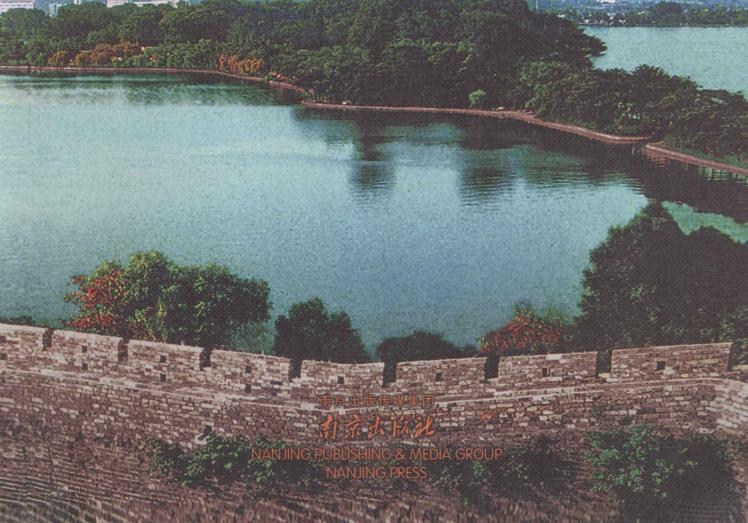
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美丽南京

THE BEAUTY OF NANJING



MOUNTAINS RIVERS CITIES FORESTS



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

美丽南京:山水城林/杨卫泽主编.--南京:南京出版社,2013.3

ISBN 978-7-5533-0200-3

I.①美··· Ⅱ.①杨··· Ⅲ.①南京市—概况—画册 IV.①K925.31-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第061436号

书 名:美丽南京・山水城林

主 编: 杨卫泽

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出版发行:南京出版传媒集团

南京出版社

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出版人: 朱同芳

责任编辑:沈丽国 谢 微 装帧设计:周 勇 石 慧 责任印制:孙伟实 杨福彬

制 版:南京新华丰制版有限公司

印 刷:南京爱德印刷有限公司

开 本: 889×1194毫米 1/16

印 张: 14.5

字 数: 175千字

版 次: 2013年3月第1版

印 次: 2013年3月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5533-0200-3

定 价: 160.00元



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译 校 【美】凯伦·菲舍尔

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前言

美丽古城南京,背倚钟山,襟江带淮,十朝都会,人杰地灵。它是一方山水城林,兼备山川 形胜之妙;它是一座历史名城,萦绕着沧桑兴衰之感; 它是一方文化重镇,无处不流淌着古今 文人墨客的遐想情思;它还是一座文明之城,哺育了世世代代淳朴、博爱、智慧的南京人民。

南京的山川河流、一草一木都是一幅幅风景画。城东钟山龙蟠,城西石城虎踞。秦淮河、金川河蜿蜒城中,玄武湖、莫愁湖静若处子。这些风光名胜,经过历代文人索隐穷幽,至乾隆以降,共得金陵四十八景。最为脍炙人口的,莫过于春游"牛首烟岚"、夏赏"钟阜晴云"、秋登"栖霞胜境"、冬观"石城霁雪"。其间既有高山大河的雄浑大气,又兼江南水乡的烟雨迷濛;既有故宫城垣的残墙旧础,又有禅林道场的暮鼓晨钟。中国民主革命的伟大先行者孙中山先生在《建国方略》中也忍不住赞叹南京:"其位置乃在一美善之地区,其地有高山,有深水,有平原,此三种天工,钟毓一处,在世界中之大都市诚难觅如此佳境也……南京将来之发达,未可限量也。"

南京历史悠远,这里的山水城林都记录了一段帝王之都的沧桑往事。南京把中华民族历史的 骄傲和忧伤纠缠在一起:它既是诸多帝王仓皇辞庙之所,也是更多王朝的龙兴之地;它既在特立 独行的魏晋风度和柔靡温婉的六朝烟水中浸淫已久,却又培育出气势磅礴的大明文化;它既曾蒙上了华夏历史上最为惨痛的羞辱,却也经历了中华民族最为鼎盛的辉煌。那些散布在山水城林中的遗迹风物,处处留下了这种矛盾的、复杂的印记。

南京是"水文化"与"山文化"的复合体,是"北文化"和"南文化"的会合点。南京人质朴而不愚昧,文雅而不虚伪;南京人包容而不排外,博爱而不矫情;南京人聪明而不显摆,性灵而不失坚韧。随手拈来南京的名人高士,不是一代宗师巨擘,便有一颗伟大的心灵。南京更是培育和汇聚了太多的杰出人才。开明开放、诚朴诚信、博爱博雅、创业创新,是南京人民建设和谐社会一份得天独厚的精神财富。

如今的南京已是一座美丽的现代化大都市,高楼耸立摩天,商铺鳞次栉比,霓虹流光溢彩,花木扶疏争艳。如今的南京更是一座实现了跨越的大都市,自然风物更显绮丽,城建形制更具气势,文化特色更加鲜明,人居环境更为优美。山水城林间处处洋溢着新时代的气息、彰显着新发展的宏图,独具魅力,别有神韵。山水文化与历史名城交融的南京,在创业、创新、创优的时代精神激励下,正以充满活力的美丽姿态走向世界、迎接未来。

编者

Preface

The ancient city of Nanjing (Jinling), capital of ten dynasties, is a remarkable place producing outstanding people. It is a beautiful landscape where mountains, rivers, forests and historic sites are merging; it is a historical city that reminds one of the rises and declines throughout the dynasties; it is a cultural center where men of letters have left their memories and reveries. Above all, it is a city that has been home to generations of honest, loving and wise people.

Every part of the mountains, rivers and forests offers a pleasant view. There are many places of scenic beauty: Zhongshan Mountains, a coiling dragon in the east of the city, the Stone City, a crouching tiger in the west, Qinhuai River and Jinchuan River winding their way through the city, and the tranquil Xuanwu Lake and Mochou Lake. Scholars have been exploring the landscapes in great detail. The reign of Emperor Qianlong was the primary focus of exploration. After careful selection, 48 sites were listed as the best landscapes of Jinling, the most popular being "Niushou Mountain mists" in spring, "Zhongshan Mountain clouds" in summer, "Qixia Resort" in autumn and "Stone City Snow" in winter. The 48 landscapes include grand mountains, misty rivers and lakes, the typical scenery of regions south of the Yangtze, ancient palaces with broken walls, as well as temples with evening drums and morning bells. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution, wrote in *The International Development of China* that "Nanjing is located in a perfect place where the three types of natural creations as high mountains, deep water and flatlands are perfectly integrated, which is rarely found in metropolises elsewhere in the world... the development of Nanjing is just infinite."

Stories of this ancient capital are told by the mountains, rivers, forests and historic sites. The city has been a mixture of pride and sadness throughout the history of Nanjing. It is a place where some dynasties fell but more flourished. It created the grand and powerful culture of the Ming Dynasty after going through the Wei and Jin Dynasties known for people's personal independence of conduct; and the Six Dynasties with their gentle and graceful people. It once suffered the worst humiliations in the history of China yet witnessed the country's height of splendor. Everywhere in the city there are traces of that complex paradox of its history.

Nanjing is a place where the "water culture" is mixed with the "mountain culture", and where the "north culture" meets the "south culture". People here are unadorned, graceful, tolerant and loving; they are also intelligent and unyielding. A great number of outstanding people have been produced. An open mind, honesty, a loving heart and an enterprising spirit are treasures with which people in Nanjing are working for a more harmonious society.

Today, Nanjing is a beautiful and modern metropolis with skyscrapers, row upon row of shops, brilliant neon lights and luxurious flowers and trees. More importantly, it is a city that has scaled a new height preserving its fine scenery, impressive urban construction, distinct culture and the beautiful living environment. The mountains, rivers, forests and historic sites display their unique charm with the spirit of the times and the blueprint of the future. With a willingness to start new undertakings, an enterprising spirit and the pursuit of excellence, Nanjing is a place where the mountain and water cultures are integrating into the historical city that is joining the world arena, embracing the future with its full vitality.



钟灵毓秀之山 /003 Beautiful Mountains, Home to Men of Wisdom

一、	王气天成的低山 Low Mountains of Imperial Airs	009
二、	通灵养慧的丘陵 Hills with Cultural Relics	023
三、	人气显露的岗地 Hillocks of Human Vitality	045



RIVERS

波光潋滟之水 /051 Billowing Rivers Nourishing the City

_,	奔腾不息的长江 The Ceaseless Changjiang	057
=,	源远神奇的河流 Old, Legendary Rivers	065
三、	幽静妩媚的湖泊 Quiet, Charming Lakes	077
四、	清淳甘冽的井泉 Clean Wells and Clear Springs	087
五、	横跨古今的桥梁 Bridges of the Past and the Present	095

版 CITIES

龙蟠虎踞之城 /107 Ancient Cities with Strategic Terrain

-,	湮没难寻的六朝古城 City Ruins of the Six Dynasties in Oblivion	113
=,	物是人非的隋唐城址 Ruined City Sites of the Sui and Tang	121
三、	恢宏壮丽的明朝都城 The Splendid Capital City of the Ming	127
四、	余韵犹存的清朝民国旧城 The Qing and Republican City in Lingering Charm	141
五、	山水城林交相辉映的当代南京城 The Modern City of Nanjing Glammering with Its Mountains, Forests, Rivers and Historic Sites	149



Forests

葱茏多姿之林 /161 Luxuriant Forests of Varied Colors

	Scenic Areas and Parks with Beautiful Environmen	t
_,	风光旖旎的明城墙及遗址绿化带 The Green Belt along the Ming City Wall and Site	191
Ξ,	宁静幽雅的滨河和道路绿化带 The Quiet and Elegant Riverfront and Highway Gree	199 n Bel
四、	特色鲜明的小区绿化 Forestation at Distinctive Residential Areas	209
E.	爽心悦目的广场园艺 Pleasant Squares Gardening	217

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城山 林水

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南京出版传媒集团

为京出版社

NANJING PUBLISHING & MEDIA GROUP
NANJING PRESS





Beautiful Mountains, Home to Men of Wisdom

石尚群 撰文 by Shi Shangqun

→ 王气天成的低山

Low Mountains of Imperial Airs

△ 通灵养慧的丘陵

Hills with Cultural Relics

人名里露的岗地 Hillocks of Human Vitality 南京自古以来就以山雄水秀闻名于世。自 三国时期诸葛亮一句"钟山龙盘,石头虎踞, 此乃帝王之宅也"之后,悠悠千载,桑田沧 海,而南京的山魅力不减当年。时至今日,它 与水、城、林相伴相生,相辉相映,共同构成 了南京这座十朝都会的独特历史文化符号。

南京的山,是一种广义上的山,是一种视 觉中的山体景观,它实际上包括了地貌单元中 的低山、丘陵和岗地。

南京市的低山、丘陵和岗地占全市总面积的64.5%。南京市的地势以长江两岸的钟山和老山为最高。钟山盘踞于城区东部,主峰北高峰是全市第一高峰;老山延伸于浦口区境内,主峰龙洞山是全市第二高峰。

南京境内的低山是指主峰海拔在300米以上的石质山地。

钟山位于城区东部,东西蜿蜒长约7公里,南北宽约3公里。有三座山峰,东西并列。主峰居中,称北高峰,海拔448.9米;东为第二峰小茅山,海拔365.8米;西为天保山,海拔244.5米。山体略呈弧形,大致以北高峰为转折点,东段走向东南,西段走向西南。钟山古名金陵山,汉时称钟山,三国时称蒋山,东晋时称紫金山,南朝时称北山,明代改称神烈山,现代通称钟山和紫金山。关于紫金山一名的由来,一般人认为,是因山上的砂页岩中含有许多云母矿物,当阳光照耀在裸露的岩石上时,会放射出紫金光芒,故而得名;也有人认为是因山上曾生长过一种叫紫金楠木的树而得名。钟山植被覆盖良好,满山松柏苍郁,翠竹欲滴,林木幽深,风景秀丽。在苍松翠竹之间散布着200

Nanjing has been noted since antiquity for its impressive mountains and gorgeous rivers. Zhuge Liang, the mastermind who lived in the Three Kingdoms (220~265), remarked that "This place, with Zhongshan Mountains like a coiling dragon and the Stone City like a crouching tiger, is the residence of emperors". Over 1,000 years have passed with great changes, and yet the charm of mountains remains a part of this old city. These mountains, together with the rivers, gates and forests, create the unique historical and cultural symbols of the Capital of the Ten Dynasties.

The mountains of Nanjing are in their broad sense, a type of visual mountainous landscape. They include low mountains, hills and hillocks as topographic units.

The low mountains, hills and hillocks cover 64.5% of the city's area. Zhongshan and Laoshan, on the sides of the Yangtze, are the highest. The former is located in the east of Nanjing, whose highest peak, Beigao, is the city's highest, while the latter extends over Pukou District, whose highest peak, Longdong, is the city's second highest.

The low mountains refer to stony mountainous bodies whose peaks have altitudes of over 300m.

Zhongshan, located in east Nanjing, extends from east to west for approximately 7km, and from north to south for approximately 3km. It has three peaks, standing alongside one another from east to west. Beigao, at the center, has an altitude of 448.9m, Minor Maoshan, on the east, an altitude of 365.8m, and Tianbaoshan, on the west, an altitude of 244.5m. The mountain is somewhat arc-shaped. Its east section runs southeast and its west section runs southwest with Beigao as the turning-point. Zhongshan was called Jinlingshan in ancient times, Zhongshan in the Han dynasties, Jiangshan in the Three Kingdoms, Zijinshan in the Eastern Jin (317~420), Beishan in the Southern Dynasties (420~589), Shenlieshan in the Ming (1368~1644), and Zhongshan or Zijinshan in modern times. It is generally believed that Zijinshan (Purple Mountains) came from the fact that great mica deposits existed in its sandstones and that,

when the sun shone on these naked rocks, they looked purple. Others claim its relation to the purple nanmu that once grew in the mountain. Zhongshan has good vegetation, verdant pines and cypresses, green bamboos, and dense forests, which create a great map of scenery. In the green are over 200 sites of scenic and historical significance. The Zhongshan Scenic Area, named after the mountain, is a national site of scenery and history — one of Top 40 in the country.

Laoshan, located in Pukou District, extends from east to west for approximately 20km and is approximately 3~5km wide. It has almost 100 peaks of varying sizes, of which 10 are over 300m high. The highest peak, Longdongshan, is 442m high. Laoshan is a national forest park, with nearly 100,000 mu of forest, producing over 200 types of medical herbs. Laoshan stretches long and unbroken, its peaks rising one above another and with numerous cols in between. The low mountain is pregnant with verdant forests and amazing scenery, most evident at Longdongshan, Shiziling, Xihuashan and Laoyingshan.

The hills refer to low stony mountainous bodies with peaks under 300m, and are widespread. By rock features and shape, they are divided into two categories. One type consists of sedimentary rock, with joined bodies, clear-cut veins, round tops and gentle slopes. The other type consists of volcanic rock, mostly lava upland, formed out of Neozoic basalt overflows covering sandstone or gravel strata. Standing like isolated flattops hence its popular name "square mountain" most of them are distributed in Liuhe and Jiangning districts. It is now clear that nearly 300 hills and peaks are recorded and related to legends, anecdotes or allusions, approximately one tenth of which are well-reputed.

Qingliangshan is located in the west of Nanjing, by the Qinhuai, and has an altitude of 63.7m. It is somewhat round, with over 10 minor hills of varying sizes scattered in the north and west directions. Legend has it that a tourist from north of the Yangtze only saw hills that had no stones on them, and when he found this hill with stones, he called it Shitoushan (Stone Hill). In the Wu (222~280), Sun Quan had the Stone City built here, hence named as Stone City Hill and "Crouching Stone". In the Song (960~1279),

多处名胜古迹。以钟山命名的钟山风景区是著名的国家级风景名胜区,全国旅游胜地40佳之一。

老山位于江北浦口区境内,东西绵延长约20公里,宽约3~5公里,大小山峰近百座,有10座山峰海拔在300米以上,其中最高峰龙洞山,海拔442米。老山是国家级森林公园,有林地近10万亩,还盛产200多种中药药材。老山山势绵延,层峦叠嶂,山坞广布,林木葱茏,景色秀丽而幽奥,其中尤以龙洞山、狮子岭、西华山、老鹰山的景色最为美丽。

南京境内的丘陵是指主峰海拔在300米以下的低矮石质山地,分布较普遍。南京境内的丘陵按岩性和形态可分为两类:一类由沉积岩构成,山体相连,脉络较清晰,山顶浑圆,起伏和缓;另一类由火山岩构成,其中多数又系新生代发生的玄武岩溢流,掩覆在砂岩或砂砾层上,成为熔岩高地,地貌上表现为孤立的平顶山,人们称之为"方山",主要分布在六合区和江宁区境内。现已查明,南京境内有书记载、有地可寻,并与某一传闻、逸事或典故密切关联的丘陵山峰近300座,其中名气较大者约占十分之一。

清凉山位于南京城西,秦淮河畔,海拔63.7米,山势略呈圆形,周围有大小山丘10余座,向北、西分散。相传有客自江北来,一路见山不见石,至此才见有石之山,故称石头山。孙吴时曾在此筑石头城,故又名石城山,"石头虎踞"即指此山。宋时将幕府山之清凉广惠寺移建于此,山以寺名。清凉山树木葱茏,风景秀丽,有名胜古迹多处,为著名旅游胜地。

南京境内的岗地由松散沉积物堆积而成, 高度不大,顶部平缓,成长条状垄岗。主要分 布在低山、丘陵两侧山麓地带。 雨花台位于中华门外1公里,分东、中、西三岗,顶部海拔55~65米。三国孙吴时称石子岗,因盛产彩色卵石,又称玛瑙岗或聚宝山。相传梁代高僧云光法师在此讲经,感动神明,落花如雨,遂得名雨花台。历史上,在这里建有众多寺院和名胜古迹,但大多毁于兵灾,现已建成我国著名的雨花台风景名胜区。

孙陵岗位于明孝陵御河桥南侧,海拔55 米。相传三国时吴大帝孙权与夫人步氏葬此, 故名;又因岗上广植梅花,形成一片梅林,亦 名梅花山。每届春季,百花盛开,香雪如海, 艳丽迷人,是踏青赏梅之佳地。

鼓楼岗位于市中心,海拔40米。明代在 此建有鼓楼,因而得名。清代在明代建造的城 阙上树碑、建楼,民国时辟为鼓楼公园。解放 后不断建设和完善,叠石为山,修路建亭,广 植花木,增设景点,使其映衬在绿树丛中更为 壮观。

南京的山有较高的景观美学价值。南京地 处我国南北过渡地带,在自然景观方面兼得北 地之雄和江南之秀, 在形式上几乎表现出山水 风景的各种不同的风格特征。这里地处江南, 山环水绕,雅致精巧,含而不露,虚实相济, 秀丽是其自然山水风景的主要风格;而"秋水 共长天一色"的大江大湖和平原沃野,造就了 欣赏风景时无遮挡的视野空间, 加之为提高游 人视点建造在山上的阅江楼和望江亭等观赏 点,又使本区具备开阔的风格,境内分布的只 能算作低山和小丘,海拔虽不高,但耸峙江滨 或平原,拔地而起,反差可达450米,则让人 领略到激励人心的雄伟气势。世界罕见的石柱 峭壁直立江岸的幕府陡崖,凌空欲飞的燕矶奇 石、大江南北的史前火山,必然使人们产生险 峻和奇特的感觉。至于在丹枫绿荫丛中,循山 Qingliang Guanghui Temple was moved here from Mufushan, hence named as Qingliangshan. It is verdant and scenically pretty, and has several sites of historical interest. It is also a tourist spot.

The hillocks are formed out of loose deposits, of low heights and gentle tops, and resembling elongated ridges, distributed on the sides of low mountains and hills.

Yuhuatai (Rain-Flower Hillock), located 1km outside of Zhonghua Gate, has three hillocks: east, middle and west, with a top altitude of 55~65m. It was called Shizigang (Stone Hillock) when Sun Quan was in Nanjing, and was also called Manaogang (Agate Hillock) or Jubaoshan (Treasure Hill) as it abounded in colorful pebbles. Legend has it that the name came from Master Yunguang of the Liang who moved Divinity with his preaching, which then rained flowers on the hillock. It had many temples and sites of historical interest, but most were destroyed in wars. There is now the noted Yuhuatai Scenic and Historical Area.

Sunlinggang (Sun Quan's Tomb Hillock), located on the south side of the Royal Bridge of the Xiaoling Tomb, has an altitude of 55m. Legend has it that Sun Quan and his queen, née Bu, are buried here. It is also called Plum Blossom Hillock as it is covered with a forest of plum trees, which go into full bloom every spring, radiating fragrance and charm. It is, therefore, a dazzling site to enjoy tourist trips and plum blossoms.

Gulougang, located downtown, has an altitude of 40m. It is named after the Drum Tower built here in the Ming. In the Qing, steles and structures were built on the Ming watchtower, and in Republican China ($1912\sim1949$), it became Gulou Park. After 1949, it was renovated, where rockery, roads and pavilions, flowers and trees, and scenic spots added zest to the verdant trees.

The mountains of Nanjing are of immense esthetic value. The city is located in the transitional area, and therefore, it has both the splendor of the north and the prettiness of the south, revealing the various styles and features of mountains and rivers. As it is located south of the Yangtze, mountains surround and rivers wind, radiating grace and daintiness; prettiness was the major feature of natural scenery. Meanwhile, the rivers, lakes and plains offer unremitting visions for scenic enjoyment. Also, the Yangtze Sightseeing Tower and the Yangtze Outlook Pavilion built for tourist

convenience add an open style. Although there are only low mountains and hills with no high altitudes, when they stand by the riverfront or on the plains, they create a height difference of 450m, so that tourists can appreciate the majesty. The rare stalagmite cliffs, riverside Mufu cliffs, soaring Yanziji rare rocks, and prehistoric volcanoes north and south of the Yangtze create abruptness and peculiarity. The red maples and green trees are impressive when strolling along the path in succession. Tourists remark that "It's a long lane that has no turning" and "When cicadas sing, the forest is quieter".

The mountains are closely related to the formation and growth of the city, and to its position as the Capital of the Six Dynasties and the Capital of the Ten Dynasties. As the ancient saying goes, Nanjing "has imperial airs and is born to be the capital". Indeed, ten dynasties flourished here. Viewed scientifically, the "imperial airs" or "airs of the emperor" are, in essence, the majesty from the pattern created by mountains and rivers, the outstanding geographical features, and the vigor of the natural environment. "Zhongshan", "Stone City", "Coiling Dragon and Crouching Tiger", and "Coiling Zhongshan and Crouching Stone City"- all integrate with the mountains, their texture, their shape, and their majesty. They are not only the symbols of Nanjing; they are as famous as Nanjing.

The mountains are even more closely related to the city today. The purple brilliance of Zhongshan shines on the historical and cultural city, while the history and culture is bathed in the brilliance of Zhongshan and other mountains. The dense forests represented by those on Zhongshan and Laoshan are the lungs of the city, creating a pleasant environment, while the diligent and intelligent citizens add endless zest to those forests.

The mountains are the burly skeleton of the city, further enriched by the rivers, gates and forests. They are the unique work of nature and its brush, symbolizing both the harmony between heaven and man, and the vision of contemporary and antiquity, with a graceful vision and divine beauty. The mountains constitute half the sky for tourism and the Best Tourist City of Nanjing.

间小径,作序列游赏,时明时暗,时隐时现,常常使人进入"山重水复疑无路,柳暗花明又一村"和"蝉噪林愈静,鸟鸣山更幽"的幽深意境。

南京的山,与南京这座城市的形成和发展,与南京成为"六朝古都"和"十朝都会",有着密切的关系。古人说南京有"王者之气,宜为都邑",所以先后有十个朝代在此建都立业。用今人的科学见解来看,古人所说的"王气"或"帝王之气",实际上是一个地域山水格局所显现的非凡气势,是一个地域地理形势所独具的突出特征,是一个地域自然环境所蕴涵的勃勃生机。"钟山""石头城""虎踞龙盘""钟山龙盘,石头虎踞",都是因山而来,都是因山的质地、形态和气势而得名,它们不仅是南京生动形象的代称,而且与南京一起扬名四海。

名城南京的山与今日的南京城关系更加密切。以钟山为首的紫金光辉映照着南京这一历史文化名城,名城南京的历史文化与都市风貌又尽染紫金诸山。以钟山、老山为代表的茫茫林海是南京的绿肺,为南京营造了十分优美舒适的生态环境,勤劳、聪慧的南京人又让茫茫林海长胜不衰、生机盎然。

山是南京这座山水城林浑然一体的特大城 市的坚实骨架,山是南京这幅天人和谐、古今 相融、丰姿绰约、巧夺天工的天然画卷中的绝 佳之笔,山是南京发展旅游业、创建最佳旅游 城市的半壁江山。





王气天成的低山

Low Mountains of Imperial Airs

南京境内的低山是指主峰海拔在300米以上的石质山地。群山盘绕,造化钟神,可谓王气天成,深得帝王将相青睐。东吴谋士张纮曾进言:"秦始皇东巡会稽时经过此县,认为有王者之气,宜为都邑。"孙权遂定都于此,成就了一番伟业。南京的巍巍青山包括钟山、老山、横山、孔山以及云台山等。

The low mountains refer to stony mountainous bodies whose peaks have altitudes of 300m and above. They coil and intertwine, and with their innate imperial airs, have found the favor of emperors and their ministers. Zhang Hong, counselor to East Wu, advised, "The First Emperor of the Qin passed the area on his inspection tour to Huiji, and commented it had imperial airs and was born to be a capital." Sun Quan thus decided to take Nanjing as his capital, and achieved much here. The low mountains of Nanjing include Zhongshan, Laoshan, Hengshan, Kongshan and Yuntaishan.