

中国西部旅游探险系列丛书
PERSPECTIVES OF THE SPLENDID NORTHWEST

去西北

—— 名胜古迹

LOOKING TOWARD THE NORTHWEST
Places And Sites Of Northwest China

主 编 / 张 田 王 金

新疆人民出版社

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概

述 summarize

西部，山河壮丽，地势高亢雄伟。它最西端号称世界屋脊的帕米尔高原，由此向东，派生出天山、昆仑山、祁连山及其余脉秦岭等名山巨峰。在这些主干山脉的附近，又有无数的山峦叠嶂，将广大的地区分为高原、丘陵、山地、峡谷、瀚海、戈壁、绿洲、盆地及平川，包容万象，瑰丽多姿。多民族的文化色彩，多色彩的生活方式，造就了光辉灿烂的人类遗迹，构成了西部古代文明的繁荣图景。

让我们展开这幅巨大的画面，走进西部，去领略它的风采。早在旧石器时代，西部就有人类活动的遗迹。甘肃秦安大地湾遗址下文化层发现的早于中原仰韶文化的遗存，其年代被测定为8000~7000年间；距今约4000年，又兴起了齐家文化；继齐家文化而起的西部上古文化，与中原同样是青铜文化。西部地区的青铜文化又有众多的地区分类，如分布于陇山东部的寺洼文化，河湟地区的辛店文化、卡约文化，河西地区的火烧沟文化、沙井文化、骗马文化，青海西部的诺木洪文化，新疆天山东部的竖穴木椁墓文化、帕米尔古代少数民族墓葬文化、伊犁河流域土椁墓文化和石棺墓文化……地域是人类活动的基本场所，西部这个场所在大的范围内虽属一个地区，但其内部又存在着自然条件上的千差万别。西部地区的远古居民在各自的生存空间，用自己的智慧和汗水，创造了独具特色的地方文化。

由于西部高山阻隔的严峻的自然环境，当其他地域的社会群体由宗教崇拜走向工业时代时，西部却依然保持着人类童年时期的浪漫和纯真。从汉唐开始，中原文化通过西部向中亚、西亚、欧洲及其更远的方域传播。文化的交流和互融，首先表现为宗教在西部的生根开花继而结果。那时候，佛教、摩尼教、景教、祆教和伊斯兰教等宗教，已成为西部文化的重要一支，并影响着中原的正统文化。

唐贞观十八年（644年），唐僧玄奘往西天取经，在印度求法17年，归国后奉唐太宗诏，在大慈恩寺翻译佛经70余部。宗教的盛行，尤其佛教的盛行，促使了宗教艺术、宗教建筑的发展。在西部的许多名山胜地，外来宗教与本民族文化的交融和互补，产生了以敦煌莫高窟为代表的石窟寺和以布达拉宫为代表的宗教艺术宝库。

在西部，宗教文明的遗迹处处可寻。甘肃就有除莫高窟之外的天水麦积山石窟、炳灵寺石窟、马蹄寺石窟等，其保存的完整和规模的宏大，在世界文化史上都是一个奇迹。青海的塔尔寺及四川西部大大小小的寺庙，林林总总，如同一个庞大的体系，使西部文明呈现出五彩缤纷的景象。新疆也有柏孜克里克千佛洞、克孜尔千佛洞等石窟寺，而代表伊斯兰文化的苏公塔、香妃墓、艾提尕尔清真寺等，都是经典和杰作。

藏族有文字的历史只有1300多年，在此之前，历史多是传说与补记。晨钟暮鼓的宗教生活，为西藏的地域文化披上了一层神秘的面纱。可以说，雪域高原，佛教的影响无处不在。最美丽宏伟的建筑一定是寺庙，最珍贵的文物、艺术品一定保存在寺庙里。西藏的医学、天文、历算，长期掌握在僧侣手中，至今寺庙仍然是学术中心、藏书楼、医院、天文台和艺术博物馆。西藏文字的创始和最初的使用，主要是用于翻译佛经。西藏的木刻印刷品、经书卷帙浩繁。西藏绘画大多表现的是佛的诞生、涅槃、转世等宗教内容。著名的藏戏，内容也多为颂扬佛法、介绍宗教历史故事。

西部，永远的西部，它焕发着永远的精神光彩，它传递着不朽的人类文明。

永远的西部

西部的历史，在那荒凉的黑戈壁，每一块石头，都能讲述一段故事；黑色的砾石，凝聚着烈日和烽火的光泽，放射着古老而迷人的灵光。

曾经，数十个中亚草地民族在这里共同演绎了一支民族融合的交响曲。那一往无前的骏马，那酣畅豪爽的歌声，那响无需寻找，在每一片绿洲，在每一条河流，在每一处峡谷，以高海拔、高纬度地区的高山大漠草地平原为广阔舞台，在共同的宗教文化和生活交往中，西部创造着人类历史上从来没有过的奇迹。石窟、王陵、庙宇、故城，铭记着历史，期待着未来。神话与传说，宗教与信仰，民族与文化，处处闪烁着中西文明的光辉，多姿多彩，如璀璨的星群，汇入中华文明的曙光。

西部是神秘的，神秘是一种诱惑。庄严的布达拉宫，圣洁的珠穆朗玛，还有那朝圣路上执著者的身影。

西部是大气的，大气是一种胸怀。浩浩荡荡的黄河，滚滚滔滔的长江，缔造了博大精深的中华文明。

西部是多情的，多情是一种创造。秋波荡漾的天池，栩栩如生的石窟壁画，展开了自然和历史的画卷。

西部，永远的西部！这里有辉煌的过去，必将迎接辉煌的未来！

The Eternal North west

Northwest China is the cradle of Chinese civilization. Although the west has fallen into silence after centuries of splendor, and gradually become underdeveloped and poor, we still have reasons to believe that the splendor of the west shall not die out!

Entering the northwest and its history, you will find on the deserted black gobi that every stone is telling a story: the black gravel embodies the brilliance of the scorching sun and beacon-fire, and emits ancient but fancy rays.

There were once about ten Mid-Asian grassland nationalities that had established their kingdoms and empires, small or big. The courageous fine horses, the merry and frank songs, and the echoing ox horns, all of these have left their traces on this land.

With the mountains and deserts, grassland and plains of high-altitude and high-latitude as its stage, the west has been creating wonders unprecedented in human history in every oasis, river and valley in the course of mutual exchanges in religious cultures and lives. The history is engraved on the temples, which are also expecting the future. Legends and religions, glittering with the splendor of humanistic ideas, like bright galaxy, are converged into the dawn of Chinese civilization.

While everything began to disappear, in the war, or in the mud of life end, they remained fresh as time goes by like statues on the earth and jades just unearthed.

The northwest, the eternal West! Here there was a splendid history and it will definitely have an even more splendid future!

编者寄语

这是一部出自摄影家之手的写真集,由《绚丽风光》《名胜古迹》《自然奇观》《神秘故城》四册组成。它所展示的中国大西北,主要包括甘肃、新疆、青海、宁夏以及与四省区地域相邻、地貌相近的西藏,内蒙古西部和四川北部地区。位居西北五省区之首的陕西,以其厚重的文化历史和丰富的旅游资源已遐迩闻名,国内外出版过大量摄影作品,故在本书中没有涉及。望浏览过这套书的朋友们,为发现大西北自豪,为开发大西北添彩。

This series of photo books,consisting of four volumes: "The Landscape of West China", "The Historical Sites and Relics", "The Masterpieces of The Mature" and "The Lost Civilizations", unfolds a collection of photos and descriptions of West China by two Chinese photographers who live in Northwest China for a long time.They present a true West China to the readers,including Gansu Province,Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region,Qinghai Province,Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and the areas that are adjacent to them and share the similar landforms with them, such as Tibet, the Western part of Inner Mongolia, the Northern part of Sichuan. The Series does not include photos of Shanxi Province, for there are bulks of publications, including photo books, about its splendid history, culture and tourist resources that have been well known to the country and the world. It is my sincere hope that those who read the series and appreciate the photos will enjoy their discoveries of the unique landscape and fascinating history of West China, and will devote whatever they can to the development of this part of China,which is going on now.

作者简介

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胡杨:1966年3月出生于甘肃敦煌,1985年从事文学创作,曾在国内各类报刊发表诗歌、散文、小说千余篇(首)。其作品以敦煌、长城、民族为特色,大型系列组诗《嘉峪关下》、《长城地带》,系列散文《敦煌笔记》等,赢得好评。曾出版个人诗集《西部诗选》,并荣获《星星诗刊》、《诗神》诗歌创作奖。

The Northwest China has magnificent mountains and rivers, and imposing altitude. At the west-most end, there is the Pamirs, which is called the Roof of the World. From there on the east, there are famous mountains and giant peaks, such as Tianshan Mountains, Kunlun Mountains, Qilian Mountains and its subordinate ranges of the Qinling. Near these main ranges, there are numerous other minor mountain ranges, which divide the area into all types of lands; plateaus, hilly lands, valleys, Gobi-desert oases, basins and plains. Meanwhile, the multi-national culture and colorful living styles have created magnificent human relics and have formed a prosperous picture of the ancient civilization of Northwest West China.

As early as the Old Stone age, there were human activities in Northwest China, and the cultural layer of Gansu Qinan Dawan relics have been testified with 7,000-8,000 years of history. Earlier than the Yangshao Culture in Shanxi province and about 4,000 years ago, Qijia Culture emerged and then arose the culture of ancient times, which was also the Bronze Culture, like that in Inland China. The Bronze Culture of Northwest China still has many divisions by the region, such as Siwa Culture around Longshan Region, Xindian Culture and Kayue Culture of Hehuang Region, Huoshaogou Culture, Shajing Culture and the culture of Shanma in Hexi Corridor area, Nuomuhong Culture in West Qinghai, the culture of vertical pit-wooden-outer coffin in East Tianshan Mountains of Xinjiang, the tomb culture of the ancient minorities on the Pamirs, and the culture of earthen-outer coffin and stone coffin tombs in Yili River Valley, et. Although Northwest in a large sense, belongs to one region, it has wide varieties of conditions. The ancient inhabitants of there, in their respective living places, created unique local cultures with their wisdom and hardworking

From the Han and Tang Dynasties on, the cultures of Inland China began to spread through Northwest China to Asia, Rome and places very far. The first representation of cultural exchanges was the emergence and development of religions in the West. By that time religions, such as Buddhism, Moni, Christianity and Islam had become an important part of the culture of Northwest China, influencing the orthodox culture of the Inland China.

As history records have it, in 226 A.D., Buddhist monk Zhu Fahu came back from the ancient India with Buddhist scriptures. He deeply felt that the important Buddhist Scriptures had not been translated and spread to the Inland China, so he went to the ancient India to learn 36 languages and got 156 scriptures in Sanskrit, which he brought back to the Inland China.

In 399 A.D., another Buddhist Monk, Faxian, went to India for learning Buddhist doctrines. He went through numerous difficulties on his way but with wonderful results in 400 A.D. Xuanzang, a great Monk of the Tang Dynasty, went on a journey to the ancient India and beyond to obtain Buddhist scriptures. He stayed there for 17 years and after returning, he translated more than Buddhist scriptures in Daci-en Monastery according to the demands of Emperor Taizun.

The prevalence of religion especially Buddhism brought forth the development of religious art and architecture. In many famous mountains and places, religious from the abroad mended with the local cultures, which produced grotto monasteries and religious art treasures with Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes and Buddha Palaces in Tibet as the respective representations.

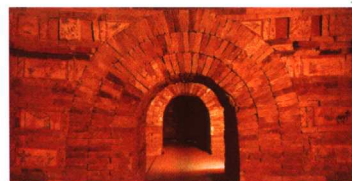
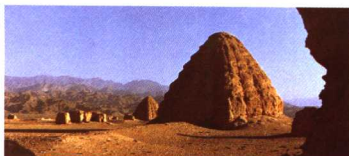
The relics of religious civilization can be seen everywhere. In Gansu, besides Mogao Grottoes, there are also Maijishan Grottoes in Tianshui, Bingling Temple Grottoes and Grottoes and Horse-hoof Monastery, etc., which are a wonder in the history of the world culture in terms of their completeness and large scales. The Tar Monastery in Qinghai and monasteries in West Sichuan Province, SMALL And large, render the splendid cultures of Northwest China, beautiful and significant. There are many Buddhist sites in Xinjiang, such as Bezeklik Thousand Buddha Grottoes, and Kezil Thousand Buddha Caves. However, it is the Islamic culture that that is the most prevailing, with the wonderful classic sites as the masterpieces of the culture, such as Sugong Eminet, and Aidikah Mosque in Kashgar.

The written history of Tibetan is about 1300 years, before which the history was recorded in tales and legendary forms. The religious life throws a mysterious veil on the Tibetan culture. On the highland, the influences of Tibetan Buddhism can be seen from magnificent monasteries and the most valuable cultural relics are kept in them, too. Tibetan medicine, astronomy, and calendar system are found very well preserved and inherited by Lamas of the monasteries, which also function as the learning centers, libraries, hospitals, astronomic observation stations. The creation and application of the Tibetan writing system was mainly for translating the Buddhist scriptures, and there are numerous wooden inscribed paintings and scriptures, which are mainly about Buddhism in Tibet. And the religion influences every part of the social life of the Region and the spirit of the religion dominates the life of the Tibetans.

The Northwest China, the eternal Northwest China; It glows with eternal spiritual splendor and spreads immortal humanism and culture.

名 胜 古 迹

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西夏王陵

The Imperial Mausoleum of Western Xia



高云翔 摄

位于银川市西约30公里的贺兰山东麓，为西夏历代帝王陵墓。整个陵区南北长10公里，东西宽4公里，分布有8座陵园和70余座陪葬墓群。每个陵园都是自成体系的完整建筑群落，陵园四角建有角楼，表示陵园的边界。由南至北排列有门阙、碑亭、外城、内城、献殿、灵台，四周有神墙围绕，每座陵园占地面积均在10万平方米以上。1972~1975年发掘了其中的一座，通过长达49米的斜坡墓道到达地宫，墓室为方形，前狭后宽，两侧各有一个配室，深约25米。西夏王陵在明代以前曾被盗被毁，地面建筑仅为遗址，保存有大量的建筑材料和西夏文、汉文碑刻。陵园基本上是仿唐代及北宋诸陵的形制，是一处重要的西夏文化遗存。

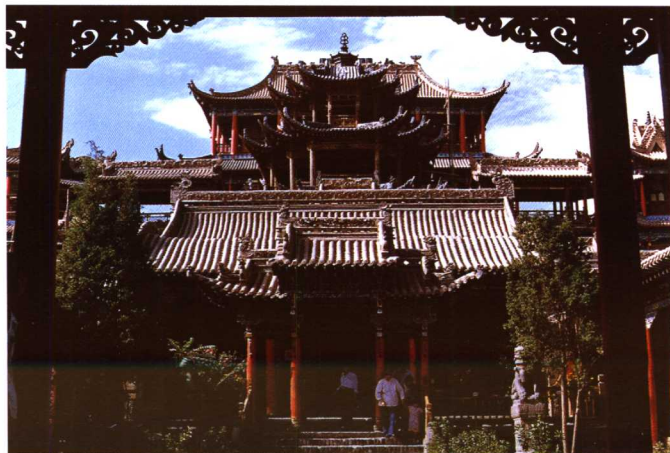
The Imperial Mausoleum of Western Xia is a compound of the tombs of the emperors of Western Xia Dynasty. It is located about 30 km west of Yinchuan city and lies at the eastern range of Helan Mountains. It includes 8 cemeteries and more than 70 subordinate tombs. Each cemetery is a complete architecture work with a system of its own, and at the four corners of each cemetery there are corner buildings indicating the boundary of the cemetery. The Mausoleum had been broken and destroyed before the Ming Dynasty; therefore, the remained architectures on the ground are only the ruins, where a lot of construction materials and stone tablets in both Western Xia and Han Chinese characters were found. The Mausoleum basically imitates that of Tang styles and Northern Song Dynasty and it is an important historic site of the Western Xia culture.

高庙

Gao Temple

位于宁夏中卫城北，始建于明永乐年间。初建时规模较小，后经历代增建重修，到了清代，这里已成为一处规模较大的古建筑群，面积达1.5万多平方米。分为保安寺和高庙两部分。保安寺在前，山门朝南，两侧建有厢房，正面为单檐歇山顶大雄宝殿，殿后为高庙，庙内主体建筑有五岳殿、三官殿、祖师殿、大成殿、文武楼、龙王宫等构成的九楹三层高正楼，有两层三重檐四面坡顶的中楼，还有南天门、钟鼓楼、天池、观景台等。

Gao Temple is located in the north of Zhongwei City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, with an area of more than 15,000 m², which is divided into two parts: Baolan Monastery and Gao Temple. Baolan Monastery is in the front, with its gate facing to the south. On both sides of the monastery there are wing-rooms. The faAade is single-eave main hall, behind which is the Gao Temple. The main buildings of the temple are Five Mountain Hall, Three Palace Hall, the Founder Hall, Dacheng Hall, Wenwu Building and Dragon King Palace, etc., which form the nine-column and three-storey building. In addition, there are a two-storey three-column four-sloped middle Building, Nantian Gate, Belltower and Drum-Building, Celestial Pond and Sightseeing Platform, etc.



高云翔 摄



崆峒山 Kongtong Hill

距甘肃平凉城 14 公里，海拔 2123 米，风景游览区 14 平方公里。其山峦雄伟，林海浩瀚，自古就有“崆峒山色天下秀”之誉。奇峰、异洞、怪石、流云，加之历代建造的庵、观、寺、院、楼、阁、亭、台，使其更具深厚的文化底蕴。前人曾誉崆峒山有著名的十二景，即仙桥虹跨、月石含珠、春融蜡烛、玉喷琉璃、鹤洞元云、凤山彩雾、元武针崖、天门铁柱、广成丹穴、中台宝塔、斧头叠翠、香山斗连等。

Kongtong Hill is 14 km away from the Pingliang City, 2,123 meters above the sea level; the landscape area for sightseeing is 14 km². With magnificent mountain ranges and great expanse of forest, it has been known as splendid sight in the world ever since the ancient times. Precipitous peaks, grotesque caves and stones, floating clouds, and the temples, kiosks, monasteries, towers, platforms built in the ancient times, contribute to its deep cultural contents. Beautiful legends, religious activities, and the story about Huang Emperor enquiring about the way of ruling from the Taoist Guangcheng, make Kongtong Hill a renowned cultural site of a long history in the Northwest of China.



麦积山 Maiji Hill

地处甘肃天水市东南僧帽山、罗汉岩、独角峰等山峦的环抱之中，因山峰形如圆锥，酷似农家麦垛，故名。

麦积山以其精美的泥塑艺术闻名中外，有“东方雕塑馆”之称，石窟开凿于公元 384 ~ 417 年的后秦时期，距今有 1500 多年的历史。现存石窟 194 个，保存历代泥塑、石雕造像 7200 余身，壁画 1300 多平方米。

麦积山石窟不仅是一座罕见的艺术宝库，而且其惊险陡峻在我国现存石窟中也属首举。石窟大都开凿于距地面二三十米乃至七八十米高的悬崖峭壁上，最大者横宽 31 米，最小者仅能容身。过去，洞窟间全靠架设在崖面上的凌空木质栈道通达。现虽以钢筋水泥栈道取代，但仍不失险峻壮观的气势。

Maiji Hill is located in the recesses of the surrounding Sengmao Mountain, Luohan Rock, and Dujia Peak, resembling a stack of straw. Maiji Hill is famous for its exquisite clay sculptures, famed as the Oriental Gallery of Sculpture. The grottoes were dug during 384-417 A.D. Now what are preserved are 194 caves, 7,200 statues of clay or stone figures, and frescoes of 1,300 m².



白塔山

White Pagoda Hill

白塔山位于兰州市黄河北岸，白塔寺位于山顶，故而得名。古代以“拱抱金城，如屏障然”形容它的险峻，并以“白塔层峦”列为兰州八景之一。白塔山群峰突兀，层峦叠嶂，塔影隐隐；山上山下，楼台错落，绿树掩映。黄河铁桥、白塔山公园建筑群、白塔寺浑然一体，美不胜收。

The White-pagoda Hill is located on the north bank of the Yellow River, Lanzhou, named after a pagoda on the top of the hill. In ancient times people described it surrounding the Golden City as a protective screen, and listed this White Pagoda over Hills as one of the 8 scenes of Lanzhou. Here you will see soaring peaks, a pagoda nesting in the trees, temples, pavilions and kiosks built in rows, and the Iron Bridge over the river; all unfolds in beauty.



Five-spring Hill

五泉山位于皋兰山间，海拔1600米，因山麓中有五眼泉而得名。五眼泉，像五颗明珠，镶嵌在楼台亭阁、绿树鲜花之间，同时，“泰和铁钟”、“铜接引佛”等文物，崇庆寺、千佛阁、文昌宫、半月亭等精巧的古建筑，组成了五泉山独特的韵味和诱人的魅力。

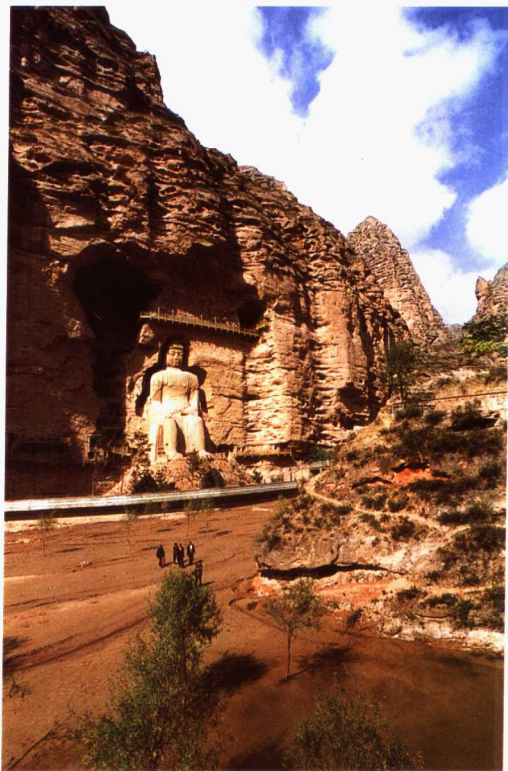
The Five-spring Hill is the offshoot of Gaolan Mountain, elevation 1,600 m, and in the hill there are five springs. This is the origin of its name. The five springs, like five pearls, are embedded among the temples, kiosks and platforms, as well as trees and flowers.

炳灵寺

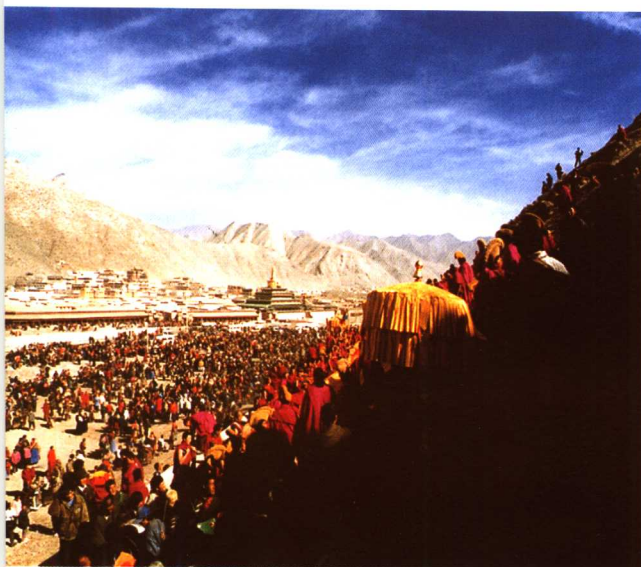
炳灵寺坐落于刘家峡水库上游西端，旧名龙兴寺，又名灵岩寺。炳灵为藏语译音，意为“千佛”或“十万佛”。石窟分布在黄河北崖小积石山方圆7公里，有上寺、下寺、洞沟、佛爷台等几处，以下寺最为壮观。游人可乘坐刘家峡水库的游船游览炳灵寺石窟。据记载，炳灵寺始创于十六国时期的西秦。现存窟龕183个，内有大小石雕像694尊，泥塑像82尊，石雕泥塑小塔5座，壁画900多平方米。现有窟龕中，唐代窟龕最多，有106个，其石雕人物个性突出，形态逼真。

Bingling Temple lies at the west end of Liujiaxia Reservoir. The grottoes are distributed over an area of 7 km, with several sites, the Upper Temple, Lower Temple, Cave Valley, Buddha Platform, among which the Lower Temple is the most brilliant.

Now there are 183 caves in existence, with 694 stone statues and 82 clay statues, 5 small towers and frescoes of 900m². Most of them were built in the Tang Dynasty. The number of the caves is 106. The stone sculptures in them are vivid, strong in character and true to life. Bingling Temple is famous in the world for its stone sculptures.

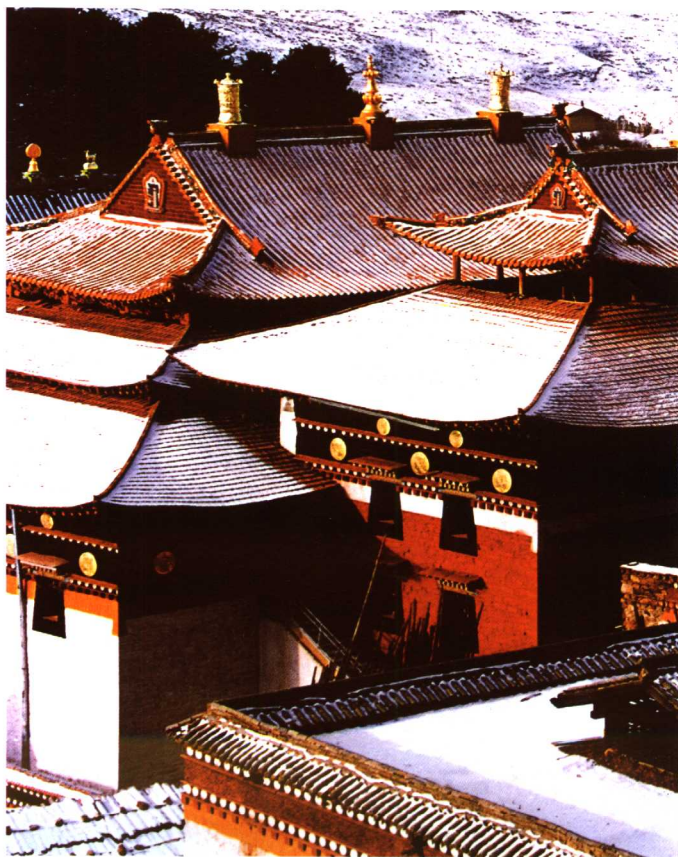


拉卜楞寺 Labuleng Monastery



位于夏河县西一里许的北喜奇，是中国喇嘛教格鲁派(黄教)六大寺院之一，甘、青、川毗邻地区的佛教中心。公元1710年开始兴建，历经一至五世嘉木样修建、扩建，在长达230多年间，先后建成了经堂6座，大小佛殿84座，藏式楼3座，佛宫30院，经轮房500多间，普通僧房500多间，各种寺塔牌坊多座，形成了一个庞大的建筑群，占地面积1300亩，寺院外墙周长7华里。拉卜楞寺的建筑分为藏式、汉式和汉藏混合式3种，不仅气势雄伟，塑像精美，而且藏有数以万计的经卷和极有价值的文物珍品，是我国文化艺术宝库中一份十分珍贵的遗产。

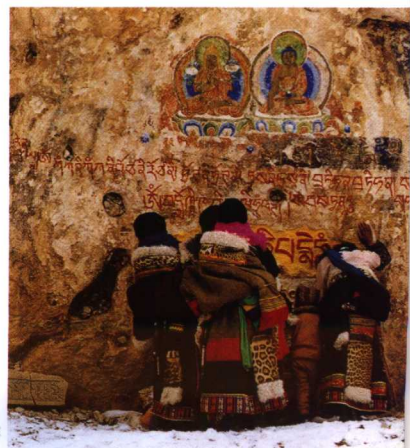
Labuleng Monastery is located at Beixiqi, one kilometre west to the Xiahe County proper, one of the 6 biggest monasteries of the Gelu School of Tibetan Buddhism, and also the center of Buddhism for the adjacent area of Gansu, Qinghai and Sichuan. There are 6 halls for reading sutras, 84 temple halls, 3 Tibetan buildings, 30 palaces, 500 scroll and sutras houses, 500 rooms for ordinary lamas, and a variety of towers, archways. The architecture style of Labuleng is a mixture of the of Tibetan and Han, grand and splendid, with a collection of thousands of Buddhist scrolls and priceless relics; it is a valuable heritage in the treasure house of art in the country.



郎木寺 Langmu Monastery

位于甘肃碌曲县西南100公里的甘、川两省交界处，是甘南地区藏传佛教的寺院之一，创建于1748年。该寺经过历代兴建，已形成一定的规模。有闻思学院、喜金刚学院、时轮金刚学院、医学院等四大学院，寺院的主体建筑有弥勒殿、三层宝塔殿等，与地理山川浑然一体，十分壮观，是甘、川交界处的名刹和佛教圣地，每年都有大批的佛教徒来到这里，举行各种重大佛事活动。

Langmu Monastery is located at the border of Gansu and Sichuan provinces, 100 km southwest of Luqu county, Gansu province. Founded in 1748, it is one of the monasteries of Tibetan Buddhism in South Gansu. After the construction of the following dynasties, the monastery has reached a large scale. There are four colleges: Wensi, Xijingang, Shilunjingang and the Medical College. The main buildings are Maitreya Hall and three-storied Pagoda Hall, etc. The architecture of the monastery is in harmony with the natural environment, and attracts many Buddhists here for important Buddhist activities every year.



武威文庙 Confucius Temple Wuwei

位于甘肃武威市东南隅，始建于明正统二年（1437年）。“其规模宏大，气象雄壮，非府县所及”，素有“陇右学宫之冠”的誉称。

文庙南北长470米，东西宽90米，总面积1.15万平方米，由东西两组建筑构成，东以文昌祠为中心，西以大成殿为轴线。庙内松柏参天，古朴静雅。整个建筑布局对称，结构严谨，具有我国古建筑庄严雄伟的特点，是目前甘肃省规模最大、保存最完整的一处古建筑群。文庙内还陈列了从新石器时代开始的3.3万多件文物，其中包括“马踏飞燕”等精品。

The Wuwei Confucius Temple, located in the southeast of Wuwei City, started its construction in 1473. It is large in scale, grand in design, far more imposing than the county official residence and thus called the champion of literary palace in western Gansu.

There are tall pine and cypress trees shading this quiet and old temple. The architecture is symmetrical and well balanced, and imposing, typical of the architecture style of ancient China. It is now the most intact ancient architecture group of largest scale in the province.



张掖大佛寺

Giant-buddha Temple, Zhangye

坐落在甘肃张掖市内西南隅，创建于西夏崇宗永安元年，后经多次加固维修，是一处朝佛胜地。现存建筑有大佛殿、藏经阁、土塔三处。大佛殿是寺内主体建筑，高20米，呈平面长方形，殿内正中的佛坛上，塑释迦牟尼涅槃像，这尊卧佛的身躯长35米，肩宽7.5米，脚长5.4米，仅一只耳朵就有4米多长，是国内最大的室内卧佛。卧佛不胎泥塑，金镏彩绘，面部贴金，丰满端秀，头枕莲台，侧身而卧，两眼半闭，嘴唇微启，活灵活现。殿内还绘有壁画，诸天神将，色泽艳丽。

Giant-buddha Temple, located in the southwest of Zhangye City, has three buildings: the Giant-buddha Hall, Scroll Pavilion, and the Clay Tower. The Giant-buddha Hall is the main building in the temple, 20 m in height, in the shape of an oblong, in which on the Buddha platform in the right front there is a statue of Sakyamuni in meditation, for Eternal Mortal Condition, 35 m in length, 7.5 m in shoulder breadth, 5.4m-long feet, over-4 m-long ear, the largest lying Buddha indoors in the country.

