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总 策 划: 董晓彬 侍玉蓉

编 审: 尤 珠

主 编: 龙 虎

执行主编: 买子剑

责任编辑:杨静

摄 影: 赵大督 任朝江

设 计: 赵大督

封面题字: 黄绍勋

文:子 剑 江 娜 阿 莎 无 境

辑:中共平武县委

平武县人民政府

中共平武县委宣传部

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## 美丽的平武欢迎您

——献给莅临平武的中外游人

平武,位于"天府之国"四川盆地西北,涪江上游,古为西蜀边关军事要津,今为国家级风景名胜"剑门蜀道"的组成部份。与世界自然遗产九寨沟、黄龙寺山水相依,距中国科学城绵阳市168公里。全县幅员面积5974平方公里,现有人口18.6万,境内居住着汉、藏、羌、回等11个民族。

平武是一块古老的土地。早在 4000 多年前,境内人类文明程度就达到了新石器时代晚期水平。公元前 201 年,平武正式纳入西汉版图,在今古城镇设置刚氐道,距今已达 2200 余年。星移斗转,沧海桑田,在漫长的历史岁月中,平武各族人民用自己的勤劳和智慧创造出了灿烂的文明,留下了宝贵的物质和精神财富。

平武是一块神奇、美丽的土地。境内资源丰富,生态良好,四季分明,气象万千。"满目江声满目山,此身疑不在人寰",这是宋代诗人赵众赞咏平武的诗句。慈母般的大自然,赋予平武巍巍群山、滔滔江河和温暖湿润的气候。在这雄浑的土地上,奇山异水,珍禽奇兽,珍稀植物, 民族风情如朵朵奇葩点缀其间。

平武自然景观雄伟壮美、多姿多彩,人文景观历史悠久、古朴神秘。修建于1440年的全国重点文物保护单位报恩寺,以其宏伟的建筑和古代精湛的雕塑、绘画艺术为一体,精妙绝伦,巧夺天工,被中外游人誉为"深山宫殿",古氐遗裔白马人,以其独特的服饰、语言和古朴浓郁的民族风情,守护着古老民族文化的遗产,曹盖、酒歌、圆圆舞伴随着飘曳的白羽毛,演绎着白马藏族的过去和今天,大熊猫故乡——国家级自然保护区王朗,是我国最早建立的自然保护区之一。境内松杉耸翠,溪流纵横,植被茂密,原始自然。保护区内栖息着大熊猫、金丝猴、牛羚等珍稀野生动物,尤以大熊猫数量为最,故平武有"天下大熊猫第一县"之称誉。境内三国遗址江油关,诗仙李白曾历游于此,并写下了《题江油尉厅》一诗流传至今,雪宝顶自然保护区位于县境西北部,区内森林茂密,沟壑纵横,是野生动植物天然的乐园。丰富的自然、人文生态资源如散珠碎玉,风光无限,构成了平武五彩的风景画卷。

平武是一块充满希望的土地。 改革开放的春风给古老、美丽的平武带来了复苏的春天。境内交通日益改善, 四川九寨、黄龙旅游公路环线贯穿全县,通讯便捷,旅游基础设施健全,社会环境安定,城乡面貌日新月异……,龙安山河充满盎然的生机,新世纪的征程,平武各族人民团结奋斗,再创辉煌,"生态立县、水电强县、旅游兴县",坚持可持续发展,共建美好家园奔小康,平武的未来充满希望。

朋友, 当您踏进天府之国,走向"九环"旅游东线,平武瑰丽的自然风光和多彩的民族风情将会让您流连忘返,更有兄弟姐妹般热情好客的平武各族人民向您敞开热情的怀抱!

中共平武县委书记 董晓彬 平武县人民政府县长 侍玉蓉

# Beautiful Pingwu Awaits Your Visit

### To tens of millions of Chinese and foreign tourists that visit Pingwu

Pingwu County is located in the northwestern part of Sichuan Basin, the "Land of Abundance" in China, and on the upper reaches of Fujiang River. It used to be a border military fortress of Shu Dynasty in ancient times, and is now part of the State-class scenic resort "Jianmen Shudao" (difficult roads in Sichuan Province). It is close to the world's natural heritage of Jiuzaigou and Huanglong Temple, borders on Jiangyou City, "Hometown of Li Bai" (famous Chinese poet of Tang Dynasty), and is 168 km away from the western scientific city of Mianyang. Pingwu County covers 5,974 sq km in area and has a population of 186,000, of Han, Tibetan, Qiang, and Hui nationalities.

Pingwu is an ancient piece of land. As early as over 4,000 years ago, human civilization here has been on the later stage of Neolithic Age. In 201 B.C., Pingwu was officially annexed into the territory of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C-A.D. 24), and Gangshi Road in Gucheng Town has a history of over 2,200 years. With passage of time and many changes in human affairs, people of all nationalities living in Pingwu have created splendid culture of their own with diligence and wisdom, leaving the later generations precious material and spiritual wealth.

Pingwu is a mystical and beautiful piece of land. It abounds in resources and has good ecological conditions and clear four seasons. All these have presented a wonderful and mighty panorama landscape of the county. "With ears full of river surf sounds and eyes full of mountain sceneries, one may doubt whether he is still in the human world", this is a poem written by poet Zhao Zhong of Song Dynasty to eulogize Pingwu County. The mother-like nature has endowed Pingwu with lofty mountains, torrential rivers and warm and humid climate. On this vigorous and firm piece of land intersperses with spectacular mountains and rivers, rare birds and beasts, rare plants and various folk customs.

Natural landscape here is huge and magnificent and colorful, while humanistic landscape has a long history and is simple, unsophisticated and mysterious. Bao'en Temple, a State key cultural relic protection unit that was constructed in 1440, is regarded by Chinese and foreign tourists as a "Palace deep in Mountains", for its magnificent constructions and exquisite beyond compare and superb sculptures and paintings; Baima people, with their unique dressing, language and simple and unsophisticated folk customs, are guarding the cultural heritage of an ancient nationality, and Cao Gai, songs of drinking and circle dances with flying white feathers have portrayed the past and today life of Baima Tibetan people; the State-class natural reserve Wang Lang, hometown of the Great Panda, is one of the earliest natural reserves established in China. With high fir and pine coverage, crossing rivers and brooks, good vegetation, and dense and primitive forest, the reserve is a habitat of such rare wild animals of Great Pandas, golden monkeys, and gnus, with Great Panda taking up the largest proportion. Therefore Pingwu also has the fame of "Great Panda County". Jiangyou Pass in the county are ruins left over from the Three Kingdoms Dynasty, and poet Li Bai of Tang Dynasty has ever traveled here and wrote the poem "Inscription for Jiangyou Weiting", which is still cited today. Huya and Si'er natural reserves are located in the northwestern part of Pingwu County, and dense forest and ravines and gullies criss-cross here are the natural paradise of wild animals and plants. Thus rich natural landscape and humanistic and ecological resources have jointly painted the colorful landscape of Wuping County.

Wuping is a piece of land promising hope. And the reform and opening-up policy has brought this ancient and beautiful county Spring. Transportation facilities in the county are improving day by day; highways that reach Jiuzaigou and Huanglong have cut across the county; communication is convenient here; basic tourist facilities are complete; the society is stable; and the look of urban and rural areas is changing day by day...; Long'an is full of vigor. In the march to the new century, county, to adhere to sustained development and to construct a beautiful homeland, the future of Pingwu is full of home.

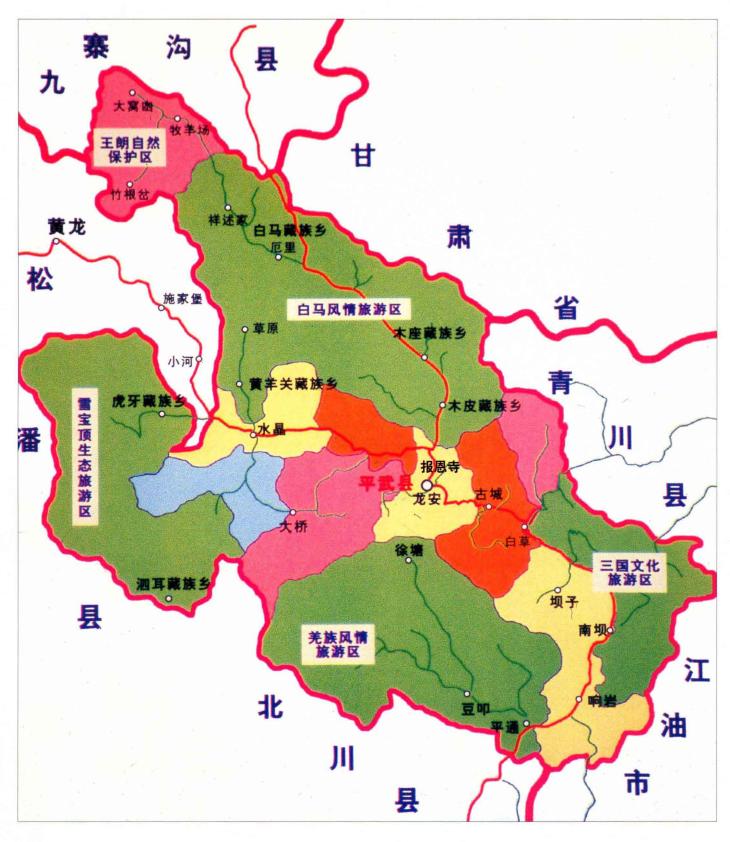
Dear friends, when you set your foot on the Land of Abundance and go to the astern "Jiuhuan" tourist line, you will for sure enjoy yourself amid the beautiful natural landscapes and colorful for customs of Pingwu semuch as to forget to go home. There is also the hospitality of Pingwu people of all nationalities, who are ready to give you warm embrace.

CPC Pingwu County Committee Secretary

Magistrate of the People's Government of Pingwu County

全县各族人民团结一致,坚持和树立科学发展观,坚定不移地实施

生态立县、水电强县、旅游兴县"发展战略,共建平武美好的明天。



# 中國·平武 PINGWU OF CHINA

深山宫殿——报恩寺\_\_\_\_



大熊猫故乡——王朗



民族奇葩——白马风情



散珠碎玉——风光无限







## 美丽而古老的县城——龙安镇

龙安镇,平武县城所在地。明太祖洪武二十三年(1390年)龙州军民千户所治地由青川迁至箭楼山麓的蟠龙坝,即今平武县城龙安镇。至此,涪江上游地区的政治、军事、经济、文化中心就转移固定于斯。

龙安镇三面环山, 四季葱茏,涪江绕城而过,蜿蜒清澈,全国重点文物保护单位——"深山宫殿"报恩寺座落于县城之中,"九环"公路依城而过,直达九寨、黄龙。生态良好、空气清新,交通便捷,环境整洁,是理想的人居环境和旅游要津。被中外游人誉为"九寨门户"和黄金旅游点。

县城龙安镇面积5平方公里,人口4万余,随着经济、社会事业的全面发展,已成为"九环"旅游线上一座充满现代化气息的瑰丽小城。

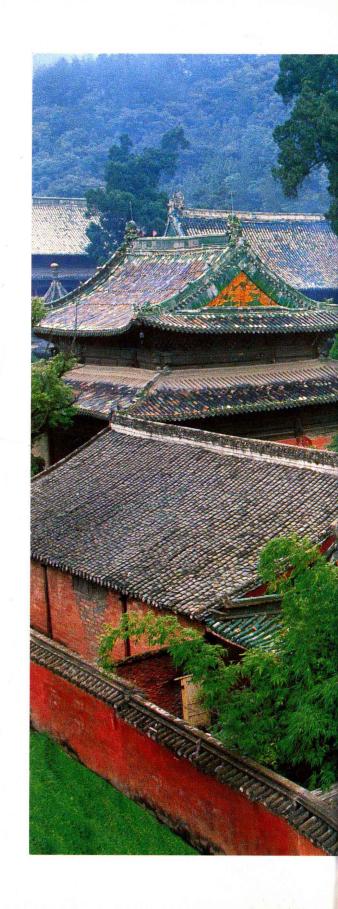
## "深山宫殿" ——报恩寺

平武报恩寺座落在县城龙安镇,古柏掩映,宏伟壮丽,是目前我国保存最完整的明代佛教古建筑群之一。报恩寺修建于明正统五年(1440年),迄今已有560多年历史,由于历史上地域偏僻,交通不便,免遭人为破坏,使之得以完好保存至今。报恩寺规模宏大,布局严谨,集建筑、雕塑、绘画等古代工艺为一体。寺内巧夺天工的转轮经藏,精雕细刻的千手观音,千姿百态的蛟龙,奇巧严谨的斗拱,色彩绚丽的壁画和珍贵的楠木构造被誉为报恩寺"六绝"。

报恩寺占地面积2.7万平方米,建筑面积3500平方米。 坐西向东,主体建筑布局在长300米的中轴线上,由东而西 次第升高,附属建筑左右对称排列,分为门前广场和前、中、 后三进院落,寺院主要建筑为经幢、山门、拱桥、钟楼、天 王殿、大悲殿、华严殿、大雄宝殿、碑亭、回廊、万佛阁。寺 内古柏掩映,殿宇轩昂,红墙绿瓦,琉璃生辉。

报恩寺建筑很有特色。在建筑风格上由宋、元向明、清过渡,体现了承前启后的特点。报恩寺具有高度的抗震性,自创建以来,经受了1610年、1630年和1976年等多次大地震,自今仍安然无恙,完好如初,被中外建筑专家誉为"明初罕见之遗构"。报恩寺建筑用材精良,由清一色楠木构造,500余年不结蛛网,堪称一绝。寺内殿宇屋脊,形式多样,椽檐斗拱,形状各异;门窗装饰,玲珑剔透;地面花砖,光可鉴人;廊道栏杆,精雕细琢;雕刻绘画,栩栩如生,真有天开图画之美,游览其中,无不叫绝。

据《龙安府志》记载,平武古代"地处边陲,界在氐羌",为镇抚边夷,明朝在平武设制宣抚司官衙,龙州宣抚司土官 金事王玺"崇儒奉释,夙植善根",借进京朝贡之机,以"古 遗藏经无处收贮,思无补抱"为由,"保障遐方,祝延圣寿为 请",上奏帝廷,帝念其心诚,破例允之(寺内御碑亭铭刻为 明皇圣旨批文)王玺奉旨而建,历经父子两代,20春秋,于明 天顺四年乃告竣工。





#### 报恩寺的传说

平武报恩寺不仅因其宏伟的建筑,精湛的工艺和完好的遗构被世人誉为"深山宫殿",还因其流传于平武民间的一段"土官王玺造宫殿"的民间传说,吸引着中外游人。

相传明正统年间,龙安(今平武)有一土官王玺,专横暴敛,拥兵自重,凭借龙安地广物丰,山川险胜,欲自立为王,与朝庭平分天下。于是便屯积粮草,招兵买马,等待时机起兵造反,同时招京城能工巧匠,集龙州民众数万,仿北京紫禁城打造深山宫殿,想伺机称王。

历经七载,一座金碧辉煌的王宫终于落成,王玺见王宫虽然建造完毕,但称王时机尚未成熟,担心民工走漏风声,于是重金收买京城工匠,以缄其口。京城工匠不胜欣喜,满载而归,回京城买田造屋,引得京城同行羡慕无比,暗中打听横财来路。俗话说:没有不透风的墙。不知谁口风不严,将龙州土官王玺私造王宫的秘密泄露了出去,最后终于传到皇帝耳中,顿时龙颜大怒,要兴师问罪。朝中大臣向皇帝进谏说,此事耳听为虚,眼见为实,应先派人查证为实再行征剿以服天下,皇帝应允,着即派钦差火速前往龙州查证。

当时龙州地处边陲,距北京城遥遥千里,蜀道艰难,道路崎岖,苦了钦差马不停蹄,日夜兼程,紧赶慢赶也足走了一年半载,方到龙州。且说京城王玺朋党得知土官犯事,先于钦差将消息告之王玺,土官闻东窗事发,连夜召集亲属同僚商议如何应对钦差,免遭杀身之祸。在谋士建议之下,一面装塑菩萨,赶制匾额,将宫殿改建为佛寺,一面派人携重金上京贿赂官员在皇帝耳边为土官说情开脱。当钦差人疲马乏赶到龙州,王宫已改建为佛寺宝刹,王玺谎称建佛寺是为皇帝"祝延圣寿"云云,钦差不知其中底细,又被王玺以重金收买,便打道回京,回禀圣上如此这般。皇帝深居简出,哪知边陲土官暗中操作,加之被王玺收买的钦差、同僚的一番开脱,大事化了,反为王玺修造佛寺,祝延圣寿所感,特颁旨一道,加封王玺世袭龙州土官,故有报恩寺山门前"敕修报恩寺"金匾一块为证,这段传说,后人有诗附和:"土官僭制造王府,机关败露假报恩"。

传说归传说,报恩寺是寺庙还是宫殿,只要游人亲历寺中,看一看立于明正统十一年的《敕修大报恩寺之记》碑文和《敕修大报恩寺碑铭》以及立于明天顺四年的《敕修大报恩寺继葺碑铭》,便全然了之。以上碑文都明确记载王玺建造报恩寺是因:(明)宣德间(1426—1436),两戎犯边,公(王玺)率兵策应,累著奇功,朝廷升州为宣抚司,(王玺)遂阶今职(龙州宣抚司佥事)。王玺加官进爵,感恩不忘,为明著其念,以昭示于人,故以势之可为,惟建寺以祝延圣寿为允,请之于朝,圣天子念其土官(戍边有功,建寺心切),"特允所请而不为例"(寺中有御碑亭圣旨为证)。

遂了土官心愿,于是王玺鸠工积材,大兴土木,在当时土官宣抚司薛忠义,宣抚薛公辅, 副使李爵等龙州官吏的捐助下,经十万民工,二十载艰辛建造,历经王玺、王鉴父子两代终于建起了这座集建筑、雕塑、绘画为一体、规模宏大的佛教宝刹。由于报恩寺具有中国古代官署化建筑式样,外观与宫殿相似,故被中外游人称为"深山宫殿"且因此而引出一段"土官王玺造宫殿"的有趣民间传说。无论宫殿、佛寺,就其报恩寺建筑本身,凝聚了古代广大劳动人民的聪明才智和辛勤汗水,是迄今我国境内不可多得,保存最为完好的古代文化遗产,正如已逝的我省革命老人张秀熟诗中赞誉的:报恩寺拟帝王宫,宝殿长眠夕照中。六百年见重光日,方信人民乃大雄。





