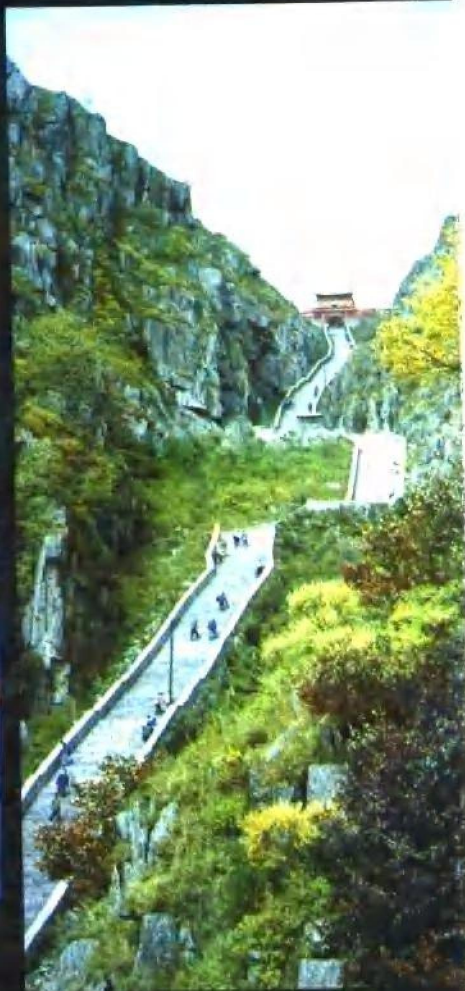


# MOUNT TAISHAN

泰山



**泰 山**

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责任编辑	韩 德 洲	外文出版社出版
装帧设计		(北京阜成门外百万庄路24号)
开本(20开)		中国国际书店发行
1981年第一版第一次印刷		北京胶印二厂印刷

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编号: (汉英8050—2056) 85—C E—177 P 00600

First Edition 1981

Published by the Foreign Languages Press 24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing, China

Printed by Beijing No. 2 Offset Printing House

Distributed by Guoji Shudian (China Publications Centre)  
P.O. Box 399, Beijing, China

*Printed in the People's Republic of China*

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泰山

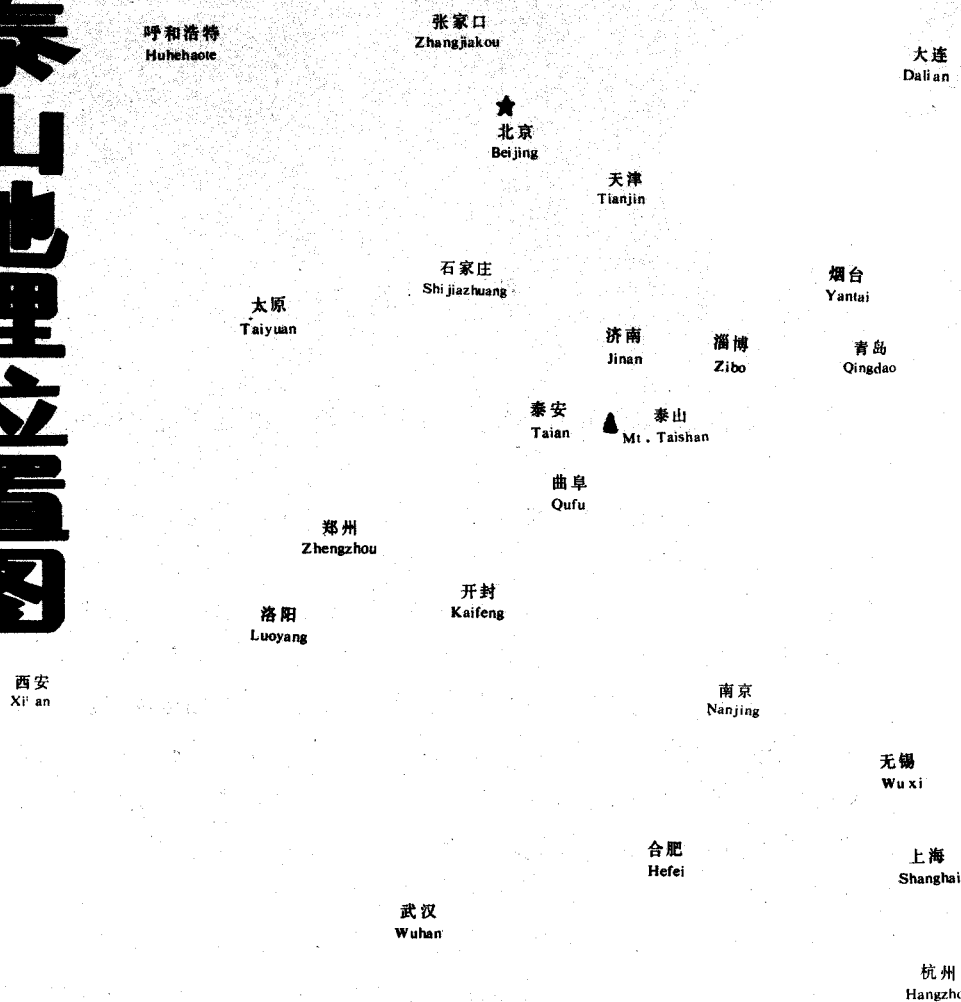
**MOUNT TAISHAN**

外文出版社 北京

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS BEIJING

中华人民共和国印刷  
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# 泰山地理位置图



Geographical Location  
of Mount Taishan

## 泰 山

泰山，是中国著名的五岳之首，古称“岱宗”。是名扬海内外的游览胜地。

泰山位于中国的山东省中部，在华北平原东侧，东为山东半岛，泰山山脉西沿黄河南岸延绵二百多公里，总面积为六百二十六平方公里。主峰在山东省省会——济南市以南约五十公里的泰安县境内，海拔一千五百四十五公尺。山峰挺拔、气势雄伟、奇峰突兀，有“拔地通天”之势。

泰山形成于二十亿至二十五亿年之前的地壳第一次造山运动中。它那坚硬的岩石叫花岗片麻岩。泰山除巍峨多姿，奇伟壮观的自然胜境之外，本身就是东方文物的一座宝库，是中国文化史的一个天然历史博物馆。举世闻名的大汶口文化和龙山文化，都产生在这里，从而证明泰山是中国古代文明最发达的地区之一。

中国古代神话传说 古今名著中，以泰山为题材或与泰山有关或以泰山为喻的很多，从口头传颂到文学赞扬，可以说是代不绝书。历代帝王都把泰山奉为凌驾于其他高山之上的神山，作为维护君权统治的精神支柱。他们不是亲自到泰山封禅，就是派员告祭，他们每到一次，就建庙塑神，或题字刻石。此外，历代名士都以一游泰山为快，攀登它的顶峰抒发自己的感情，写下了有名的诗文。如周朝的孔子、汉朝的司马迁、司马相如、晋朝的陆机、



唐朝的李白、杜甫、宋朝的苏轼、苏辙以及金、元、明、清各朝代的很多名人都来过泰山。他们所处的时代和立场观点尽管不同，但对泰山的赞誉却是一致的，从而给泰山留下了许多珍贵的遗迹。到目前为止，已收集到的自古迄今歌颂泰山的诗词歌赋，不下千余篇。泰山上题字刻石、碑碣、文物古迹触目皆是。如秦碑、汉碑、六朝大字、唐宋摩崖碑以及雕塑艺术等都有极高的艺术价值。历代帝王修建的岱庙、碧霞祠、普照寺、灵岩寺等古建筑群以及石刻，雕塑艺术，展示了几千年来中国历史文化遗产。如果你对中国的历史和书法艺术感兴趣，就必须到泰山一游。

泰山自然景色如画，从山麓至玉皇顶，约行二十余公里，其中磴道就达六千二百九十三级，逐级而上，山重水复，峰回路转，一步一景。晴天，碧空万里，群峰拱岱，众山若丘，汶河如带。清晨可观日出东海，白云滔滔，茫茫云海，日落夕照，黄河闪光，景色佳丽。在岱顶有“旭日东升”，“晚霞夕照”，“碧霞宝光”，“云海玉盘”四大奇观之说。除此，无论从岱庙起中路攀登还是从中天门出发，沿西路环山而下，或者跨越岱阴，一游后石坞，那美不胜收的秦松、奇峰异石、凌云飞瀑……都可尽收眼底。要囊括泰山风光，名胜古迹，一本画册是很难完成的，这里只能把主要的游览点作一介绍。

过去，人们把登泰山比做“登天”，现在从宾馆、火车站至中天门已修筑了盘山公路，可乘车前往。目前正架设由中天门至岱顶空中缆车，一步登天的时候就要到了。

## MT. TAISHAN

Mt. Taishan is known as first among China's five sacred mountains, the other four being Hengshan or South Mountain in Hunan Province, Huashan or West Mountain in Shaanxi Province, Hongshan or North Mountain in Shanxi Province, and Songshan or Central Mountain in Henan Province. It was known in olden times as Dai Zong (Mountain Above Mountains) or Dong Yue (East Mountain). A scenic spot of great renown, it has attraction for tourists both at home and abroad.

Situated in central Shandong Province and lying east of the North China Plain, with the Shandong peninsula to the east, the entire mountain range extends 200-plus kilometres along the south bank of the Huanghe River for a total area of 626 square kilometres. Mt. Taishan, with its principal peak in Tai'an County 50 kilometres south of the Shandong provincial capital of Jinan, rises 1,545 metres above sea level. Numerous grotesque peaks and crests provide a panorama of the mountain "rising straight from the ground into heaven".

Mt. Taishan was formed 2,000-2,500 million years ago when the earth's crust was thrust up in a primeval movement. The rock on Mt. Taishan is hard, and is known as granite-gneiss. Apart from varied, majestic and extremely impressive natural sights, Mt. Taishan affords a wealth of cultural relics, making it a natural museum of Chinese culture and treasure-house of Oriental historical relics. As the site of the world-famous Dawenkou and Longshan cultures, Mt. Taishan is one of the most highly developed areas of ancient Chinese civilization.

Many fables, legends and literary works both past and present relate to or are based on stories of Mt. Taishan, while through the generations songs and literary praises of this peak have been created, sung or recorded. China's emperors invariably revered Mt. Taishan as a sacred peak transcending all others, a spiritual pillar protecting their imperial power. They made personal pilgrimages to Mt. Taishan and held grand ceremonies on its summit, beseeching heaven for peace and offering thanks for tranquillity and prosperity. Or they sent emissaries to offer sacrifices at sites of worship. Each pilgrimage left behind on Mt. Taishan new temples, deities in sculpture, and carved inscriptions on rock cliff-sides. No celebrity throughout China's history missed the satisfaction of visiting Mt. Taishan and penning his impressions, many well-known poems and essays being the result. Confucius of the Zhou Dynasty, Sima Qian and Sima Xiangru

of Han, Lu Ji of Jin, Li Bai and Du Fu of Tang, Su Shi and Su Zhe of Song, as well as a number of other notables through the Kin, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties all paid homage at Mt. Taishan despite differences in view and social position, and their eulogies form a valuable historical legacy. Some thousand ancient and modern poems have been found, all singing the praises of Mt. Taishan. In fact, the entire peak abounds with inscribed rocks, commemorative stone tablets and monuments. Especially artistic are the Qin and Han dynasty monuments, the huge characters carved in the Six Dynasties, Tang and Song dynasty inscribed rock monuments, and other engraved works. Groups of ancient buildings erected by various emperors include the Temple to the God of Mt. Taishan, Azure Cloud Temple, Pervading Light Temple and Divine Rock Temple. These structures among inscribed rocks, carvings and sculptured works present a scene of the Chinese people's cultural legacy over the past several thousand years. A visit to Mt. Taishan will reward the person who finds China's history and calligraphic art fascinating.

But the natural picturesque scenes of the peak are also worth seeing. Its summit, Jade Emperor Peak, 20 kilometres from the foot, may be reached by climbing 6,293 stone steps. Varied scenes unfold before the climber's eyes as he ascends the winding steps. Streams meander among the serried hills, and a road and then paths take one to the peaks. The sky is very blue on fine days against a long chain of peaks, and the Wenhe River narrows into a silver ribbon. Dawn brings a spectacular sunrise and a view of the East Sea, followed on some days by vast waves of morning clouds. At sunset the Huanghe River is a resplendent golden glow. Four famous scenes on the summit have been named Glowing Sunrise, Sunset Glow, Halo over Azure Cloud, and Jade Plate Floating on Cloud Sea. But whether the climber approaches the summit from the Temple to the God of Mt. Taishan at the foot, from the Halfway Gate to Heaven, or passes the Taishan Shade and stops for a view of the Rear Rock Basin, he cannot miss the marvellous pines dating from the Qin Dynasty, curiously shaped rocks and hills, and the magnificent waterfall. From the multitude of unique scenes, cultural relics and fascinating historical objects this album presents only a few of the sites of special interest.

Climbers used to say they were "ascending to heaven" when they laboured their way up. Now it can be "climbed" to the midway point, the Halfway Gate to Heaven, by car via a winding road from Taishan Hotel, or even from the railway station. Plans are being made for a cable car between the Halfway Gate to Heaven and the summit so that "heaven can be visited in a single day".





泰山旭日

Sunrise over Mt. Taishan

## 岱 庙

岱庙亦称泰庙，是祭祀泰山神东岳大帝的下庙，也是历代帝王祭祀泰山的地方。

岱庙的建筑年代据史料记载，秦朝作为祭祀祖先的庙宇。汉朝开始修筑宫殿，唐开元十三年（公元七二五年）进行增修，宋祥符二年（公元一〇〇九年）又进行了大规模的扩建，金、元、明、清各朝都有修建。

岱庙总面积约九万六千平方公尺。四周筑有十多公尺高的城墙。它的建筑是仿照古代帝王宫殿的式样，以南北为中轴，中轴为配天门、仁安门和高大雄伟的岱庙主体建筑——天贶殿，殿后有后寝三宫，再后为岱庙北门——后戟门。前为正阳门，两边为东掖门、西掖门、仰高门、见大门、东华门、西华门。岱庙除中轴外，东有汉柏院、东御座。东御座是清朝乾隆皇帝（公元一七三六年——一七九五年）朝拜泰山时居住的寝宫，现在改为珍宝馆，馆内珍藏着历代皇帝朝拜泰山时留下的祭品和文物。后戟门内明代金阙（铜亭）和明代铁塔，分列东西。

原有殿庑共八百余间，组成一个宏伟的建筑群，这组古建筑群体体现了中国古代建筑艺术的优秀传统和独特风格，是珍贵的文化遗产。

## TEMPLE TO THE GOD OF MT. TAISHAN

**This was where prayers were said and sacrifices offered to the God of Mt. Taishan. Emperors were among those who paid homage to the God of Taishan.**

**The temple served in the Qin Dynasty for sacrificial ancestor worship, according to records of the time. By the Han Dynasty palaces were built; structures were added in the 13th year of the Kaiyuan period (A.D. 725) of the Tang Dynasty, and during the second year of the Xiangfu reign (A.D. 1009) of the Song Dynasty the temple area was considerably expanded. Construction continued in the following dynasties.**

**The entire temple area covers 96,000 square metres enclosed by 10-metre-high walls. Laid out in ancient palace style, the grounds include the Heavenly Side and Righteous Peace gates, with the magnificent main building, the Palace of Heavenly Blessing, on the north-south central axis. Three halls flank the palace at the rear, while further on is the Rear Palace Gate, north of the temple. Other gates before and on both sides of the temple are the Sun-Facing, East Side, West Side, Height-Admiring, Grandeur-Heralding, East Flowery and West Flowery gates. Two wings of 800-some sections make up a magnificent group of temple buildings, which as a symbol of the fine tradition of ancient architectural art of unique style is a valuable national legacy.**

**Apart from the buildings on the central axis, there are also the Han Dynasty Cypress Tree Court and Eastern Imperial Hall, the latter being the residence of Emperor Qian Long (1736-95) of the Qing Dynasty during his pilgrimages to Mt. Taishan. It is now a palatial hall exhibiting vessels and other sacrificial objects offered to heaven by China's emperors through the ages. Inside the Rear Palace Gate, to the east and west stand a bronze pavilion and an iron pagoda dating from the Ming Dynasty.**



### 岱庙坊

岱庙坊在岱庙正阳门外，遥参亭后。明朝以前遥参亭和岱庙相通，自明朝设碧霞元君像于遥参亭，遂与岱庙不通。清朝康熙时布政使施天裔用门前亭后的空地增建岱庙石坊。此坊雄伟高大，雕工细腻，是不可多得的石雕珍品。

### TEMPLE TO THE GOD OF MT. TAISHAN ARCH

Outside the Sun-Facing Gate and behind the Pavilion for Paying Homage from Afar stands the Temple to the God of Mt. Taishan Arch. A passageway between the pavilion and the temple was closed during the Ming Dynasty when a statue of the Supreme Lord of

Azure Cloud was erected. Then, during the reign of Emperor Kang Xi in Qing, the provincial treasurer Shi Tianyi had the arch erected on the open ground before the Sun-Facing Gate. This imposing, finely carved arch stands as one of China's rare architectural art specimens.

## 天 祝 殿

天祝殿是岱庙的主殿，与北京故宫的太和殿，曲阜孔庙的大成殿，同为中国三大宫殿式建筑。天祝殿在三大宫殿中是建筑最早的一个。共九间，全长48.7公尺，宽19.79公尺，高22.3公尺，重檐八角，彩绘斗拱，黄瓦盖顶。

天祝殿是宋真宗赵恒为了纪念所谓“天书”，而于大中祥符二年创建的。其来历是：公元一〇〇四年，契丹大举侵犯中原，宋真宗采纳了主战派寇准的主张，打了胜仗。但在厌战求和派思想的影响下，签订了打胜仗反而赔款的澶渊之盟。主和派首领王钦若为了欺骗人民，假造从泰山得到天书，托名祥瑞，请宋真宗亲赴泰山朝拜。定六月六日为“天祝节”。为了答谢“天书”，于一〇〇九年在岱庙修建了天祝殿。

## PALACE OF HEAVENLY BLESSING

This is the main hall of the Temple to the God of Mt. Taishan and one of China's three foremost palatial halls, the others being the Hall of Supreme Harmony in Beijing's Palace Museum (former Forbidden City) and Hall of Great Attainment in the Temple to Confucius in Qufu, Shandong Province. The Palace of Heavenly Blessing, built in 1009, was the earliest. It is 48.7 metres long, 19.79 metres wide and 22.3 metres high, with double eaves each in eight layers, while the roof is splendidly covered with yellow tiles and supported by brackets bearing elegant paintings. This palace was built in 1009 during the reign of Emperor Zhen Zong of the Song Dynasty in commemoration of a certain "heavenly book". History says that in the year 1004, when the Qidan tribe overran the Central Plains, Zhen Zong won victories after accepting the policy of resistance advocated by a strategist under him, Kou Zhun. However, influenced by others headed by Wang Qinruo who were weary of war, the Song Court sued for peace and paid indemnities to the Qidans despite battles won against them. Wang Qinruo then sought to justify the capitulation with the fairy-tale that a "heavenly book" resided on Mt. Taishan, and on its behalf he requested Emperor Zhen Zong to make a pilgrimage there and pay homage. The sixth day of the sixth month was fixed as Heavenly Blessing Day, and the Palace of Heavenly Blessing was built to the "heavenly book".





