

ZHONG GUO LU YOU CONG SHU

HUANG SHAN

◆ 黄山



中国旅游丛书

黄山

安徽省《黄山》编写组

上海文化出版社

装帧设计: 曲章富
封面设计: 陆全根
英文译者: 王敬之
日文译者: 柯森耀
封面摄影: 袁廉民
封底摄影: 袁廉民

中国旅游丛书 黄 山

安徽省《黄山》编写组

上海文化出版社出版 (上海绍兴路74号)

新华书店上海发行所发行 上海中华印刷厂印刷

1982年4月第1版

1982年4月第1次印刷

书 号: 12077·3005

定 价: 2.00 元

HUANGSHAN (LITERALLY THE YELLOW MOUNTAIN)—A NATURAL PAINTING

Huangshan is situated in the southern part of Anhui Province ($118^{\circ} 90'$ east longitude and $30^{\circ} 09'$ north latitude). Once it had been called Yishan during the Qin Dynasty (221–207 B. C.), and was renamed Huangshan in the sixth year of the reign of the Tang Emperor Tianbao (i.e. 747 A. D.). Li Bai, a great poet who was deep in love with the beautiful landscape of his motherland, once took a trip to Huangshan and wrote as follows:

Huangshan is hundreds of thousands of feet high,
With numerous soaring peaks lotus-like,
Rock pillars shooting up to kiss empyrean roses,
Like so many lilies grown amid a sea of gold.

In his description, all the peaks of Huangshan are just as beautiful as golden lilies in full bloom.

Perhaps Li Bai was not the first one who praised Huangshan in a poem, but it can be sure that since Li Bai's travel, Huangshan began to attract an ever increasing number of tourists and has acquired a higher reputation. Therefore, it was at least one thousand and two hundred years ago that Huangshan became scenically famous.

Xu Xia-ke (another name Xu Hongzu), a distinguished geographer and traveller in the Ming Dynasty, toured Huangshan twice. He spent thirty years of his life in investigating some of the famous mountains and great rivers, and handed down a large amount of valuable notes. In the notes of his first trip to Huangshan, he acclaimed it as his "unique sightseeing during his life."

It is true that Huangshan is a unique mountain. In spite of the fact that it is moulded by nature, still it is so fantastically looking and is impossible to be surpassed by any artificial landscape even daintily planned and worked by the best craftsman.

Within an area of 154 sq. km., the Huangshan scenic resort comprises hundreds of towering and imposing peaks. No less than thirty peaks are over 1500 m above the sea level. Including the peaks of lower height, Huangshan is known to have "seventy-two peaks". That is to say, it may be put as an average of one high peak in every two sq. km.

If the peaks, however numerous they are, were piled up disorderly and unsystematically, they could not be considered an outstanding mountain. What is strikingly interesting to the sightseer is Huangshan's exquisite layout by nature. What Pan Lei, a critic in the Qing Dynasty, said is true: "The layout of Huangshan is in perfect order just as a building methodically comprises a hall in the front and a backyard in the rear; it can also be compared with the battle array in which all the units oppose each other and yet complement each other." The three chief peaks of Huangshan, namely, the Lotus Flower Peak, the Bright Summit and the Heavenly Capital Peak, all

are over 1,800 m above sea level. They are triangularly situated in the central part of Huangshan, magnificent and dazzlingly high, just like three pillars of gigantic stature. The other innumerable mountains and valleys scatter around the three chief peaks are like a myriad of stars surrounding the moon. They arrange in pairs or in groups to form a delightful contrast, each shining more brilliantly in the other's company. Furthermore, each peak, whether big or small, primary or secondary, has its own characteristic elegance. Generally speaking, the scenery in the front (southern) part of Huangshan is magnificent while that of the rear (northern) part is elegant. Numerous steep cliffs standing perpendicularly a thousand feet high can be seen in the front part. They are magnificent and imposing, with the loftiness of the rainbow spanning the sky. On the contrary, the high mountains and deep valleys in the back part are daintily arranged, and fascinate and impress people mainly by their bright vivacious strain. Consequently, the former can be assimilated to a masterpiece of essay, while the latter can be considered as exquisite lyrics.

The rocks, the pines, and the clouds are said to be Huangshan's "three scenic marvels". People usually say that the grotesque rocks, the fantastic pines and the sea of clouds form an organic trinity for which Huangshan has been noted as one of the most famous scenic resorts in the world.

It is true that the "scenic trinity" is the most outstanding director as well as the leading role in the natural film of Huangshan. They concertedly try to make countless vivid shots, taking the blue sky and the great earth as a film screen.

The grotesque rocks on Huangshan assume various shapes. They are vivid in their respective image representations and full of vitality. They look like numerous fairies dancing in the mountains and vales.

Some of them look like human beings, some like fairies, some like precious birds and rare animals, and some, though resembling nothing, but remind you something vividly in real life. The rocks derive their special names from the vivid impressions they convey, and many names are lively by themselves, such as the "Five Old Men Stepping Up To The Heavenly Capital". Some of the names come from the rocks' poses and peoples' imagination, e.g. the Rock Flying-In-From-Elsewhere. There are also rocks which would seem nothing strange when they are watched isolately, but present special lifelike images at certain moments. For instance, the rock by the name of "A Hidden Boat" is meaningless when it is lying in a valley in ordinary days, but it looks exactly like a boat when torrents of water are rolling down the mountain.

There is a huge stone pillar in the valley opposite the North Sea Hotel. It resembles a brush which has been soaked with ink, standing upright with its nib pointing to the sky. A peculiar pine, verdant and exuberant, is seen growing on the stone pillar. The sight might remind tourists of the story: once there was a scholar who, having seen in his dream a flower blooming on the pen tip, began to be full of literary thought henceforth. Therefore this very scene has acquired the name with poetic flavor: "A Flower Blooming On The Pen Tip In A Dream".

An old saying about Huangshan is also true: "There's not

a rock without a pine, and not a pine without a rock.” The pines and rocks on Huangshan always grow together and seem to be inseparable like body and soul. In the valleys and gullies of Huangshan, pine-woods are thousands upon thousands in number. Among them, besides the so-called “Ten Notable Pines”, there are countless queerly shaped pines yet without any name at present. There is one pine tree which takes root in a cleft on a perilous cliff, twisting itself like a coiled dragon. There is another pine which suddenly spreads out its branches and leaves in the air as if it were contending with the wind and the cloud for the space. There is one which has a short trunk over which its branches and leaves sprawl out to form the shape of a green tabletop. There is one which sits alone by the side of a pathway, appearing calm and at ease and feeling contented. The Pine In Beckoning Posture, which stands in front of the Jade Screen Tower, has long since been known all over as a symbol of the hospitality of the Chinese people.

Among the pines of Huangshan, what people take delight in talking about are the so-called advance guard pines which persistently send the green color of life to the highest peak, defying the wind and the frost, braving the thunder and the lightning, and never shrinking from the rain and the snow. Despite the very poor living conditions, they continue to live and to grow with indomitable spirit. They dig their roots in the high crevices of the cliffs and suck the nutriment from where they grow. Generally speaking, they are not tall trees with brawny branches and thick trunks, but are tough gnarled pines with various shapes grown from years of tenacious struggle.

These pines represent the spirit of stubbornness in constantly striving to become stronger and make the mountains and the hills full of life.

Among the "three scenic marvels"—the clouds, the pines and the rocks—of Huangshan, the cloud is the most active factor. The best scenes of Huangshan are meaningless without the cloud coming to the stage.

However, you are not likely to see the cloud every day on Huangshan. In bright sunny days, it might be a delight to watch the towering peaks, precipitous cliffs, secluded caves and deep gullies all at a glance, but the glamour of Huangshan enwrapped in mist and clouds is equally alluring. The cloud is like a specialist in makeup and also like a magician. It makes Huangshan kaleidoscopic. All the pines, rocks and forests undergo a myriad of changes in a twinkling. The infinite variety of fantastic scenes are interconnected with the ribbon-like clouds, the stormy clouds, the fleecy clouds, the curtain-like clouds, etc. The tourists may feel as if they were entering into a world far above from everyday life, and accompanying the invisible fairies to ride on the clouds and the mist. It is a wonderful vision beyond description.

The most imposing view of Huangshan is the Sea of Clouds. The massive Huangshan is hidden in a vast expanse of billowy clouds, except several tips of peaks which can only be seen like islets in an ocean. The vast sea of clouds, rolling and heaving, sometimes looks like mighty waves beating the shore and sometimes like white breakers leaping skywards. The peculiar peaks and grotesque rocks on the mountain make the Sea of Clouds

of Huangshan not too monotonous, but is all the more kaleidoscopic, rich, varied and colorful. Huangshan is like the bazaar of clouds and the fair of mist, because about two hundred days of every year one can see the cloud and the mist floating and loitering around the valleys and the hills. Therefore, the spectacular scene of misty vapours and waves in a vast sea of clouds is easier to encounter here than at any other places.

Having described the "three scenic marvels" of Huangshan, it would be unfair not to mention the valleys of Huangshan which are also worth paying a visit. For example, by the side of the pathway at the back of the mountain there is a tiny valley. At its bottom there is a scenic spot surrounded by mountains called the Leather Tent. Looking around from here, you can see in the distant nothing but the magnificent and dazzlingly high peaks, such as the Bright Summit, the White Goose Mount, the Heavenly Capital Peak, the Lotus Flower Peak, etc. The valley itself is hemmed in by lower peaks which are approximately 36 in number, hence are called the "Thirty-six Peaks". Here, besides the high mountain ridges covered with verdure one can also find the cliff-side springs, the jadeite brooklets, admirable flowers and verdant grass. This is really a secluded and fairyland-like place.

The big valleys of Huangshan are the Cloud Valley, the Valley of Pine Gully Shrine, and the Valley of Fragrant Spring Creek where the notable hot-spring is bubbling. The valleys have their own peculiarities of exquisite sceneries. When you are rambling in these valleys, you will feel that there is not

enough time to watch all the scenery. The valleys together constitute a kingdom of plants. According to the botanists, the varieties of plants on Huangshan can be numbered more than one thousand and five hundred, among which nearly five hundred are woody plants. Two hundred years ago, a monk named Xue Zhuang lived at the Leather Tent. He was fond of painting and had painted one hundred and twenty varieties of wild flowers. One kind of flower bearing the name of Fairy Maiden, blooming pearly white blossoms and sending forth delightful fragrance, is a special product of Huangshan. Lily magnolia of Huangshan is a peculiar variety of tall deciduous arbor attaining a height of twenty metres. It blooms before its leaves are grown, but at the season of full bloom, it is decorated with rich exuberance of silvery whiteness and presents a magnificent view. The Huangshan Azalea is another specialty of evergreen shrub growing over 1,300 m above sea level. It is its peculiarity to bud in a world of ice and snow but not to blossom until late spring. People say that she has been anxiously waiting for the ushering in of the spring in the coldest days of winter, but when the spring really descends she willingly gives precedence to the other flowers. Therefore, this kind of plant is not only pleasing to the eyes but also nourishing to the mind.

The deep valleys and thick forests of Huangshan also constitute a world of precious birds and rare animals. The cheerful chirrups resembling the playing of stringed musical instruments are the singings of the so-called Orchestral Birds. As for the Lovesick Birds, the Silver Pheasants, the David's Deers and the Huangshan Monkeys, they are exceedingly interesting

and are often mentioned by the tourists, but only a few persons have the chance of seeing them.

Huangshan not only has its unique mountainous views, but also has its appealing aquatic scenery. Besides the flying waterfalls described by the poet Li Bai as "Water rushing down from three thousand feet high" and the running springs which sound like playing music, there are ponds and pools with clear crystalline ripples. Especially worth mentioning is the hot spring near by the Fragrant Spring Creek. It is widely acclaimed as one of the "Four Exquisite Views of Huangshan"—the other three being the sea of clouds, the pines and the rocks.

Huangshan is a precious jewel among the famous mountains of the People's Republic of China. It is a scroll of painting by nature, a holiday-makers' paradise for the Chinese people, as well as a beautiful recreation place open to the world.

黄山——天然の一大絵巻

黄山は、中国の安徽省南部にあり、その中心位置は東経百十八度九分、北緯三十度八分である。秦の時代には黟山とよばれ、唐の時代(七四七年)になってから黄山とよばれるようになった。祖国の美しい山河を深く愛する大詩人李白が黄山に遊んだとき、その自然の美しさに心を打たれ、詩情とみにわき、こういう詩を作った。

黄山四千仞
三十二の蓮花峰あり
丹崖石柱を夾み
はかのほな
菡 萏は金の芙蓉なり

黄山の美しさを黄金色の蓮の花にたとえたのである。

一番最初に詩によって黄山をたたえたのは、おそらく李白ではあるまい。しかし、李白が訪れたのち、黄山はますます人々にそのすばらしさを認められ、その名声は日々に高まっていった。黄山が名山とよばれるようになってからでも、少くとも千二百年を数えるであろう。

明代の著名な地理学者であり、旅行家であった徐霞客(徐宏祖)は二度黄山に遊んだ。かれは一生のうち、三十年かけて、中国のあまたの名山大河を遊歴して、視察調査をし、数多くの貴重な資料を残している。かれが最初に黄山を訪れたとき、「平素稀に見る奇観」といって、黄山をたたえ、そのノートに書きしるしてあ

る。

黄山はたしかに珍しい山である、自然の山ではあるが、いかなる巨匠が精魂を傾けて彫刻した芸術品にもまさっている。

総面積僅か百五十四平方キロの土地に、百あまりの高大な珍しい山がそびえている。海拔千五百メートル以上の高山だけでも、三十を下らない。これより稍低い山をも含めて、黄山七十二峰とよばれている。つまり平均二平方キロに一つ大きな山がそびえているわけである。

いくら山がたくさんそびえていても、ごたごたならんでいたのでは、名山とはいえまい。おもしろいことには、黄山全体のたたずまいは、きちんとしていて、おのずから趣がある。まさに清代の評論家潘来がいったとおり、「前におもての間あり、裏に花園あり、おしなべて整然たり、又奇を握りて陣を布くが如く、奇正相生ず」といったぐあいである。蓮花峰、光明頂および天都峰は、黄山の三大主峰であり、すべて海拔千八百メートルを越えている。天地をささえている三本の柱石を思わせ、鼎の三本の足のように、群山の真中に並び立っている。その他の山々は、降る星のように一面に点綴し、三大主峰のまわりにかしこまっている。そして、大小、主従の別あり、その巧妙なとり合せによって、いよいよ趣の深いものとなっている。そのうえ、これら大小さまざまの山々は、それぞれ異なった風貌をそなえている。だいたい前方の山(南方)は雄大であり、後方の山(北部)は優美である。前方の山々は、絶壁がきりたち、まるで直角に切断されたように巍々とそびえ、気魄に満ちている。後方の山々には、高大な岩、深い谷があるが、その頂きははつらつとした感じをあたえ、明るく、さっぱりとしていて、人をひきつけるものがある。前方の連峰を一篇の勢い当るべからざる大文章とするならば、後方の群山は、感情のデリケートな叙情詩とでもよぶべきか。

岩と松と雲を黄山の「三奇」といった人がある。また、怪岩、奇松、雲海が三位一体となって、黄山を世にも有名な景勝地たらしめたという人もある。

たしかに「三奇」は黄山の景観のもっともすぐれた演出者であり、主役である。これら「三奇」は力を合せて、青空と大地をスクリーンとして、数えきれぬ生き生きとしたシーンをわれわれの眼前に展開する。

黄山の怪岩は、形が奇抜で千変万化、まったく不思議そのものである。まるで山や谷に生きている精霊のようである。人間に似たのもあれば、仙人に似たのもある。珍奇な鳥獣に似たのもあれば、何にも似ていないが、どうも現実には生きている何かのようであるように思えてならないものもある。奇抜な岩石はその形をとって、大概名前がつけられている。たとえば、「五老、天都にのぼる」は、ほんとうにそっくりそのままの感じである。また、その持ち味から名づけたものもある。たとえば、「飛来石」は、その姿勢から見て、なるほどと思わせる。そのほか、岩とその環境のふん囲気とを結びつけて味わわせるものもある。たとえば、「隠し船岩」のごときは、雨のないときは静かに谷の中にねむっているが、一旦山つなみでも起こると、いかにも船らしく見えてくる。

北海賓館のむかいの山のくぼみに、巨大な岩がつつ立っている。まるで濃い墨汁をいっぱいふくんだ毛筆のようであり、その筆先は天にむかっている。岩のてっぺんに松が一本生えており、その青々とした針葉は生氣に満ち溢れている。むかし、ある人が筆の上に花が咲いた夢を見たが、醒めて見ると、果して才氣と思想が泉の如く湧き出たという物語がある。その物語を連想させるので、この風景は「夢筆生花」(夢の筆花を咲かす)という美しい名前をつけられた。

古くから、黄山にこういうことわざがある——「岩無くんば、

松、松たらず、松無くんば、岩、岩たり得ず」たしかに、黄山の岩と松は、影の形に添うような密接な関係にある。黄山の峡谷の中には、広い、広い松林が処処に散らばっている。人口に膾炙している「十大名勝」は、堂々たる風貌をそなえている。絵にかいたような、形の美しい奇松で、まだ名前のついていないものもある。そのうちには、断崖絶壁の岩のわれめに根をおろし、身をねじらせて、まるで竜のまきついた柱のようにになっているものもある。空中に枝葉をのばし、まるで風雲と日月を争うかのようなものもある。また、幹は短いが、枝葉を緑の円テーブルのようにひろげているのもあれば、ひとり道端にしゃがみ込んで、しゃあしゃあとしているものもある。玉屏楼前の「迎客松」(出迎えの松)は早くから国外に名をとどろかし、中国人民の来客にたいする熱情あふれる歓迎ぶりのシンボルとされている。

黄山松のうち、とくに興味をひかれるのは、風雪にめげず、雷雨をおそれず、生命の緑を最高頂まで送りとどける松の尖兵である。そこの生活条件はかなりきびしい。しかし、かれらは尻込みもせず、岩のわれ目に根をおろし、岩のわれ目から養分をとり、根強く生き、伸び、きつとつ立っている。かれらはけっして幹の太い、天にもとどかんばかりの大木ではない。しかし、ねばり強いたたかいの中で、根は曲り、木の節は入りくみ、頑強な特殊な形態となり、不屈不撓の様相を示して、山岳に潑刺たる生気をあたえている。

黄山「三奇」のうち、いちばん活潑なのは雲であろう。山におけるもっとも奇妙な風景には、雲が必ず一役買っている。

黄山は毎日雲が出るというわけではない。晴れた日、黄山を見渡すと、高くそびえた山々、深い谷々がすっかり一目におさめられる。なるほど、それはまことに興味深いものであろう。しかし、雲と霧に包まれた黄山こそ、もっともチャームングである。雲は

黄山の美容師であり、手際のよい手品師である。目の前の松から、岩から、林にいたるまで、一瞬のうちに一つの画面から別の画面にかかわらせる。帯のような雲、はやてのような雲、棉のような雲、幔幕のような雲など、多種多様の雲が眼前の景色に千変万化の芸術的效果をあたえる、かれらは、あなたを現実の世界から夢の境地にひきいれ、おとぎ話の中の仙人といっしょに雲霧にのって、自由自在に飛びまわるような心地にさせる。じっさい、そのすばらしさといったらない。

黄山の雲景色のなかで、最大の壮観は何といっても雲海であろう。白雲はてしなくたれこめ、さしもの黄山も白雲の中にかくれ、わずかに頭角をあらわしているいくつかの峰々は、まるで大海の中の小島のようなものである。荒れ狂う大海原、岸に打ち寄せる大波小波、さかまく怒濤など、非凡な光景があらわれる、そのうえ、奇峰、怪岩が見えがくれし、黄山の雲海の景色は変化に富んだ、奇しき眺めを呈する。まことに雲と霧の展覧会とでもいうべきか。一年のうち、だいたい二百日は、雲と霧が山のくぼみに徘徊する、それゆえ、渺茫たる雲海の絶景はここでもっともよく見られる。

以上、黄山の「三奇」を推薦したが、もう一筆書き添えねばなるまい。少し時間をかけて、黄山の谷間を歩いてみるのも一興である。たとえば、後山の山道のそばに、小さな谷があり、谷底に「皮篷」とよぶところがある。そこは山にかこまれており、東西南北、四方八方とも、峨々としてそびえ立つ奇峰である。外側には、「光明頂」、「白鵝嶺」、「天都峰」、「蓮花峰」などの高山があり、内側は、谷の周囲に自らの三十六峰をもっている。ここには、高き山、陰しき峰、茂れる森と竹林があるばかりでなく、たぎり落つ瀑布あり、さらさらと流れる谷川あり、赤い花が乱れ咲き、緑りの草がのび、静寂な、美しい景観ではある。

わりと大きな谷には、雲谷山谷、松谷庵山谷、香泉溪山谷（有