

華山

Mount Huashan

閱覽

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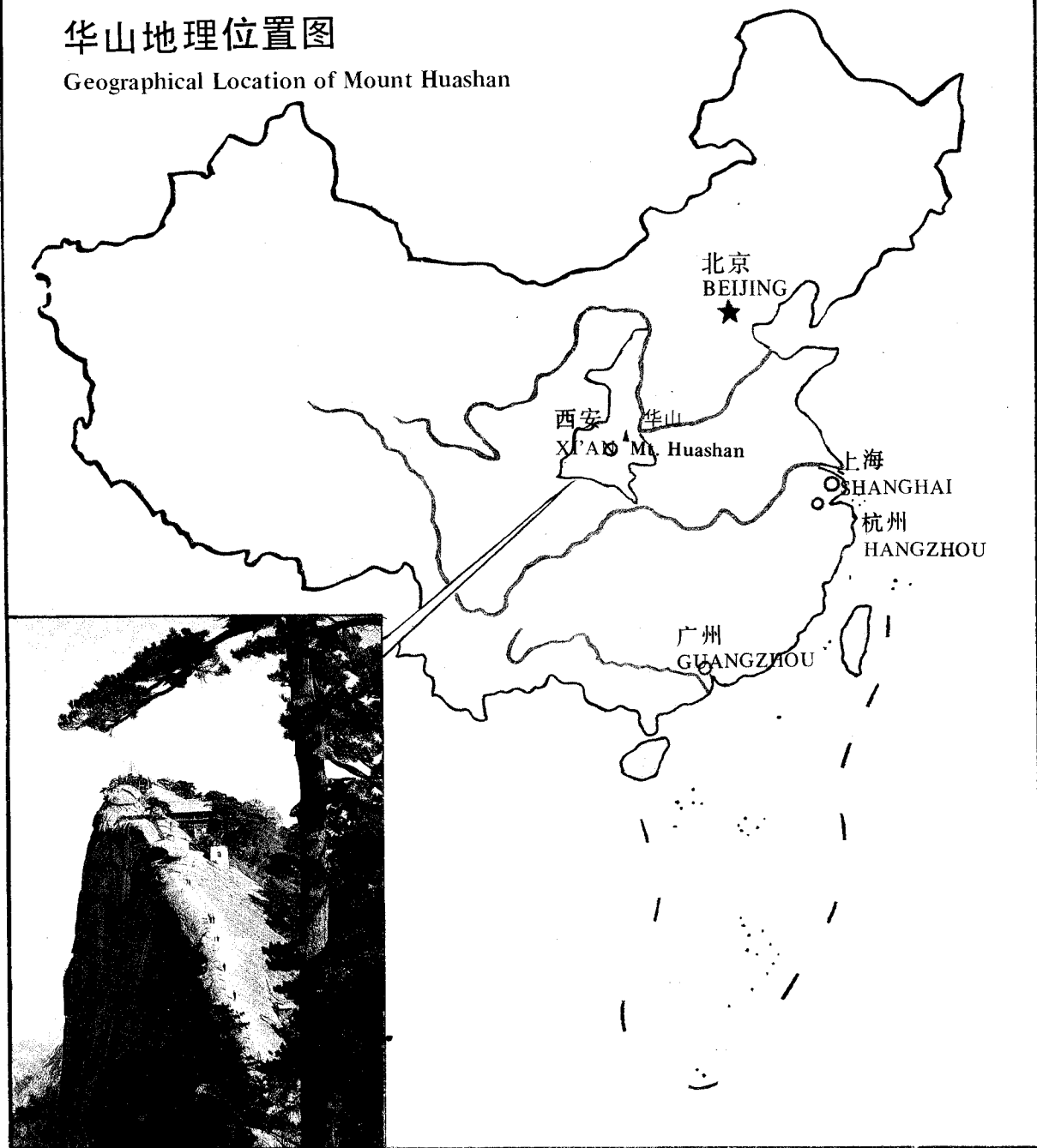
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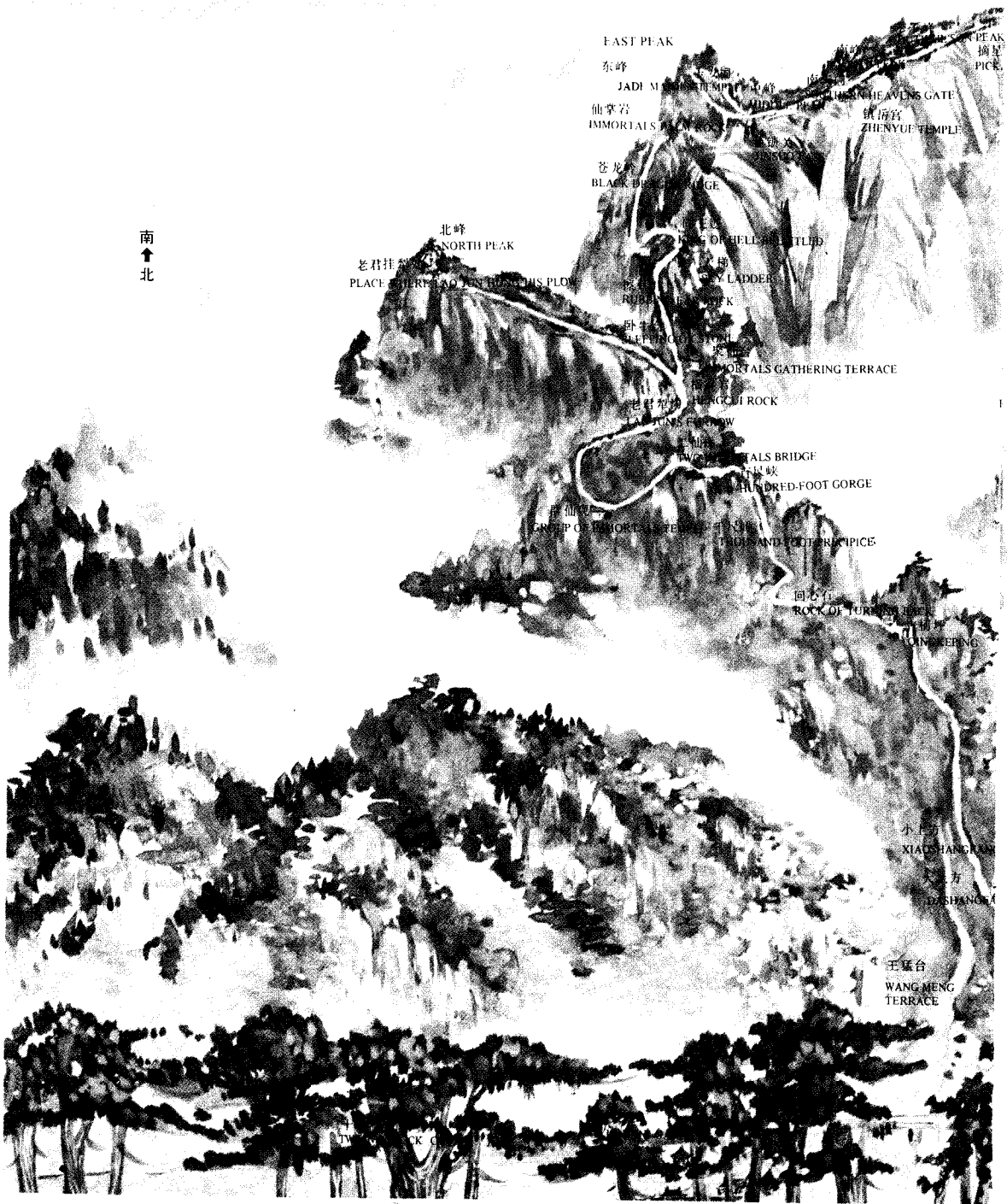
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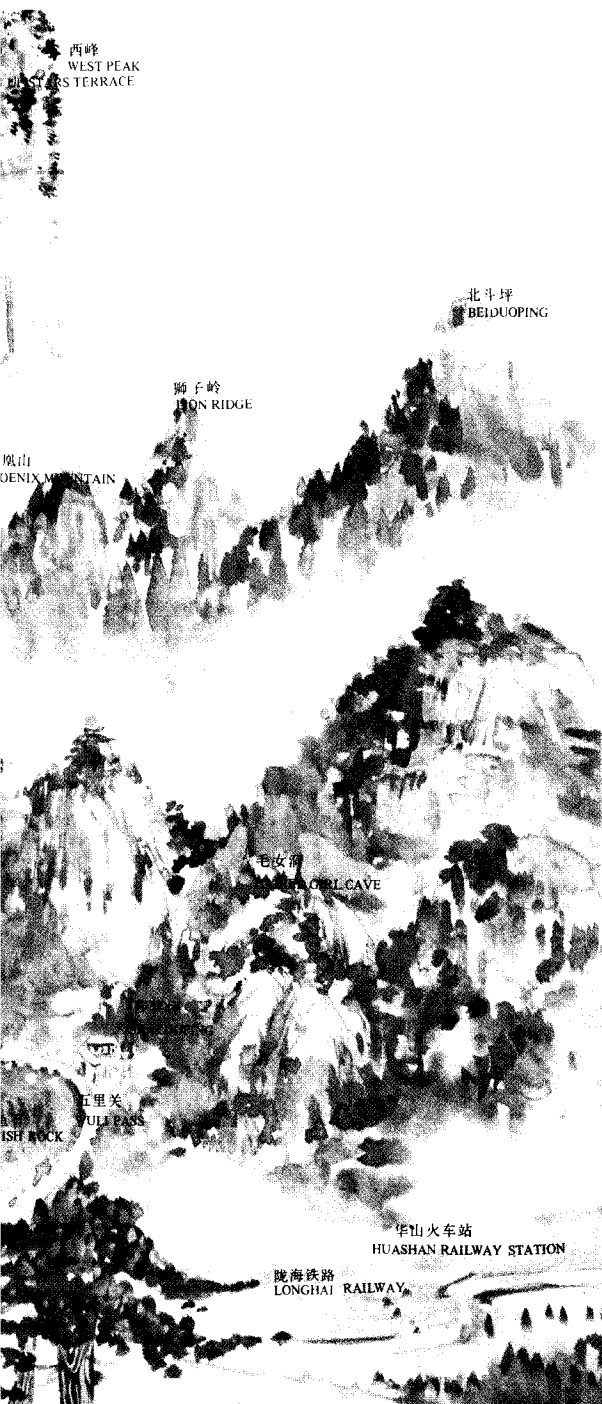
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华山地理位置图

Geographical Location of Mount Huashan

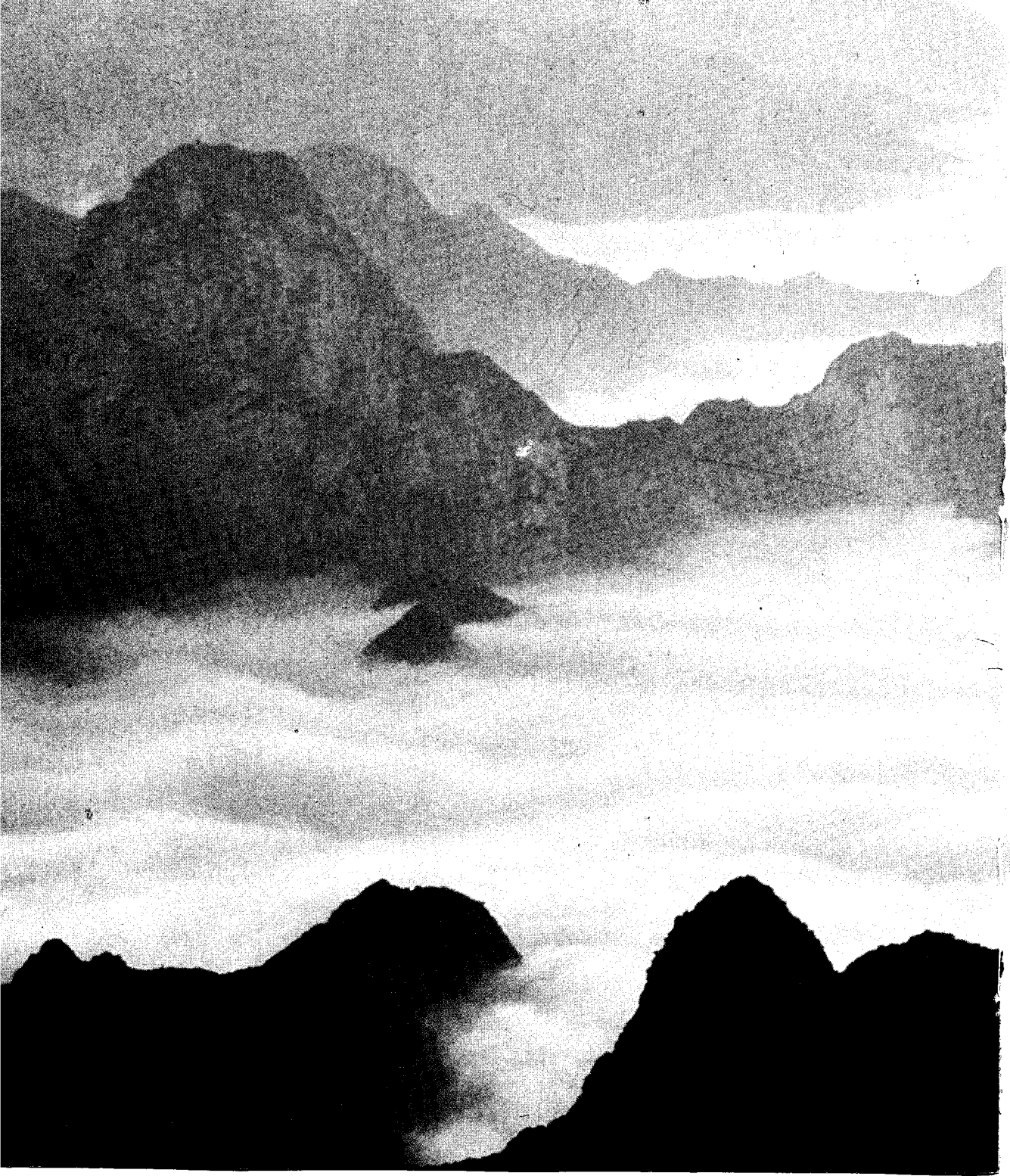






华山游览示意图

Route Map of Mt. Huashan



华山云海

The five peaks of Huashan
enveloped by a sea of clouds.



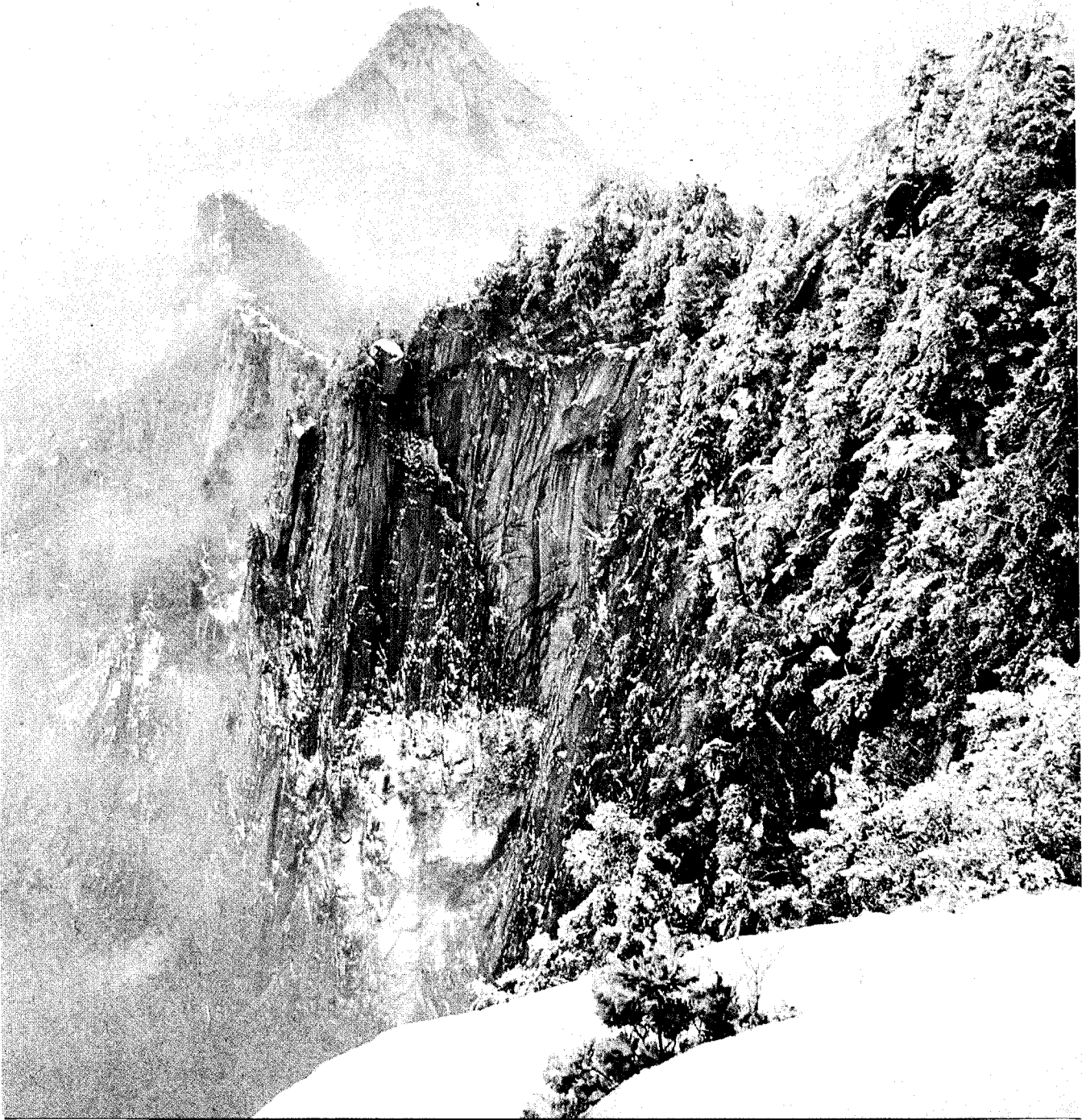
华山西峰

The West Peak surmounted
by its weather station.



银装素裹

Huashan capped with snow in winter.







云烟缭绕的博台 传说是宋太祖和仙人下棋输了华山的地方。
Smoky clouds surround the Botai Terrace where an emperor once played chess with an immortal.

前言

华山是中国著名的五岳之一。在陕西省境内，是秦岭北部余脉的一部分。约在八千万年前，由于地壳内部的压力，使得秦岭山脉的层带错动，从而形成了陡峭如削的华山。它北濒渭河和渭河平原，南接重峦叠嶂的秦岭山脉。

华山自古享有盛名。东、西、南三峰呈鼎形相依而立，高插云霄。宋朝丞相寇准写诗赞之为“只有天在上，更无山与齐。抬头红日近，俯首白云低”。中峰、北峰虽高不及东、西、南三峰，但也都各具奇姿。

华山也叫“花山”。关于山名的来历有两种说法：据《水经注·渭水》记载，华山“远而望之若花状”，古《华山志》则说，“山顶有千叶莲花，因名华山”。

海拔2200米的华山，座落在古都西安东一百二十公里的华阴县城南五公里处。陇海铁路横过华山山麓，因此游览华山十分方便。

华山景色十分优美、迷人。深秋时节，满山万紫千红。隆冬季节，东、西、南、北、中五峰大雪复盖，犹如银色世界一般。待到春暖花开时，则是花香四溢。夏天，满山碧绿，好似绿色地毯一样。一俟云雾飞腾，游人们攀登在山路上，时隐时现，似在天庭行走。

华山素以险峻难攀闻名于天下，有“自古华山一条路”之说。从山麓到绝顶，二十公里的山

路，曲折、陡峭、奇险。有些地方象石梯一般，游人攀登时，需双手紧扶架设在两旁的铁索；有些地方，游人必须俯身弯腰，以免突出的岩石碰着头，而且随时都有从陡峭斜坡上摔下去的危险，因此，步步都须小心、谨慎。然而，每登高一步，好奇心就愈强，兴趣也就越浓。

如今的华山固然崎岖难攀，但当初开发华山的劳动人民更是历尽千辛万苦，每修筑一段山路，一阶石梯，一座庙宇，一个石洞，都需要付出极大的代价，甚至于献出他们的生命。在施工中，匠人们必须身缚绳索，面壁登崖，如猿猴倒挂，半悬空际。各种建筑材料，都是民夫攀悬崖，登绝壁，挑、背运上山的。若没有历代劳动人民的巨大贡献和献身精神，今天攀登华山将困难十倍。

华山名胜古迹颇多。早在晋代（公元265—420年），这里就开始有道教活动。北宋（公元960—1127年）之后，道教极为盛行，相继建立了数十处寺庙和道观。传说赵匡胤和道士陈抟下棋，把华山输给了陈抟。后来，赵匡胤成了宋朝的开国皇帝，华山也就全为道教占有，不再为皇帝纳粮交税。华山在历代人们的心目中，是一座神秘的山。赞美华山的诗篇、文章、石刻纷纷出现，更增添了华山的优美。

关于华山的神话奇闻很多，流传很广。有的被后人编为评话、戏剧。例如，在民间广为传播

的戏剧《劈山救母》，就是这些神话中的一个。故事说的是，书生刘彦昌一天路遇玉帝的女儿三圣母。两人一见钟情，结为夫妻，并生一子，取名沉香。但私配凡人，是违犯天条的。因此，三圣母的兄长便将三圣母压在华山的一块巨石底下，以示惩罚。三圣母的儿子沉香长大之后，力大无比。他得到一柄开山神斧，劈开巨石，救出母亲。如今，在华山西峰上，还有一柄传说是沉香用过的巨斧。

一九四九年，当国内革命战争接近尾声之际，华山仍在国民党军残部占领之下。中国人民解放军八名勇士用竹竿、绳索从华山后面的黄神峪挂

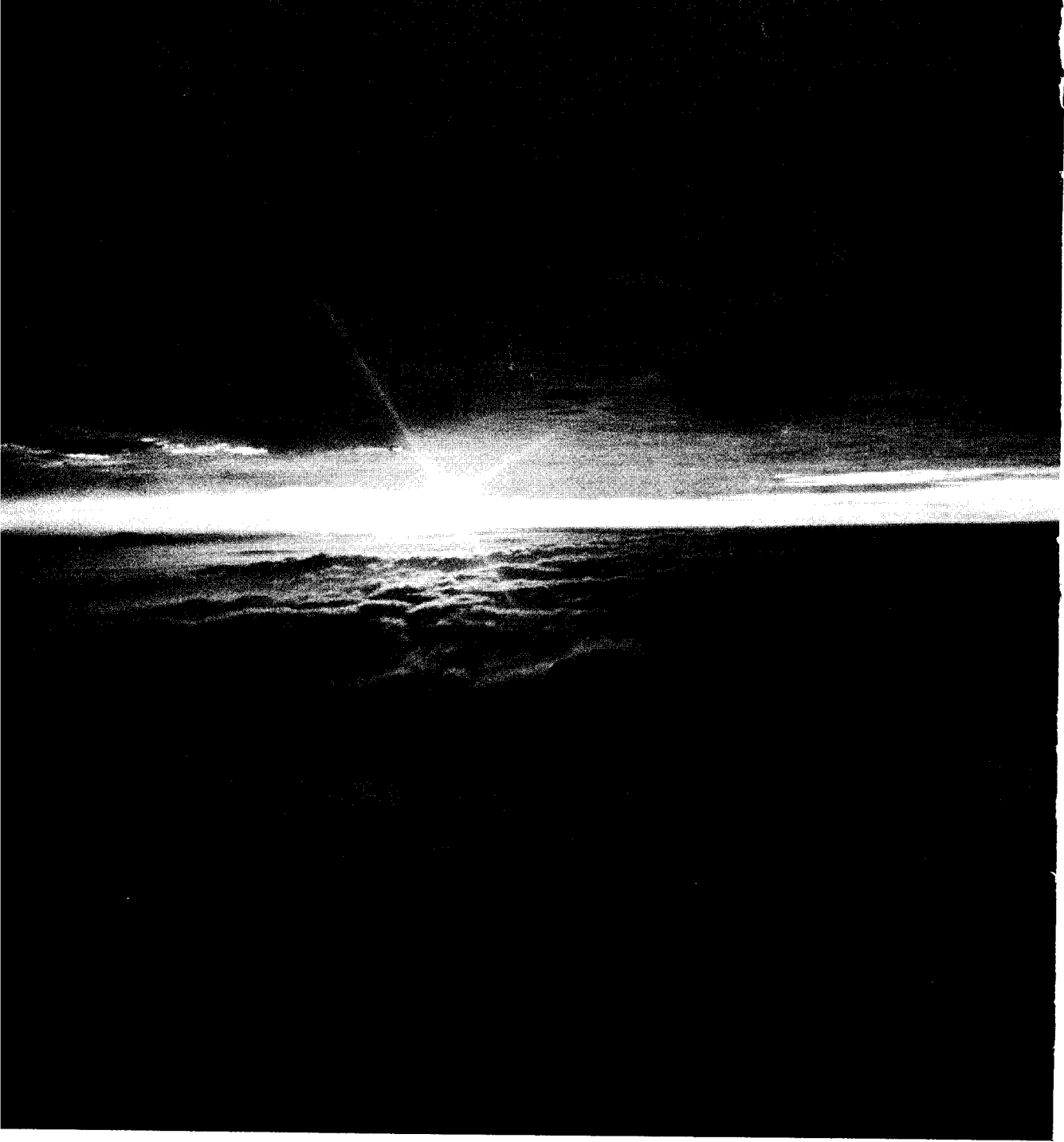
岩登攀而上，奇迹般地捣毁了敌人的司令部，打破了“自古华山一条路”的传说。后来，根据八勇士的英雄事迹拍了一部电影，即《智取华山》。这就更使华山成为家喻户晓的名山。

解放前，在杨虎城将军的授意与保护之下，曾对华山上被破坏了的建筑物进行过整修。新中国成立后，由于天灾和人为的疏忽，又使华山的某些古迹遭到了严重的破坏。如今当地人民政府为保护华山古迹，拨出资金，对山中的庙宇和道路进行了整修，在道路险要之处都加宽了路面，设置了铁索和栏杆，使游人可以比较安全地攀上顶峰。

华山全景

Distant view of Huashan.





华山日出 Sunrise as seen from Huashan.

Preface

The cliff-like slopes of Huashan, one of the five most famous mountains of China, were formed more than 80 million years ago by internal pressures of the earth that upthrust the Qinling Range. The mountain is situated in Shaanxi Province, and is part of the north loop of the range. To the north of Huashan flows the Weihe River. There, too, stretches the Weihe River Plain. To its south are the jagged and rolling slopes of the other mountains of the Qinling Range.

The East Peak, West Peak and South Peak of Huashan seem to form the legs of a tripod that point upward toward the sky. Poets in ancient times spoke of these three peaks as touching the sky, and climbers said they experienced being near the sun as they looked down at the circling clouds below. Neither the Middle Peak nor the North Peak are as high as the other three, but they each have their own unique contours.

The name "Huashan" can be translated as "Flower Mountain." The reasons for this are two. One is found in an ancient book called the *Commentary on Waterways Classic*. This book says of the mountain: "If we view Huashan from a great distance, we can see that it is shaped like a flower." The other is found in the ancient *Records of Huashan*. This says that lotus blossoms used to bloom on its summit.

Huashan rises to a height of 2,200 metres above sea level. The county seat of Huayin is only five kilometres from its base, and the ancient city of Xi'an is 120 kilometres distant. The transcontinental railway from Lianyungang on the sea coast to Lanzhou in Gansu Province traverses the foot of the mountain. So it is quite convenient for travellers to

reach Huashan.

It is a mountain of enchanting beauty. In late autumn, flowers of many types and in a wide variety of colours bloom on its peaks. In winter, snow turns the five peaks into a silvery world. The mountain air is again filled with the scent of flowers in spring, and the heights become a carpet of green in summer. Because clouds often envelop these peaks, climbers sometimes disappear from view as they move up the slopes only to reappear at greater heights.

Another reason for Huashan's fame, besides its spectacular beauty, is the difficulty involved in climbing its steep slopes. Since ancient times, there has been only one way to reach the summit. This steep and zigzagging path covers 20 kilometres. At some places this path becomes a stone ladder on which climbers must hold tightly to a supporting chain; at others, they must stoop to avoid overhead rock ledges. There is always danger of falling down the steep incline, so the climber becomes apprehensive at every step. But the higher one climbs, the more wonderful the view and the higher one's spirits rise.

Although it is very difficult and tiring to reach the top, it was much more so for the ancient construction workers who cut this path into the mountain-side. They paid a tremendous price in terms of lives and health to place the chains and build the steps, stone ladders, temples, caves and carvings that greet travellers along the way. The construction workers had to hang from the rocks by ropes in order to chisel away at the stones, and sometimes they had to swing through the air like monkeys to reach working ledges. They carried all kinds of building materials up

the mountain, holding on to chains, ropes and even vines as they crawled forward. Without their magnificent contributions, we would not be able to climb Huashan today.

Huashan also has many historical sites of great significance. As early as the Jin Dynasty (265-420), this mountain was occupied by Taoist priests, and after the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), Taoism became particularly vigorous here. Thus several dozen Taoist temples were built on Huashan's slopes. A legend says that Zhao Kuangyin played chess at a specific place on the mountain with a Taoist named Chen Tuan. Zhao Kuangyin, who later became the first emperor of the Northern Song Dynasty, lost the game and the mountain became the exclusive property of the Taoists from then on. Even feudal emperors of later dynasties never asked Huashan residents to submit grain taxes. And in the hearts of the people, this mountain became a sacred peak. Many of the Huashan visitors have written poems and articles about their journey. Some have left calligraphic inscriptions in the mountain rocks, thus enriching Huashan's beauty.

There are numerous legends about Huashan. Retold again and again, a few have become part of the permanent repertoire of professional story-tellers. Others have been cast as operas. A popular opera called *Cutting the Mountain and Rescuing the Mother* is based on such a legend. This tale is about a scholar, Liu Yanchang, and a goddess he met one day on the road. The two fell in love, married, and had a son whom they named Chenxiang. But by marrying a mortal, the goddess violated the laws of heaven. She was punished by her elder brother, who crushed her

under the weight of Huashan. The son grew up determined to rescue his mother. Eventually he was able to split the mountain in two with a magic axe. He thus rescued his mother, and a place on the West Peak of the mountain today bears the mark of that axe blade. An axe can still be seen nearby. On its 7½-foot handle are carved characters telling about the axe.

In 1949, toward the end of the revolutionary civil war, Huashan's peaks were controlled by a remnant of Kuomintang troops. But eight People's Liberation Army soldiers used bamboo poles and ropes to ascend Huashan from its rear side, at a place called the Huangshen Hollow. This nearly-impossible feat allowed them to capture the enemy's headquarters and disproved the ancient saying that "there is only one way to reach the summit of Huashan." The heroic exploit of these eight soldiers was used as the basis for the movie, *Taking Huashan by Strategy*. The overwhelming success of this movie further enhanced the popularity of the mountain itself.

For some years before Liberation, Huashan was under the protection of General Yang Hucheng. He rebuilt a few of its structures damaged by age. Yet, shortly after the founding of the People's Republic of China, some of these structures again suffered damage from natural cause and human carelessness. The local government has since protected the famous historical sites, and has provided funds to rebuild the path up the mountain and some of the temples. They have widened it at several highly dangerous places and have secured new chains in the rock cliffs. More tourists can thus complete the arduous journey to the summit in relative safety.



The Haoling Hall of the Xiyue Temple is approached by a stairway on which is carved two dragons playing with a pearl. Its glazed-tile, single-ridged roof is supported by 18 columns, and the large hall is surrounded by verandas.

西岳庙灝灵殿是一琉璃瓦单檐歇山顶式建筑，共有十八根柱子，大殿宽敞，四周有回廊，殿堂的正面有“二龙戏珠”的阶陛。殿内悬挂着清代皇帝题书的匾额。