



中國名勝
第十二種
恆山

SCENIC CHINA

SERIES XII

Heng Shan

TATUNGFU, SHANSI

滄 旦

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SHANGHAI

恆山弁言

恆山在山西渾源縣城南二十里，古者天子十有二月北巡狩，至於北嶽，卽此山也。山僻在塞北，昔時游者，須自太原遵陸北上，出平型關或雁門關，道途險阻，旬日方達。今則藉京綏鐵路之交通，自京而往，僅三日程耳。北方之山，大概雄壯而鮮秀氣，惟恆山則蒼秀獨絕，宜其稱嶽也。余於本年因赴山西考察教育之便，周歷太原忻縣定襄五台渾源大同各縣，既禮五台，更謁恆嶽，時爲陽曆十月，已積雪滿山，關內外之氣候不同如此。在山得攝影二十餘紙，略爲編次，付諸珂羅版，附以說明並及里程食宿，世之有同嗜者，可以覽觀焉。

民國七年十二月蔣維喬識

旅行須知

自京師西直門登京綏汽車，早晨開行，夕至大同，三等車價五元六角，二等遞加一倍，頭等遞加二倍。西直門至大同車站計六百七十二里。

大同車站附近有新式旅館，曰東華，曰泰安，皆頗清潔，飯食亦可口，頭等房間，膳宿每日一元，二等五角，館中可代客雇車馬。

大同距渾源縣一百二十里，或乘騾車或乘架窩（用蘆席作窩，略似內地之轎，前後駕於兩騾之背而行，山行可免顛越之苦）均可。騾車價每日約二元，架窩每日約四元。

自大同起程，一日行六十里，至吉家莊，有長盛客店，此爲大同與渾

源交界處，又十里入渾源境至襄城口，有大興客店，較爲清潔，均可度宿，房飯錢每人每日三百文，晉北各縣人民，以燕麥及馬鈴薯爲食，吾人不慣，最好自帶白米及罐頭食物，至客店時，令煮稀飯食之，自吉家莊或襄城口起程，一日行六十里或五十里，至渾源縣，縣城南關外有客店，惟不甚清潔，每日膳宿，亦不過數百文。

至渾源則恆山在望矣，可雇馬或雇架窩，乘之上山，馬一匹，每日價約七八百文，架窩一乘，約一千五百文。

恆山僅一主峯，大致遊覽一周，一日可以往還，自山麓至山半，皆土路，極平坦，山半至嶽廟，石路雖稍陡峻，然階級整齊，步履不艱，若欲自廟後登絕頂，則危崖絕巘，榛莽寒途，非勇者不能至矣。

塞北氣候高寒，陰曆八月卽降雪，至明年三四月間方消，故遊恆山者，於夏日最宜。

恆山嶽廟中，祇一道士，景象荒涼，惟殿宇由地方公款，時加修葺，故尙壯麗，殿旁有室數楹，遊者可以住宿，惟須自帶被褥及食物。

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PREFACE

Hengshan (恆山) is twenty *li* south of the district of Hunyuan (渾源), in the province of Shansi (山西). "In the eleventh month the Emperor of old went northward, making inspection of the territories, and arriving at the Northern Mountain."* The Northern Mountain *is* Hengshan.

Hengshan is far up in the north, along the northern passes. Travelers in the old days had to go from Taiyuan (太原) by land in a northerly direction; they had to go beyond the Ping Hsing Kuan (平型關) or the Yen Men Kuan (雁門關). Such a journey was tiresome and perilous, and took more than ten days. At present, it takes only three days to go from Peking on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway.

The mountains in the north of China are, as a rule, characterized by rugged grandeur rather than delicate beauty. Hengshan, however, is more majestic and beautiful than any mountain in the North. Therefore, it is properly called *yō* (lit.—mountain peak).

This year, on my official tour to Shansi to inspect the education in that province, I traveled through the districts of Taiyuan (太原), Hsinhsien (忻縣), Tinghsiang (定襄), Wutai (五台), Hunyuan (渾源), and Tatung (大同). Having paid my visit to Wutai (Mountain), I sojourned on Hengyo (恆嶽) (*i.e.*, the lofty peak of Hengshan). That was in October. But the mountain was already covered with snow. Such a difference between the climate within the passes and that beyond the passes!

While I was on the mountain, I took more than twenty pictures. I have arranged them for reproduction by collotype. Explanations for each of the scenic spots and information about mileage, food, and lodging are given for the convenience of persons who have the same taste as mine.

October, 1918.

CHIANG WEI-CHIAO.

*The quoted words are Mr. Walter Gorn Old's, in his translation of "The Shu King."

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

If you start in the morning from the Hsi-chih Gate (西直門) Station, Peking, on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, you will reach Tatung (大同) in the evening. The railway fares are: first class, \$16.80; second class, \$11.20; third class, \$5.60. The Tatung Station is 672 *li* from the Hsi-chih Gate.

Near the Tatung Station are found two modern hotels, Tung-hwa (東華) and Tai-an (泰安). They are clean and supply good food. They charge for a first-class room one dollar a day and a second-class room fifty cents a day. Waiters can hire carts or horses for the guests.

The ride to Hunyuan (渾源), which is 120 *li* from Tatung, may be made in a mule cart or a *chia-wo* (架窩) (nest-like chair made of mats, mounted on two mules, used to keep a mountain traveler from falling). The mule-cart fare is about two dollars a day; the *chia-wo* fare is about four dollars a day.

Starting from Tatung and covering the distance of 60 *li* in one day brings you to Chichiachwang (吉家莊). This village, the boundary between Tatung and Hunyuan, has an inn named Chang-sheng (長盛). A ride of 10 more *li* brings you to Hunyuan, then to Anchengkow (甓城口). Here stands the Ta-hsing (大興) Inn, which is kept rather clean and is passable for lodging. It charges each person three hundred cash a day for board. The northern Shansi people live on oats and potatoes. If unaccustomed to such food, you should take along rice and canned goods with you. On arrival at the inn, you may give orders to boil some rice porridge.

The distance of 60 *li* from Chichiachwang or 50 *li* from Anchengkow to Hunyuan may be covered in one day. Beyond the southern pass of Hunyuan is an inn, which is not kept very clean. It charges several hundred cash a day for board.

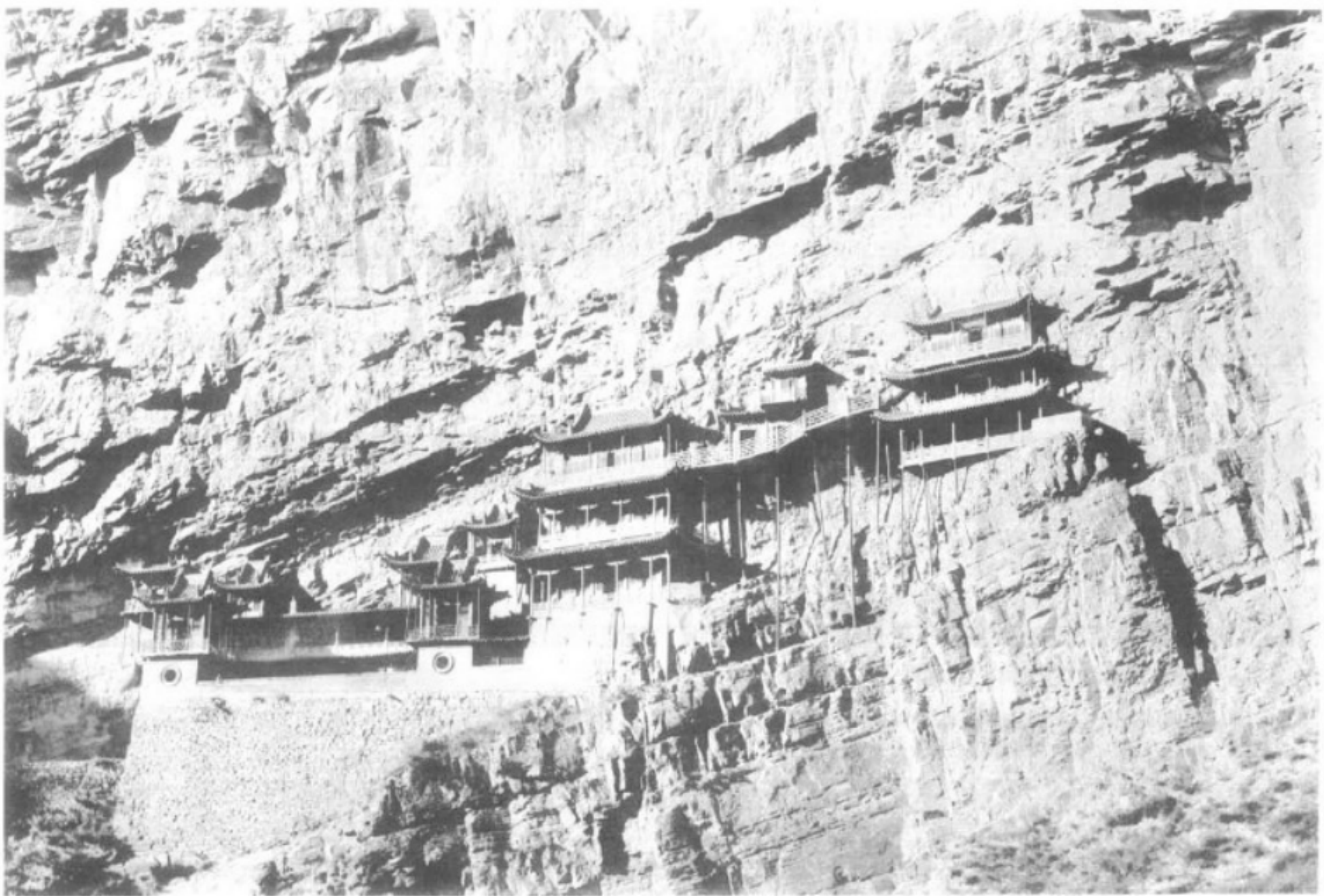
Hengshan can be seen from Hunyuan. To go up the mountain, you may hire a horse or a *chia-wo*. The charge for a horse is about seven or eight hundred cash a day, while the fare for a *chia-wo* is about 1,500 cash a day. Hengshan has only one lofty peak; so you can travel about it and return on the same day. The road from the foot to half way up the summit is of earth and gradual. Though its rocky path from there to the temple on the peak is somewhat steep, yet the steps are in such order that the ascent is not difficult. However, nobody but the brave will be able to climb up to its peak through the cliffs and bushes behind the temple.

The weather being very cold along the northern passes, it snows there as early as August, and the snow does not melt away till March or April of the following year. For this reason, summer is the best time for travelers to visit Hengshan.

In the Peak Temple on Hengshan lives a Taoist priest alone. It is a dreary and cold-looking temple, but it is in good condition because the edifice is often repaired at the public fund of the place. Several rooms attached to the edifice furnish lodging for the visitors; but visitors should provide themselves with bedding and food.

1. The Hsüan K'ung or "Suspension" Temple

寺空懸(一)



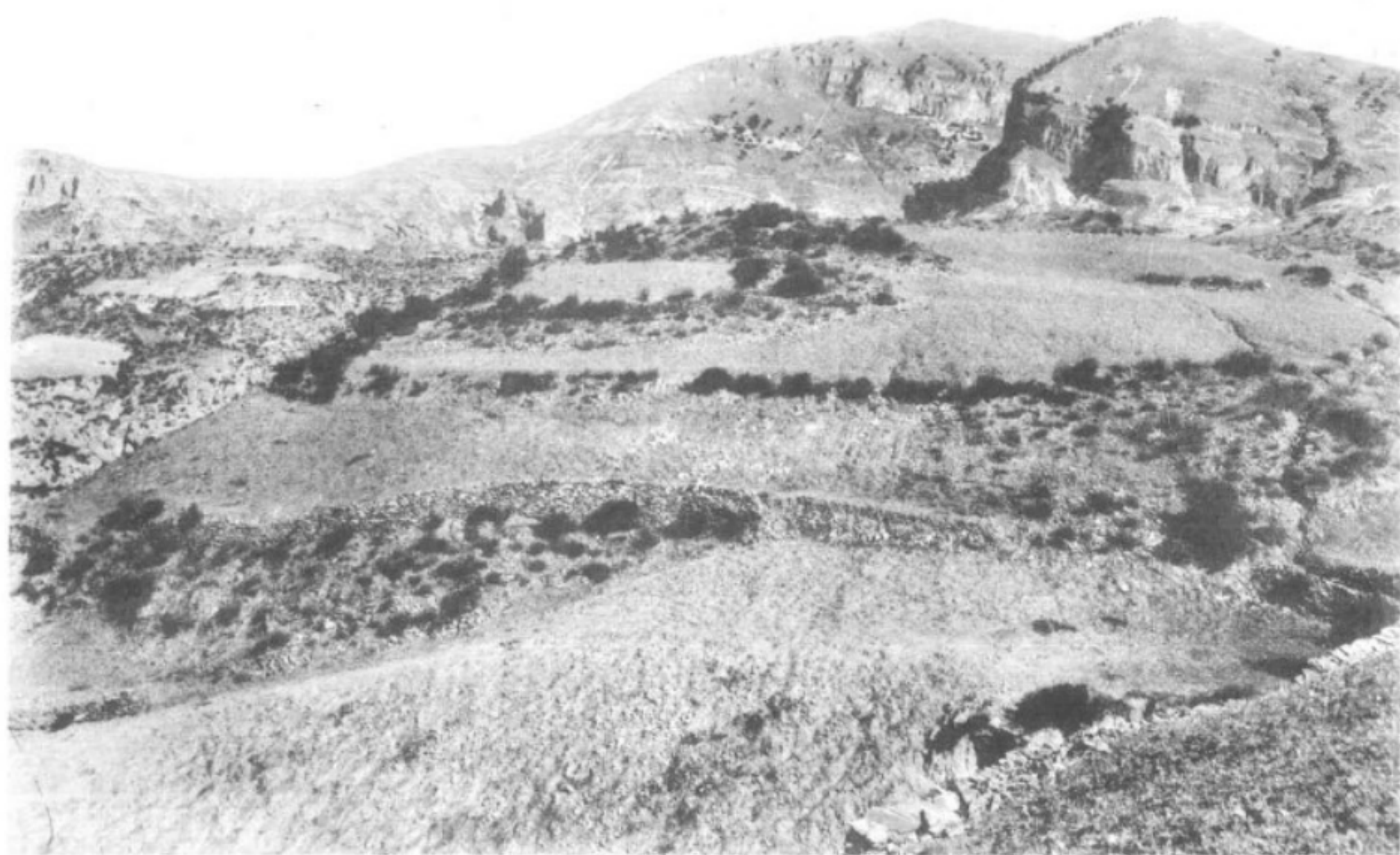
寺在南部
 深縣下
 恆山峽
 穴室屋
 壁立中
 一洞西
 流之半
 崖倚壁
 鑿石一
 鑿層危
 構一層
 樓飛閣
 梯通關
 相望之
 遠如懸
 於空中
 於故有名
 寺中宮
 純亦殿
 額取
 仙佛同
 源之義
 時後建



也門山之廟嶽山恆即 字四山恆嶽北書額 門座三有東潤 許里 中映於行 寺空懸過

3. General View of Hengshan

景全山恆(三)



致有落疏 築建勢山依 廟寺孤山 景之山全見可即 北轉許里行 坦平皆路 上東門山自 絕偏秀蒼而 峯一有惟 似相山泰與山恆

4. A Village below the Ting Tse Range

落村下嶺子嶺(四)



風之古上有 頂爲茅狂 棧爲土築 家十數民居有 下嶺子嶺半山

5. A View of the Snow on the Ch'ai Mu Peak

雪積巖木榮(五)



也初月九增陰 日慶國月十增陽正時 日悅堪殊 之映日晴 厚甚雪積巖巖 巖木榮名者夫 疊重巖山 巖南四牛山自



立特然壁 松古有旁 日風虎曰額 亭一建中道 起突石崖 嶺崎漸路 上以牛山白

7. The Front Door of the Temple

門正廟嶽(七)



字四方朔奠永書額 闢宏象氣 坊牌有前其 廟嶽北卽 許里三行 峭峻路石 上面日風戊白

S. The Bedroom of Yo-ti or "Peak-god"

宮寢帝嶽(八)



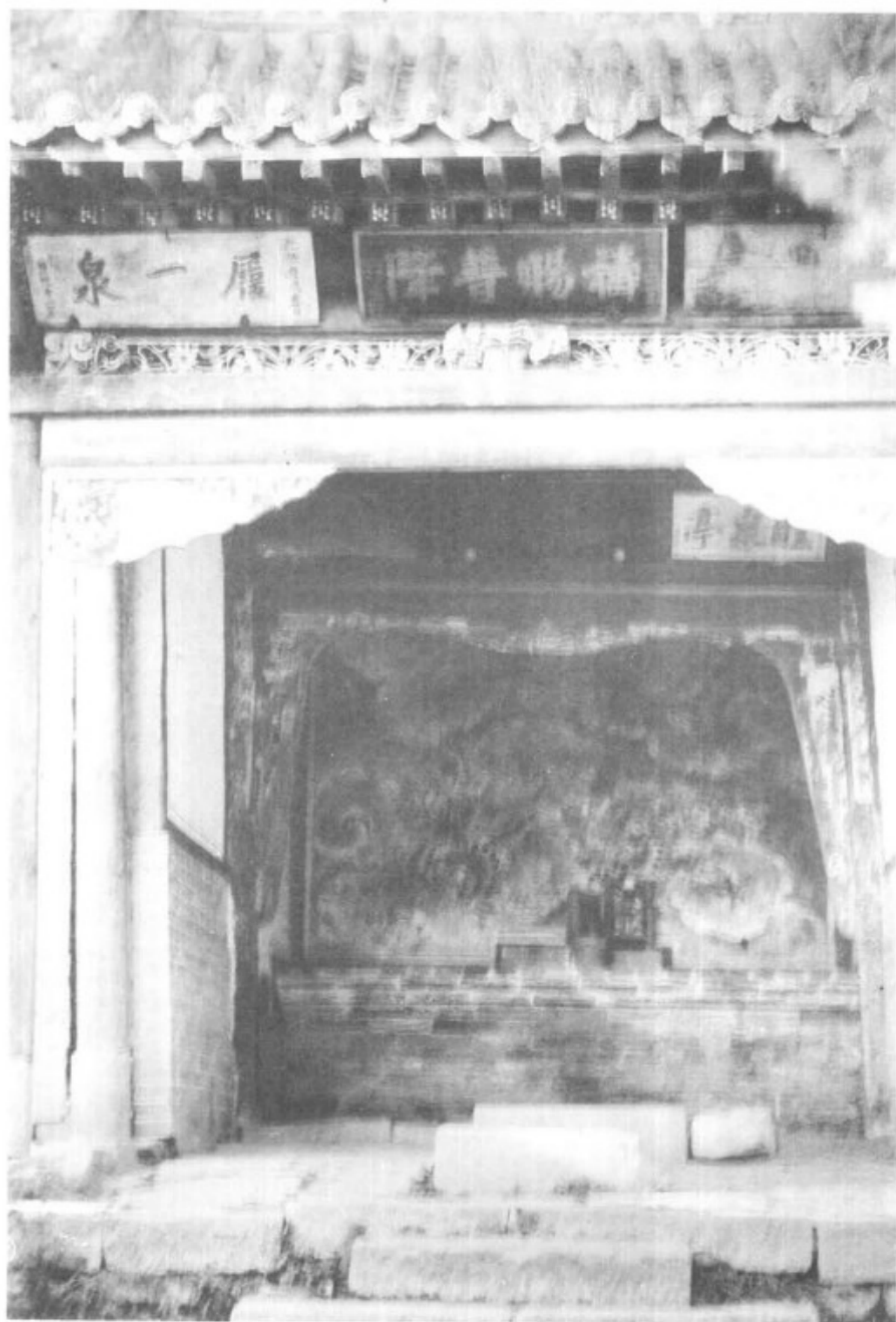
致之秀兩極 之覆石巖面三 宮寢帝嶽有半屋 上面級拾東坊牌由

9. Keng I or "Dress Changing" Hall

殿衣更(九)



整突尙 殿是有旁左 後廟進 上面曲斜勢山依廟巖



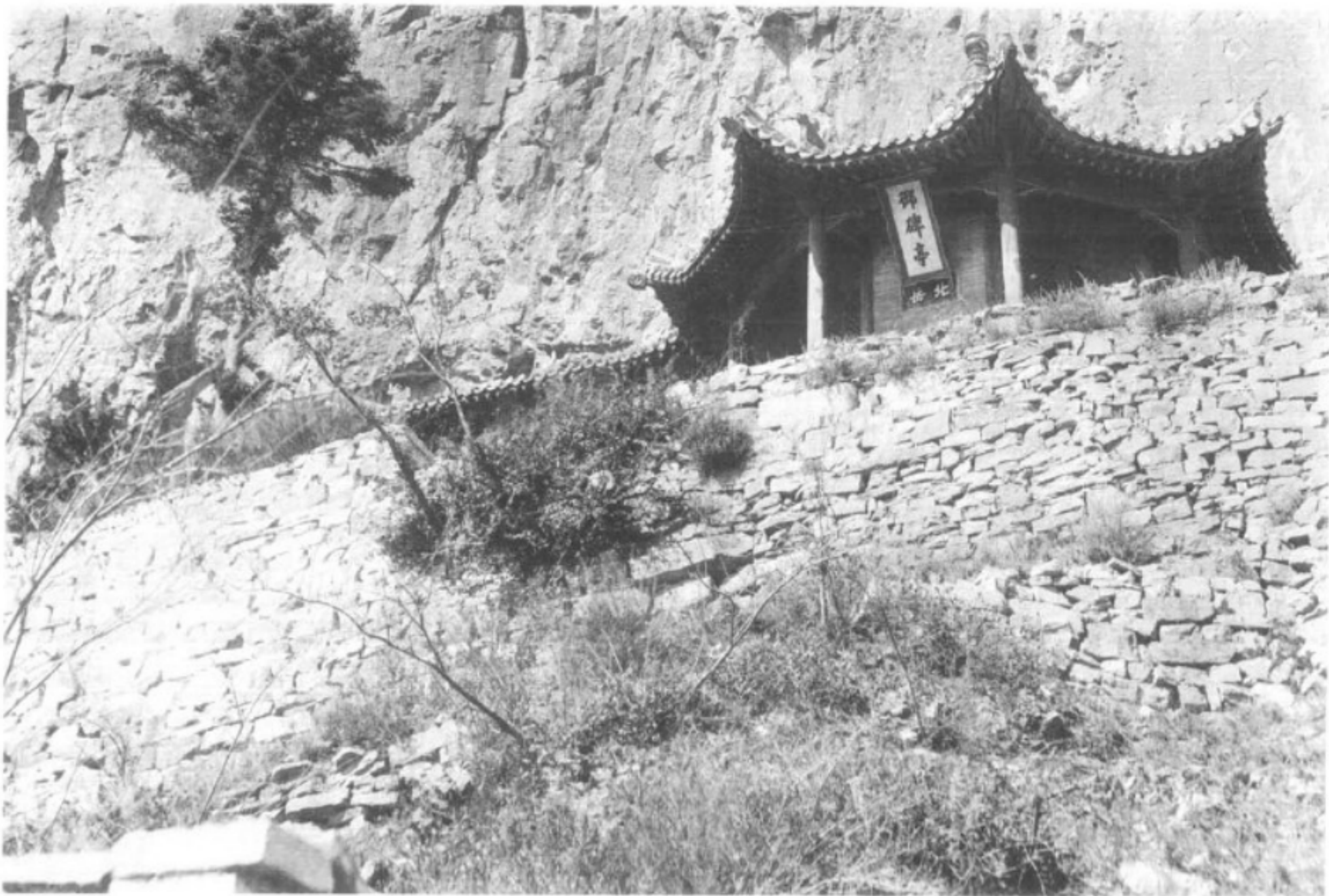
雨霽此至 旱天時夏 泉二龍潛名 上其亭構 漫漶已者苦 甘味一 苦味一 泉二右左殿衣更

11. The Principal Hall of the Yo Temple

殿正廟嶽(一十)



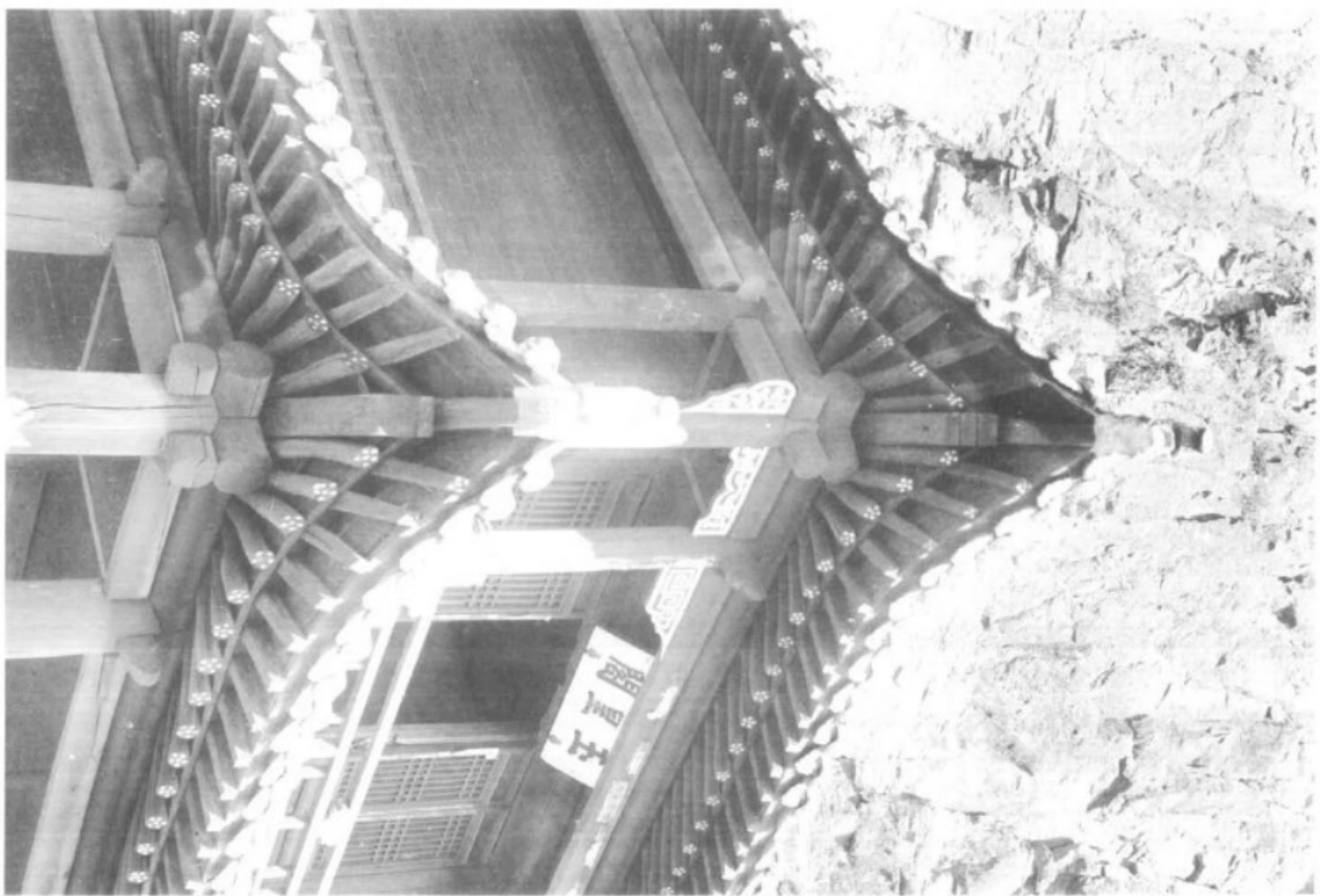
字大三門天南書前殿 級石三零百有下其 聖絕頂上 殿正廟嶽爲許里半 行能不馬輿 絕陡路山 上再側殿衣更白



字大四久悠重化書 碑御帝熙康清有中 形角八爲亭 亭碑御有 上面崖循四殿自

13. The Yi Huang or "God of Heaven" Tower

圖五五(三十)



皇帝玉像皆中其 解二有閣 圖五五為 四亭碑如

14. The Hui Hsien or "Fairies' Meeting" Hall

府倦會(四十)



字三府倦會書 崖摩後殿 像之倦羣供中殿 下之窟石在 殿一有西閣皇玉



百千尺營 十零二海高頂測高以巔麓 圖一上如之倍絕 源即之 得躋力必衣莽 茂短級無陡頂登道有之嶽
尺五六造合積八千而於 山器測 至山耳小畫地 觀頂自城渾陰山上方攀盡 刺草密樹 階峻 絕可問東殿

16. The Pai Lung or "White Dragon" Cave as seen from the Summit

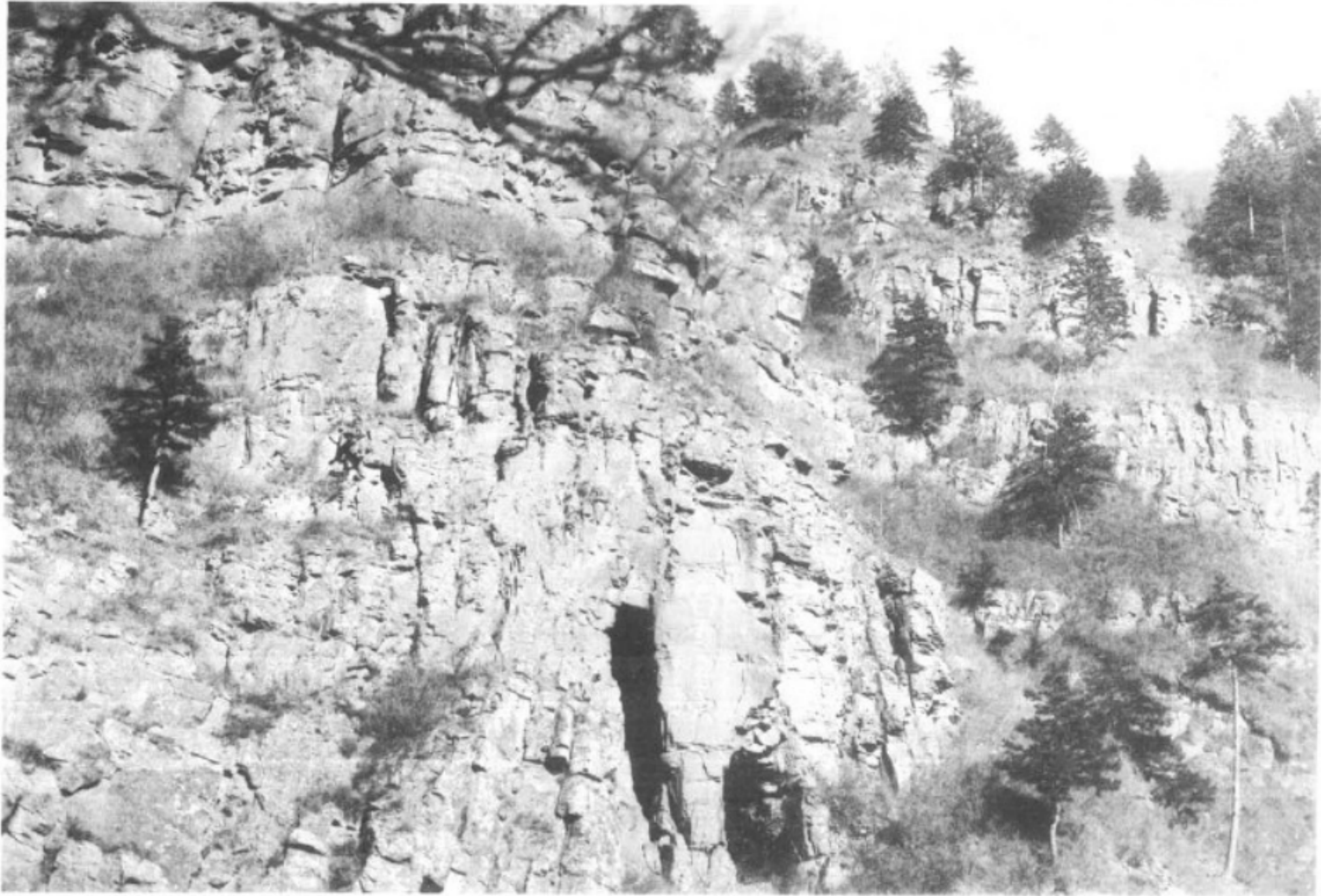
洞龍白視俯頂絕自(六十)



形之視俯頂絕從此 洞龍自有陰之由

17. The Pai Hu or "White Tiger" Peak

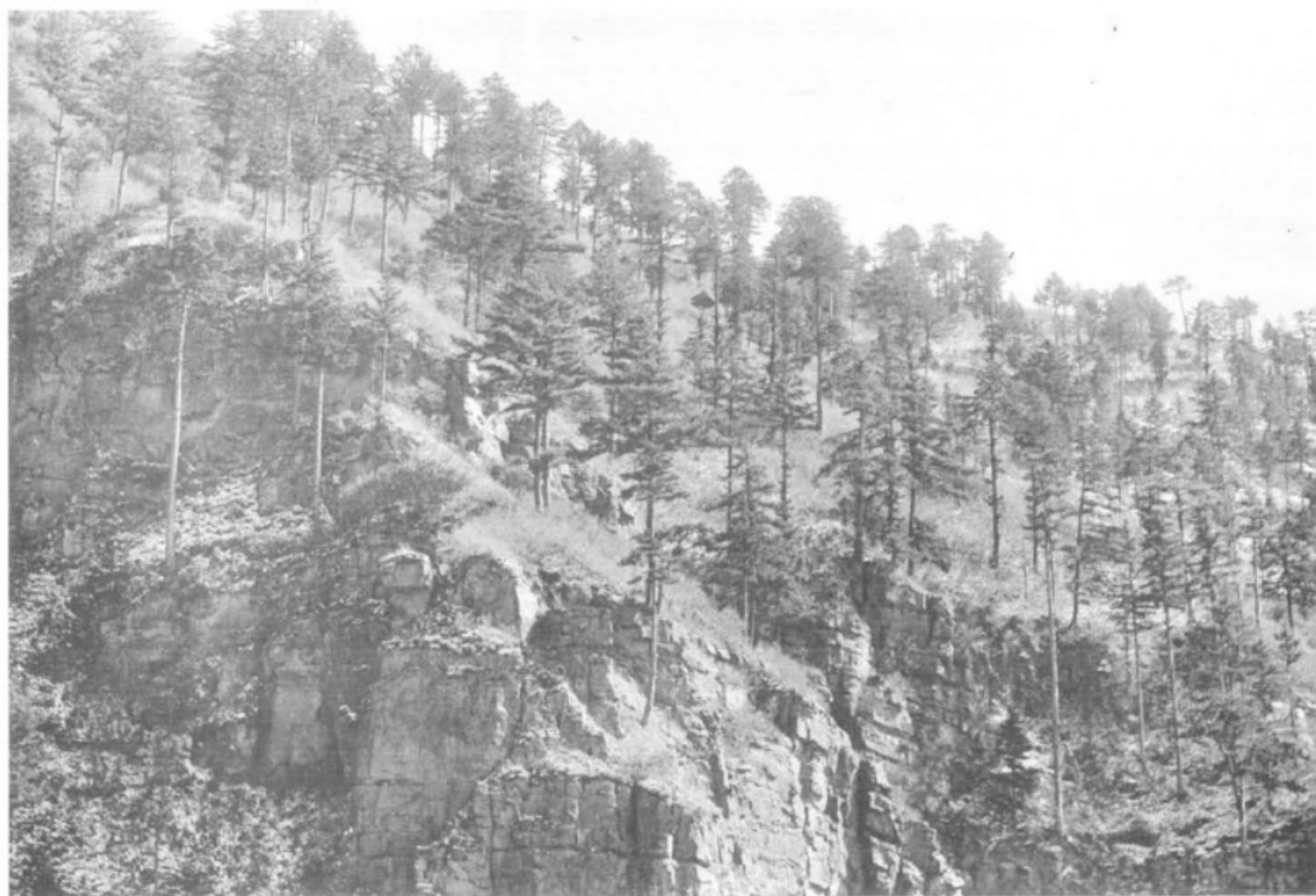
峯虎白(七十)



字四穴窠雲白鐫上 小一大一 洞二有下峯 秀奇石巖 東之前嶽在峯

18. The Woods in Front of the Pai Hu Peak

林森前峯虎白(八十)



白虎峯松柏茂密 從山頂翠之 青葱如霧 及經林下 則皆合抱參天 與怪石相稱

10. The Ch'in Ch'i or "Lute and Chess" Tower as seen from a Distance

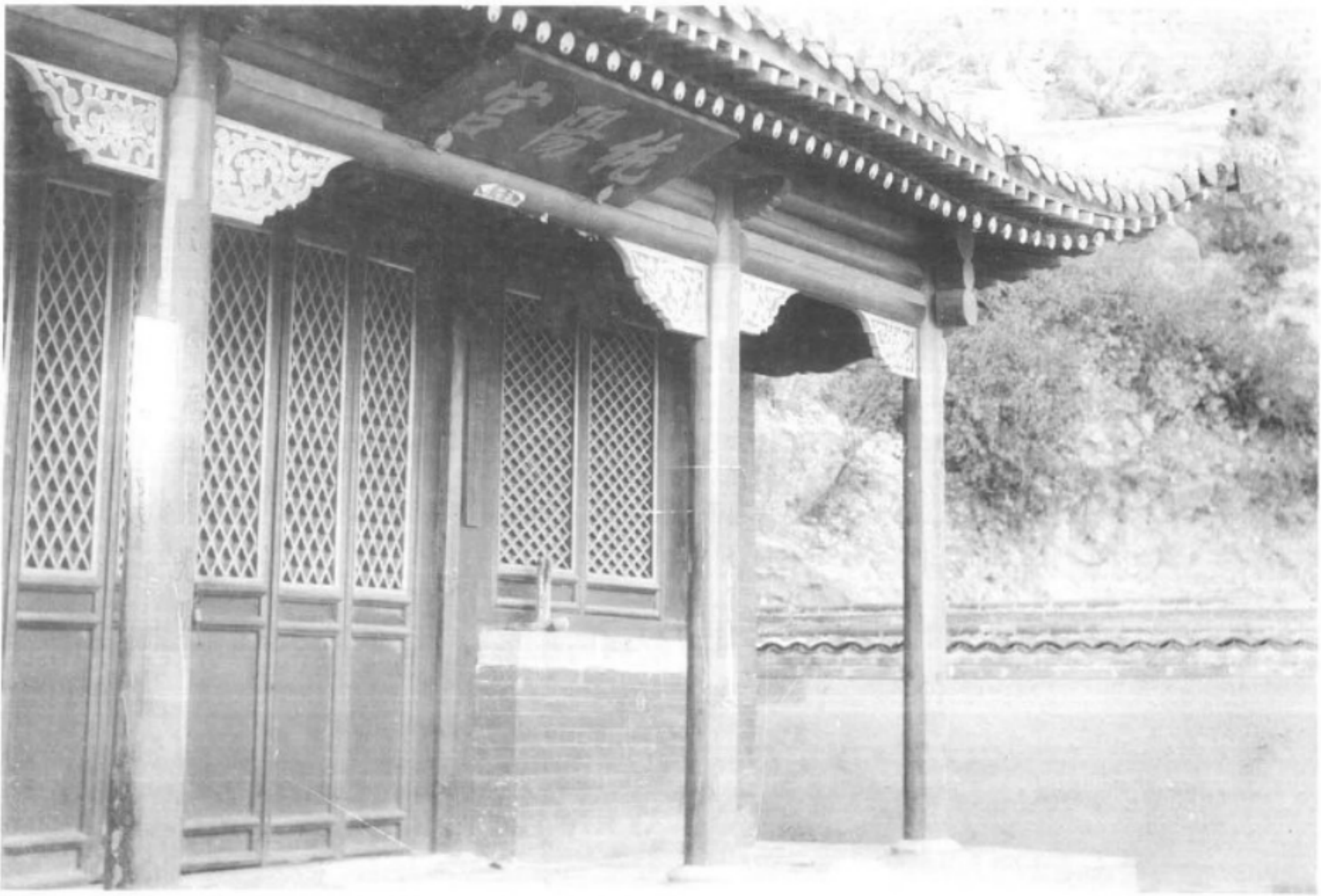
望遠臺棋琴(九十)



景之望遠下山乃此 凡石有旁 出突峯一 立森壁峭 西府倦會在臺

20. The Shun Yang Hall

宮園苑(十二)



像祖呂供中 西府倦會在宮

21. The Ling Yün or "Cloud Soaring" Tower

關雲樓 (一十二)



雲凌名故 雙高然兀 崖危倚後 西宮陽純在關



義演神封出車 娘娘孫子送爲者祀所 樓鐘爲者出高角四其 西之宮陽純在亦廟

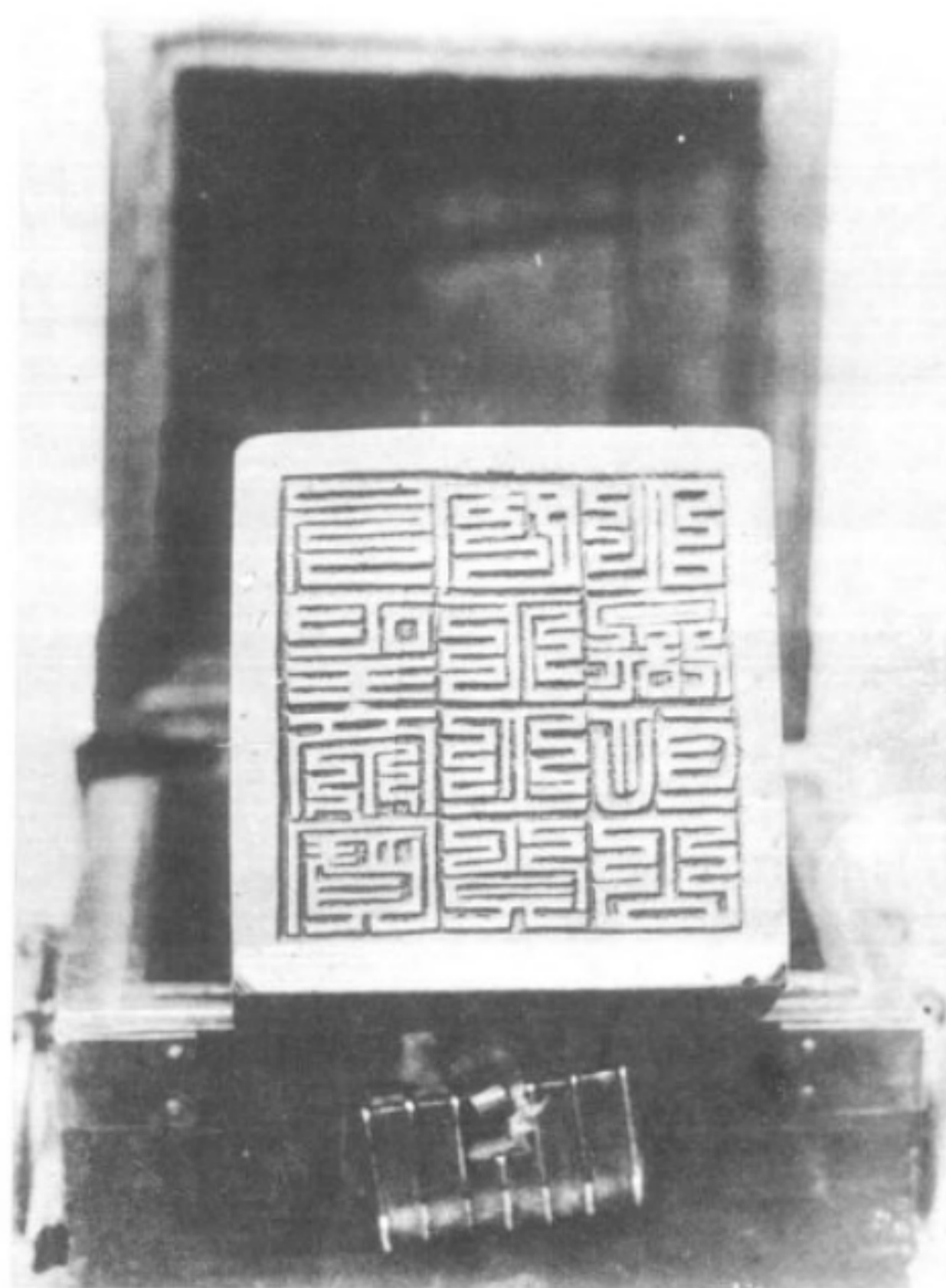
23. The Kwan Ti Temple

廟帝閻(三十二)



在巖廟之西後高峯前有茂林風景絕勝

24. The Imperial Seal of Yo Ti (Side Face)



面正及面側印寶帝徽(四十二)



藏縣由守輪 各同時在 十聖大山北行印能頭飾 亦面星十圓鈔印
 之知渾 番每州府 前此二帝尊安徽 文爪龍銀管嵌中 四有 用
 事源今典年縣屬大清印字寶元天恆為三 尾龍頁金央印金二周銅

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