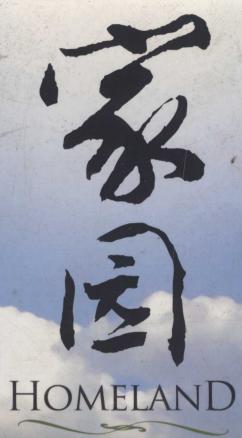
侧袖源流

朱俊杰 著

WRITTEN BY: ZHU JUNJIE

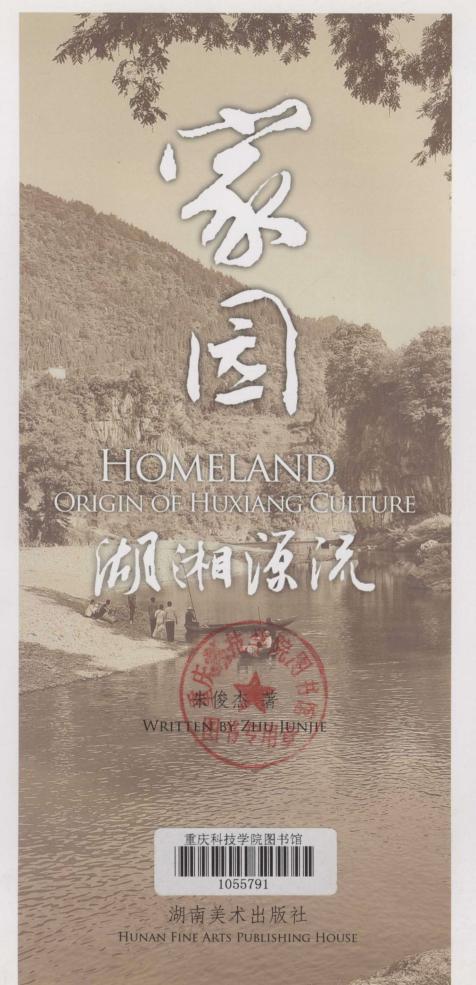


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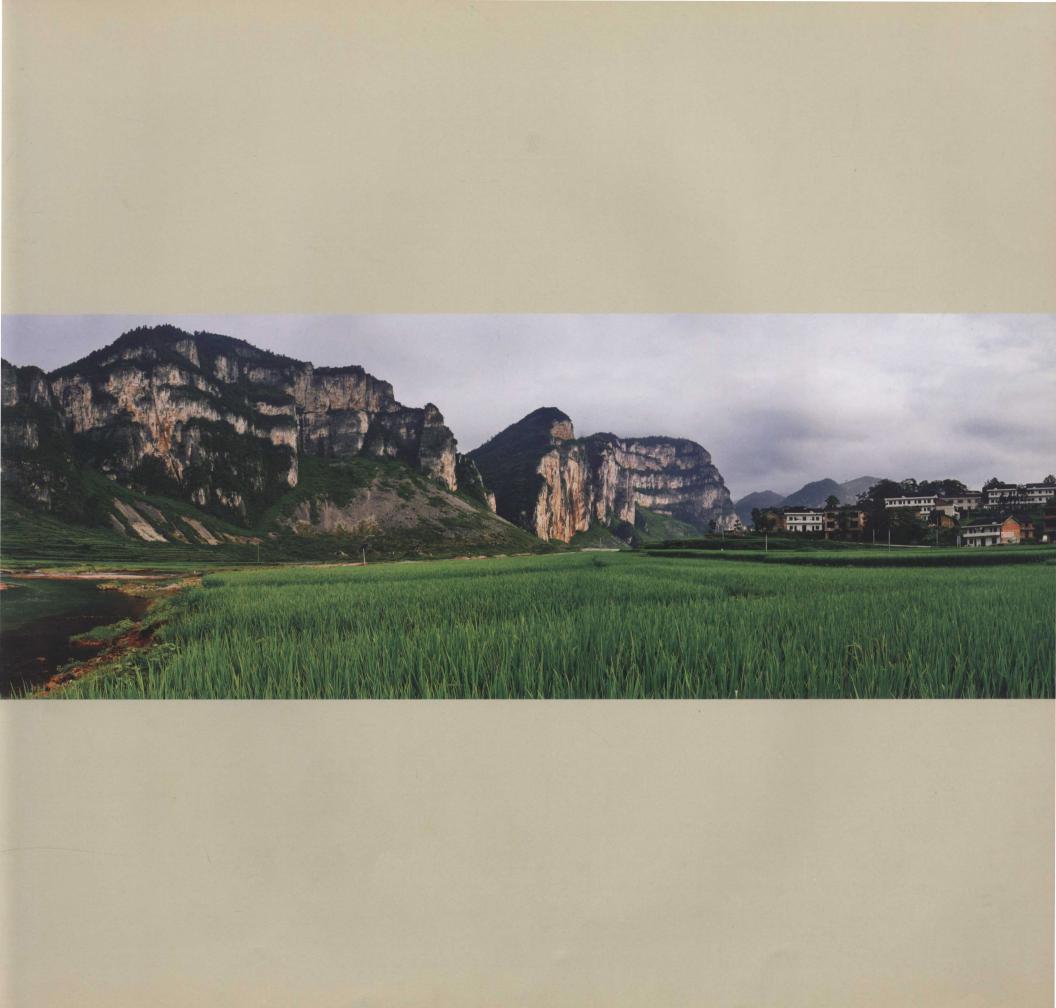
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前言

江以南的湖湘大地,是我们湖南人的家园,我们深深地热爱自己的家园。

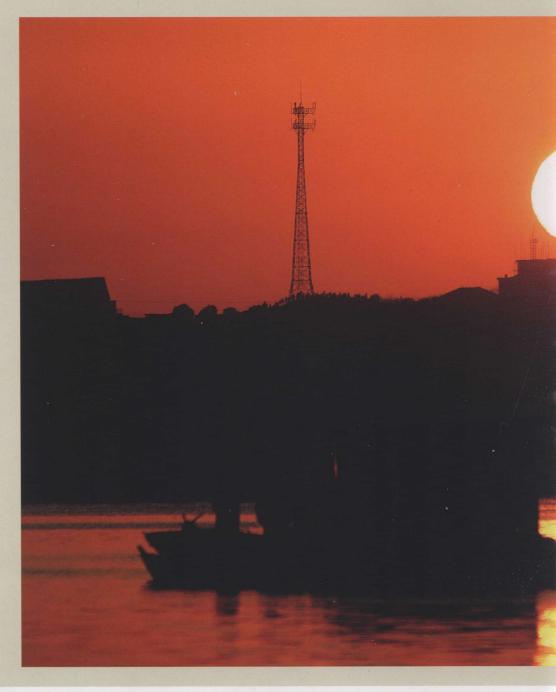
我们是炎黄子孙,炎帝精神与我们同在;我们是尧舜后裔,舜德 光辉永照后人;我们是华夏儿女,在中华民族的大家庭里世世代代繁 衍生息。

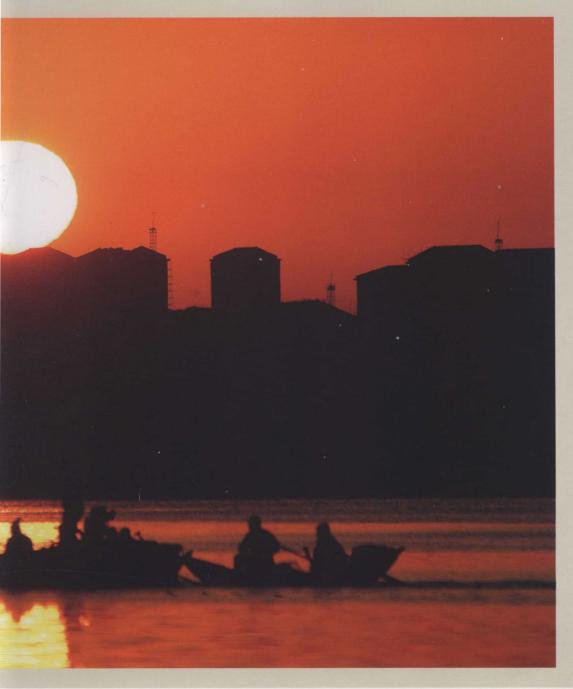
源于大山的湘、资、沅、澧四大水系分别从南、西南、西北方向的不同地点出发,或是携带着南海的滋润,或是携带着高原的气息,或是携带着湖湘的灵秀和民族风情,在大地的怀抱中,向着一个目标,朝东北方向日夜奔流。《水经》记载:"潇水与湘江相聚永州,谓之潇湘;资水会湘江于湘阴县临资口,谓之资湘;湘江、资水合流北向与沅江会合于南洞庭,谓之沅湘。"至此,潇湘、资湘、沅湘三湘聚首;又有澧水西来,四水同归,造就了洞庭湖。它既是湖,又是湘,这就是湖湘。它源于高山,成于大地,聚首洞庭,归于大海,它既有高山的气势,又有大海的胸怀。

湖湘大地有众多的名山大川,地处湘中腹地的南岳衡山是诸山之首,它是湖湘大地之脉,湖湘文化之根,湖湘精神之源。南岳是自然名山、历史名山、文化名山,更是民族名山,是古今认同的天下名山。

深厚的历史文化底蕴造就了湖湘大地诸多历史文化名城,其中尤以长沙、岳阳、凤凰三座中国历史文化名城为最。长沙雄镇湖湘,岳阳通江达海,凤凰湘西明珠,代表性地体现了湖湘文明和三湘风情。它们既是历史的见证,也是时代的显现。

湖湘大地养育了三湘儿女,培育了众多时代英才,其中不乏栋梁之才。近代以来,湖南人才辈出,在不同的历史时期涌现了人才众多的杰出团队,这些团队的领军人物是当之无愧的华夏栋梁。毛泽东、刘少奇、任弼时是改天换地的中国共产党人和人民大众的领袖;谭嗣同、黄兴、蔡锷是民族危亡、国难深重时期救国图强的时代英雄;陶澍、魏





源、曾国藩、左宗棠是心系天下的国家功臣。他们是继承和发扬胸怀天下、爱国为民,继承传统、开拓创新,矢志不移、敢为人先,先天下忧、后天下乐的湖湘精神的典范。在新时代,我们更应当继承和弘扬湖湘精神,为中华民族的复兴大业作出新的贡献。

湖湘大地是光荣的土地,华夏儿女八年浴血抗战在湖南谱写了极 其壮烈的篇章。三次长沙会战、常德会战、湘西会战都取得了对侵略 者的胜利。湖南战场最终和全国各战场一道,取得了中华民族近代以 来第一次反侵略战争的完全胜利,奏响了惊天动地、气壮山河的民族 凯歌。抗日战争最终以中国人民在湖南芷江接受日本侵略者的投降而 宣告结束。

湖湘大地,物华天宝,有众多的自然和文化遗产,被联合国列为世界自然遗产的张家界武陵源,以其独特的自然风貌令世人叹为观止。 这里还有众多的奇葩养在深闺,有待我们去认识和开发。在现代开放的世界中,这一天很快就会到来。

湖南的历史和发展,湖湘文化和湖湘精神的传承与弘扬,有赖于湖南的教育。从集古代思想精华之大成的岳麓书院到融汇中西的湖南大学,办学延续千年,为世界之罕见;基础教育继承传统,学习西方,在保持民族传统的基础上与走向世界实现现代化一脉相承;湖南教育坚持以人为本,以一流的师资培养一流的人才,走出了有自身特色的发展之路。教育是湖南的立省之基,强省之路。湖南教育也一定会按照"面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来"的要求,认真谋划,努力建设教育强省,培养一代又一代走在时代前列的湖南人,谱写湖湘文明的新篇章。

米公杰

Preface

Hunan, located in the south bank of Yangtze River, is home to tens of million of Hunanese. We love our own home deeply.

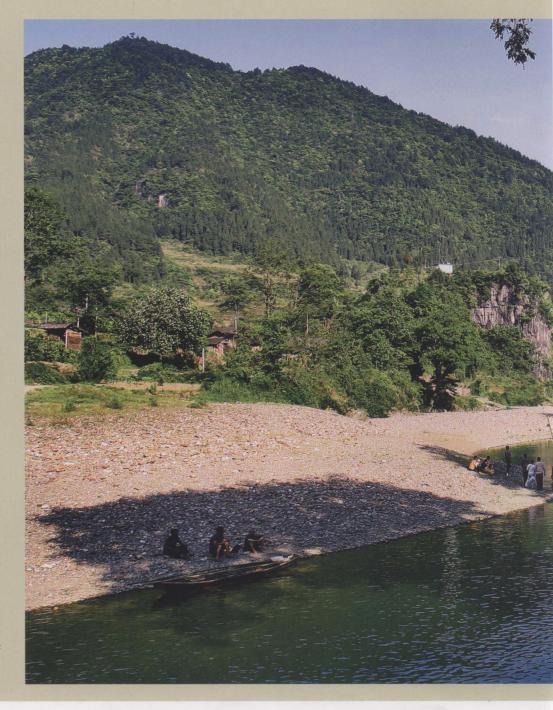
We are all the children of the Yellow Emperor, and his spirit is always with us. We are the offspring of Emperor Yao and Shun, whose virtue and brilliance light up the futurities; we are the Chinese people, living and multiplying in the big family of Chinese nation.

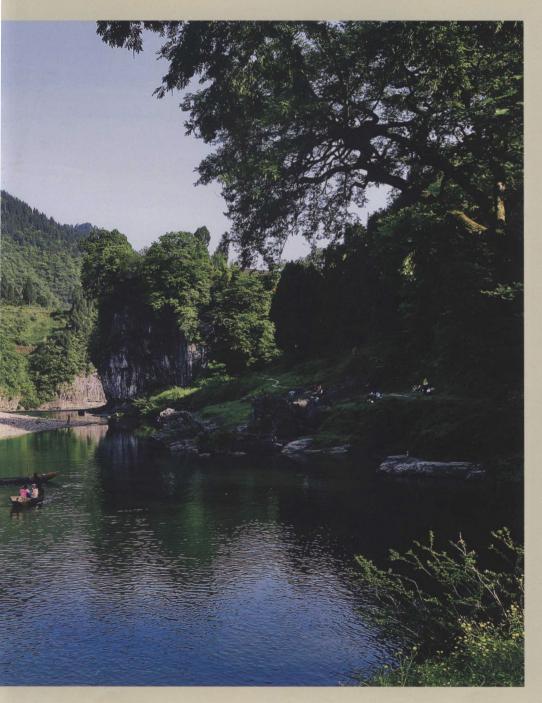
Originating from mountains, the four river systems of Xiang River, Zi River, Yuan River and Li River flow toward the northeast day and night from the directions of south, southwest and northwest, carrying either the moisture of South Sea, or the grandiose of plateaus, or the elegance and minority flavor of Huxiang. It is recorded in the Oracles of water that Xiao and Xiang rivers converge in Yongzhou, so named as Xiaoxiang; Zi meets Xiang at Xiangyin County, so named as Zixiang; Xiang and Zi converge northward and meet Yuan at south Dongting, so named as Yuanxiang. Therefore, the three Xiangs meet an the four rivers converge, making up Dongting Lake, which is not only HU, but also XIANG, usually called HUXIANG. It has its origins in high mountains, flowing through the vast territory and converging in Dongting Lake and going back to the sea. It has the tremendous momentum of high mountains and also the mind of the sea.

There are a lot of famous mountains and rivers in Hunan. Located in central region of Hunan province, Mount Heng ranks first in numerous famous mountains. It is the foundation of Huxiang (Hunan) Earth, the root of Huxiang Culture and the source of Huxiang Spirit. Mount Heng is a natural famous mountain, historic famous mountain, cultural famous mountain, national famous mountain, and even the world-known famous mountain universally identified by the people.

Profound historic cultural connotation has created numerous cultural & historical famous cities in Hunan, which is embodied especially by three state-level historic & cultural famous cities, such as Changsha, Yueyang and Fenghuang. Changsha stands mightily over Huxiang, Yueyang convergs to rivers and seas, Fenghuang features a pearl in west Hunan. They are not only the witness of the history, but also the manifestations of the times.

Hunan has brought up a great number of disciples and students, many of which are the pillars of the society. Since the modern times, men of talent come out in succession in Hunan and many outstanding teams come to force in different historic periods. Subservient to Huxiang spirit, they regard the world as their own responsibility and are the first to worry the woes of the people and the last to share the weal of the people, and they have made immortal contribution to the driving of historic progress. The leaders of these teams are undoubtedly the pillars of China.





Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi and Ren Bishi are the leaders of CPC to remake the nature; Tan Sitong, Huang Xing and Cai E are heroes of saving the nation and rising in great vigor in the period of national crisis and national calamity; Tao Shu, Wei Yuan, Zeng Guofan and Zuo Zongtang are meritorious statesmen of concerning the world and being loyal to the nation. They are representatives of Huxiang spirit that features "global view, compatriotism, tradition inheritance, innovation, and agreesiveness". In the new historic period, we shall inherit and uphold Huxiang Spirit and make new contribution to the great rejuvenation of Chinese nation.

Hunan is a place with glorious revolutionary tradition. In the eight years' war of resistance against Japanese Imperialists, Chinese people have written solemn deeds in Hunan. Three Changsha Battles, Changde Battle, Xiangxi Battle have stricken fears into the Japanese imperialists. Hunan Battlefield as other battlefields in China has finally won the complete victory of the war of resistance against the imperialists in the first time and struck up the incredible and magnificent song of national victory. The war of resistance against Japanese imperialists was finally ended as Chinese army accepted the unconditional surrender of Japanese Invaders in Zhijiang, Hunan.

Hunan is known as the land of rich resources and numerous natural and culture heritages. Zhangjiajie's Wulingyuan, listed as the world natural heritage by the UN, has taken breath of the worlds away in astonishment due to its unique natural landscape, where there are many particular wonders unveiled, waiting people to know and develop them. We are in deep hope that this day will come soon in such an open world.

Hunan's history and growth and the inheritance and upholding of Huxiang culture and Huxiang spirit depend on Hunan's education cause. Yuelu Academy that integrated with ancient thinking elite and Hunan University that combined western culture and Chinese culture have all witnessed their growth of one thousand year, which is unique in the world. Fundamental education inherits the tradition and studies the western mode and it realizes the modernization on the basis of keeping the national tradition. Hunan's education insists on the human-oriented principle to train the first class talents upon its first class faculty so as to strike toward the road of advance with its own characteristics. Education is the foundation for Hunan to seek its development and the road to reinvigorate Hunan. Hunan's education is bound to go with the stream of times and try its best to build the powerful province in the education according to the requirement of "Orienting education towards modernization, globalization and future construction" and cultivate generations of Hunanese going ahead of the times and write new chapters for Huxiang Culture.



HOMELAND MICHELAND ORIGIN OF HUXIANG CULTURE

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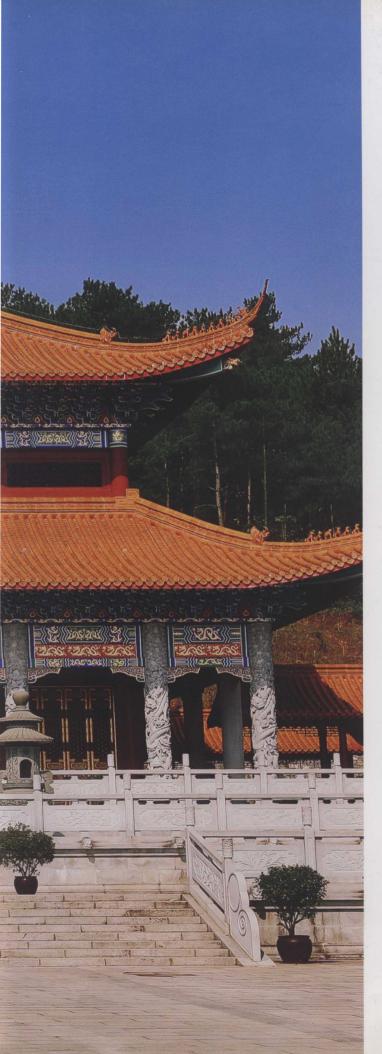
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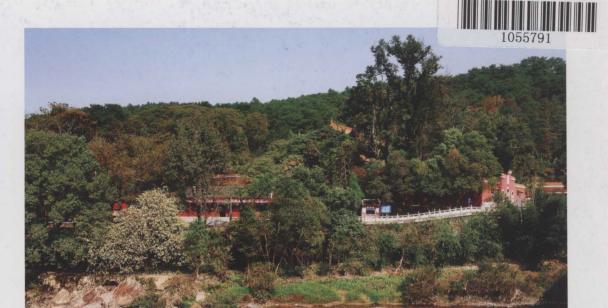
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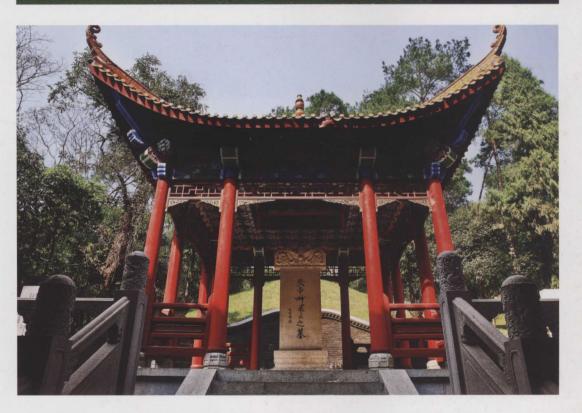
我们是炎黄子孙,我们是尧舜后裔,我们是华夏儿女。在湖湘大地,我们时刻都在感受着古老文明绵延不绝的生机。四水奔流,生生不息,汇聚洞庭,奔向江海,走向世界,湖湘文化历久弥新。

We are all the children of the Yellow Emperor and the offspring of Emperor Yao and Shun. We feel the vitality of ancient civilization at any times. Four rivers run through Hunan ceaselessly and flow into Dongting Lake and the river and sea. Huxiang Culture gains a new lease of life.







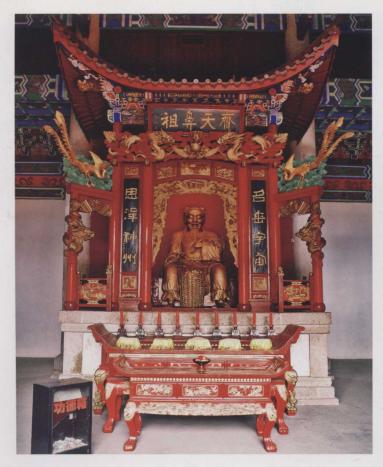


炎帝陵 Emperor Yan's Tomb

位于湖南省炎陵县,是中华民族的始祖——炎帝神农氏的陵寝,号称"神州第一陵"。 炎帝陵是人们探索中华文明源头的载体和象征。

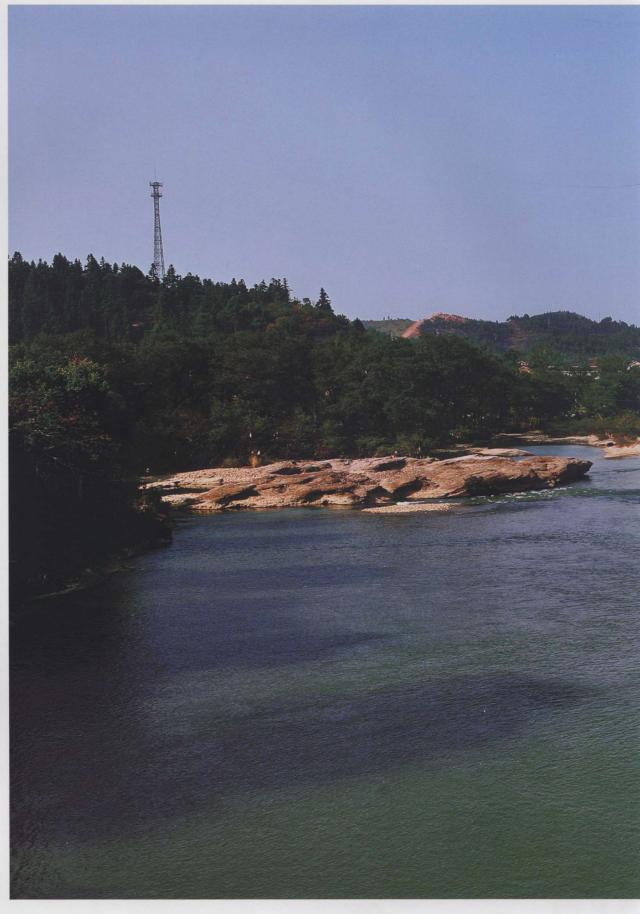
Located in Yanling county of Hunan, the mausoleum of Emperor Yan, the first ancestor of Chinese nation, is called "No.1 Tomb in China". Emperor Yan's Tomb is the carrier and symbol for people to explore the source of Chinese civilization.

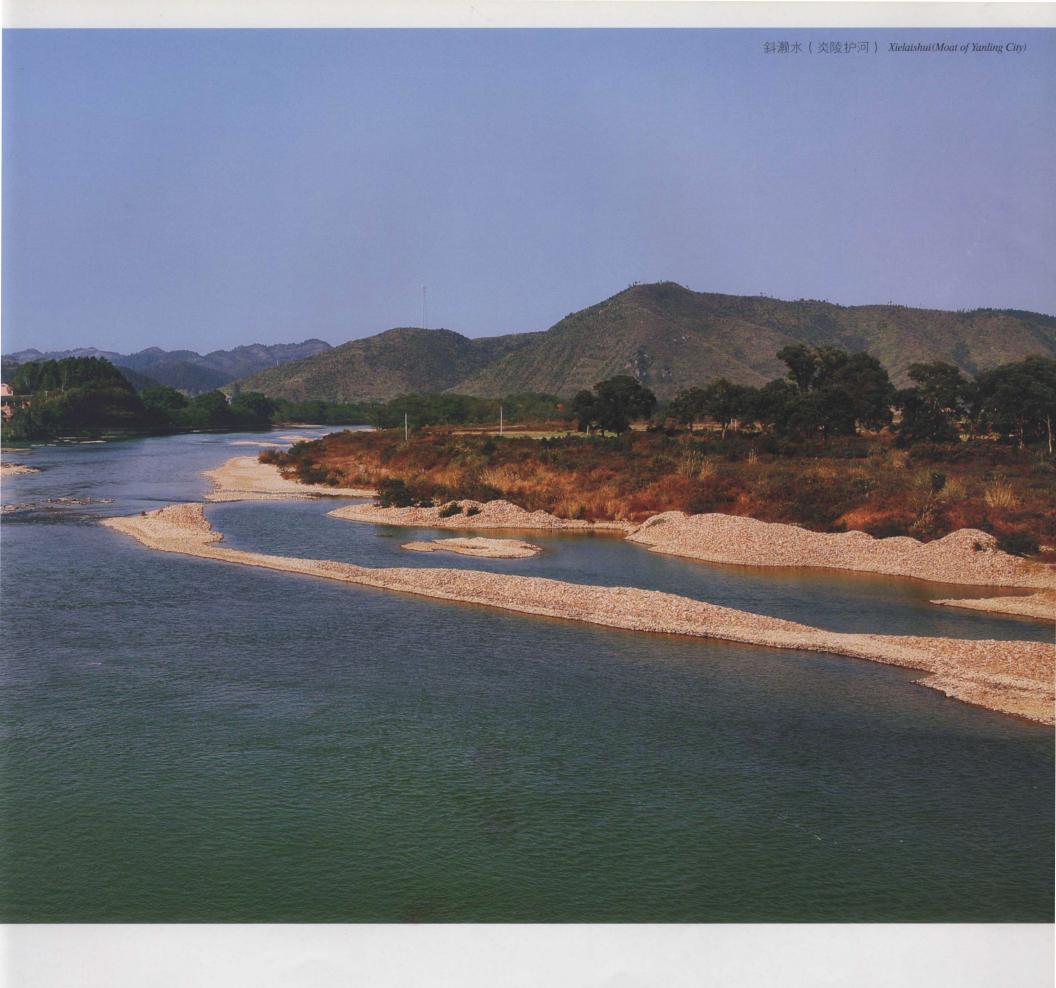
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▲ 湖南耒阳市炎帝广场及农耕文化博物馆前的炎帝塑像("神 农创耒",炎帝在耒阳发明了农耕文化的重要工具"耒") Statue of Emperor Yan in Emperor Yan Plaza of Leiyang City, Hunan and in front of Agri-cultivation Culture Museum (Emperor Yan has invented "Lei", an ancient plough for agricultural cultivation in Leiyang)





莽山 Mount Mang

地处湖南省南端宜章县的莽山,是镶嵌在 南岭山脉的一颗璀璨明珠,莽山拥有地球同纬 度保存得最完好的原始森林,素有"天然树木 园之称"。

Mountain Mang, located in Yizhang County, Hunan, is a bright pearl mounted in Nanling Ridges. It has the most perfect virgin forest and it is usually called "Natural Forest Garden".

