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Jincheng Whith Mountains & Rivers

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山水晋城
沈彤谷





李勇，籍贯山西省高平市北诗镇中沙堡村。1961年出生，1981年大学毕业参加工作，先后在煤矿、县委机关、土地管理部门工作，现在晋城市国土资源局任职。

2002年开始从事业余风光摄影，2004年加入山西省摄影家协会，2006年加入深圳企业家摄影协会。作品以反映晋城境内的太行山风光为主，但从未正式发表过，也未参加过任何评奖比赛活动，此次《山水晋城》选用的图片全部为作者的处女作。

Li Yong was born in Zhongshabi Hamlet, Beishi Town, Gaoping City, Shanxi Province in 1961. In 1981, he graduated from college and successively worked in the coal mine, county organization and land administration. Now he is working in Jincheng Bureau of Land & Resources.

In 2002, he started to be engaged in scenic photography during his spare time. In 2004, he joined the Photographers' Association in Shanxi Province and became a member of Shenzhen Entrepreneur Photographers' Association in 2006. His works mainly reflects the scenery of Taihang Mountain within the boundaries of Jincheng City, none of which has been published officially or joined any award competitions. This time, all the pictures selected for Jincheng with Mountains & Rivers are the author's maiden works.

虔敬与喜悦

——序李勇摄影集《山水晋城》

风光摄影是一种主体不在场的艺术。

在已完成的艺术作品中令主体隐匿，这是别的艺术也皆追求的一个目标，或一种境界，但在摄影之外别的艺术那里，它通常只成为一种手法，只有风光摄影几乎可以达到这样的境界；世界及其物体看起来是自动呈现的，而不是由人添加以描写和排列的。

因为这个，摄影家成为被忘却的人。他的陶醉是秘密的，和无人可以分享的。在他按下快门的一刹那，他已经获得了他能够获得的，此后，他便什么都得不到了。

我们在观赏一幅照片，或者读一本风光摄影集的时候，如果拍摄者技术上的不足没有引起我们的注意，我们就几乎意识不到他的存在。他的技术愈是完美，我们便愈是忽略他本人。即使我们偶尔想到他，也只是把他混同于他的众多的同行，甚至只把他视作他的行业的一个平均值，或其左右。

这对摄影家来说当然是不公正的，但他也并非没有得到过补偿。他通过对世界时时刻刻不间断地观看，已经得到了无数次的满足；他躲藏到世界之外，通过让世界自动呈现的方式，一次次充当了侍服于造物主的角色。

当他说：“看，这就是太行山最深处无人知晓的美！”他的得意在于，是他独自见证了上帝之光所照耀到的某一个黎明和黄昏时分的那个“决定性的瞬间”，那一刻简直只有他一个人与上帝同在。他手中的照片就是确凿的证明。就是事实。

在那个事实和那个证明之上，摄影家没有留下他个人的任何痕迹，他甚至无从让我们去体会他独自一人与自然邂逅的那份不可言说的虔敬与喜悦。我们在被他的作品所感动时，完全不在乎摄影家本人的激动之情，哪怕他就坐在我们身旁，为我们进行着有关那一事实的解说。但事实是不需要解说的。他对世界的诠释只能依靠明暗和色彩。而这是他已做过的。他现在是一个多余的人。他的创造物把他丢弃了。他只是在那些“决定性的瞬间”，在那些已成过去的时刻，曾经与某些事物相关联，后来，他就退到了暗处，就像上帝退到太阳的下面和后面一样。

摄影家就是这样一个隐栖到几近虚无的欢乐者。

李勇的《山水晋城》包括一百多幅照片和少量的文字。这些照片是他在不算太长的业余摄影生涯中独自陶醉过的美妙的证据，而那些文字则是对这些证据的强调和再加佐证。当这些证据以拍摄者的名义结集成书后，就不会有人认为照片上所呈现出来的只纯然是天地造化之功，就会认为它们同时也是人对自然的诠释，是人与家园的关系，是人把他的主体性涂布于云雾山岚之上的一种努力，以及在那努力的过程中所产生的虔敬和喜悦。

我相信我在阅读这些照片时，也产生了同样的虔敬和喜悦。好的摄影作品可以激发起我们重新融入自然的意志和愿望，它让我们不无荣耀地意识到，我们本来也是来自于自然的，我们是属于自然的一个部分。回归与超越在最高处是可以统一起来的。这正是摄影这门年轻的艺术所给予我们的有关心灵的贡献之一。李勇的很多照片对我人就起到了上述的作用。

希望李勇在摄影艺术上走得更远，希望他达到更好更高的境界。

是为序。

中国摄影家协会主席

邵华

2007年10月11日

Preface — Reverence & Joy

— An Album of Photography Jincheng with Mountains & Rivers from Li Yong

Shao Hua Chairman of China Photographers' Association 11 Oct 2007

Scenic photography remains a kind of art, where the main body is not present.

It has been an objective or a state pursued in other art, where the main body goes into hiding in completed art works. But in other art apart from the photography, usually it only becomes a practice. The scenic photography can almost reach such a state alone: the world and its substance appear automatically rather than described and arranged by the people.

Because of it, the photographer becomes a forgotten person, who can only be intoxicated in secret and share it with nobody. In a fleeting moment, when he presses the shutter, he has already got what he can get. Afterwards, he gets nothing.

When we watch with enjoyment a photo or read a scenic album of photography, we are almost not aware of the existence of the photographer, if his technical deficiency has not been aroused by our attention. The more his technology is perfect, the more he himself would be neglected by us. Even if we think of him occasionally, we only confuse him with his numerous colleagues, even regard him as an average value or so in his sector.

Of course it is unfair for the photographer, but it doesn't mean that he has not been compensated. He has got the complacency for unequalled times by the constant and uninterrupted view on the world. He acts as a role looking after the Creator, while hiding outside the world.

He is proud of himself that he has witnessed by himself the "decisive moment" in daybreak and dusk shined by the light of God. At this moment, only he is together with God simply. The photos in his hand are conclusive evidence, the fact.

The photographer didn't leave behind any personal trace on the fact and evidence. We can't even feel his reverence and joy, when he alone met with nature. Now he has become a superfluous person, as his creative substance has given up him. Only in the "decisive moment", the past moment, he had been related with something, but afterwards he moved back to a dark place, just like God moving at the back of the sun.

Jincheng with Mountains & Rivers from Li Yong constitutes more than 100 photos and a few characters. These photos have become the wonderful evidences, in which he himself was intoxicated in his not so long photographic career after workhours, while the characters were an emphasis on these evidences with added proof.

I believe that I also have the same reverence and joy, when I watch these photos. The good photographic works can arouse our will and hope to be integrated in nature again. It helps us realize with glory that we also come from nature originally and we belong to a part of nature. The retreat can be integrated with the retention at peak. It is just one of contributions to us in terms of spirit made by the photography, a young art. Many photos from Li Yong have played the above-mentioned roles for me.

I hope that Li Yong will forge ahead in terms of photographic art and reach better and higher state.



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王莽岭

雄浑博大 太行至尊

王莽岭位于豫川县城东四十五公里处的晋豫交界处，是晋城市和河南省新乡市的界山。相传东汉末年刘秀和王莽曾在此交兵作战，故名。

王莽岭是太行山自然生态、山水风光最典型的代表，集雄、险、奇、秀于一身，素有“太行至尊”之美称。山东部壁立千仞，视野开阔。站在观日台向东南瞻中原大地，但见群峰在脚下绵延东去，人间大地城南依稀炊烟缭绕，不禁让人平添几分“会当凌绝顶，一览众山小”的豪气。山南部群峰竞秀，近看山形勾勒分明，远眺如画中写意，朦胧如幻。山北部山势巍峨，峡谷幽深，“千峰争攒聚，万壑凌绝厉”，极尽雄浑伟岸之势。

按照《王莽岭志》介绍，王莽岭的代表性景观可分为三大部分。一曰“山静六绝”，即绝顶日出、云山幻影、佛光异象、雾松冰挂、林海涛声、秀谷观峰；二曰“七台险景”，即观日台、东峭台、仙女散花台、抚琴台、贵根台、点将台、烽火台；三曰“十二奇观”，即抗云崖、试胆石、寒武石林、勒马崖、隐仙崖、石库天书、西寨门、天桥、羊肠阪、老姚洞、一线天、山谷回声。

笔者以为，云山幻影和雾松冰挂应为王莽岭的风光极品。

由于王莽岭正好处于太行山和中原大地的边缘断裂带，所以极易产生云海。夏天暴雨过后，如纱如幔的云雾开始在山间飘游漫游，远近山峰时而轮廓分明，时而朦胧虚幻，扑朔迷离，变化无穷。比较稳定的云海多出现在春秋两季连续阴雨天气之后。假如你能在天将放晴的前夜住到山上，早晨一觉醒来，你会突然发现原本懵懂浑沌的天地突然断裂开来，天升得很高，并且很清爽；云在夜间悄悄地沉到了沟壑里，象是蓄势待发的千军万马。太阳出来了，云层表面被染成红色，安详的裹盖着深谷。太阳逐渐升高，云海随着气流的变化开始涌动，转眼间，波起云涌，犹如巨浪排空，惊涛拍岸，远远近峰全都淹没在烟波浩渺的汪洋大海之中，偌大的王莽岭只剩下几个孤峰独顶，就像几艘行将下沉的潜艇，劈波斩浪，奋力前行。

冬天，一场大雪过后，王莽岭银装素裹，冰清玉洁。放眼望去，一座山峰身披白纱，在蓝天的映衬下显得典雅端庄。环顾四周，高大的油松傲雪挺立，团团松针犹如一朵朵盛开的白菊花。满山的灌木丛林、枯枝野草，都被雾凇冰挂装扮得玉树琼枝，晶莹剔透，纤尘不染，让人感觉仿佛置身于童话世界。尽管严寒逼人，仍然挡不住绝色雪景的诱惑，每年冬季都有许多摄影旅游爱好者冒着严寒到王莽岭采风赏雪。

诗人李贺有诗赞曰：“不登王莽岭，岂识太行山。天下群峰聚，何须五岳攀”。

Wangmang Mountain

Most Revered Place in Taihang Mountain Area

Wangmang Mountain is located in the boundary between Shanxi and Henan, 45 km from east of Lingchuan County, a boundary mountain between Jincheng City and Xinxiang City of Henan Province. According to legend, this is where Wangmang fought against Liu Xiu in ancient times. Therefore, the place is named as Wangmang.

Wangmang Mountain remains a typical representative in terms of natural ecology and mountain-water scene in Taihang Mountain area, integrating magnificence, perilousness, wonder and grace. It is cited as the most revered and respected place in Taihang Mountain area. There is a wide field of vision on the east of the mountain, looking down at Chinese Central Plains with heroic spirit, while the connected mountain peaks appear in the south of the mountain, commanding an open view of the distance with obscurity. The lofty mountains and remote gorges in the north show a vigorous and firm momentum.

As introduced by the survey, the representative landscape falls into the following 3 parts: first being "6 peculiarities at mountain peak", second being "7 perilous sceneries", and third being "12 wonders". They become the sights in highest grade.

A sea of clouds appears easily, since the Wangmang Mountain is situated in the edge split zone between Taihang Mountain area and Chinese Central Plains. After a heavy downpour in summer, the cloud and mist change infinitely. The stable sea of clouds appears mostly after an unbroken spell of wet weather in spring and autumn. When the sun is rising, the surface of cloud layer is dyed with the red color. While the sun is further rising, the sea of clouds starts to move along with the change of airflow. Suddenly, the cloud waves are rising and falling, and submerged in a vast ocean. Only a few isolated mountain peaks are left in the great Wangmang Mountain, just like several sinking submarines going forward furiously.

In winter, after a heavy snow, the Wangmang Mountain covered by the silver dress-up becomes clear like ice and clean like jade. Each mountain peak throws on white gauze, looking much more elegant and sedate. It feels to be placed seemingly in the world of fairy tales. In the wintertime every year, many photography and tourist lovers risk the severe cold to go to the Wangmang Mountain for enjoying the snow.

The poet Li Rui praised it with a poem, saying that "It can't understand the Taihang Mountain without climbing the Wangmang Mountain".



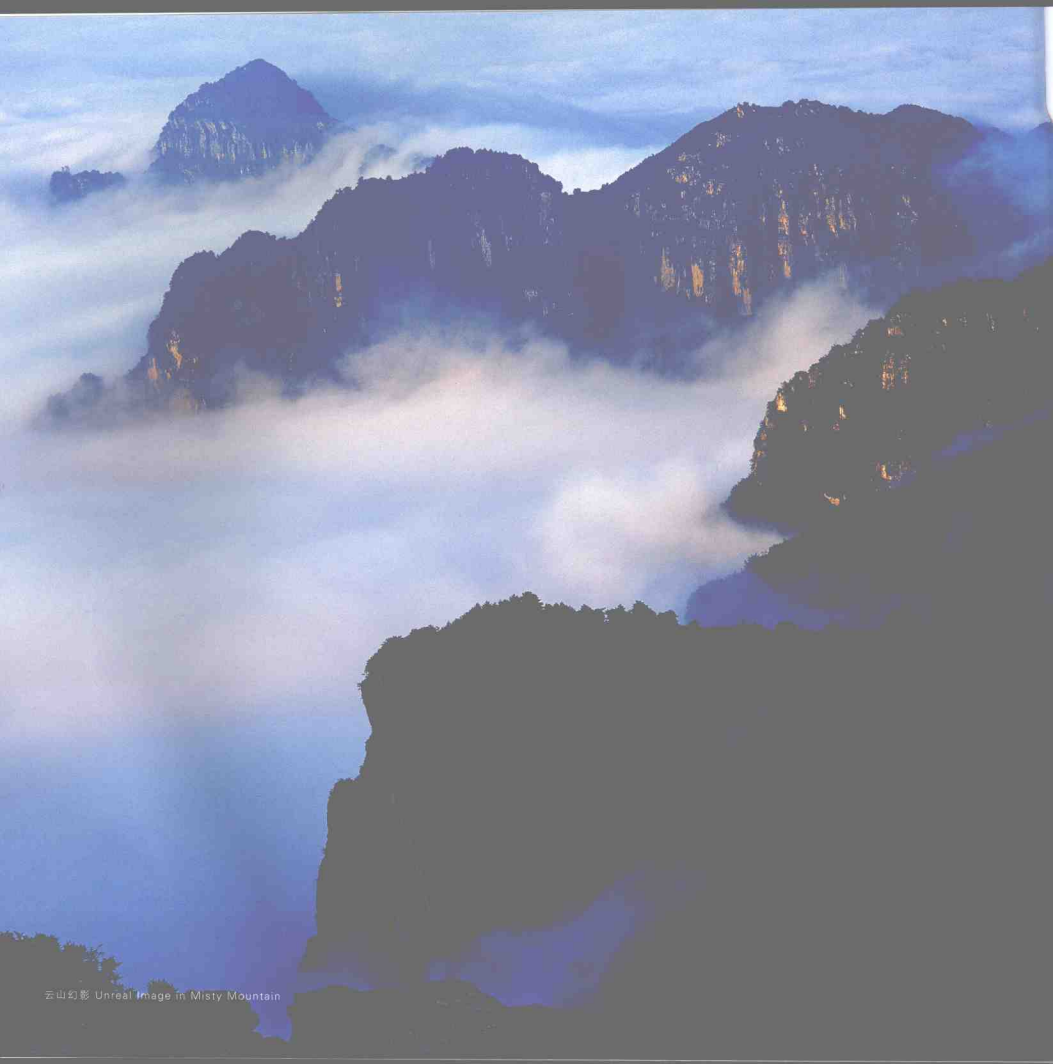


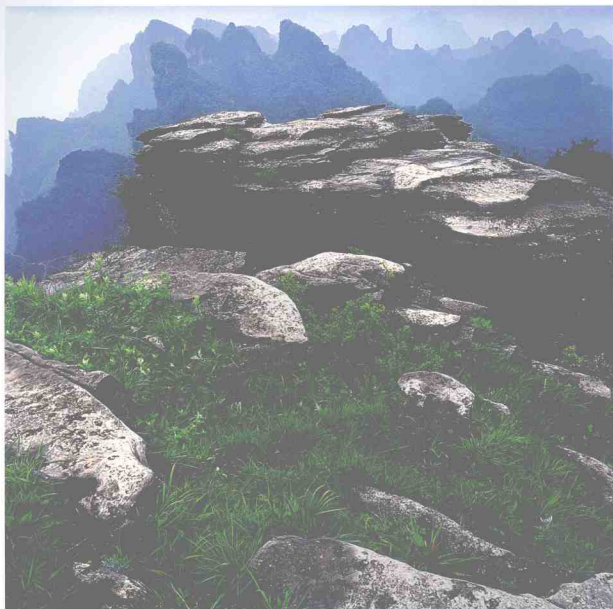
观日台曙光 Dawn on Rising Sun Platform





勒马崖夕照 Evening Glow at Reining Cliffs





奥陶遗迹 Traces of Pottery