

史外萱

老残游记新篇



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山东友谊书社编

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一九八六·济南

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前言

“到了济南府，进得城来，家家泉水，户户垂杨，比那江南风景，觉得更为有趣。”这是清末刘鹗在《老残游记》中对泉城济南的赞诵。

济南，这座美丽的城市，位于中国山东省的中部。它北枕黄河、靠(北)京(天)津，南依泰山、与苏(州)杭(州)相望，东临淄博、接青(岛)烟(台)，是山东省省会，也是全省政治、经济、文化的中心。现辖五个区、四个县，总面积五千七百七十五平方公里，总人口三百七十九万。

济南，是一座历史悠久的文化名城。早在六千五百多年前，炎黄子孙们就在这一带生息繁衍。春秋时代，济南地属齐国，被称为泺邑。战国时，成为齐国的历下邑。到了汉朝，设为济南郡，从此才有了“济南”这个名称。汉文帝十六年(公元前一六四年)，改济南郡为济南国。隋、唐时期，济南先后为齐州、齐郡。

宋政和六年，设立济南府，之后金、元、明、清一直沿袭未改。一九二九年，正式设立济南市至今。

中华人民共和国成立以后，济南的经济建设和各项事业都取得了重大成就，目前已成为一个以机械、冶金、化工、纺织、轻工、食品、建材等行业为主，工业门类比较齐全，农业有一定基础，科技、文教、卫生、体育事业比较发达的综合性中心城市。

济南独具众多的天然涌泉，是闻名中外的泉城。市内名泉有百余处，分趵突泉、珍珠泉、黑虎泉和五龙潭四大泉群。这些泉水，有的“水涌若轮”，有的象瀑布倾泻，有的如串串珍珠，有的似细雨飘洒，千姿百态，各具风采。还有不少泉水，穿墙过院流经千家万户，群众临窗便可取水，别具情趣。“家家泉水，户户垂杨”正是这一自然风貌的真实写照。

《老残游记》中写道：“济南风景犹在江南之上。”济南不仅泉水甲天下，而且集名山胜景、文物古迹于一体。在这里，可以看到荷柳辉映的大明湖，它以秀丽的水色湖光润泽着一代又一代的济南名士；可以看到峻拔深幽、风景独

胜的千佛山，它峰峦叠翠、林木苍郁，是济南的天然屏障；还可以看到那奇而幽邃的龙洞和峡幽谷深、悬崖壁立、瀑飞泉鸣的佛峪；至于“四绝之中处最先”的灵岩寺，它是泰山风景区的重要组成部分，寺内姿态各异的宋代彩色泥塑罗汉海内无双；我国现存最古老的单层石塔——四门塔，就座落在济南市市南三十公里处，其高超奇妙的建筑艺术实为罕见；古老的黄河犹如彩练从泉城脚下弯弯绕过，给秀丽的济南倍添丰采。中国历代文人雅士为济南留下不少著名的诗文，就连十三世纪周游过世界的意大利杰出的旅行家马可·波罗，也曾对济南发出“园林美丽，堪悦心目”的感叹！

最近，史外董先生应济南市旅游局的邀请，象当年的刘鹗一样，兴高采烈地游览了济南后，撰写了这篇游记，可谓是《老残游记》新篇了。远方的朋友，您如有幸来泉城一游，此游记可充当您的向导；假如您暂时不能来，则可从书中先领略一下中国黄河之滨这座历史名城的独特风光。

FORWARD

“Arriving at the prefecture of Jinan and getting into the city, one will immediately find the scene, more tasteful than that of the Southern China, of flowing streams by every house and willow trees by every door” These are the lines written in Lao Can’s Travel by Liu Er in praise of Jinan, the City of Springs.

Jinan, the beautiful city, is situated in the center of Shandong Province, China. In the north, with the Yellow River flowing crossby, it borders Beijing and Tienjing, the two big cities while in the south with Mt. Taishan lying erectly. It borders Suzhou and

Hangzhou, the two scenic cities in China and in the east, it borders Zibo, the City of Pottery and Porcelain, with Qingdao and Yantai to its further east. It is the capital of Shandong Province and the political economic and cultural center of the whole province. It has five districts and four counties under its jurisdiction. It covers an area of 5,770 square kilometers with a population of 3.79 million.

Jinan is a well-known cultural city with a time-honoured history. As early as 6,500 years ago, the ancestors began to multiply and live in the area. In the Spring and Autumn Period, Jinan was, once the territory of the Qi Kingdom, called Loyi. Later in the Warring States Period, it became a little town in the Qi Kingdom, called Lixiayi. It was not until the Han Dynasty that it got the present name as Jinan. In the 16th year of the Emperor Wen's Reign in the Han Dynasty (164 A.D.), it was changed into a state,

called the State of Jinan. During the Sui and Tang Dynasties, it was changed into and renamed Qi State and Qi Prefecture respectively. In the 6th year of the Song Dynasty, it became the prefecture of Jinan and remained what it was successively in the Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties until 1929 when Jinan Municipality was finally established.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Jinan achieved great accomplishment in both economic development and in the other social areas. At present, Jinan has become a comprehensive industrial city with machine building, metallurgies, chemicals, textiles, light industries, foodstuffs and building materials as its main turn overs as well as with good foundations for the further development of agriculture and with fairly developed science and technology, culture and education, health care and sports activities,

Jinan has boasted numerous gushing springs bestowed by nature. It is highly recommended both at home and abroad as a city of springs. Records say there are over a hundred springs scattered all over the city, forming into four major spring groups, namely: Baotu Spring, Pearl Spring, Black Tiger Spring and Five Dragon Pool with spring water gushing out in the way like each one's name, presenting a fantastic scene. There are still many other springs flowing here and there in the city and winding their ways into households where people could fetch the water through the windows. The often quoted and widely loved words of "there are flowing streams by every house and willow trees by every door" is a vivid description of the special scene of Jinan.

In Lao Can's Travel, there is a line saying that "The scene in Jinan is more tasteful than that of the Southern China." Jinan is not only famous for its springs, but

also famous for its beautiful sceneries, charming mountains and numerous historic relics. In Jinan, pleasant Daming Lake is a tourist must, where green willow trees and pink lotus flowers are in great contrast. With its spectacular charm, Daming Lake has brought up generations of celebrated scholars. The Thousand Buddha Mountain is an attraction which has erect peaks, deep valleys, verdant trees and pleasant atmosphere. It is a natural protector of the city. The Dragon Cave is another scenic spot in Jinan, which is quiet and peaceful, being one of the favourite places for the people to spend their day off on wondering in the deep valleys, green bushes and waterfalls. Lingyan Temple should be specially mentioned here as it is one of the most important Buddhist temples in China and it is also part of the scenes in Mt. Taishan. The painted clay Buddhist figures in the temple are second to none of this kind of art. The Four-door Pagoda, located 30km south of Ji-

nan, is the oldest one-story stone pagoda ever preserved in China now. It has an unique architecture style, rare in China. The Yellow River flows by the city of Jinan, adding a special charm to the city. All these above mentioned have attracted a large number of poets and scholars to Jinan for a visit and they have left behind numerous poems and writings in praise. Even Marco polo, the world-known Italian traveler who traveled all over the world in the 13th century, once said in praise that "Beautiful scenes catch people's eyes".

Recently, Mr. Shi Waixuan came to Jinan, at the invitation of Jinan Tourism Administration, for a visit. Having seen all the city just as what Mr. Liu Er, the ancient traveler did, he wrote this Travel Notes which can be regarded as the companion of Lao Can's Travel. With great hope, our friends, this Travel Notes can serve you as a guide if you could ever come to visit the city. If

you can not come for a visit at the moment, hopefully, you can at least get from the book what you want to know about Jinan, the famous cultural city with both timehonoured history and unique scenery, standing proudly by the Yellow River.

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名泉润物清溪流翠 一、才女含英漱玉飘香

柳垂金丝、桃吐丹霞的三月，笔者应济南市旅游局之邀，回到了阔别四十年的故乡。一踏上故土，我就忘掉了长途跋涉的疲劳，迫不及待地想立即去观赏济南的风光。是啊，四十年的别离，叫我怎么能奈得住呢！自古道“旧地重游分外情深”，家乡济南早就让我这海外赤子的心醉了。导游徐静小姐深知我心，当即陪我步出宾馆，首先去观赏趵突泉的壮景。

济南，自古就有“齐多甘泉，甲于天下”的盛誉，负有“泉城”美名。特别是《老残游记》一书的广为流传，使泉城济南更加名扬中外，成为人们神往的旅游胜地。曾记得《老残游记》第三回“金线东来寻黑虎，布帆西去访苍鹰”中写道：“这趵突泉乃济南七十二泉中的

第一个泉，在大池之中，有四五亩地宽阔，两头均通谿河。池中流水，汨汨有声。池子正中间有三股大泉，从池底冒出，翻上水面有二三尺高……这三股水，均比吊桶还粗”。如今的趵突泉，已是一座以自然泉水为主的民族形式的公园。这里，有金线泉、漱玉泉、柳絮泉、皇华泉、马跑泉等二十余处，趵突泉为其中之王；此外还有宋代杰出女词人李清照纪念堂、明代诗人后七子之一李攀龙的读书处以及虞舜的两位妃子的娥姜祠等名胜古迹。进得园来，别处不游，直奔趵突泉先观那“比吊桶还粗”的三股水。

步入公园东门，绕过怪石嶙峋、玲珑剔透的假山，穿过苍松翠柳掩映的曲桥回廊，便到了趵突泉景区。

据介绍，趵突泉历史悠久，是古泺水的发源地。春秋时代，鲁桓公十八年，“公会齐侯于泺。”北魏时，因泉畔建娥姜祠，称娥姜水。北宋时，又称槛泉、瀑流。宋代文学家曾巩赋予泺水以“趵突泉”之名。金代立碑，趵突泉列七十二名泉之首。看来，它确实名不虚传。我站在横于泉之上的来鹤桥凭栏观赏，只见一泓碧水清如明镜，水草袅袅，鱼翔浅底，绿叶

红鳞，辉映其间。这里，最壮观的莫过于那跳跃奔腾的三股涌泉，观其景，如“玉塔”、似“雪飞”、形“海眼”；听其声，势如鼎沸，威如隐雷。难怪它独有的风采赢得了历史的青睐，天下的公认。自古以来，这里是游人云集的胜地，不少著名文人学者留下了千古传诵的诗赞。如：“三尺不消平地雪，四时尝吼半空雷。”（张养浩：《归田类稿》）又如“泺水发源天下无，平地涌出白玉壶。谷虚久恐元气泄，岁旱不愁东海枯。云雾润蒸华不注，波涛声震大明湖。时来泉上濯尘土，冰雪满怀清兴孤。”（赵孟頫：《趵突泉》）这些诗篇，都形象地绘出了这天下第一泉的气势和神姿。

趵突泉池西有一亭，名观澜亭，建于明代。亭内设石桌石凳，供游人赏泉、休息。池北是一座民族形式的阁楼，叫泺源堂，堂前抱厦柱上书有“云雾润蒸华不注，波涛声震大明湖”的咏泉佳联。池上的来鹤桥北侧，有一临泉亭榭，叫蓬莱茶社，现名望鹤亭茶社。游人观罢泉景，大都到茶社一歇。我们步入望鹤亭茶社，服务员热情迎上前来，边沏茶边说，当年乾隆皇帝下江南时，出京带玉泉水，到济南时带趵突泉