

武當

樣圖
初編



銀道祿攝影作品集

吳印咸題



THE WORKS
OF CHINESE PHOTOGRAPHER
YIN DAOLU

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MT. WUDANG

THE WORKS OF CHINESE PHOTOGRAPHER YIN DAOLU

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银道禄

1950 年生于湖南邵阳县，毕业于武汉大学。现为
中国摄影家协会会员、副编审。长期从事摄影辅导
工作。擅长人物摄影与风光摄影，先后在国内外发
表作品两百余幅。其作品《晚晴》、《母子情》曾
在第 17 届全国摄影艺术展览和第 17 届亚太地区摄
影比赛中获奖。曾出版过两本摄影画册。



A Brief Introduction of YIN DAOLU

Yin Daolu, a member of the Chinese photographers Association and associate editor, was born in 1950, in Shaoyang county of Hunan Province and graduated from Wuhan University. For along time, he has been engaged in teaching work and is at home in figure photohraphy and landscape photography and landscape photography. More than 200 photographic works have been published successively within or without our country. Among those works, "fine sunset" and "Affection between Mother and Child" have ever won the prizes respectively in the 17 th National Photography Art Exhibition and 17th Asian and Pacific Area Photography Competition.

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《武当》摄影作品集序

武

当山被尊为“玄岳”，徐霞客谓“出五岳上”，乃中国道教四大名山之一。它融独特神奇的自然景观、宏伟玄妙的古建筑、博大精深的道教文化和炼丹修真的武当武功为一体，享有“举世无双胜境，天下第一仙山”盛誉。就自然景观说，七十二峰突起江汉平原之上，嵯峨叠翠，撑空而起，而其天柱主峰，混蒙峻巍，破天而来，至为壮观奇观。就古建筑言，明皇朝北建故宫，南修武当，九宫八观，规模宏大，一柱十二梁，巧夺天工。就道教文化论，自东周迄今二千余年，如周尹喜、汉阴长生、晋谢允、唐吕洞宾、宋陈抟、元浩然子、明张三丰、清洛一子，无不在此修炼。中国的根柢全在于道教，而武当又为道教活动之中心。就武当武功讲，不但太极、形意内家拳系堪与少林媲美，而其修真养性、返朴归真之丹功，直可与佛家明心见性、破惑证真之定功同参。在历史上，武当不仅是道教道场，而且是佛教胜地。相传天台宗开山祖师智者大师亦曾于武当清修，今年恰为大师圆寂一千四百周年祭。中国武圣关关羽即在武当皈依佛门。国务院列为国家级重点风景名胜区、全国文物重点保护单位和全国重点宗教活动场所，联合国列入“世界文化遗产”名录，良有以也。经过地方多年努力，现在武当越发焕发新春，更为世人瞩目和景仰。这是地方党政落实宗教政策，坚持两个文明一起抓的成绩，可喜可贺。

常言形神不分，又谓形影不离。神以形传、形以影现。摄影现形不难，难在以影传神，故摄影贵在摄神，犹之画龙贵在点睛也。杜甫曾云：“文章千古事，得失寸心知”，余谓摄影亦然。观此影集，摄武当风景、建筑、文化、武功之精华，籍影传神，可见作者攀悬崖，探奇迹，捕自然之风韵，捉人文之影情，其用心也良苦，其成果也可观。时值《武当》摄影作品集出版之际，赵朴初会长应地方党政领导和作者之请，为之题名并嘱余为序，以志祝贺和随喜。

吴主民

一九九七年三月二十一日于北京

PREFACE

-On picture album of 《Mt. Wudang》

Mt. Wudang is called "Xuanyue" respectfully. Xu Xiake said that it's the superior of "Wuyue" (China's five sacred mountains) and one of the four famous Taoism mountains in China. It mixes together the peculiar and miraculous natural scenery, the broad and deep Taoist culture and Wudang Boxing for training the internal organs and cultivating one's mind, enjoying the great fame of "the only famous scenic spot from time immemorial down to the present day, the first celestial mount in the world". In regard to the natural scenery, the 72 peaks rise high above Jiangnan Plain into the sky, towering and undulating. The main peak "Tianzhu", steep and misty, breaking the sky, is really magnificent. In terms of ancient buildings, constructing the Imperial Palace in the north and Wudang in the south in the Ming Dynasty, with 9 palaces and 8 temples, with large scale of the buildings and the "One pillar supporting 12 roof beams", it is a divine skill. As to Taoist culture, 2000 years from the East Zhou Dynasty to the present, many famous persons such as Yinxi Of the Zhou Dynasty, Yin Changsheng of the Han Dynasty, Xicyong of the Jin Dynasty, Lu Dongbin of the Tang Dynasty, Chen Tuan of the Song Dynasty, Hao Ranzi of the Yuan Dynasty, Zhang Sanfeng of the Ming Dynasty and Luo Yizi of the Qing Dynasty, all went to Mt. Wudang to settle down for cultivating. The root of China is originally from Taoism, while Mt. Wudang is the center for Taoist activities. In regard to Wudang boxing, not only Taiji and Xingyi internal boxing school can compare favorably with the Shaolin Boxing, but also the skills of internal organs for cultivating and returning to original nature can rival with Buddhist skills of concentration of "Find thy true self and prove the truth". In history, Mt. Wudang is both a Taoist mass and a Buddhist shrine. According to legend, the founder of the Buddhist Tiantai school, Master Intelligence has ever cultivated here, and this year is just the 1400 years' anniversary of the Master's death. The sage of boxing of China, Guanyu, became a Buddhist just at Mt. Wudang. It's reasonable that Mt. Wudang has been appointed state class major scenic spot, national major area of preservation of cultural relics and national major religious activity place by State Council, and placed on "The List of the World Cultural Heritage". Though several years' hard work, the present Mt. Wudang takes on a newer look, and has been more esteemed and payed attention to by people of the world.

As the proverb says, there is no separation between image and spirit or "form and shadow" never leave each other's side, Spirit is transmitted by image, form is manifested by shadow. It's not difficult to show image in photography, but difficult to express spirit. So the key of photography is to take spirit, as putting in a eye pupil in painting a dragon. The poet Dufu ever said: "Literary works is immortal, success and failure is known by oneself", so is the photography. Looking at this picture album, it takes the essence of scenery, architecture, culture, boxing and skills of Mt. Wudang, expressing spirit by image. I can imagine the photographer climbing the cliffs, probing the miracles, capturing the natural flavor, catching the emotion of human culture, and see his hard work and great achievements. At the time of publication of <<Mt. Wudang>>, Chairman Zhao Puchu has written the name of the picture album and let me write a preface to express our congratulation and happiness.

On March 21, 1997

Wu Limin

《武当》序

位于鄂西北十堰的武当山，北回汉水，东瞰荆襄，西接巴山秦岭，南望神农架群峰，是闻名于世的中华道教名山，武当武术发祥地。这里层峦叠嶂，山势雄奇。经唐、宋、元、明、清代修葺的规模宏大的古建筑群，依崖临涧，构置在140华里长的建筑线上，蕴含着丰富的历史文化内涵。春花秋叶，绿水与青山长伴；暮鼓晨钟，故往与今来相连。壮丽的自然景观与丰富的人文景观使海内外游人心驰神往。多年来武当山的开发与建设成绩斐然。1982年被国务院列为国家级重点风景名胜区，1994年武当山古建筑群被联合国列入世界人类文化遗产名录。武当山发展史在改革开放的新时期，掀开了向全世界开放的新的—页，武当山丰厚的文化遗产也将被世人刮目相待。

《武当——银道禄摄影作品集》以崭新的艺术视角和深邃的思维，真实而生动地反映了武当山自然人文风貌，记录了漫长的历史辙痕，赞颂了大自然的神奇和劳动人民无限的创造力，是一部目前国内少见的品位高、饶有艺术魅力的武当摄影专集。作者以严肃认真的创作态度和满腔热忱，攀岩涉涧，风餐露宿，访农户，宿道房，研经史，读文章，饱赏武当胜境，体味大山神韵，历时一年，全身心地投入，集粹成册。《武当》摄影作品集把反映名山大川的摄影艺术从广度和深度推向了摄影创作的新里程，是作者深入生活、深入群众，从大视角审视武当的心血结晶。《武当》的出版，对于繁荣摄影艺术，扩大对外开放，传播民族文化，促进经济发展将起到有力的促进作用。

我曾在鄂西北工作多年，墨海憧憬，武当山和生活在那里的干部群众时常浮现在亲切的回忆之中。览阅《武当》，兴奋佳许之余，欣然提笔作序。

一九九七年三月二十八日



PREFACE

The undulating and spectacular Mt. Wudang, located in Shiyan, northwest of Hubei province, returning to the Han River from the north, overlooking Jingxiang district in the east, bordering on Mt. Ba and Qing mountain range to the west, watching peaks of Shenlongjia in the south, is the world renowned Chinese famous Taoist mountain and the source of Wudang boxing. Through repairing from successive dynasty as the Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing, the magnificent ancient groups of buildings in accordance with the cliffs and overlooking ravines, constructed on the architectural line of 70 kilometers and contained abundant contents of history and culture. With spring flowers and autumn leaves, morning bells and evening drums, accompanying blue water with green mountain, connecting the past with the present, the magnificent natural scenery and rich scenery of human culture attract sightseer of both from home and abroad. For many years, we have got great achievements of construction. Mt. Wudang was appointed national class major scenic spot by the State Council in 1982 and the ancient groups of buildings was chosen on the List of the World Cultural heritage by UNESCO in 1994. During the new period of Mt. Wudang developing history, a new page has been opened to the outside world and the abundant cultural heritage of Mt. Wudang will be singled out in the civilized world. With brand new artistic view and deep thinking, <<Mt. Wudang-the Works of Chinese Photographer Yin Daolu>> truly and vividly reflects the handsome appearance of nature and human culture of Mt. Wudang, records the long trace of history, praises the miraculous nature and the limitless creatibility of the laboring people. It is a rare picture album about Mt. Wudang of high personal status and full of artistic charm in China at present.

During the period of only one year, taking serious and with great enthusiasm, the photographer climbed the rock, walked through the ravines, atc in the wind and slept in the dew, visited farmers, found lodgings in temples, researched on scripture and history and read extensively. By fully enjoying Mt. Wudang scenery, savoring the flavor of the mountain and putting into the work wholeheartedly, Mr. Yin Daolu has had the photographs of Mt. Wudang compiled into a picture album. <<Mt. Wudang>> put the photographic creation to a new a with regard to the scope and depth of photographic art to reflect the famous mountain, It's a result of painstaking effort by plunging into the thick of life, going into the midst of the common people and looking closely at Mt. Wudang with big angle of view. The publication of Mt. Wudang will exert powerful effect on prosperity of photographic art, expansion of opening to the outside world, dissemination of national culture and development of economy.

I have ever worked in the northwest of Hubei province, busying at painting. But the cadres and the masses lived there and Mt. Wudang frequently appear in my mind when I immerse in dear reminiscences. When reading <<Mt. Wudang>>, with excitement and appreciation, I joyfully write the preface.

·One March 28,1997

Zhou Shaohua

独特神奇的仙山胜境

武

当山，位于湖北省丹江口市境内。相传真武帝在此修炼得道升天，有“非真武不足以当之”之说，武当山之名由此而来。

武当山是我国著名的风景游览胜地，主要胜境有七十二峰、三十六岩、二十四涧、十一洞、三潭、九泉等。主峰天柱峰海拔1612米，犹如一柱擎天，直插云霄。四周山峰，峰峰俯身颌首朝向主峰，形成“七十二峰朝大顶”的壮观景象。这些峰岩命名或出自宗教信仰，或附会神话传说，多具神秘色彩。加上这里终年云雾缭绕，气候变化莫测，有时还可以观看到“天柱晓晴”、“陆海奔潮”、“雷火炼殿”、“金殿倒影”、“月敲山门”等等奇观。四季之中，景色各异，气象万千。武当山地处华中，雨量充沛，气候温和，是一座天然动物园和植物园，并被誉为中草药宝库，珍禽异兽出没山林，奇花异草争芳斗艳。独特神奇的自然景观和动人的神话传说，给武当山罩上一层神秘的光环。

*Yearning for Wuyue (Five greatest Mountain) in my childhood.
Esp. for Xuanyue which is the greatest.*

Xu Xiake of the Ming Dynasty

The Peculiar and Miraculous Scenic Spots in Fairyland

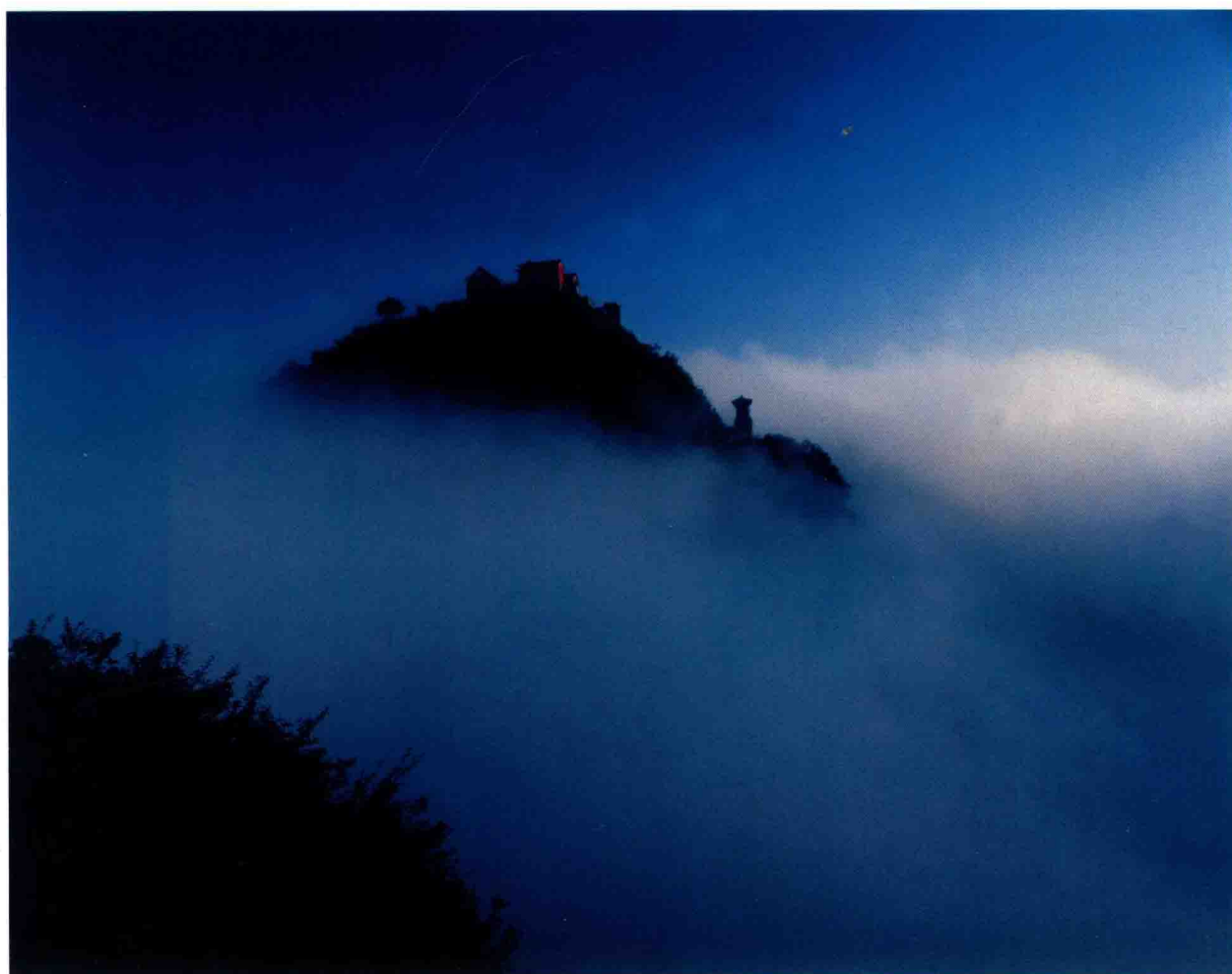
Mt. Wudang is located within Dangjiangkou City, Hubei province. According to legend, the great Emperor Zhenwu cultivated himself here and rose into to the heaven, there is an account of "It is only emperor Zhenwu who really deserves it" and from that the name "Mount Wudang" comes.

Mt. Wudang is also a well-known scenic spot of our country. the main famous scenery includes 72 peaks, 36 crags, 24 ravines, 11 caves, 3 ponds, 9 brooklets and so on. Tianzhu, with an elevation of 1612 meters, is the main peak of Mt. Wudang, thrusting itself towards the sky like a pillar holding the sky. Every surrounding peaks are bowing to it, forming the extraordinary sight of "72peaks bowing to Tianzhu. the names of these peaks and crags either come from religious belief or have relationship with fairytales. Because of constant curling up of the clouds and mist within a whole year and unpredictable climate changes, you can enjoy the wonderful sight of "Dawn breaking over Tianzhu peak", "Rushing tides of clouds on land", "Thunder fire cleaning the palace", "The mirage of the golden palace", "The moon knocking at the Heavenly Gate", etc. Mt. Wudang takes different sights in four seasons of a year. Standing in the middle of China with plentiful rain and warm climate, Mt. Wudang is a natural zoo and plant garden and is also called the treasure house of traditional Chinese medicine. Rare birds and strange animals appear and disappear in the forest, peculiar flowers and unusual grass scramble for fragrance and beauty. The peculiar natural scenery and the moving fairytales give Mt. Wudang a mysterious light ring.









天柱晓晴

每当黎明，大地混蒙一片，而天柱之巅却首先受曙光照射，灿烂夺目，景色如画。

Dawn breaking over Tianzhu peak

At daybreak the mountain is still in the mist, but Tianzhu peak is first shined by sun like a splendid and dazzling picture.



陆海奔潮

雨过天晴或风雨欲来，八百里武当云海浩茫，千姿百态，犹以云海中观日出最为雄伟壮阔，历来为游人所神往。



Rushing tides of clouds on land

When the sky is clear or the rain and wind is coming the Mt. Wudang of circumference of 400 kilometers will be in the sea of clouds ever changing. Esp. magnificent when appreciating sunrise in the sea of clouds that the travelers always look forward to watch.