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Cultural Research and Transmission Centre
(封龙山文化研究与传承系列丛书之中、英文推广篇)

封龙山文化与教育

The Culture and Education of Feng Long Mountain

包桂影
译著

 北京理工大学出版社
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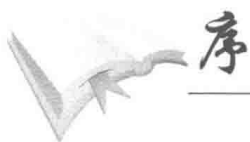
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Preface

At the National Conference of Propaganda and Ideological Work, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that “Chinese traditional culture is our strongest ‘soft power,’ which can help Chinese people build up their cultural confidence.” With long history and rich cultural heritage, Fenglong Mountain is listed as “Number One Cultural Mountain of Yan-Zhao Area,” and actually this title has owed a lot to Fenglong Academy, which is located in Yuanshi County. Fenglong Culture is not only an important part of Hebei Regional Culture and Chinese Culture, but also the valuable spiritual wealth to be developed. Therefore, it is a duty for the reserchers of Sifang College to develop an innovative study of Fenglong Culture and make it serve the local, economic and cultural construction.

Fenglong Montain mainly covers three different cultural carriers, Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism, of which Confucianism was the core of Ancient Chinese Civilization. With Confucianism as its educational doctrine, Fenglong Academy gradually evolved into a holy land of culture and education in ancient northern China. Luckily, Sifang College of Shijiazhuang Tiedao University is located at the foot of Fenglong Mountain, standing next to Fenglong Academy, whose unique geographical location encourages the scholars and young teachers to assume the sacred mission in studying and spreading Fenglong Culture and make their own contribution to the development of local economy and culture of Yuanshi County. Therefore, with the great attention and support of the government of Yuanshi County, Shijiazhuang Tiedao University, and Sifang College, *Fenglong Culture Research-Spread Center* was founded by the teachers of Sifang College in 2015, Prof. Wu Ran was appointed director of the center. At the founding ceremony, Prof. Wu Ran said, “No research, no spread.” To achieve



序

习近平总书记在全国宣传思想工作会议上指出，“中华优秀传统文化是我们最深厚的软实力，是培养我国人民树立文化自信的根基。”位于河北省元氏县境内的封龙山，历史悠久，文化底蕴深厚，历代名人辈出，具有“燕赵文化第一山”的称号，这一称号主要得益于位于元氏县境内的封龙书院所做出的杰出贡献。封龙文化不仅是河北地域文化和中华文化的重要组成部分，更是一笔有待开发的宝贵精神财富。加强对封龙山地域文化创新性的开发与研究，使之在地方经济建设和文化建设中发挥引领作用，是当前石家庄铁道大学四方学院科研服务地方建设的重要内容。

封龙山文化主要涵盖儒、释、道三家不同的文化思想，以传播儒家思想这一“国学正脉”为主要内容的封龙书院是其中杰出的代表，并逐渐发展成古代北方文化教育的圣地。石家庄铁道大学四方学院十分幸运地坐落于封龙山山脚之下，与封龙书院毗邻而居。“得天独厚”的地理条件使学院的一些专家、学者和年轻教师责无旁贷地担负起研究、传承封龙山文化的神圣使命，从而为元氏县的经济文化建设、美丽乡村建设做出自己的贡献。为此，四方学院的一些教师在元氏县政府、石家庄铁道大学和四方学院的高度重视和大力支持下，“封龙山文化研究传承中心”于2015年6月正式成立，在成立大会上第一任会长吴然教授指出，“没有研究，就没有传统文化的传承”。为了达到“传承”的目的，由外语系骨干教师组成的“中西文化比较研究所”于2015年9月着力开展封龙山文化的研究和推广工作，重点对封龙山文化产生的历史背景、封龙书院的创建发展、封龙山文化的社会影响等进行了详细梳理和研究，于2017年译著成中、英文对照的学术专著，以期达到丰富完善、弘扬传承

the purpose of spreading Fenglong Culture, the *Comparative Study Branch of Sino-West Culture*, made up of English teachers, have trimmed and researched every detail about the culture and education of Fenglong Mountain, particularly about Fenglong Academy, including its background, development history and social influence as well. They finally compiled the English-Chinese book, which would help enrich and promote the culture and education of Fenglong Mountain.

During the time of writing and translating this book, we owed great thanks to the vice president of Shijiazhuang Tiedao University Prof. Li Jinshan, the vice president of Sifang College Zhang Zhiguo, the director of the Center Wu Ran, the deputy director of Yuanshi Culture-Broadcast Bureau Li Xuelou, and other professors such as Zhang Fengxuan, Liu Suping and Dou Zhujun.

Comparative Study Branch of Sino-West Culture,

Fenglong culture Research-Spread Center

Bao Guiying

June 20th, 2017

封龙山文化的目的。

本书在译著的过程中，得到了石家庄铁道大学李金善副校长、四方学院张志国副院长、传承中心主任吴然教授、元氏县文广局李雪楼副局长以及中心成员张凤轩教授、刘素萍教授、窦竹君教授等的大力支持，在此一并表示衷心感谢！

封龙山文化研究传承中心中西文化比较研究所

包桂影

2017年6月20日

Contents

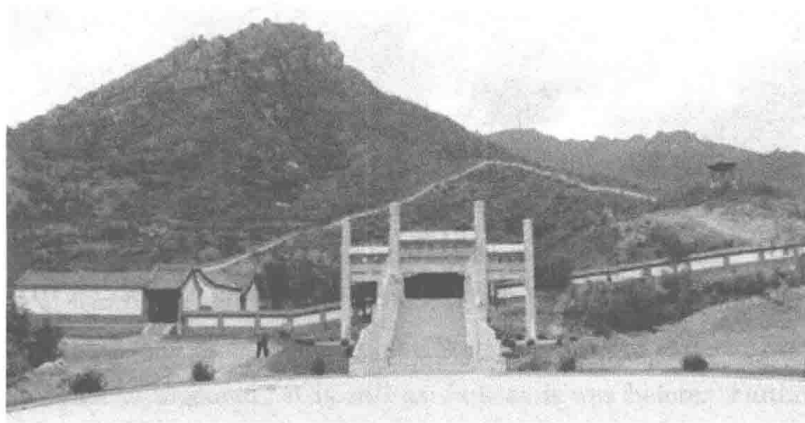
Chapter 1	Fenglong Mountain—Historic and Cultural Shrine of Hebei Province	(1)
Chapter 2	Establishment and Development of Fenglong Academy	(15)
Chapter 3	Fenglong Academy—One of the Earliest Academies of Ancient China	(45)
Chapter 4	Mathematics Achievements of Fenglong Academy	(53)
Chapter 5	Historical Celebrities Among Fenglong Mountain	(69)
Chapter 6	Cultural and Educational Relics of Fenglong Mountain	(109)
Chapter 7	Article Collections of Fenglong Mountain Culture and Education	(133)
	Humanistic Spirits of Traditional Academies	(133)
	Attitude and Approach to the Cultural Research of Fenglong Mountain —Book Review of <i>The Root of Shijiazhuang—Fenglong Mountain</i> <i>Composed Mainly by Du Xiangwen</i>	(163)
	Hometown Embedded into Poetry —On the “Writings” of Hometown by Jin Dynasty Poet Cai Gui	(195)

目 录

第一章 封龙山——河北省历史文化名山	(2)
第二章 封龙书院的创建与发展	(16)
第三章 封龙书院——中国古代最早书院之一	(46)
第四章 封龙书院的数学成就	(54)
第五章 封龙山——名人雅士聚集之地	(70)
第六章 封龙山——文化瑰宝荟萃之地	(110)
第七章 封龙山文化与教育之歌	(134)
传统书院的人文精神	(134)
封龙山文化研究的态度与方法	
——兼谈杜香文等著《石家庄之根——封龙山》一书	(164)
把故乡嵌进诗里	
——金代诗人蔡珪的“故乡”书写	(196)
参考文献	(209)

Chapter 1 Fenglong Mountain—Historic and Cultural Shrine of Hebei Province

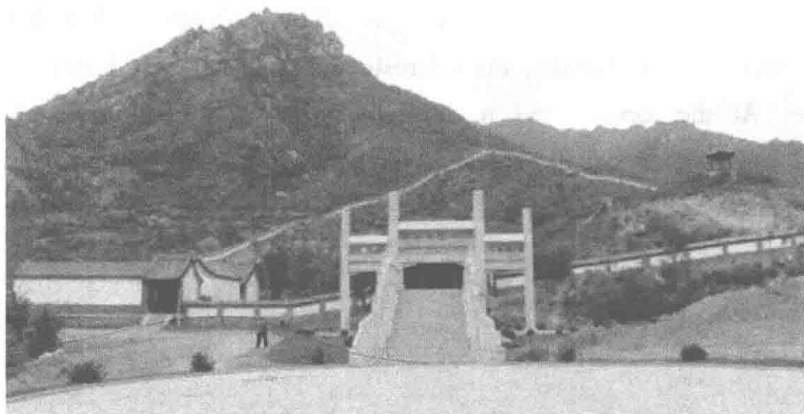
1. Fenglong Mountain, a famous historical mountain with 2,000 years of history, is located in the junction of Yuanshi and Luquan Counties of Shijiazhuang City. The whole mountain range runs from west to east, with the grand Taihang Mountain to the west, and the vast North China Plain to the east. The mountain looks majestic and steep with peculiar stones, like a twinning giant dragon ready to fly which dives toward the great plain, hence its other name is Feilong (flying dragon) Mountain. The legend has it that during the time of Dayu's overcoming and harnessing the Yellow River flood, Dayu once imprisoned and locked a dragon here, which often stirred up trouble and brought disasters to people along the Yellow River Basin, so from then on the mountain got its name, Fenglong Mountain. Here the Mountain is filled with beautiful and charming scenery, such as deep ditches, thick forests and clear springs, forming a natural landscape. At the same time, it developed very rich historical and cultural resources, earning Hebei Province an important position in the culture and education history of China.



2. In Qing Dynasty, Li Hongzhang, the Governor of Zhili Province, and Huang Pengnian, the Principal of Baoding Lianhuachi Academy once co-wrote a book *The General Records of Places Around Capital*. In its 19th volume, it was

第一章 封龙山——河北省历史文化名山

1. 封龙山位于石家庄市西南二十公里^①元氏县与鹿泉市的交界处，有着2 000多年的历史。封龙山整个山脉大体呈东西走向，西倚雄伟的太行山脉，东临广袤的华北平原，山势巍然崛起，峰峭石奇，宛如盘绕欲飞的奔腾巨龙，俯向绿色原野，所以又称飞龙山。传说大禹治水时，为了降服给黄河流域的人民造成灾难、经常在此兴风作浪的蛟龙，而将蛟龙锁封于此，故此山得名“封龙山”，至今山上还留有传说中大禹封锁蛟龙的黑龙洞。这里自然风光秀丽，以沟深林茂、清泉碧溪、奇峰怪石为胜，形成封龙山浑然天成的自然景观；同时它又有十分丰富的历史文化资源，因此它自古就是河北的一座历史文化名山，在我国文化、教育发展史上占有重要地位。



2. 清代直隶总督李鸿章、保定莲花池书院院长黄彭年曾经合著《畿辅通志》（光绪时期），在第19卷中记载：元氏县境内（一说古常山，即古常

^① 1公里=1 000米。

recorded that there were 6 famous Mountains in Yuanshi County (or Changshan Prefecture), including the Chang Mountain, 40 miles to the northwest of Yuanshi County, capped with long, stone walls which could hold ten thousand people travelling back and forth, in the south of which was Changshan Spring; Huang Mountain, closely connected with Chang Mountain, was opposite to Fenglong Mountain across a small stream; and Baishi Mountain, ten miles away to the northwest of Huang Mountain. All the other mountains next to Wuji Mountain are adjacent to Fenglong Mountain in Yuanshi County. All the mountains centered around Fenglong Mountain are imbued with historic temple sites and other cultural relics, such as the Four Buddhist Temples, the Two Taoist Temples, the Five Steles of Han Dynasty, the Three Great Academies and the Three Grottoes. Fenglong Mountain is encircled with beautiful and peaceful surroundings and lush forests, whose beauty and peace are very suitable for the self-cultivation of Buddhists and Taoists. During the Jin Dynasty there rose quite a few temples across the mountain, in which the famous monk Shi Daoan and his fellow brothers, like Fa Tai, once presided over the translation of the Buddhist scripture, starting the right way of Buddhist scripture translation. He composed and wrote the first catalogue of Buddhist scripture of China, and developed a set of rules for the monks to follow around China temples. He called on all the monks to abandon their personal family names and make “Shi” as their surname. Shi Daoan won the respect of officials and common people for his moral personalities and rich Buddhist knowledge.

3. The splendid history and culture of Fenglong Mountain derived from Eastern Han Dynasty. The legacies that Fenglong Mountain possesses are: the Five Steles of Han Dynasty, the Three Great Academies, the Four Buddhist Temples, the Three Grottoes and the Two Taoist Temples make it a celebrated mountain of Hebei Province. Other profound cultural traits can be seen in the legacy of cultural relics, folklores, journals and sculptured writings, which have also played a significant role in the development of Fenglong Academies. Take the Brush Washing Pool as an example: the Water in the pool is dark; even if the clear, fresh water is in poured, it is still as dark as it was before. Furthermore, there is a Sword Testing Stone. According to the folk tales, during his travel for education, General Guo Yuanzhen of Tang Dynasty happened to notice layers of colorful clouds floating out of the rock crevices. As soon as he split the Stone, he

山郡所所在地)有六座著名的山脉,其中最重要的包括:位于县郡西北四十英里^①处的长山,长山山顶有石墙围砌,可容纳上万人行走,山的南麓有长山泉;与长山紧紧相连的是黄山,它与封龙山隔溪相对;黄山西北十里之处耸立着白石山。无极以下诸山与封龙山皆山脉相接。在以封龙山为中心的河北西南群山中,寺庙遗址和其他历史文物也极为丰富,其中比较著名的有四大禅林、两大道观、五通汉碑、三大书院、三大石窟。环境幽美、林木繁茂的封龙山成为天然的佛、道信徒修身养性之地,早在晋代这里已有寺院兴起,著名高僧释道安与师弟法汰等曾长期在封龙山主持佛经翻译,开创了佛教经译的历史先河;释道安创编了中国第一部佛经目录,制定了一系列僧规僧矩,它们成为全国各地寺庙僧侣所遵循的准则;他又号召全国僧人放弃俗姓,统一以“释”为姓。释道安以崇高的道德品质和丰富的佛教知识赢得了朝野内外的尊重。

3. 封龙山丰富灿烂的历史文化最早开始于东汉时期。自那时以来山上先后遗留下来的“五通汉碑、三大书院、四大寺院、三大石窟和两大道观”等古迹足以奠定封龙山河北文化名山的地位,而且所保留下来的文化古迹、民间传说、文人笔记、雕刻文字等不仅透露出封龙山深厚的文化底蕴,也对后来历代兴院办学发挥了积极作用。如封龙书院洗笔池,池中水色墨黑,即使注入新水,水色也依然如故,黯黑如初。另有郭震试剑石,民间的传说曾提到:唐代郭震(字元振)年轻时到此山游学,见一石缝中冒出五色之云气,他劈开山石见有一宝剑,于是郭震得石中宝剑;后

^① 1英里=1609.3米。

found a sword lying there and luckily he got it. Later the executive secretariat Shi Bin of Yuan Dynasty, the son of General Shi Tianze, inscribed the three characters “Sword-Testing Stone” on the stone. There are also many magnificent peaks of the Mountain, such as Xiong'er Peak, Jade Lion Peak, Huagai Peak, Xianren Peak. There is Long Spring in the creeks of Jade Lion Peak, which gains the fame after people successfully pray for rain.



It is said that in the time of the Warring States, even people from the states of Han, Wei, and Zhao came here and prayed for rain, all their wishes could amazingly be fulfilled. On the east of the mountain is a ten-foot-long Haohan Stone, and there are Baiyun Cave, Xiyi Cave and Dongbin Cave as well. There is Sophora Japonica Ditch winding ten miles, surrounded by countless aged pagoda trees, full of flowers and fragrance of Sophora Japonica in spring and summer.

4. Since the time of Han Dynasty, Fenglong Mountain has gradually formed its unique, brilliant history and culture, which made it recorded as a famous Mountain of Hebei Province in the book of *Shidaozhi* as early as in Tang Dynasty. The scholars Li Gong of Han Dynasty, Guo Zhen of Tang Dynasty once made lectures or studies in



Fenglong Mountain. After the Five Dynasties, the academy culture began to become prosperous. Scholar, writer, historian, and statesman Li Fang and Scholar Zhang Zhu set about the construction of Fenglong Academy, establishing Fenglong Mountain's important and formal position in the history of Hebei education. In the time of Northern Song Dynasty, there were only three recorded Academies in Hebei Province, all of which were built in the Fenglong Mountain. Up to Yuan Dynasty, a famous scholar, mathematician Li Ye rebuilt Fenglong Academy, together with the famous litterateur Yuan Haowen and educator Zhang Dehui, also called “Three Renowned Men of Longshan,” started their teachings. They cultivated a large number of outstanding talents for the society of that time, which made Fenglong Mountain one of Educational Resorts of ancient Hebei Province. Since then Fenglong Mountain has enjoyed a high reputation at home and abroad.

来，元代中书左丞相史彬（史天泽第八子）在郭震发现宝剑的石头上刻下“试剑石”三字。除此之外，封龙山上还有熊耳峰、玉石狮子峰、华盖峰、仙人岭等胜境，可谓群山竞秀、山川雄伟壮美。在玉石狮子峰陡峭的山涧中有龙泉，传说龙泉遇早祈雨非常灵验，三晋百姓曾不远千里前来祈祷，无不顺遂心愿。在东山腰上还有长丈余的好汉石；另有白云洞、希夷洞、洞宾洞；又有曲折数十里的槐花沟，沿沟上下无数古槐树，春夏时节槐花盛开，清香溢鼻。



4. 自汉代以来封龙山便逐渐形成了自己独特而璀璨的历史文化，这使封龙山早在唐代《十道志》中就被列为河北名山。以封龙山的文化历史而论，汉代李躬、唐代郭震曾讲学于此山。五代以后，书院文化兴起，真定^①名士、文学家、史学家、政治家李昉与学者张著在此创办学院，奠定了封龙山在河北教育史上的重要地位。到北宋，河北见诸记载的书院仅有三处，而这三处全在封龙山中。至元朝，元代著名学者、数学家李冶在此著书讲学，李冶好友著名文学家元好问、教育家张德辉也经常在此讲学，人称“龙山三老”。他们在此培养出大批杰出人才，使封龙山成为河北古代教育胜地之一，不仅名冠燕赵，而且蜚声海内外。



① 真定，今河北正定。