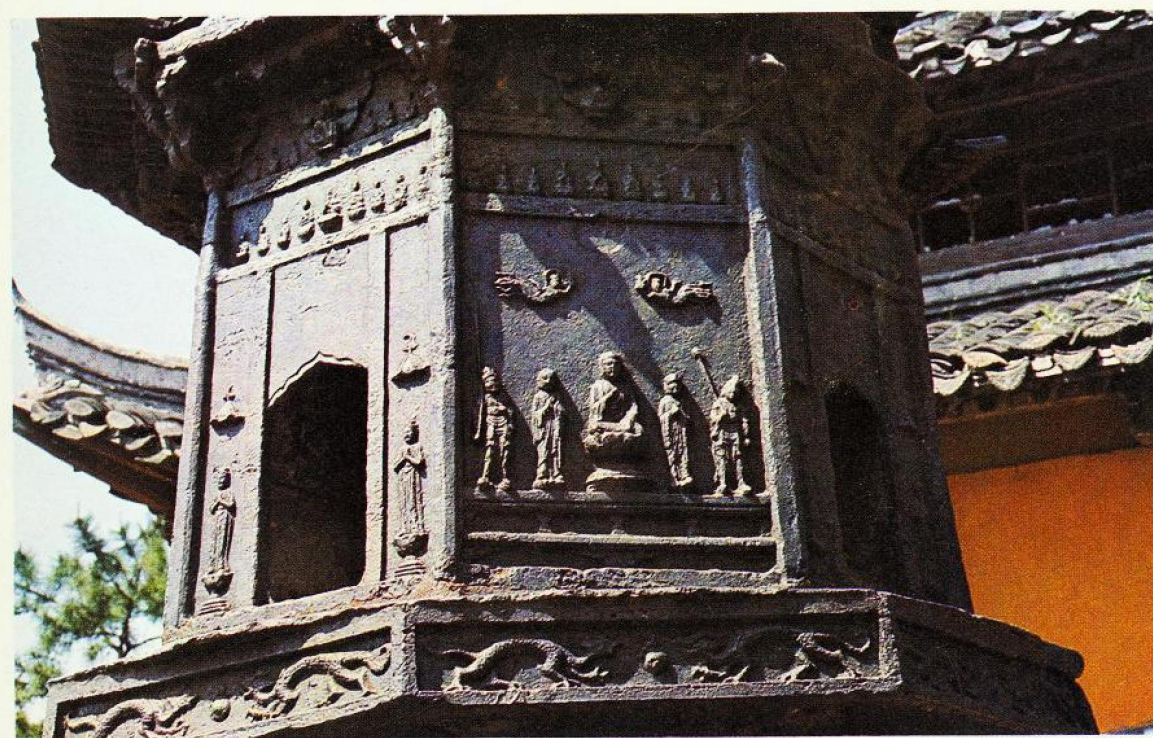






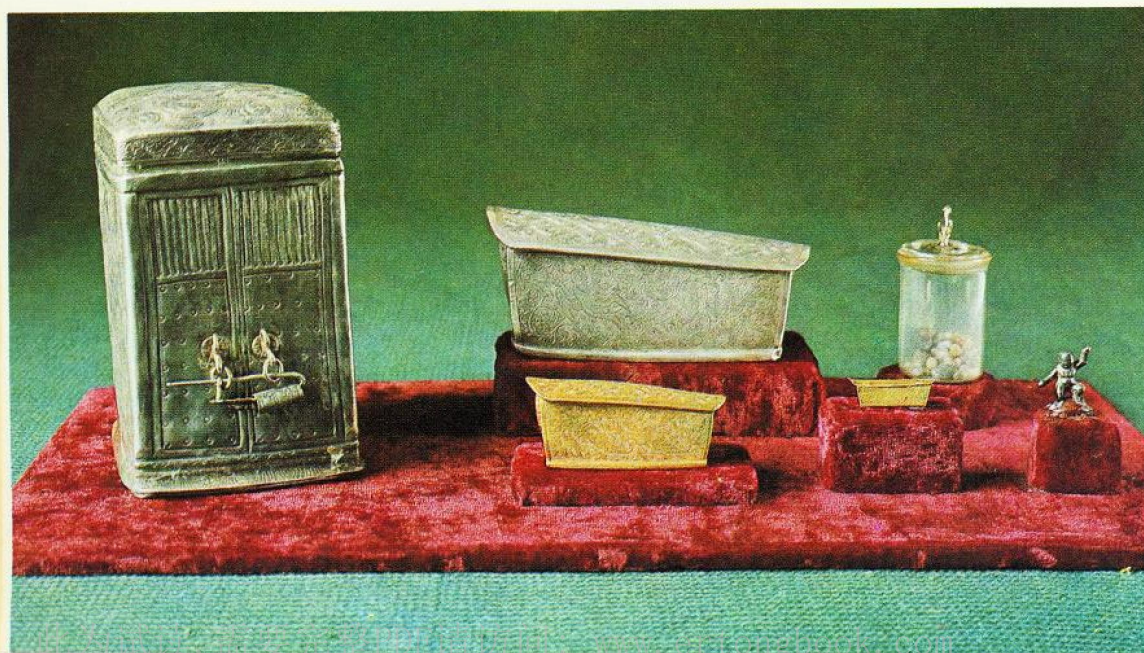
祭江亭 刘备病死白帝城后，相传孙夫人在此亭遥祭丈夫，投江自尽。

Ji Jiang (Offering Sacrifices to the River) Pavillion. When Liu Bei died of illness, his wife (Sun Quan's sister) was in deep grief. She came here and offered sacrifices beside the river to her husband who died in Baidi City, (also a city on the bank of Changjiang (Yangtze) River but more than 2,000 kilometers upstream). Finally, she drowned herself in the river.



铁塔 铸于十一世纪北宋时代，塔身铸佛像及飞天。

Iron Pagoda. Built in 1078 during the Northern Song dynasty, it originally had nine stories. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, it was destroyed by seismic tidal waves and lightning, only four stories remained. The upper two stories were later added to the remaining four, they are exact replicas of the original. Statues of Buddha and flying apsaras were cast on the walls of the pagoda.



金棺银槨 1961年维修铁塔，在地宫内出土唐、宋文物二千余件。金棺银槨制作尤精美绝伦，内藏舍利。

Gold coffin and silver outer coffin. More than two thousand pieces of cultural and historical relics of the Tang and Song dynasties were excavated from the vault of the tower during its renovation in 1961. The gold coffin and silver outer coffin were peerlessly exquisite in craftsmanship. Buddhist relics are preserved in them.