

中國名勝

第二十種

雲臺山



SCENIC CHINA

SERIES XX

Yun Tai Shan,

Kiangsu

三 滋

商務印書館出版

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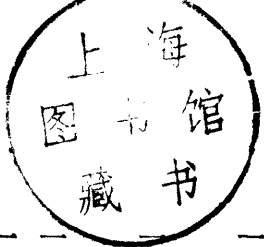
SHANGHAI

中國名勝
第二十種 雲臺山弁言

雲臺山在江蘇灌雲縣。古名郁州山，又名蒼梧山。蘇省自江淮以北，皆大平原而無山；獨至蘇魯交界，而雲臺山特起於海中，周圍三百餘里，氣象雄闊，亞於岱嶽；昔本與陸地隔離，須渡海方至；自清康熙四十年後，海漲沙淤，漸成平陸；登山者便之。余於民國十二年五月，巡視淮海教育至灌雲，便道入雲臺山，在山中七日，徧遊南北二雲臺。南雲臺之勝處，曰東磊；曰前頂。北雲臺之勝處，曰宿城山，曰墟溝；自墟溝渡海至西連島；平時遊人所至，僅前頂而止；余則於山海之勝，周歷靡遺；凡得攝影數十紙，以付珂羅版，公諸同好云。武進蔣維喬記。

游程須知

- 一 第一日，自鎮江乘小火輪，每日午後四時開行，一日夜即到清江，可宿旅館。第二日陸行十五里，到西壩乘鹽河小輪，亦午後開行，一日夜可到灌雲，在灌雲宿旅館。第三日，即可雇肩輿入山。
- 一 第四日自灌雲縣入山，行十八里，至南城（鳳凰城）再行三十餘里，至東磊；可在山上延福觀宿住。東磊山在初夏時，徧山皆櫻桃；又有三磊石，及磊北龍潭之勝，半日可遊畢。
- 一 第五日黎明，可登斗姥閣觀日出畢，即自東磊赴宿城山，計程三十餘里，可住山中法起寺。宿城山有龍湫，獅子巖，金剛巖，仙人屋，仙人洞諸勝，登宿城後山之頂，可以望海。
- 一 第六日午後，可自宿城赴墟溝，約十五里。墟溝無旅館，可借宿公處或人家。
- 一 第七日可遊墟溝之北固山，南固山，孫家山，釣魚臺諸勝。如欲渡海，可借用砲艇，風順時，不過二小時，即至西連島，可在鎮海寺住宿。
- 一 第八日可遊東西連島。午後，渡海歸墟溝。即自墟溝赴新縣村，約三十里，可借宿於縣立第三高等小學校。距村三四里，有烏龍潭之勝。
- 一 第九日自新縣村赴前頂，路過大村，村東南有獅子巖，巖有濯纓泉，獸水崖，朝霞壁諸勝，行三十餘里，至前頂，登頂時，有第一天門，十八盤，南天門，九龍橋諸勝，有三元宮，為雲臺最大之廟。遊者多宿於屏竹禪院。是日尚可遊海天洞，一線天等處。
- 一 第十日可登清峯頂，金牛頂，為雲臺最高處。自頂而下，可遊水簾洞，玉皇閣，並觀三元宮所藏寶物。
- 一 第十一日，可自前頂赴東海縣，自前頂至東海縣城，約三十餘里。可借宿省立第十一中學校。
- 一 第十二日，自東海陸行三十里，即至灌雲，人力車馬車均有，甚為便利，半日可至。自灌雲仍乘鹽河小輪回清江，與來時路程同。



上海圖書館藏書



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PREFACE

Yun Tai Shan (雲台山), called Yu Chou Shan (郁州山) or Chang Wu Shan (蒼梧山) in ancient times, is situated in Kuanyunhsien (灌雲縣), Kiangsu. In this province, a vast plain stretches north of the Huai Ho and the Yangtze River, but near the boundary between Kiangsu and Shantung, a range of mountains rise abruptly from the sea. This is Yun Tai Shan, the circumference of which is more than three hundred li at its base. It is a huge mountain, and is only inferior in size to the Tai Shan (岱嶽), one of the five greatest mountains in China. Yun Tai Shan was formerly separated from the mainland, and travelers had to cross the sea in order to reach it. But after the fortieth year of the reign of Emperor Kang Hsi, of the Ch'ing dynasty, great quantities of sand accumulated between the mainland and the foot of the mountain, so that they soon became connected and travelers could easily reach the mountain.

In May, 1923, I was appointed to inspect the schools in Huaian and Haichow. On my way I passed Kuanyunhsien and paid a visit to Yun Tai Shan, where I remained for a week, and visited both the southern and the northern Yun Tai Mountains. The famous places of the southern Yun Tai Mountains are the "Eastern Rocks" (東磊) and the "Front" Cliff (前頂); those of northern Yun Tai Shan are Su Chêng Mountain (宿城山) and Shu Kou (墟溝). Crossing the sea from Shu Kou, I also visited the West "Connected" Islands (西連島). It is customary for travelers to stop at the "Front" Cliff, but I went farther than that, and saw, I believe, all the sights that the place affords. The thirty or more pictures herewith produced are the result of my trip, and will, I hope, meet with the approval of those who have the same love for mountain and sea as I have.

TSIANG WEI-CH'IAO.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

1. On the first day, a small steamer can be taken from Chinkiang (鎮江). The steamers start daily at 4 P. M. In less than twenty-four hours' time, you will arrive at Ch'ingkiangpu (清江浦). The first night can be spent in a hotel there. On the next day, a trip by land for a distance of fifteen li, will bring you to Si Pa (西壩), where another inland steamer, which also starts in the afternoon, can be taken. Kuanyunhsien (灌雲縣) can be reached on the third day, and again a night must be spent in a hotel, until the next morning. On the fourth day a sedan chair can be hired for a trip up the mountain.

2. On the fourth day you will start from Kuanyunhsien and go into the mountain for eighteen li, when the "Southern" City (南城), otherwise known as Fêng Hwang City (鳳凰城), is reached. Ascending from there for thirty li and more, you will arrive at the "Eastern Rocks" (東磊). The night can be passed in Yen Fu Monastery (延福觀) on the hill. Here cherry trees grow abundantly. The "Three Giant Rocks" (三磊石) and "Dragon's Den" (龍潭), on the north of the Rocks, are the famous sights in this part of the mountain. It is possible to visit both of these places in the afternoon.

3. In the early morning of the fifth day an ascent to Tou Mu Tower (斗姥閣) and a sight of the rising sun would be interesting. After that you will go by sedan for about thirty li until Su Chêng Mountain (宿城山) is reached. Accommodation can be had in Fa Chi Monastery (法起寺) on the mountain. The famous sights in this mountain are "Dragon" Pool (龍湫), "Lion" Cliff (獅子岩), "Diamond" Cliff (金鋼岩), "Fairies' House" (仙人屋), and "Fairies' Cave" (仙人洞). Climbing to the highest peak on the back of the mountain, one can get a fine view of the sea.

4. On the afternoon of the sixth day you will start for Shu Kou (墟溝). The distance is about fifteen li. There is no hotel there, but accommdoation overnight can be procured, either in a private house or in one of the public institutions.

(3)

5. On the seventh day a visit to Pei Ku Shan (北固山), Nan Ku Shan (南固山), Sun Chia Shan (孫家山), and the "Fishing Terrace" (釣魚台), which are all within a short distance from Shu Kou, would be profitable. It is also possible to hire a gunboat which will carry you across the sea to the West "Connected" Islands (西連島), in two or three hours' time, when the wind is favorable. You can pass the night in the Ching Hai Monastery (鎮海寺) there.

6. On the eighth day a visit to the East and the West "Connected" Islands (東西連島) would be worth while. In the afternoon you will return to Shu Kou and, starting from there, you will arrive at Hsinhsien Village (新縣村), after traveling a distance of about thirty li. The night could be spent in the Third District Higher Primary School. "Black Dragon" Pond (烏龍潭) is located about three or four li distant from the village.

7. On the ninth day a trip from Hsinhsien Village to "Front" Peak (前頂) would be interesting. On the way you will pass the "Great" Village (大村). To the southeast of the village is "Lion" Cliff (獅子岩). The famous places connected with this cliff are "Tassel-Washing" Spring (濯纓泉), "Water Jet" Cliff (噴水崖), and "Morning Cloud" Cliff (朝露壁). From here, after traveling again for more than thirty li you will reach "Front" Peak. As you ascend the peak, you will pass many famous sights, such as the "First Gate of Heaven" (第一天門), the "Eighteen Turnings" (十八盤), the "South Gate of Heaven" (南天門), and "Nine Dragons" Bridge (九龍橋). On the peak stands San Yuan Monastery (三元宮), the largest monastery in Yun Tai Shan. An afternoon spent in visiting the "Sea and Heaven" Cave (海天洞) and the "One Streak Sky" (一綫天) would be well worth while, and the night could be spent in "Bamboo Screen" Monastery (廳竹禪院).

8. The tenth day could be profitably spent in ascending Ch'ing Fêng Peak (清風頂) and "Golden Ox" Peak (金牛頂), the highest places in Yun Tai. Descending from there a visit to the "Water Screen" Cave (水簾洞) and the Yü Wang Tower (玉皇關) would be interesting, as would a visit to see the valuable curios treasured up in San Yuan Monastery.

(4)

9. On the eleventh day you will start on your homeward journey from "Front" Peak. After traveling more than thirty li, you will arrive at Tunghaihsien (東海縣), where the night can be spent in the Eleventh Provincial Middle School.

10. On the twelfth day either a ricksha or a carriage can be taken from Tunghaihsien, back to Kuanyunhsien. The distance is about thirty li, and can be traversed in about six hours. From there you can return to Ch'inkiangpu by steamer, and thence to Chinkiang by the same route by which you came.

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- 六 三磊石
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- 十 法起寺
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- 三十三 水簾洞
- 三十四 屏竹禪院
- 三十五 清峯頂
- 三十六 金牛頂

(1)

(一)

(1) East Fêng Hwang Sha

(2) West Fêng Hwang Shan

(一) 鳳凰東山

(二) 鳳凰西山



鳳對東有城經雲自
 展峙西鳳過臺灌
 翼二鳳城鳳雲
 如峯山內鳳必入

(2)

(二)



山圍屏名列屏形如嶂巒覺面層其前石山多此餘里三十山東風至自風

閣姥斗(五)

(5) Tou Mu Tower

閣在延福觀後
高踞山半
飛閣凌空
黎明登之
可觀日出



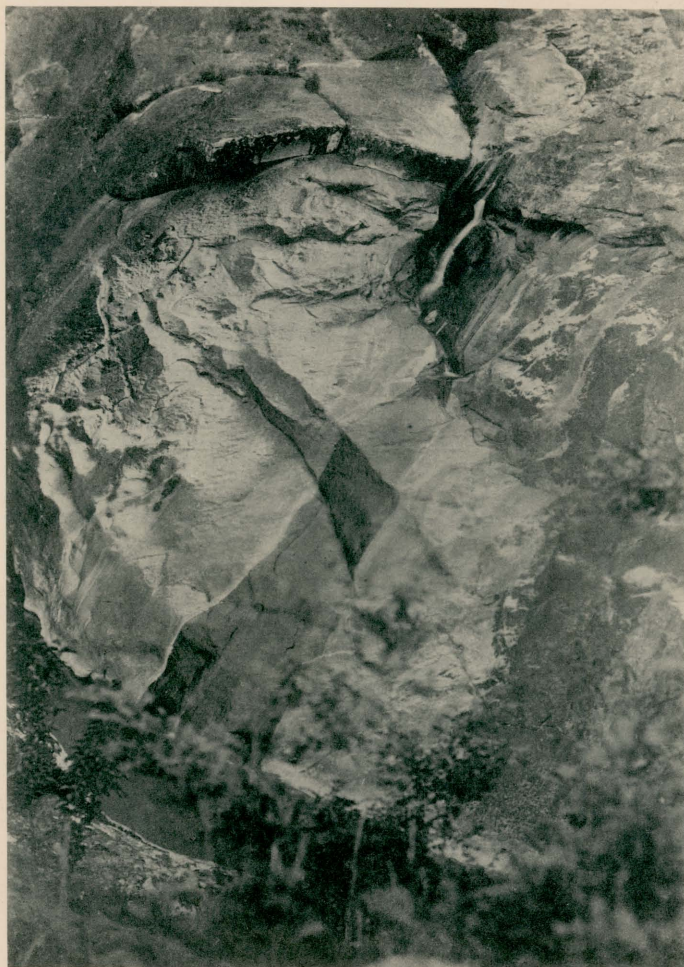
殿正觀福延(四)

(4) The Principal Hall of Yen Fu Monastery

觀在圍屏山上
為明代中官所建
遊東磊者必宿於此



(7) "Dragon's Den," north of "Three Giant Rocks" 潭龍北磊(七)



潭在東磊之麗上為飛瀑下為深潭噴激之聲遠聞數里

(6) "Three Giant Rocks" 石磊三(六)

石磊三(六)



自延福觀東北行約三里約有大有石笠列道左石紋裂開如三塊疊起三磊名石

(8) The "Stone Tiger"

虎石(八)



名 故 酷 肖 爲 狀 目 口 怒 張 伏 虎 形 如 石 有 巨 處 分 界 雲 臺 與 北 雲 臺 在 南

(10) Fa Ch'i Monastery

寺起法(十)

著 名 者	叢 林 之	爲 淮 海	漢 時	建 自	城 山 中	寺 在 宿
-------------	-------------	-------------	--------	--------	-------------	-------------



(9) "Crouching Ox" Hill, part of Su Chêng Mountain

嶺牛臥之城宿(九)



牛 眠	形 似	頂 戴 石	嶺 其	有 臥 牛	雲 臺	卽 爲 北	城 山	嶺 入 宿	度 留 雲
--------	--------	-------------	--------	-------------	--------	-------------	--------	-------------	-------------

(12) "Diamond" Cliff

巖剛金(二十)



鑽金形立石剛有西巖獅子
似剛陡巨巖金之巖子

(11) The "Lion" Cliff on Su Ch'eng Mountain 巖子獅之山城宿(一十)



如石有巨頂後山宿城巖在
躡石頂山宿城巖在

(13) "Dragon" Pool

湫龍 (三十)



也 尙 和 亞 振 持 住 起 法 者 畔 溪 立 杖 挂 廟 王 龍 有 上 許 里 東 寺 起 法 在

(14) "Fairies' Cave"

洞人仙(四十)

庵在宿
城山頂
皆勝樹石
叢竹茂
密迴
非塵境
惜已
荒廢



洞在宿
城山脚
巨石
矗立
中裂一
罅俯
首側身
方得入

(15) Wu Ching Monastery

庵正悟(五十)

(17) "Pointed Rock" Cliff, Pei Ku Shan 巖石尖之山固北(七十)



巖前石有銳而突起故名

(16) A Partial View of Pei Ku Shan 部一之山固北(六十)

也 之 溝 皆 北 山 有 東 至 五 山 自
 一 乃 此 臨 兩 有 海 墟 里 行 宿
 部 山 胡 海 面 南 北 濱 溝 十 城





島 鳩 名 島 小 之 面 海 於 浮 船 魚 捕 皆 者 邊 海 列 排 灣 頭 海 之 溝 墟 此

(19) An Eastern View of Sun Chia Shan

面東山家孫(九十)



名故 此居通孫子孝時元 里七東溝墟在山

島連西名西 島連東名東 連相島兩 山遊鷹名總 中海東在島 島連西東(十二)

(20) The Eastern and the Western "Connected" Islands



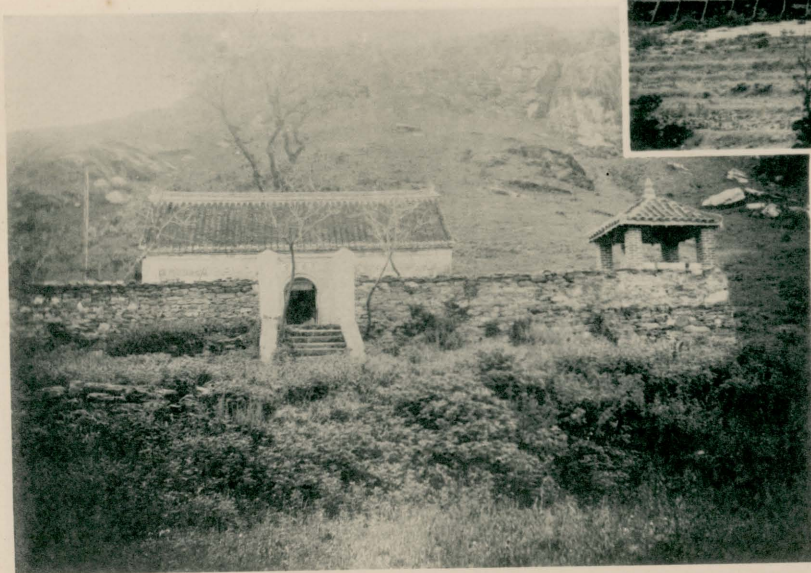
(21) "Monastery" Bay, on The West "Connected" Islands 灣前廟之島連西(一十二)

島竹名 島小之面海於浮 岸登此由必 島連西至海渡溝墟自

(22) The Principal Hall of Ching Hai Monastery

殿正寺海鎮(二十二)

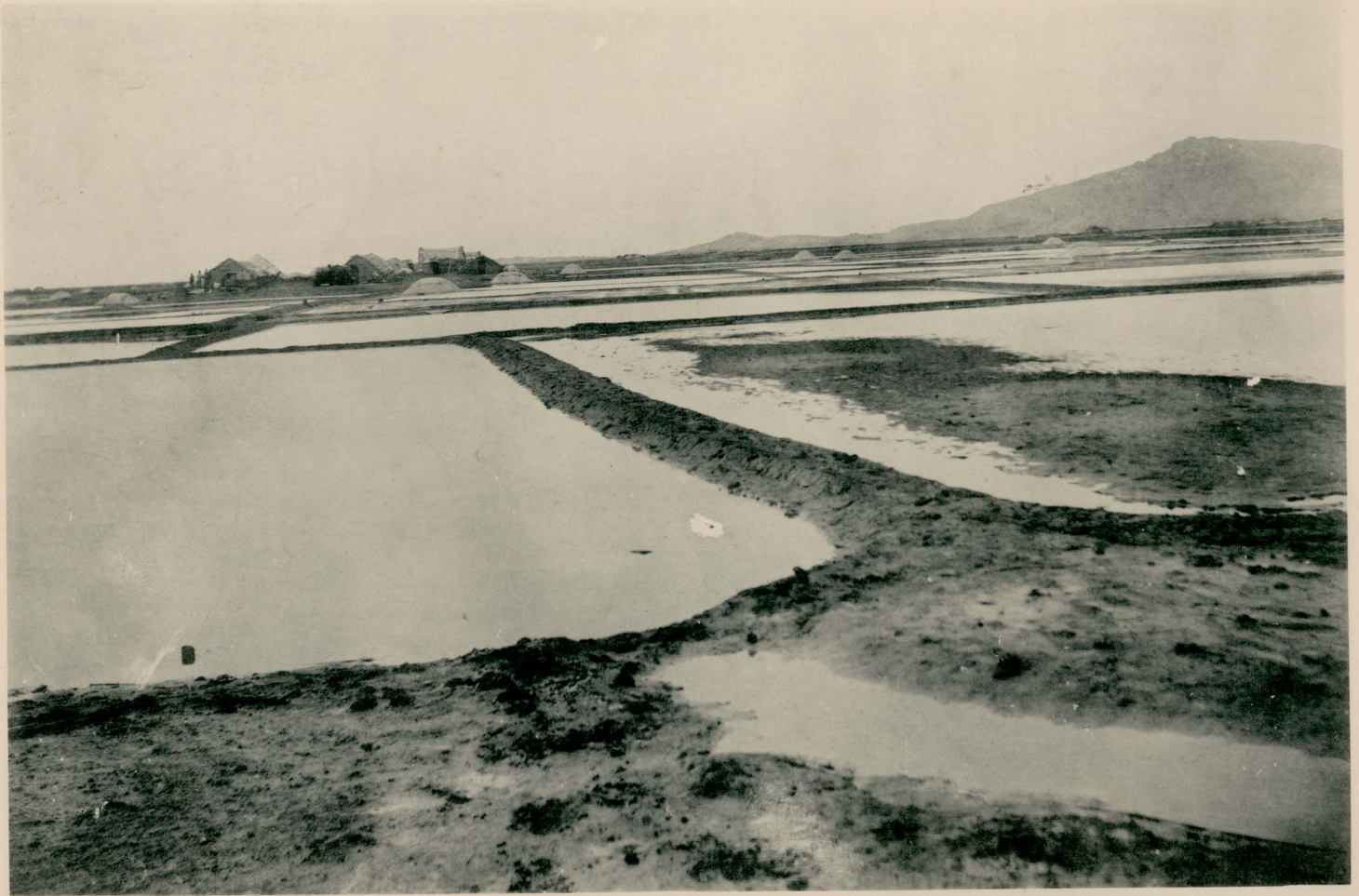
東 寺 鎮 宮
面 之 海 在



(23) "Empress of Heaven" Monastery

宮后天(三十二)

寺在西連島
建於清乾
隆年間
爲大叢林
今則僅存一殿
餘地皆爲
隴海鐵路測
勘處改建洋
式房屋



自墟溝赴前頂道經板浦鹽場築隄爲圩縱橫作方畝形引海水入圩日曬成鹽卽淮北鹽票也



潭在
新縣
村南
三四
里前
頂山
後澗
水匯
流至
此成
短瀑
下注
潭水
深碧
色

(26) The Pagoda in Hai Ch'ing Monastery

塔寶寺清海(六十二)



寺在大村東北 創於宋天聖元年 今已久荒廢 惟門前九級寶塔尚完好

(28) "Morning Cloud" Cliff, Part of "Lion" Cliff

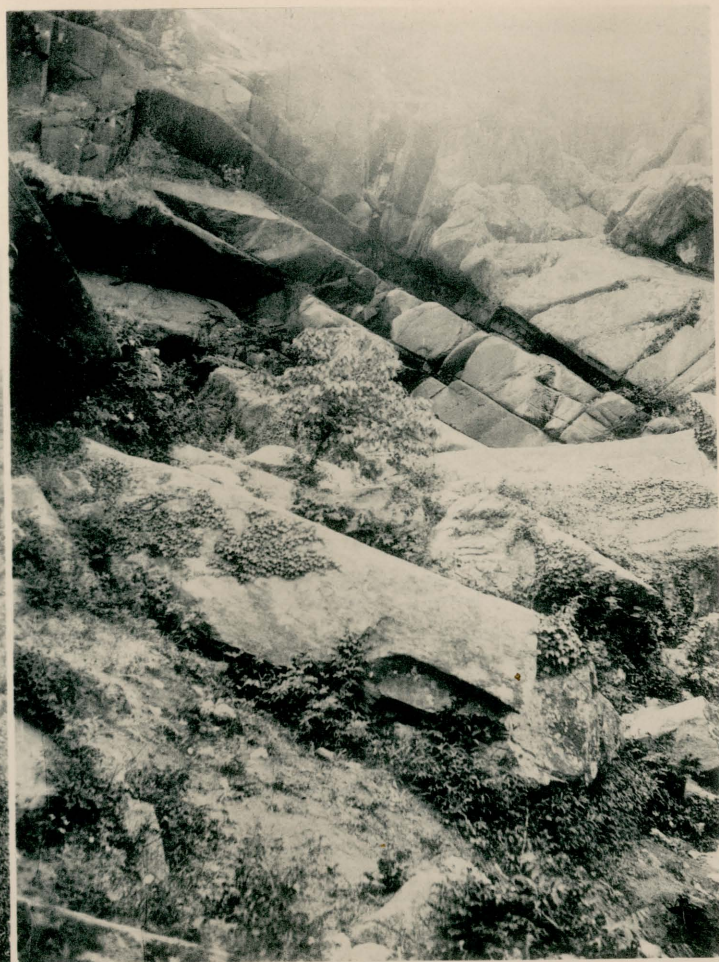
壁霞朝之巖子獅(八十二)

朝霞如映立崖壁丹巖上獅子壁在



(27) "Water Jet" Cliff, Part of the "Lion" Cliff

崖水噴之巖子獅(七十二)



太村東南有巨峯
不可見噴水崖
名獅子巖巖下有灌纓泉
飛瀑懸空
此時水涸

(29) Distant View of San Yuan Monastery, on "Front" Peak

景遠宮元三頂前(九十二)



前頂爲雲臺山之主峯，故獨占雲臺山之名，其上有三元宮，規模宏大，自新縣村至此，十五里。



勝最爲此以 景風頂前 廟龍九有下橋 名故 流匯澗九 下嶺節竹在橋

(32) The "Twin" Pine Trees 松理連(二十三)

(31) "One Streak Sky" 天縫一(一十三)

三元宮之東有連理松 一本雙幹 枝葉蹙曲 左右下垂 俗呼美人松



一縫天在 三元宮東南 二石高數十丈 其頂相合 中露一縫 可見天光 故名





在三元宮之東許里洞門為三角形鑿泉靈泉二字
 中左兩池右前方有井深不
 過尺餘然冬不竭



院在三元宮西呼爲俗園竹樹幽深遊山者多宿於此立於院外門者院主德三和尚也

(35) Ch'ing Fêng Peak, also called "Front" Peak 頂峯清 (五十三)

金牛頂在清
 峯頂後高
 二千二百五
 十尺亦名
 後頂頂多
 大石下有
 碑碣鑿鉤
 腰石三字
 登頂可望北
 海



(36) "Golden Ox" Peak

頂牛金 (六十三)

清峯頂高
 七百米突
 合營造
 尺二千一
 百尺以
 其在金牛
 頂之前
 故稱前頂



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| (十五) 盤房 | (十六) 大房 | (十七) 華房 | (十八) 武夷 | (十九) 天目 | (二十) 雲台 | (二十一) 雲台山 |

中國名勝寫真已出十九種均為蔣維喬黃炎培莊俞諸先生旅行時特別攝影。用珂羅版精印每册多至二三十幅名山勝水維妙維肖案頭玩賞不啻親臨美景雅俗共賞而尤為有山水癖者及愛好美術者之所嗜。

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