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天下奇观

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SPRING

MARVELLOUS
SPECTACLE
IN THE WORLD



济南出版社

序

徐北文

济南是座历史悠久的文化名城，距今四千年前的“龙山文化”一词，就是由于考古学家根据本市东郊的龙山镇而命名的。在该文化遗址中，又发现了层累而建起的三个城址，进而更证明这里在龙山文化以前，距今五千年以上已有了城堡的建筑了。这些古城堡象征着国家的雏型，是华夏文明起源于五千年前的佐证。

在龙山文化遗址的城子崖上，是商殷时期谭国的都城。后来在汉代，其附近的平陵城遗址，则是济南王国的都城。最近洛庄西汉大墓的发现，也是位于这一带。丰富精美的西汉遗物，充分证明了当时工艺技术的发达，人文精神的优秀。济南国的命名，是因它处于古代的“四渎”(黄河、长江、淮水、济水)之一的济水之南。济水后来又称为大清河，公元1855年，黄河在河南铜瓦厢决口北流，夺了大清河(济水)的河道，即今从济南城北泺口一带滔滔入海的黄河。

济南城逐渐西迁，在西晋时期才迁入今址。这里北临黄河，它是黄河下游的一座最大的城市；南依泰山，泰山是“五岳”之尊，是华夏古文明的东夷文化圈的核心。济南的位置，恰在岳渎之间，不仅便于吸取华夏文明的丰厚的滋养，而且在地理景观上也得天独厚。它处

于泰山北麓的历山(俗名千佛山)之下,历山一带冈峦丛起,即济南的南郊山区。南山的地下水潜流至大明湖之北遇上了不渗水的岩层,受阻而涌出,形成了大量的泉源,即著名的“七十二泉”。泉水的丰沛,不仅形成了美丽的大明湖,也是小清河的主要源头。小清河汨汨东流,流经237公里至寿光的羊角沟注入渤海。

泉源密集、成群涌出的现象,他处亦有,但是如此众多的泉水,涌出于一个繁华的城市之中,则是罕见的现象。特别是它又为一条奔流到海的长河的发源,正如明代著名文人王象春所说:通海的长河却源自于城厢之中的情况,天下只有济南独有。我们说,这一景观应称为“世界之最”。不仅如此,济南泉水之奇,还在于其出露的方式不同,形成各具特色的景观。如珍珠泉池中的气泡累累丛出,宛如千百串明珠摇曳而舞;金线泉在池面中横出一缕水痕,好像金线飘浮;黑虎泉在石窟中的泉源,看似静止不动,但其下侧的出口则从三个兽头中喧嚷喷发,水流湍急,吼声震耳,犹如虎啸,形成“静如处子,奔如脱兔”的景致。尤其是趵突泉更为奇特,三窟泉眼鼎立,盛水时期可喷涌跃出水面一二尺高,在绿波之中宛如缩小了的海上蓬莱等三座神山矗立。大画家赵孟頫以富于想像的笔触,写出了“云雾润蒸华不注,波涛声震大明湖”的名句。

不计郊区各处的泉水,仅济南老城区的2平方公里之内就有泉水200处左右,获有名称的也有100多个,古人因而用“七十二”这个泛指数称道济南有七十二名泉。

金代有人专门立了一座名泉碑，把城、郊的有名泉水举出七十二处，把“七十二”的泛称落实成实指了。其后明人晏璧又写了《七十二泉诗》，自谓：取七十二次第咏之。由于从泛称转化为实指，由于地下结构和地表的变迁、降水量的大小，一些中小的泉源出露场所也有所变更，数目也因时而不同，从而使七十二的名称排列，聚讼纷纭。近年以来，则把泉水出露的地区划分为四大泉群：趵突泉泉群、五龙潭泉群、黑虎泉泉群、珍珠泉泉群，仍沿习泛称之为“七十二名泉”，而不拘泥于一时泉水的出露变动。由于上述特色，济南市又得到一个“泉城”的雅号，它是当之无愧的。

济南的泉水，除了水量之丰沛、水质之优良和景观之美丽而各具特色的诸多优点外，还由于出露于一座历史文化名城之中，它们必然具有深厚的人文特色和丰富的历史内涵。它不仅有自然的美，而且更有人文之美，它是风景又是活生生的文物。司马迁游览曲阜孔庙，因为他“读孔氏书，想见其为人。适鲁，观仲尼庙堂”，“余祇回留之，不能去云”。（《史记·孔子世家》）说明景观虽美，若无深厚的人文内涵，也只能取悦于一时；反之，因景观而“想见其为人”，就使游览者“祇回留之”而舍不得离去。济南泉水就具有这种使人留之而不能去的魅力。

早在四千多年前的龙山文化时代，山东一带是东夷部族的聚居地区。东夷领袖大舜，由于其杰出的功绩，被尧王推荐为帝王，成为华夏的共主，建立了虞王朝。

他的事迹载入了古代文献《书经·虞书》的典籍之中，为后世尊为中华道统(文明的传统)的主干人物“尧舜禹汤文武周公孔子”的系列之中，成为中华历史上的圣王。据《墨子》、《孟子》等先秦古籍记载，舜生于诸冯(今诸城)、耕于历山(今济南千佛山)、渔于雷泽(今菏泽)、陶于河滨，而在负泽之阳(今河南开封一带)遇到尧王的。大舜娶了尧的两个女儿娥皇和女英，然后在历山从事农业生产，他在山下挖出泉源，瓮砌为井，即是著名的舜泉(也叫舜井)。北魏的《水经注》已经著录。唐代《封氏闻见记》也引了唐人魏炎的咏舜井诗，宋代大文学家欧阳修、苏辙等都有题咏。另外，趵突泉古称泺，《水经注》载，其旁建有舜妃娥皇女英庙，所流之河即名为娥英河。另外还有纪念娥皇女英的双女泉(在清代以后迷失)。济南泉水是富有舜文化内涵的。

早在西周时期，谭国(城子崖)的大夫写了篇诗歌《大东》(收录在《诗经·小雅》中)，诗句中就反映过济南的泉水的清冽。《春秋左传》载，鲁桓公十八年(前694年)，鲁桓公和齐襄公在泺(即趵突泉)相会，足见早在2600多年前，趵突泉就是名胜区，并设有国家宾馆。《左传》又于鲁成公二年(前589年)记载晋国侵略齐国，大战于“鞌”(今济南北马鞍山)。晋军追击，齐君绕华不注山逃之，他不得已化装御人到华泉取水。这是我国古籍中最早的有关泉水的记载，而且在全国各地中，只有济南的泉水才获得著录于经史典籍的殊荣。

济南泉水的美丽，使历代文人为之倾倒，许多名泉

都留下了他们的足迹。唐宋八大家之一的曾巩也与另外的两位大家欧阳修、苏辙一样，对济南的名泉多所题咏，并建筑泺源堂和历山堂，把俗名爆流泉改写为趵突泉。其后金代诗人元好问，元代大画家赵孟頫，明代大思想家王阳明，清代著名文人王渔洋、蒲松龄等，对济南泉水多所题咏。著名文字学家、戏剧作家桂馥在五龙潭附近挖出了一处新泉，并戏题之为“七十三泉”。尤其是济南本地文化名人对于泉水更是情有独钟，李清照的集子名《漱玉集》，明代“七子”之一的边贡的集子名为《华泉集》，而清代诗人王革的集子则标名为《二十四泉草堂集》，学者周永年因其居地林汲泉署名为林汲山人。文人如此，武将也与泉水有关联。罗姑井，传说在唐代罗成(士信)的故宅之内，五龙潭则传说为秦叔宝(琼)的故居，而马跑泉则是宋将关胜在济南抗金兵时其战马马蹄所刨出者。杜甫云：“济南名士多”，泉水也蕴涵着名士文化的特色。

可以这样说：济南每一处名泉都附有动人的史实和传说。因为济南不仅仅是“泉城”，而且是一座历史文化名城。正因为泉水具有如此丰富的文化内涵，这才使人们既赏美景又品味人生，也像司马迁一样，为之“祇回留之而不能去”。

然而，随着经济的发展，人口增加，济南在发展为—座繁华的大都市之时，必然用水量增大，地下水开采过量。首先看到的是泉水喷涌的劲头小了，又遇近年的降水量减少，泉水渐渐干涸。特别是从1999年3月



开始至2001年9月，趵突泉等名泉停喷时间达近3年之久。没有泉的济南怎能保住“泉城”的美名呢？何况水源枯竭，又加重了污染程度。省、市领导及有关部门非常重视，经过调查研究，集思广益，制订出节水保泉的方案并大力实施。于1997年5月29日，济南市第十一届人大常委会第二十七次会议通过了《济南市名泉保护管理办法》，并成立了名泉保护管理办公室，在有关部门协助下积极开展工作。近年来济南市政府为保护泉水，措施得力，成效显著。经过采取绿化南部山区、关闭市区水井、引黄保泉、回灌补源等措施，于2001年国庆节前，久涸的泉水终于复涌了，顿时出现了往日的泉水景观。

为使游人更方便地游览观赏，更深厚地领略泉文化的内涵，济南出版社推出了这套《济南泉文化丛书》，一方面旨在弘扬泉文化，一方面又是较详尽的导游书。该书共包括四册：《泉·天下奇观》、《泉·诗词文赋》、《泉·传说故事》、《泉·文人名士》，从上举书名，我们可以得知这部围绕着名泉而写的丛书，对泉水的景观、沿革历史，以及有关泉水的诗文与传说，特别是泉水与历代文人名士的佳话等做了较全面的介绍，以使读者深入而饶有兴趣地全面了解济南名泉的价值。本书不仅语言生动，知识性强，而且精选了80余幅珍贵的名泉照片（其中有的泉水久不出露，湮没消失了，但仍保留了它的照片，更为可贵）。这套全面详备的、图文并茂地介绍济南泉水的丛书，其内容超过了前此陆续出版的有关书

籍。因此，它不但具有实用价值和欣赏价值，而且更具有历史文化价值，应是值得长期保存的珍藏本。

让我们把此书献给泉水文化节，献给济南市民，特别要献给海内外尊敬的旅游者，并期望得到大家的批评指正。

2002年3月15日于海岱居

Preface

Xu Beiwen

Jinan is a well-known cultural city with a long history, to its east stands Longshan Town where Longshan Culture with a history of 4,000 years was found by archeologists.

Chengziya, the archaeological sites of Longshan Culture, was the capital city of Tan State in the period of Shang Dynasty. Later, in the Han Dynasty, the archaeological sites of Pingling City, which is close to Chengziya, was the capital city of Jinan Kingdom.

Jinan Kingdom was named from its location to the south of ancient Ji River.

Jinan City was gradually moved to the west part till the period of West-Jin Dynasty, finally moved to today's place. With Yellow River to its north, Jinan is the largest city in the lower reaches of Yellow River. To its south is Mount Tai, the most honorable in "the Five Mountains", which is the core of cultural circle of Eastern Nationality in ancient Chinese civilization. Jinan is located well between mountains and rivers. It not only absorbs rich nutriment from ancient Chinese civilization, but also abounds in gifts of nature. Jinan is located at the foot of Li Mountain (another name "Qianfo Mountain") which is at the north foot of Mount

Tai. Around Li Mountain there are many lower and higher hills, which are the south suburbs of Jinan. The underground water in the south hills underflows to the north of Daming Lake in which it meets with terrain that the water cannot seep. So the stopped underground water gushes out and becomes a lot of spring sources. That is the reason that the famous “72 springs” form.

The phenomenon of close spring sources and gushing out together is seen in other places, but it is seldom seen in a flourishing city that there are so many springs gushing out, and form the source of a long river to sea. A well-known scholar in Ming Dynasty, Wang Xiangchun once said, “In the world, Jinan is the only city from which a long river running to sea originates”. So it is “a wonder in the world”. Besides, springs in Jinan are strange for their different ways of gushing, which form landscapes with different characteristics. For example, in Pearl Spring bubble rises up in chains like hundreds of pearls in waving and dancing; there are water traces in the surface of Jinxian Spring like golden threads in floating; the spring source in the rock cave of Heihu Spring seems to be still, but under it there is an outlet of three tiger heads, from which spring water spouts rapidly and loudly like tiger roaring, which forms a sight of “stillness like a virgin and movement like a running rabbit”. Especially Baotu Spring is quite peculiar for its three springs

gushing up. When the underground water is rich, Baotu Spring will gush up to 1 or 2 feet higher than the water surface like decreased Penglai Pavilion and other two magic mountains rising upright in the clear water. The great painter Zhao Mengfu described this with a rich imagination as “the three springs gush upright with evaporating cloud and fog, the sound of great waves shakes Daming Lake”.

Apart from the springs in the suburb, only in the old city proper of 2 square kilometers are there about 200 springs, among which more than 100 have their names. So the ancients used the general number 72 to commend that there are 72 famous springs in Jinan City.

Recently, according to the distribution of these springs, they are divided into four great groups: Baotu Springs, Wulongtan Springs, Heihu Springs and Pearl Springs, which are still generally called “72 famous springs”. Because of this, Jinan City gets its esteemed name “city of springs”, which is fully deserved the reputation.

Besides its many merits with different characteristics of rich water, good quality and beautiful landscape, Jinan's springs gush out in a famous cultural city with a long history, which must be full of the feature of deep human culture and rich involution of history. Jinan's springs not only have got the natural beauty but also have the beauty of human culture, which is a beautiful sight as well as live cultural treasures.

Many scholars in the history admired the beauty of Jinan's springs and left their traces in Jinan.

We can say that every spring in Jinan has an exciting historical story; this is because Jinan is not only a city of springs but also a famous cultural city with a long history. Because spring water is full of abundant cultural involution that people enjoy the beauty as well as savor life.

In order to make visits to Jinan more conveniently and help tourists more profoundly appreciate the involution of spring culture, Jinan Publishing House published this Series of Spring Culture in Jinan, which in one side is to carry forward the spring culture, in another side is a fully-described booklet for tourists. This series includes four books: *Spring · Marvellous Spectacle in the World*, *Spring · Composed Poems and Essays*, *Spring · Legends and Stories* and *Spring · Well-known and Celebrated Scholars*. From the names of this series, we know it introduces springs' landscape, history, poems and legends, especially much-told stories about springs and celebrated scholars. Readers will understand the value of springs in Jinan. This series of books have not only vivid language and much knowledge but also 80 precious pictures offered by well-known personages (Some springs may never be known or forgotten by people, but more precious judging from the pictures left). This series, fully introducing Jinan's springs both with pictures and articles, have

more contents in details than other related books published . Hence, this series of books have not only practical and appreciative values but also historical and cultural values, which are worthy of being long kept as treasures.

前言

济南以“泉城”称名于世，自古就有“泉水甲天下”之誉。“家家泉水，户户垂杨”、“四面荷花三面柳，一城山色半城湖”是对她的真实写照和由衷赞颂。

济南名泉，历史悠久。《春秋·桓公十八年》有“公会齐侯于泺”的记载，“泺”即趵突泉的古称。世人常以“七十二名泉”描述古城济南泉水之多。早在700年前的金代，就有人立《名泉碑》，列举了济南72个泉名，这就是“七十二名泉”的由来。元代于钦纂《齐乘》，把“七十二名泉”名称、位置转录了下来。明代，山东按察司佥事、诗人晏璧作《济南七十二泉诗》，对七十二名泉逐一吟咏。清代，在济南任（同考官）职的文人郝植恭作《济南七十二泉记》中，又记录了七十二名泉。以上这三个朝代所列的七十二名泉，有的不尽相同，所列泉总数达110处之多。

其实，古人的“七十二”仅是个泛指数，济南名泉的实际数目远不止这些。清乾隆时期的文人盛百二在其《听泉斋记》中说法更加符合实际：“历下之泉甲海内，著名者七十二，名而不著者五十九，其他

无名者奚啻百数。”据济南市名泉保护管理办公室调查，在老城区2.6平方公里的范围内，就有名泉136处，连同市郊及济南市所辖的章丘市和长清、平阴县境内分布的名泉，总数达490余处之多。这不仅在中国，而且在世界上也是绝无仅有的。

然而，由于历经沧桑岁月，古人所列七十二名泉的名称、位置及所处地名，随着时代不同发生了不少变化，总数110处名泉如今尚能查找到的仅有75处。

由于七十二名泉分布遍及市区、市郊和章丘、长清境内，即使久居“泉城”的老济南人也难得一一遍睹其风采，许多名泉至今犹藏深山无人识。编者专职从事名泉保护管理工作已历时六载余，深感大自然慷慨恩赐、老祖宗留下来的这一处处珍贵名泉，寄寓着世代代的泉城人民爱泉、保泉、珍惜自然历史遗产的良好心愿和巨大功绩，因而不惮才疏学浅，将实地遍查现存的七十二名泉一一记录在案。今择其要者，编印成书，付诸读者。其目的在于为热心爱泉保泉、观泉赏泉的诸君当一位不尽称职的“导游”，为弘扬泉文化，促进经济、旅游、文化事业的发展尽一位泉城市民的绵薄之力。

编者

2002年3月



被誉为“天下第一泉”的趵突泉
Baitu Spring known as "the first
Spring in the world"



趵突泉
Baotu Spring

漱玉泉
Shuyu Spring

