



CHINA-A LAND
OF BEAUTY

山西

永乐宫 · 关帝庙 · 广胜寺 · 小西天

SHAN XI





PLAN XI



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游览示意图

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永乐宫

—瑰丽的壁画艺术宝库

永乐宫原名大纯阳万寿宫，相传是为纪念唐代道士吕洞宾而修建的，它座落在山西省南部芮城境内的永乐镇上，故又称永乐宫。

永乐宫始建于元代，距今已有六百多年。修建三门峡水库时，为了免于水淹，于一九五九年迁到现在的芮城县城附近。

永乐宫规模宏伟，气势不凡，建筑面积达八万六千多平方米。宫门、三清殿、纯阳殿、重阳殿排列在一条五百米长的中轴线上。殿堂飞檐凌空、斗拱相叠，甬道笔直宽阔。三清殿是永乐宫最大的殿，仅屋脊上的琉璃鸱尾就有三米高。这样巨大的屋顶前坡用蓝色琉璃瓦组成三个菱形图案；殿檐周围镶着琉璃瓦边，与殿内外的雕塑、彩绘相互辉映。殿前月台西侧有石狮一对，姿态生动，衬托得三清殿更为雄伟。

永乐宫内艺术价值最高的是精美的壁画。九百六十平方米的壁画分布在无极门、三清殿、纯阳殿和重阳殿内，琳琅满壁，目不暇接。

三清殿内的壁画是永乐宫壁画的精华，面积共有四〇三·三四平方米。从画家题名的遗墨中可知，这些画完成于元代泰定二年（公元一三二五年）。在四米多高、九十多米长的巨幅壁画上，展现了天神们朝拜元始天尊——老子的情景。南墙西侧的青龙、白虎两星君，为这个庞大的仪仗队的前导，神龛背后的三十二帝君为后卫；东、西、北三壁及神龛的左右两侧壁上分别画着南极长生大帝、西王母等八位主神，这八尊主神的周围簇拥着雷公、电母、八卦星君、各方星宿等神君。我国古代的画师，以惊人丰富的想象力，把二百多个人物表现得维妙维肖。看那八尊主神像端庄肃穆，丰满凝重；各位星君神态各异，表现了各自的性格和内心世界；武将身着戎装，个个虎背熊腰，威武雄壮，力士们则显得孔武骠悍。尤其是那

些淑质美丽的玉女，手捧各种珍奇礼品，更是栩栩如生，引人入胜。这幅朝元图本是静止的朝拜场面，但画家独具匠心地在静中求动，二百多个人物有的说话，有的倾听，有的沉思，有的凝神，或坐或立，或俯或仰，或行或止，安排得非常得体，纷繁而不杂乱，众多而不零碎，使人感到构图统一而完整。

这里的壁画继承了唐宋画风，在人物画的线条运用上达到了很高的成就。南极长生大帝的一根白色飘带，有一丈多长，一笔到底，一气呵成，从笔迹上看不出丝毫转接之处。粗细、长短、浓淡、刚柔不同的线条勾画出各种不同物体的质感。置身于画前，我们仿佛觉得这些深居在琼楼玉宇间的天神会走出画面，仿佛能听到他们的环佩叮冬作响，看到他们的衣衫迎风飞舞，闻到奇花异草发出的芳香。

纯阳殿内的壁画比三清殿晚三十年，题为《纯阳帝君神游显化图》，由五十二幅连环画组成，反映从吕洞宾诞生到得道成仙的一生经历。这些丰富多采的壁画，简直可以说是包罗万象，无所不有，巍峨的宫殿、秀美的园林、朴实的村舍、繁华的街市、农夫在种田、渔夫在捕鱼、道士在云游，当然还少不了那些帝王将相，所有这些景物与人物，组成一幅中国元代社会生活的缩影，富有浓厚的生活气息和民族特色。

重阳殿的壁画，画的是道教全真教主王重阳的传记连环画，共计四十九幅，构图与纯阳殿相似，也是元代作品。

永乐宫壁画兼有唐、宋绘画的优良传统，又具有元代壁画的个性特色，它的规模和艺术成就在我国现存的同类题材壁画中都是突出的，不愧为我国美术史上绚丽的明珠，壁画的艺术之宫。



三清殿
San Qing Hall

YONG LE PALACE

—a Treasure House of Splendid Fresco Art

Yong Le (perpetual joy) Palace, formerly called Da Chung Yang Palace, is located at Yong Le village in the precincts of Le Cheng County in Shanxi. Hence its name.

Yong Le Palace was first built in the Yuan Dynasty. It was moved to the present site in 1959 to avoid being submerged by the water of San Men Jia (three-gate gorge) Reservoir, which was then under construction. The palace after the move covers about 86,000 square metres. San Qing Hall is the biggest hall of the Palace, with its upturned eaves measuring up to a height of three metres. The other halls include Long Hu (dragon and tiger) and Chung Yang Halls, known for their imposing magnificence. What is specially precious is the eight-hundred-odd square metres of frescoes adorning the walls of the palace. Most of them are original works done in the Yuan Dynasty except for a small part, which are still painted in the Qing Dynasty. These exquisite and charming frescoes are direct descendants of the marvelous painting tradition of the Tang Dynasty, and as such,

they are invaluable material for researching traditional painting techniques and the social economic life of the time.

The frescoes at San Qing Hall are lumped under the name of "Chao Yuan Tu", depicting nearly three hundred gods paying their respect to the forefather of Taoism, Yuan Shi Tian Zun. The figures in the pictures are all drawn to a height of over two metres, giving the whole tableau an imposing magnificence. These are masterpieces of ancient painting noted for their powerful strokes, bold colours, meticulous design, their delicate execution of figures and the vividness of the subjects.

The frescoes in Chun Yang and Chong Yang Halls are of a different style. They are landscapes arranged serially in form but not necessarily in content. Their subjects are respectively about the religious activities of such Taoist figures as Lu Dong Bin and Wang Chong Yang. The buildings, the officials, the eminent personages and the ordinary folks were all drawn from real life, constituting a true reflection of the social life of the thirteen and fourteen-century China.

Yong Le Palace enjoys equal reputation with Deng Huang in the exquisite art of fresco painting. It is, therefore, a treasure house of the splendid art.



三清殿南壁西
部壁画白虎星君

God of the
Bai Hu Constel-
lation on the
western side of
the south wall
of San Qing Hall

三清殿西壁东王公及太乙诸神

Dong Wang Gong (eastern king) and
Gods of Tai Yi (supreme) on the west
wall of San Qing Hall



三清殿东
壁玉皇大帝及
河流山川诸神

Jade Emper-
or and Gods of
Mountains Rivers
on the east wall
of San Qing Hall



三清殿东
壁后土娘娘及
丰都诸神

Godess of
Houtu and Gods
of Fengdu on the
east wall of San
Qing Hall





三清殿南
极长生大帝边
的玉女

Jade Maid-
in-waiting by the
side of Emperor
of Longevity of
the South Pole
in San Qing Hall



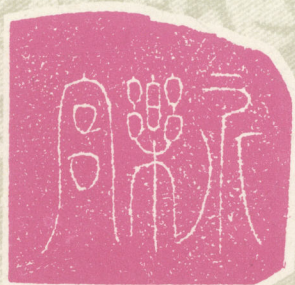
三清殿北
壁勾陈地君及
二十八宿

Earth God of
Guo Chen and the
Twenty - Eight
Constellations in
San Qing Hall



三清殿西壁雷部诸神
 Gods of Thunder on the west
 wall of San Qing Hall

三清殿北壁西部壁画玉女
 Jade Maid-in-waiting in the fresco on the western
 side of the northern wall in San Qing Hall





三清殿北壁月亭、月
神、木星、水星、金星

Lunar Comet, Lu-
nar God, Jupiter, Mer-
cury and Venus on
the north wall of San
Qing Hall

纯阳殿吕洞宾连环故事画

The story of Lu Dongbin in pictures
in Chun Yang Hall



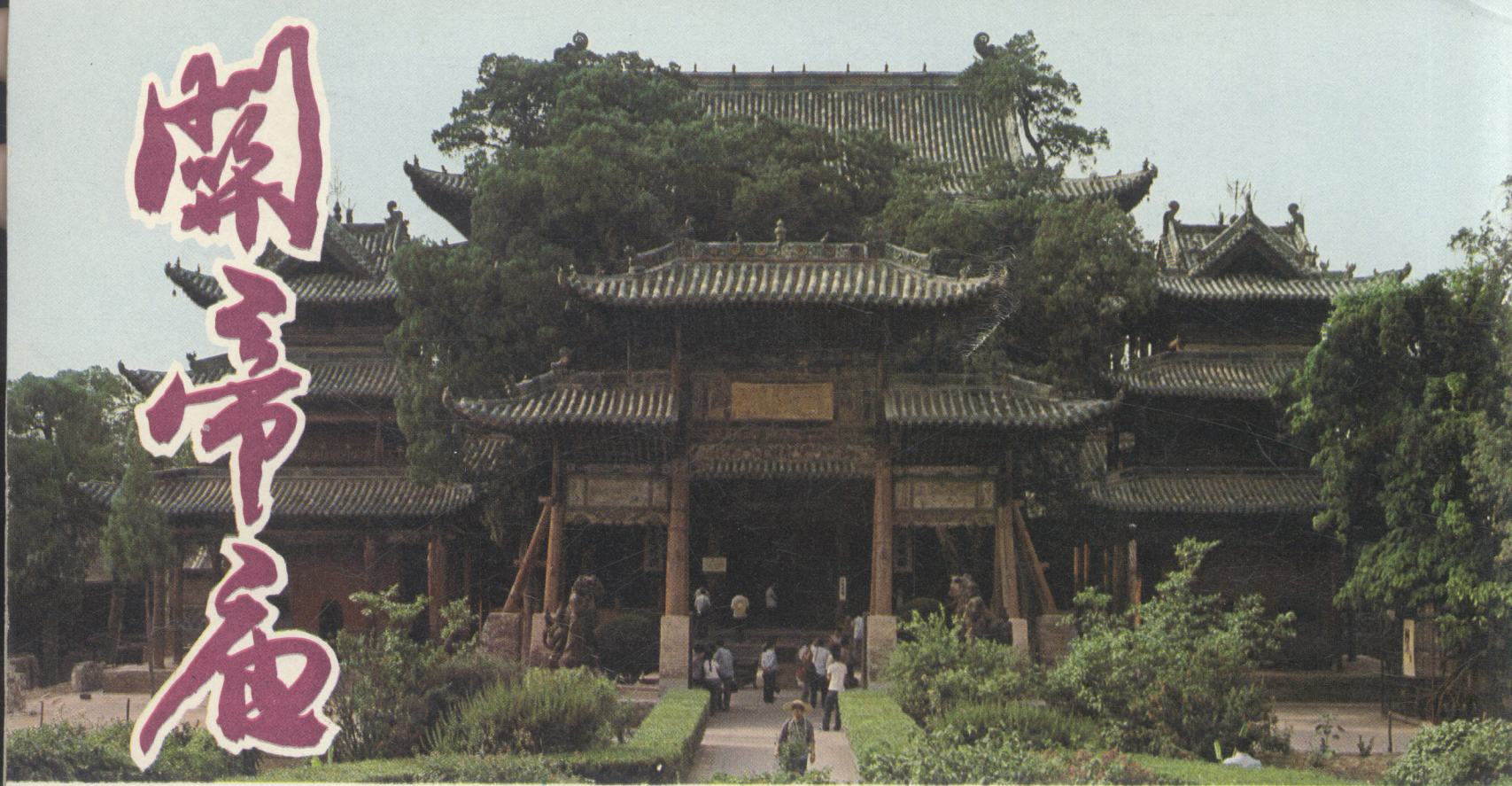
临摹壁画
Copying paintings

纯阳殿扇面墙上壁画
钟离权渡吕嵒(字洞宾)图

Fresco on the fan-
shaped wall in Chun
Yang Hall—The pic-
ture of Zhong Li Quan
Ferries Lu Yan



关帝庙



提起关羽，在我们国家里几乎妇孺皆知。关羽是三国（公元二二〇——二六五年）蜀汉大将。一千多年来，民间传说很多，特别是在脍炙人口的小说《三国演义》中，更被渲染成了智勇双全的英雄，名噪天下的义士。明、清统治者给关羽加上“协天大帝”和“忠义神武大帝”等封号后，祀奉关羽的庙宇无处不有。而此中之冠者在关羽家乡运城县解州西关，是全国规模最大、保存最完整的关帝庙。

解州关帝庙始建于隋初（约公元五八九年），历代帝王不断予以扩建，清代又加以重修。整座庙宇仿照宫殿式建筑，占地一万八千五百多平方米，分结义园和主庙两部分。主庙又分前后两大院落，庙内鳞次栉比，形状各异的亭台殿阁，牌坊廊房，主次分明，左右对称。严格遵循《礼义》中记载的“前堂后室”，“前朝后寝”的制度布局。庙内主体建筑富丽堂皇，与园内郁郁葱葱的古柏藤萝、奇花异草交相辉映，加之花木井然，环境洁净。

南面部分是仿照刘备、关羽和张飞在涿郡（今河北涿县）三结义的桃园修建的，内有结义坊、君子亭、三义阁、三分砥柱石、假山、莲池等建筑。

北面是庙的主体。端门是主庙的第一道大门，门楣上书写着苍劲有力的三个大字：关帝庙，进去是前院，院西为鼓楼，东为钟楼，西外侧是高大的木牌坊，上书“威震华夏”四字，东外侧是石牌楼，雕有关羽征战疆场的事迹。

与端门相对的是三座大门，中间是供帝王出入的雉

门，东侧是文经门，西侧是武纬门，分别为文官武将出入之门。雉门后翼是勾栏式戏台。

进入雉门，正中是一所宽阔的厅式建筑，称午门，四周围有石雕回廊，两侧有鹤鹿琉璃影壁。午门中有关羽随身将领周仓、廖化的画像，神态威武，还有关羽过五关斩六将等壁画。

穿过午门及“山海钟灵”牌坊，即到了“御书楼”，这是一座两层三檐歇山顶的建筑，劲健秀丽，造型别致，因清代乾隆皇帝题字“义炳乾坤”而得名。

御书楼后面是关帝庙的正殿崇宁殿，华丽壮观。大殿四周有二十六根石柱，柱上祥云缭绕，飞龙盘踞，皆是浮雕，生动传神。

崇宁殿内高悬有清代康熙和乾隆手书的牌匾。暖阁里供奉着关羽全身泥塑坐像。暖阁前有两根顶梁蟠龙大柱，东边柱上的雕龙更是昂首欲飞，非常生动。

穿过崇宁殿回廊后门即进入“后寝”，绕过花径，是高大庄严的“气肃千秋”坊，牌坊之后两侧是放置关羽封印模型的印楼和青龙偃月刀模型的刀楼。与牌坊正对的是关帝庙中最高的建筑春秋楼，两层三檐歇山顶，高约三十余米，矗立在参天古柏之中。二楼有关羽读《春秋》的彩塑坐像，极为逼真传神。春秋楼建筑雄伟奇巧，尤其是第二层的吊柱式回廊，利用杠杆原理，塔牵挑承，做工精细，设计大胆别致。

关帝庙的建筑、雕刻、铸造上的成就，充分体现了我国古代劳动人民的才能和智慧。

关帝庙
Guan Di Temple

午门
Wu Men (noon gate)



GUAN DI TEMPLE

Guan Yu is a household figure in China. He was a great general of the Shu Han in the period of the Three Kingdoms (220—265 A. D.). For over a thousand years, Guan Yu has lived in the hearts of the people as a legendary hero of extraordinary prowess and resourcefulness, and a man of great integrity and righteousness thanks to the popularity of the novel "The Romance of the Three Kingdoms." In the past dynasties, especially in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, he was conferred the titles of "Xie Tian Da Di" (the emperor who rules jointly with heaven) and "Zhong Yi Shen Wu Da Di" (the godlike martial emperor of great loyalty and integrity). Shrines were erected everywhere in memory of him. But the temple that leads the rest in scale and preservation is the Guan Di Temple of Yun Cheng County.

Guan Di Temple was built in the early years of the Sui Dynasty (about 589 A. D.), underwent incessant extensions as each title was conferred upon him through the successive dynasties, and completely renovated in the Qing Dynasty. The whole structure is palatial in architecture, covering an area of 18,500 square metres, and

consisting of two parts, Jie Yi Yuan (the garden of sworn friendship) and the temple proper, which again was divided into the front and back yards. There are pavilions, terraces and halls of diverse shapes and sizes. The gateways, corridors and the buildings themselves are artfully arranged with emphasis on order and symmetry. In the southern part, there are Jie Yi Fang (gateway of sworn friendship), Junzi Ting (the pavilion for men of integrity), etc. in the northern part are the main structures of the temple, in which one would find Duan Men (first gate), Wu Men (midday gate), Yu Shu Lou (the imperial library), Chong Ning Hall, Chunqiu Lou (spring and autumn chamber), etc. The main buildings of the temple are sumptuously structured and exquisitely decorated. The roofs are covered with tri-colour glazed tiles and ridge adornments of yellow, green and blue, which merge harmoniously with the lush green of ancient cypresses and Chinese wisteria in the garden — a sober and tasteful charm. And what with well laid-out flower beds and trees, and the quiet surroundings, the visitors of the temple would find themselves virtually in another world.





春秋楼近景、局部
Close-up view of Spring &
Autumn Tower (detail)



春秋楼内关羽观《春秋》像
Guan Yu watching the
painting 《Spring & Autumn》
at Spring & Autumn Tower



关帝庙东侧石雕牌坊
Stone-Carved Memorial
Gateway on the east wing
of Guan Di Temple



刀 楼
Dao Lou (sword tower)

端 门
Duan Men



崇宁殿石雕廊柱
Stone-carved porch columns
at Chong Ning Hall



崇宁殿
Chong Ning Hall

