

Wudang Mountains

From Wiki

Wudang Mountains, also known as **Wu Tang Shan** or simply **Wudang**, are a small [mountain range](#) in the northwestern part of [Hubei](#) Province, just to the south of the city of [Shiyan](#).

Geography

On Chinese maps, the name "Wudangshan" (武当山) is applied both to the entire mountain range (which runs east-west along the southern edge of the [Hanshui](#) River valley, crossing several county-level divisions of [Shiyan Prefecture-level city](#)), and to the small group of peaks located within Wudangshan [Jiedao](#) of the [Danjiangkou County-level City](#) of the [Shiyan Prefecture-level city](#). It is the latter specific area which is known as a Taoist center

History

In years past, the mountains of Wudang were known for the many [Taoist monasteries](#) to be found there, monasteries which became known as an [academic](#) centre for the research, teaching and practice of [meditation](#), [Chinese martial arts](#), [traditional Chinese medicine](#), Taoist [agriculture](#) practices and related arts. As early as the Eastern [Han Dynasty](#) (25–220 AD), the mountain attracted the Emperor's attention. During the [Tang Dynasty](#) (618–907), the first site of worship—the Five Dragon Temple—was constructed. Some of the monasteries were damaged during and after the [Cultural Revolution](#) of 1966–1976, but the Wudang mountains have lately become increasingly popular with tourists from elsewhere in China and abroad due to their scenic location and historical interest. The monasteries and buildings were made a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#) in 1994. The palaces and temples in Wudang, which was built as an organized complex during the [Ming Dynasty](#) (14th–17th centuries), contains Taoist buildings from as early as the 7th century. It represents the highest standards of Chinese art and architecture over a period of nearly 1,000 years. Noted temples include the [Golden Hall](#), [Nanyan Temple](#) and the [Purple Cloud Temple](#).

List of fictional Wudang martial arts

- Foundation skills
 - Shiduanjin (十段錦)
 - Thirty-two Styles [Long Fist](#) (三十二勢長拳)
 - Wudang Long Fist (武當長拳)

- Wudang Heart Sutra (武當心法)
- Eight Trigrams Soaring Dragon Palm (八卦遊龍掌)
- Armed combat styles
 - Divine Gate Thirteen Swords (神門十三劍)
 - Heaven-relying Dragon-Slaying Skill (倚天屠龍功)
 - Mystical Saber Style (玄虛刀法)
 - Heaven and Earth as One (天地同壽)
 - Soft Snow Swordplay (柔雲劍法)
 - Turning Finger Soft Swordplay (繞指柔劍)
 - [Taiji Swordplay](#) (太極劍)
- Unarmed combat styles
 - Wuji Mystical Skill Fist (無極玄功拳)
 - [Dianxue Shou](#) (點穴手)
 - Heaven-Shaking Iron Palm (震天鐵掌)
 - [Taiji Fist](#) (太極拳)
 - Returning Wind Palm (迴風掌)
 - Great Tablet-smashing Hand (大摔碑手)
 - Silky Palm (綿掌)
 - Tiger Claw Ending Hand (虎爪絕戶手)
 - Tiger Claw Hand (虎爪手)
 - Stained Clothes Eighteen Falls (沾衣十八跌)
- [Qinggong](#)
 - Cloud-Ascending Ladder (梯雲縱)
- Formations
 - Zhenwu Seven Sections Formation (真武七截陣)
 - Zhenwu Sword Formation (真武劍陣)
- Inner energy skills
 - Wudang Nine Yang Skill (武當九陽功)
 - Pure Yang Wuji Skill (純陽無極功)

Landscape:

http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_62a88bc50100geui.html

英文导游词

雷神洞

据史料记载，雷神洞开凿于元代的元统年间，是武当山著名道人张守清修炼清微雷法和祈雨的场所。

雷神洞是武当山唯一单独供奉雷神的地方，石殿里供奉的雷神为明代泥塑，彩绘饰金，人们称之为邓天君，是武当山最大的雷神像。这尊雷神造型奇特，相貌十分威严，人身鸟面，鹰嘴鹞眼，三目圆睁，人足鹰爪，栩栩生动的形象，给我们展示出十五世纪中国雷神的风采。

雷神信仰，源于远古人对雷电现象的自然崇拜。雷神只长一只脚，“状如牛，苍身而无角，一足，出水则必风雨，其光如日月，其声如雷。”这里的记载，可能就是雷鸣闪电的自然现象。

道教认为雷霆可以为天代言，“主天之灾福，持物之权衡，掌物掌人，司生司杀。”在武当道教传说中，真武大帝修炼升天后曾任雷部总管，他出外巡行时，“驱之有雷公电母，御之有风伯雨师”。所以在武当山，传说中的雷部的大小神仙的塑像很多，而且神态各异，从他们手中拿的法器可以看出他们各自的职责，在他们的最早的行云布雨的职能上也更多地担起了惩罚恶人和劣行的责任.....

雷神洞石殿内还有击恶、司查、香案等像器。石殿后面有一天然水池，泉水四季长流，冬暖夏凉，甘甜可口，被称为灵池。

According to historical records, Raytheon hole cut in the Yuan Dynasty yuan EC years, the famous Road Flyover Taoist Wudang Mountain is practicing law and Qing Zheng Lei beat places.

Raytheon hole is a separate Wudang only place where Raytheon, Raytheon stone temple for the worship of ancient Ming Dynasty, the decorative painting, known as Dengtianjun, Wudang Mountain is the largest Raytheon like. This statue Raytheon peculiar shape, very majestic appearance, physical birds face, olecranon Harrier eyes, three Head Park open, people Foot Yingzhaosu, Xu - xu vivid image of the 15th century shows us the Chinese Raytheon presence.

Raytheon belief stems from the ancient people worship the natural phenomenon of lightning. Raytheon only a foot long, "Brent cattle, Cang body without Kok, a full, water always stormy, Sun and the Moon-like, sound like thunder." Here, in the thunderous lightning is probably a natural phenomenon.

Taoism believes that the Thunder can speak for days, "days of the disaster-the main holders of the balance holding of palm, the Secretary for Health Secretary kill." In the legends of Wudang Taoism, meditation Zhenwu Tati heaven after former chief of the mine, go out to join him, "if there is some flooding Leigongshan Dianmu, the Royal Bo Yu wind division." So in Wudang Mountain, the legendary minefields of the size of the statue of many gods, and expression_r_r_r_r_r varied from the room with their hands can be seen in their respective duties, in their first trip to the rain cloud cloth also functions to assume a more punitive villain and the responsibility of the misdeeds ...

Raytheon also hit inside-hole evil, Secretary investigation, such as a table. Dome of the Rock behind a natural pond, the springs flow of the seasons, summer, sweet appetizers, called Ling Chi.

飞升崖

飞升崖一峰突起，三面绝壁，山脊上一条小径直达峰巅，跃顶眺望，胜景尽收眼底，被古人誉为武当山的第一仙境。

飞升崖是真武大帝升天的地方。相传，真武大帝年轻时就在此修炼，他面壁数十年，静如古井，坐如盘松，甚至连鸟儿在头上筑巢他都纹丝不动。三月初三的那一天，真武大帝大道将成，他师傅紫气元君下凡来考验他，化作一位美女为真武梳妆，真武逃避到绝壁的一块岩石上，美女羞愧情急，跳下万丈深渊，真武见状也纵身跳下救人。这时，峡谷中五条龙腾空而起，捧拥着真武升天而去……

升崖上的梳妆台，是依据真武大帝在此修炼和飞升的传说而修建的。站在梳妆台上，眺望南岩美丽的风光，是一种难得的享受。在梳妆台围栏外，有一块伸出岩壁的巨石，叫“试心石”，相传真武就是从这块巨石上跳下而升天的。巨石下临万丈深渊，十分危险，如果您到此游玩，勿请注意，不要涉足在这块巨石上。

One-stop soaring protuberances, three face up a Precipice, the ridges on a footpath through mountain vantage top overlooks, Jing below, the ancients were hailed as the first Wudang Mountain paradise.

Cliff is soaring Zhenwu Tati heaven place. It was really young age - Tati in this practice, the wall several decades, such as the ancient static, such as sit-song disc, and even birds nest in the head he absolutely. March 3rd of the day, Great Road will become Zhenwu, he strongly Purple air from Yuanjun helping to test him into a real beauty-in eyebrows, Zhenwu to escape up a Precipice of a rock, ashamed of her desperation, jumped into the abyss miles, Zhenwu save also jumped into rescue. Then, in the five-Canyon soar, offering center Zhenwu heaven away ...

The vanity or shorter, is based on real - Tati in this practice and soaring and the legend built. Standing vanity, overlooks Mount beautiful scenery, is a rare pleasure. In the vanity of the fence, a boulder out of the rock wall, called "trial Rock", which is from this fax-on the boulder and jumped in heaven. Boulder under the Provisional miles abyss, very dangerous, if you play here, not to please note, not involved in this huge rock on.

南岩

南岩，又名“紫霄岩”，因为朝向南方，所以又叫南岩。这里峰岭奇峭，林木苍翠，有武当山 36 岩中人文景观和自然景观结合得最完美的建筑群。

南岩的古建筑，在手法上打破了传统的完全对称的布局 and 模式，使其与环境风貌达到了高度的和谐统一。工匠们巧借地势，依山傍岩，使个体精致小巧的建筑形成了大起大落、错落有致、颇具气势的建筑群。

南岩景观多而独特，变幻无穷，步移景异。有一峰兀起，景色秀美的飞升崖；有伸出绝壁的龙头香；有建在危崖上的古石殿……是武当山主要的旅游区，游人到此，无不交口称绝！

South Rock, also known as "Purple rock," because towards the south, is known as the South Rock. Ma featurer here, the green trees, rocks Wudang 36 human landscape and the natural landscape with the most perfect buildings.

Rock of ancient architecture in the traditional way to break through the symmetrical layout and model, and the environment to achieve a high degree of style harmony. Craftsmen have skillfully by topography, rock split up to the individual refined form a compact construction ups and downs, blocks, rather momentum building complex.

Rock landscape more and unique, infinite changes, walking King vary. Wu is a peak, the scenery beautiful soaring cliff; Have extended the lead-up a Precipice; There are built in the ancient magnificent Dome of the Rock ... is a major tourist area of Mount Wudang, visitors here, without exception, said the junction must!

龙头香

在南岩，一座伸出悬崖的石雕，历来被人们津津乐道。这座石雕叫龙首石，也就是人们常说的“龙头香”。龙头香面对金顶，若朝拜之状，长 3 米，宽 0.55 米，是古代工匠采用圆雕、镂雕、影雕等多种手法凿刻的浑为一体的两条龙。龙头上置有一小香炉，下临陡峭的绝壁。这种建在悬崖上的石构建筑具有很高的艺术性和科学性。

传说这两条龙是真武大帝的御骑，真武大帝经常骑着它们到处巡视。

正因为龙头香的神秘和其地位，从前，许多信士香客为表虔诚，每次来朝武当，都要冒险烧“龙头香”。由于下临万丈深渊，烧龙头香的人要跪着从窄窄的龙身上爬到龙头点燃香火，然后再跪着退回来，稍有不慎，就会坠崖殉命，粉身碎骨。龙头香自打明朝建成以来，从上面摔下去的人不计其数，以致到清康熙年间不得不设栏加锁，明令禁止烧龙头香。

In Rock, a cliff out of a stone, have been talking. The stone is the first stone dragon, which is the often-mentioned "leading incense." Jinding lead-face, if the worship of long 3 meters, 0.55 meters wide, was carved by ancient craftsmen, MR.YANGXI, video and other means carved forever as a result of the integration of two queues. Leading a small home on the censer, under the provisional steep up a Precipice. This built on cliffs, building stone structure with high artistic and scientific significance.

These two legends Zhenwu Great Dragon is the Royal riding, riding Zhenwu Tati their regular patrol everywhere.

It is precisely because of the mysterious leader - and their status, the past, many people believed devout pilgrims to the table each time to North Korea Wudang must burn risk "leading incense." Under the provisional miles because of the abyss, and burning incense leading people from the knees to narrow narrow-body leading lit incense climb, and then returned to knees, little bit of carelessness will edge martyrdom life pieces. Leading-after he has completed the Ming Dynasty, from the top down to the countless people that the Qing Emperor Kangxi in the column to a locked, leading prohibited burning incense.

南岩宫

沿绿荫蔽日的神道进入龙虎殿，两扇高大厚实的木门开合有声，悦耳动听，宛如金鸡凤凰的鸣叫声，这是南岩闻名的一景。

穿过龙虎殿，是一个方石铺就的院落，这就是南岩宫道院。院中有一口六角饰栏的水井，叫甘露井，深不可测，井水清凉甘冽。据说，从古至今，从未干涸，被道教视为圣水。相传，饮此水可以祛病御疾。

从院落登上层层台阶，是南岩宫大殿遗址，36座精雕石柱上有石雕流云琼花图案，仍然可见当年宏伟规模。

当您踏神道走过南岩大殿，会觉眼前豁然开朗，脚下黑虎涧幽深不测，左前方独阳岩万丈削壁，右前方飞升岩飞翼垂天，正前方天柱峰众山拱拥，满目青山，云雾缭绕，琳宫琼阁，丹墙翠瓦，让人顿生飘飘欲仙之感。

Blotting out the sun along the shade of the Longhu Shinto temple, two tall with a thick wooden door with sound, the pleasant-sounding, just like the animal sound Jinji Phoenix, which is a well-known Rock King.

Through Longhu Dian is a hole on the side of the compound, which is Mount Temple Road House. Homes decorated with a hexagonal column wells, called

mannose Well, unfathomable, water cooler Gan Lie. It is said that the times, never dry, as was Taoist arts. It was, drinking water can ward off illnesses Royal this disease.

From the courtyard boarded layers level, is the main hall of Nanyan Palace ruins, 36 stone carving pillars on the construction of convective cloud patterns still visible when the grand scale.

When you come riding Shinto Rock Basilica, will feel the immediate reforms, black streams at the foot of remote contingency, left alone in front of miles-rock blast surrounding rock, right in front of the soaring rock-wing Chui days, the public is the front-Tianzhufeng arch supporters, was full of Castle Peak, fog enveloped, Lin Qiong Court Palace, Dan Greenfield wall tile, people instantly Durian For cents feeling.

天乙真庆宫

在南岩，最负盛名的建筑是一座石殿，叫“天乙真庆宫”。传说，真武大帝修炼升天后，在天上的住所就叫“天乙真庆宫”。显然，这座石殿就是信徒们在人间为真武大帝而建造的。天乙真庆宫是中国古建筑中的绝世之作，是中国古代石建筑的

代表。

天乙真庆宫为石砌仿木结构，殿梁、柱、枋、门窗、斗拱、吻饰等等，全部是用青石雕凿成构件，然后榫卯拼装而成。整个石殿设计精确，结构精巧，刻工精细，是中国的大型石雕艺术珍品。并建于悬崖之上，其工程之大，难度之高，超乎人们的想象。

天乙真庆宫始建于元至元二十七年，建了二十多年才竣工。它的建造者是武当著名道人张守清。张守清三十岁入武当山，率徒众数千人，垦田种地，开凿崖谷，为后人留下了这座独冠武当的“天下奇观”。

In Rock, the most famous building is a Dome of the Rock, called "real-lifetime Palace." Legend, Great Zhenwu practicing heaven, in heaven's home called "real-lifetime Palace." Clearly, this is the Dome of the Rock believers in the real world - the Great built. Sentiment is really Qing Palace Chinese ancient architecture in the middle for the Chinese ancient stone building representatives.

Sentiment real-Crystal Palace stone structure, Dian beams and columns, Fang, windows, stone, decorated kiss and so on, all with engraved stone into components, then assembled joints Mao formed. The Dome of the Rock precision design, structural sophistication, carved the fine is a large stone Chinese art treasures. And built in the cliffs above, the work of the great difficulty of the high and beyond the people's imagination.

Sentiment really Palace was built in Qing Yuan Yuan 27 years, built some 20 years before completion. Its construction is the famous Road Flyover Wudang Taoist. The 30-year-old Taoist Wudang Mountain, thousands of followers, the land cultivated fields, dig Cliff Valley, for future generations left alone this crown Wudang "wonders of the world."

榔梅祠

榔梅祠位于乌鸦岭通往金顶的路上，明永乐十年敕建，是当年全山十六座祠庙中最大的一处，现存砖石结构正殿和配殿、厢房、山门、宫墙等。

榔梅祠与真武大帝修炼的传说有着密切的联系。相传，真武大帝修炼时，由于意志不坚，中途准备下山，半路上遇到紫气元君化做老婆婆用铁杵磨针点化他。真武大帝返回山中继续修炼，经过此处时折下一段梅枝插在榔树上，说：“吾若道成，花开结果。”后来，他修炼成功，梅枝果然在榔树上也插栽成活，并开花结果。

武当山榔梅果在明代享有盛誉，是武当山的稀有植物。明永乐年间，武当道士李素希多次将榔梅果上贡朝廷，得到朝廷封赐，并敕建了这座榔梅祠。榔梅不仅甘甜可口，且能治疾延寿，皇帝还下旨对榔梅树进行保护，将果实作为贡品和禁果，由武当道士每年进献。皇帝还经常用榔梅果奖赏有功大臣，所以朝廷大臣都把能得一枚榔梅果做为政治荣誉而终身荣幸。后来，武当山的榔梅树就完全绝迹，许多人遍访武当寻找榔梅，都是扫兴而归，武当榔梅成为待后人破解的千古之谜。

现在，榔梅祠殿内供奉着武当拳的创始人真武、玉皇大帝、文武灵官等神像。

Of Mei Ling Ancestral Hall in Crow on the road leading to the Jinding next decade imperial Yongle is that all 16 of Temple Hill in the biggest one, and the main hall of the existing masonry structure Peidian, rooms, Entrance, and wall.

Temple of the Great practicing Zhenwu and the legends are closely linked. It was really self - Tati, will not be strong because, halfway down the mountain for half Yuanjun replacement Purple air from the road encounter with the old lady wearing his Mill Nodal needle. Zhenwu Tati to continue practicing in the mountains, after folding under here when inserted in a Meizhi of tree, said: "If I Road% bloom results." Later, he successfully practicing, really Meizhi also inserted in the planting of the trees survived and bear fruit.

Fruit-of Wudang Mountain in prestigious Ming Dynasty, Wudang Mountain is the rare plant. Ming Yongle, Wudang Taoist Su-mei of the Greek repeatedly fruit tribute Then, get away thanks to closure, and constructed a temple-of this. Sweet-not only of appetizers and can Yanshou governance disease, the emperor also favored the

protection of eucalyptus, and fruit as forbidden fruit Tribute by Wudang Taoist Jin Xian each year. The emperor also often of fruit-reward meritorious Minister, the Minister regard to the imperial court in a fruit of-life as a political glory of the honor. Later, the neighbor of the Mount Wudang extinct, many people visited the seven major finding of Wudang - are disappointing and deserved Wudang-a question descendants of the crack Qianguzhimi.

Now, the sound of temple-worship for the founder of Wudang boxing Zhenwu, the Jade Emperor, Chiang Lingguan and statues.

两仪殿

在南岩，古代建筑设计者巧妙结构，侧筑山门，建了这座父母殿，体现出建设者的高超构思。在这里，“两仪”的主要意思是指“父母”，也可延伸为“天地”、“阴阳”等。武当道教一个鲜明的特征是要求出家人忠孝信诚。在武当各宫观主殿的后面都建有父母殿，虽说里面供奉的是真武的生身父母，但也是在教诫每位信徒香客，孝敬父母是修行人生的第一大要义，也是武当道教最基本的信仰和行为准则之一。

两仪殿内供奉有圣父、圣母像。圣父、圣母是道教对真武神父母的尊称。武当道教崇奉圣父、圣母，体现着中国的忠孝伦理观，已融合于武当道教的教义之中。

两仪殿内还供奉众多的道教神仙像，其造型之美，工艺之精，可谓神工鬼斧，精美绝伦，很多被列为国家一级文物、艺术精品。

In Rock, the ancient architecture designers cleverly structure, built Side Entrance, parents built this temple, reflecting builders superb idea. Here, the "Queen" of the main mean "parents", but also extends to the "world", "Yin-Yang." Wudang Taoism is a distinctive characteristic requirements monk Chunghsiao Prudential. Wudang hanging in the back of the temples are built with parents Dian, although there is Zhenwu, where the biological parents, but also believers in Jiaojie each pilgrim, and all places. Practice Buddhism is a big life essence of Wudang Taoism is the most basic norms of belief and behavior.

Queen honors are inside the Holy Father, like Notre Dame. The Holy Father, the Virgin Mary is the true warrior Taoism parents Prudence. Wudang Taoism those of the Holy Father, the Virgin Mary, and embodies China's Chunghsiao ethics, integration of the teachings of Wudang Taoism.

Queen honors also creating numerous Taoist immortals like, the beauty of its form, of the sperm, is Shengongguifu, absolutely beautiful, many were classified as a national heritage and fine arts.

泰常观

泰常观所处的位置经常是霞雾环绕，历史上也曾被叫做“云霞观”。相传武当山曾有一位医术高明的道人，叫泰常。他曾医好皇太后的疾病而不接受赏赐。皇帝就下令在武当山建此庙观，按这位道人的名号赐封为“泰常观”，以示后人铭记。另一种说法是，泰常为十二天神之一，泰常观就是祭祀天神的地方，所以泰常观里供奉着道教尊神——太上老君的圣像。

太上老君像，通高 1.96 米，贴金彩绘，神态严肃而慈祥，象在讲经说法，又似在沉思冥想。此像品位极高，无论造型还是神态，均完美地表现出古代传统文化对老子思想的认知水平，惟妙惟肖地展示出那种“清静无为”的宇宙观、人生观和方法论，既是珍贵文物，又是精美艺术品。观此圣像，不能不为古代艺术巨匠的高超技艺所折服。

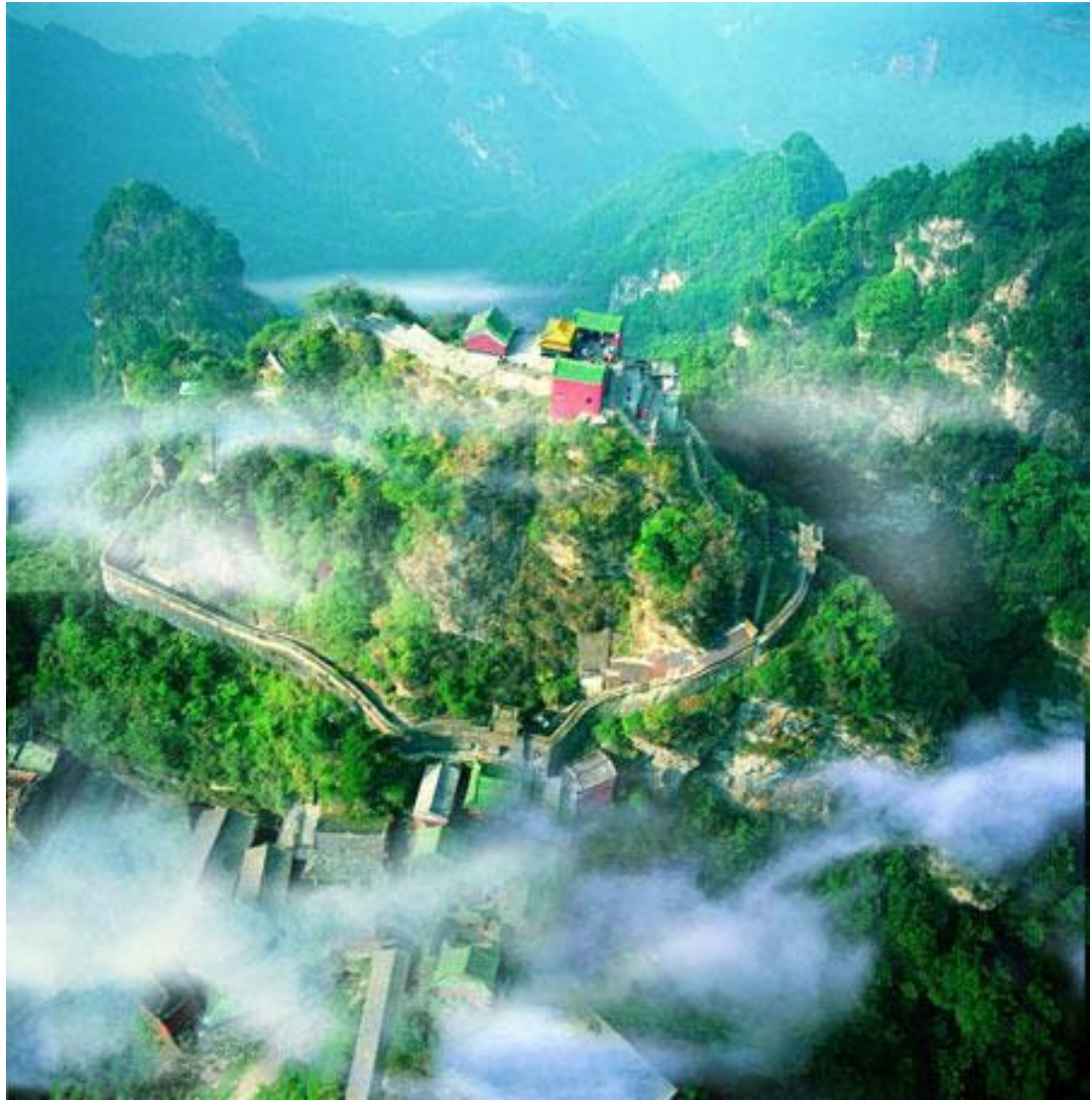
泰常观内还供奉斗姆神像。这尊造像造型为三目、四首、左右各有四臂，手持日、月、弓、箭等器械，通体纸胎丝编彩绘而成，十分珍贵。

Yasutsune concept is often the location around the fog-xia, history also been called "Yunxia concept." There have been said to Wudang Mountain Road flyover of a skillful, often called Thailand. He was cured of the disease without the Queen Mother reward. The emperor ordered the temple built in Wudang Mountain View, by the name of the Lord Road flyover "Yasutsune concept" to show future generations remember. Another argument is that Thailand is often one of the 12 gods, the Thai concept is often the local deity worship, Yasutsune concept enshrined in the Taoist god statue - saw icons.

As Lao, 1.96-meter high, with the painting, expression_r_r_r_r_r serious and kind-looking, as in Lecture that appears in a silent meditation. As this high grade, regardless of form or expression_r_r_r_r_r, are perfectly displayed on the ancient traditional culture I thought the cognitive level, lifelike worlds to show that "quiet unreal" world view, outlook on life and methodology, both of precious relics, is the exquisite works of art. This concept of icons, not for the ancient art by the great masters of superb artistry tracks.

Thailand also enshrined in the concept of regular Doumuhu statues. Sculptures shape for the statue and three heads, four, four around each arm, holding on, the bow and arrow and equipment, tower painted paper made from fetal silk, very precious。





武汉市内景点

East Lake (东湖) is a large lake within the city limits of [Wuhan](#), China, and the largest urban lake in China. Wuhan's East Lake covers an area of 33 square kilometers and it is six times larger than Hangzhou's West Lake. It was designated as one of the 4A tourist zones of China in 2000. East Lake has a bird sanctuary(鸟类保护区), [botanical garden](#), museums, boat rides, fishing, cycling, a public aquarium, and other activities for locals and tourists alike.



Mill hill (磨山) is a large Scenic spot located in East Lake in Wuhan province, it has several views such as the Chu town, Chu temple, Chu street, Cherry blossom Garden

Forest Garden (森林公园) locate at the east of the East Lake. Forest Garden has a monkey mountain, a barbecue area, Tianyi Garden and so on

Yellow Crane Tower (Chinese: 黄鹤楼; pinyin: *Huáng Hè Lóu*) is a famous and historic tower, first built in the year 223 AD, which stands on Sheshan (Snake Hill), at the bank of [Yangtze River](#) in the [Wuchang District](#), of the city of [Wuhan](#), in [Hubei](#) province of [central China](#).

Tourism:

Tourists can obtain a fine view of the Yangtze River from the top of the tower. Yellow Crane Tower is considered one of the [Four Great Towers of China](#). In its modern version it has the appearance of an ancient tower but is built of modern materials and includes an elevator. Displays are presented at each level. To the east on the hill, a large temple bell may be struck by tourists for a small fee. During the week-long celebration of China's National Day (October 1), court dances are

demonstrated in the western yard. It was made famous for the poem of CuiHao in the 8th AD.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellow_Crane_Tower



Hubei Provincial Museum ([Chinese](#): 湖北省博物馆) is one of the best-known museums in China, with a large amount of State-level historic and cultural relics^[1]. Established in 1953, the museum moved to its present location in 1960 and gained its present name in 1963. Since 1999 a number of new buildings have been added.

The museum is located in the [Wuchang District](#) of [Wuhan](#), [Hubei](#) Province, not far from the west shore of Wuhan's [East Lake](#). It has collected over 200,000 cultural relics from the [Chu](#) culture and elsewhere, including the [Sword of Goujian](#), an ancient set of bronze bells ([Bianzhong](#)) and extensive artifacts from the tomb of Marquis Yi of Zeng.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hubei_Provincial_Museum

