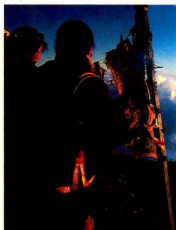
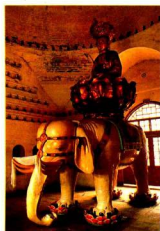


# MOUNT EMEI



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Design: CHEN Wei

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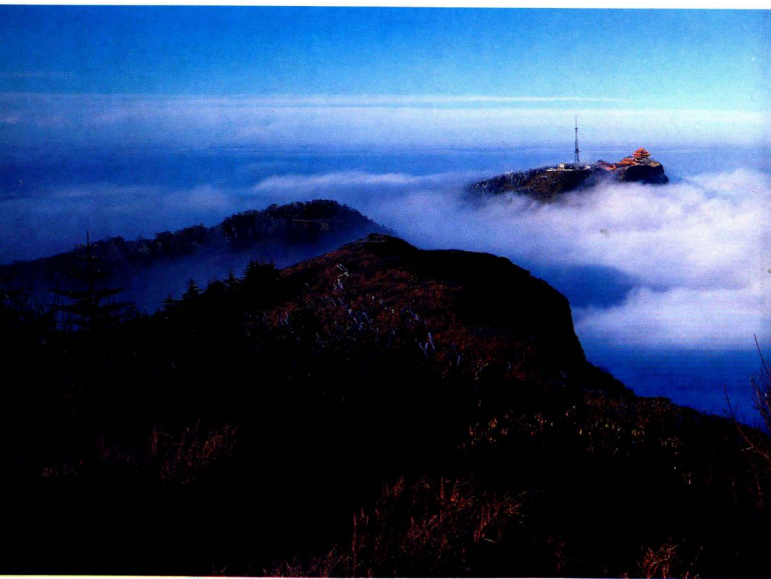
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# 峨眉山

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# MOUNT EMEI



金頂·雲海·佛光

The Golden Summit, the sea of clouds and the Buddhist halo



此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: [www.ertor.com](http://www.ertor.com)



從川西平原眺峨眉山

A distant view of Mount Emei from the Western Sichuan Plain







10.11.1





# 序 篇



**距** 今兩千萬年前地殼演化史上的喜馬拉雅運動，造就了與“亞洲脊柱”的昆侖山一脈相連，集雄秀幽奇景觀為一體，蒼然屹立在中國四川盆地周邊南部的峨眉山。主峰海拔3099米，素以“峨眉天下秀”著稱于世。

——它幅員廣袤，以三級保護區為界，面積為623平方公里。與世界之最的樂山大佛、岷江小三峽、夾江摩崖石刻、眉山三蘇故里、彭山壽星之鄉、沙灣郭沫若故居、小西湖——五通橋等璧合珠聯，構成縱橫一萬多平方公里，規模宏大、內涵豐富的文化旅遊區。與劍門蜀道、長江三峽、玉壘青城，並稱為巴蜀天府的四大風景名勝。

——它秀甲天下。公元二世紀，我國史志學家張華，早有“山如修眉橫翠”的美喻。地理學家酈道元在《水經注》中說：“秋日清澄，望兩山相對如峨眉。”峨眉之名便緣由於此。進入山中，峰迴路轉，橋斷雲連，千樹雲浮，重巒烟繞，深澗幽穀，天光一綫，移步景殊，別有天地。晴天彩霞滿山，嶺余夕照；陰天濃霧漫壑，群峰成島，雨天青山無塵，泉聲鳴咽，給人以春戀和遐想。雲海、日出、佛光、聖燈，更使人豪情滿懷。素有象池夜月、白水秋風、洪椿晚雨、雙橋清音、大坪霽雪等十景之美，更有蓮香夜飲、金繩飛渡、禪林梵唱、雷坪鷗海、秀湖泛舟……之妙，令人目不暇接。

——它歷史悠久。遠在舊石器時代末期，峨眉山便是人類生息繁衍的場所。五千多年來，鐘靈毓秀的自然環境哺育着世世代代的峨眉山人；而勤勞勇敢的峨眉山人，又創造出輝煌燦爛的峨眉山文化。一世紀中葉，佛教傳人峨眉成為著名的普賢菩薩道場。在久遠的歷史發展進程中，本土文化和外來文化的撞擊、滲融，鑄造了多元一統、豐富多彩、別具一格的文化形態。使其成為佛道名山、詩畫王國、地質之宮、植物寶庫、動物樂園……。鄧小平同志稱峨眉山是“文化型風景區”，郭沫若同志譽它為“天下名山”。現在，峨眉山更作為重要的國際旅遊勝地而名播中外！

# GENERAL INTRODUCTION

About 20 million years ago, due to the Himalayan Movement in the evolutionary history of the earth crust, rose on the south border of the Sichuan Basin of China the well-known Mount Emei, which is linked with the Kun-Lun Mountains, the "Spine of Asia", and presents various beautiful, sublime and exotic sceneries. It is reputed as "the most beautiful mountain under heaven" with its highest peak over 3,099 metres above sea-level.

With its three-level protected zone, Mount Emei takes an area of 623 square kms. And together with the world's greatest statue of Buddha in Leshan, the Lesser Three Gorges on the Minjiang River, the Cliff Stone Sculptures in Jiajiang County, the Mansion of the Three Su's in Meishan County, the Home of Longevity in Pengshan County, the Former Residence of Guo Mo-ro in Shawan and the Lesser West Lake--the Wu Tong Qiao Scenic Spot, it constitutes a large and rich cultural tourist zone of more than 10,000 square kilometres. Being one of the four most famous scenic spots in Sichuan, Mount Emei enjoys the same popularity as the Jianmen Pass, the Three Gorges of the Changjiang River and the jade-like Mount Qingcheng.

Mount Emei is famous for its beautiful scenery. As early as the second century A.D. Zhang Hua the ancient annalist described it as "a pair of beautiful eye-brows or two horizontal feathers". And the geologist Li Dao-yuan wrote in his book: "On clear autumn days, the two peaks of Mount Emei look like two beautiful eye-brows". This is why it is named Mount Emei ("Emei" means beautiful eye-brow in Chinese). Entering the mountain, one can see narrow paths winding among the green peaks, small bridges and huge trees floating amidst white clouds and mists, and deep and tranquil gullies and valleys overshadowed with only a strip of light visible. And walking in such surroundings, one seems to be placed in another exotic world. On sunny days the mountain is aglow with splendor against rosy clouds at twilight while on overcast days it is shrouded in fog and the mountain peaks look like small isles on the sea of clouds. When it is raining, the green mountain becomes crystal-clear and the spring water murmurs like sobs, which give one a feeling of pity and reverie. What is more, the sea of clouds, the sunrise, the Buddhist halo and the holy lamps, all bring a vivid attraction to the travellers and the various scenes such as the Night Moon at Elephant-Washing Pond, the White Water and Autumn Wind, the Morning Rain at Hongchunping, the Double Bridges near the Qingyin Pavilion, the Snow at Daping as well as the Night Drinking with Lotus Fragrance, the Overflying on the Golden String, the Sutra-Chanting in the Buddhist Temple, the Azalea Sea around Leiping and the Boating on the Lake are more than enough for the eye to take in.

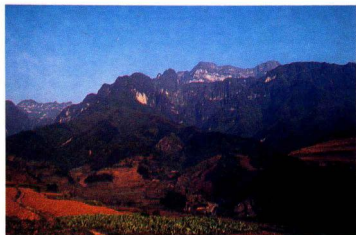
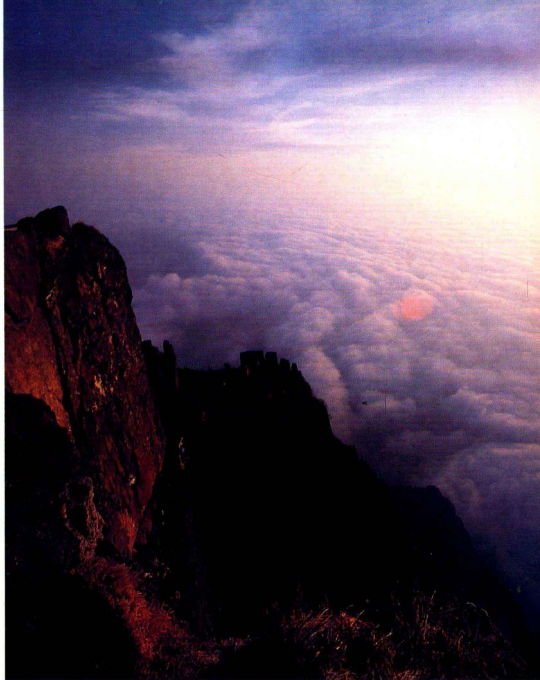
Mount Emei has a long history. It was a place of human propagation as early as the late period of the Paleolithic Age. For more than 5,000 years, the beautiful and fertile natural environment here has nurtured the people of Mount Emei, while the brave and diligent Emei people have created the splendid culture of Mount Emei. At the middle of the first century Buddhism was introduced into this place and Mount Emei became a famous shrine for the Bodhisattva Samantabhadra. In the long process of historical development, local culture and foreign culture mutually collide and blend, and finally mould the culture of Mount Emei as a rich, colourful and unique combination of pluralism, thus making the place a famous shrine of Buddhism, a realm of poetry and painting, a palace of geology, a treasure-house of plants and a paradise of animals. Deng Xiao-ping praised Mount Emei to be "a scenic spot of the cultural type"; Guo Mo-ro reputed it as "a famous mountain in the world". Now Mount Emei, as an important State Tourist Spot, enjoys wide-spread popularity and fame both at home and abroad.





雲繞金頂

Clouds gathering at the Golden Summit



後山仰視金頂

Looking up at the Golden Summit from the Back Mountain





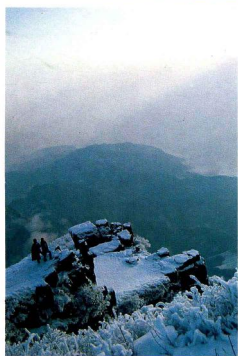








金剛嘴雨後  
Jingang Zui after rain



金剛嘴雪霽  
The snow scene at Jingang Zui