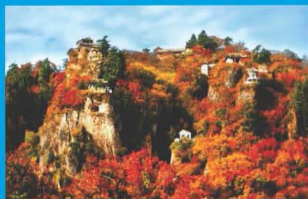


魅力  
平凉

CHARMING PINGLIANG



中共平凉市委宣传部 编

甘肃人民美術出版社

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平凉市地图  
Map of Pingliang



优美的风光 / 悠久的历史 / 多彩的文化 / 众多的民俗 / 骄人的家园

魅力平凉

CHARMING PINGLIANG  
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY

## 优美的风光

平凉位于甘肃东部，陕、甘、宁三省（区）交汇处。东、南接庆阳、陕西咸阳、宝鸡，西依定西，北靠宁夏固原。辖崆峒区和泾川、灵台、崇信、华亭、庄浪、静宁6县，面积1.1万平方公里，居民224万。以绵延耸立的陇山为脊，东连黄土高原沟壑区，西连黄土丘陵区。山川毓秀，风光旖旎。有国家5A级风景名胜1处，3A级和2A级风景名胜8处。

闻名于世的“道源圣地”崆峒山位于平凉城西12公里处，是国家重点风景名胜区、国家5A级旅游景区、国家地质公园。自然景观雄奇灵秀，人文景观古朴精湛。主峰海拔2123米，峰峦雄峙，危崖耸立，似鬼斧神工；林壑优美，烟笼雾锁，缥缈如仙境；高峡平湖，山水一色，有漓江神韵。四季景色各异，美不胜收，自古就有“西来第一山”、“西镇奇观”的美誉。人文景观八台九宫十二院，建筑宏伟，凝重典雅。中华民族的人文始祖轩辕黄帝至此问道于广成子，秦始皇、汉武帝亦慕名登临，司马迁、李白、杜甫、白居易、林则徐、谭嗣同等历史名人登临崆峒，留下了许多赞美的诗篇。

位于泾川城西的回山，因传说为西王母降生处和祖庙所在地而誉满华夏。其山状如“金”字，山下泾、汭二水交汇东流，山水辉映，奇异秀丽。其山之巅的王母宫，宫殿巍峨，气势宏伟。周穆王、汉武帝曾多次前来拜谒西王母。北魏时期开凿的王母宫石窟布局独特，造像优美。

始建于商周时期的古灵台，为周文王征服密须国后祭天昭德、与民同乐所筑。几经毁建，今之灵台屹立于县城中心，造型别致，俊秀入云，与名人题辞、碑廊钟楼交相辉映，洋溢着古朴雅致的文化气息。

国家级森林公园云崖寺，位于庄浪县城东28公里处的关山之隈，山峦叠嶂，洛水凝碧，古寺凌空，造像精美，有融石窟艺术与天然美景于一体之妙。

陇东“天然盆景”龙泉寺，位于崇信县城北2公里的汭谷深处，林荫蔽日，楼台掩隐，山崖涌珠，清流潺潺。寺后绝崖之上生一龙形古柏，惟妙惟肖，堪称奇观。

秦始皇祭天圣地莲花台，位于华亭县城西南35公里处的关山腹地，因山顶有石形似莲花而得名。这里山嵬险峻，林深峰奇，寺危钟悠，令人心仪。陇东著名园林柳湖公园位于市区中心，距今已有1000余年的历史，现存左公柳100多株。园内绿柳参天，湖面平阔，其湖柳一色的独特景观，被著名作家贾平凹赞为“湖

中柳，柳中湖”。春夏风和日丽，柳絮飘舞如雪，“柳湖晴雪”为平凉古八景之一。

此外，神奇幽险的风景长廊十万沟，恬静安谧的龙隐寺，殿宇嵯峨的紫荆山，气势雄伟的成纪文化城……众多的自然与人文相生相融的景观，与连绵的群山，广袤的平原，宽阔的大川共同构成了平凉山河的壮美画卷。

## Beautiful Scenery

Pingliang is situated in the eastern part of Gansu Province at the junction of Gansu, Shangxi and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. It borders Qingyang, Xianyang and Baoji (Shanxi) in the east and south direction, and it borders Dingxi in the west and Guyuan (Ningxia) in the north. Now, with one district (Kongtong) and six counties (Jingchuan, Lingtai, Chongxin, Huating, Zhuanglang, Jingning) under its jurisdiction, Pingliang covers an area of 11,000 square kilometers and has a population of 2.24 million. Pingliang region, with Longshan Mountain as its spine, connects gully area of the loess plateau in the east and gully area of loess hilly land in the west. Pingliang region is dotted with seductive natural and humanistic spots, and the scenery of mountains and rivers is of enchanting beauty. Pingliang possesses one place of 5A-grade tourist destination, 8 places of 3A-grade and 2A-grade destination in China.

The world renowned Kongtong Mountain, the birth place of Taoism, lies 12 km west to the City of Pingliang, which is a national major place of interest, national 5A-grade tourist zone and national geographical park. Kongtong Mountain possesses seductive natural scenery, dotted with ancient and exquisite humanistic spots, whose summit is 2123 meters above sea level, amid which are continuous peaks and upright cliffs. Beautiful forests, dense fog, and enchanting lakes make Kongtong Mountain like a saint place. The scenery of





崆峒远眺

A distant view of Kongtong Mountain

Kongtong Mountain varies in 4 seasons and the mountain is attractive and enchanting. Therefore it has long been named as "the shrine mountain in the west" and "a marvelous spectacle in the west". Cultural spots consist of 8 altars, 9 palaces and 12 yards whose architecture is grand and refined. Chinese civilized ancestor Huang Di once consulted Guang Chengzi about Taoism here. Ying Zheng (first emperor of the Qin Dynasty) and Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty also paid a visit here. Sima Qian, Li Bai, Du Fu, Bai Juyi, Lin Zexu and Tan Citong visited Kongtong and left poetry works for praise.

Huishan Mountain, lying to the west of Jingchuan Town, is famous in China according to the fairy story that it is the birthplace of the Queen Mother of the west and the place of her ancestors' temples. Huishan Mountain is in the shape of a pyramid with the Jin River and the Rui River meeting at its foot. The Palace of the Queen Mother is perched at the summit with grand architecture. According to historic records, King Mu of the Zhou Dynasty and Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty once came here. The grottoes of Huishan Mountain, dug in Beiwei Period, are exquisite and vivid.

Ancient Lingtai altar was built in the Shang Dynasty after King Wen of the Zhou State conquered Mixu State where he performed

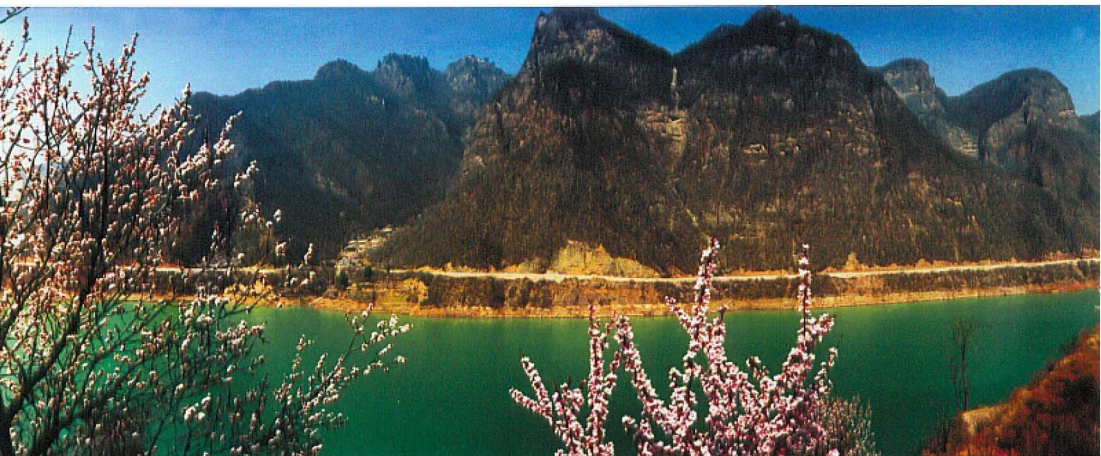
sacrificial rites to heaven. It has undergone damages and now erects in the center of the town of Lingtai County, towering upwards into the sky, accompanied with an architecture group of steles and corridors, full of cultural charm.

Yunya Temple, national forestry park amid Guanshan Mountain, lies 28 km east to the town of Zhuanglang County, which is perched on the edge of cliffs overlooking the Luo River.

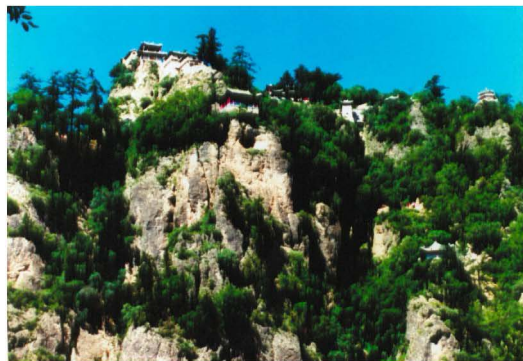
Dragon Spring Temple ( "natural potted landscape" in east Gansu) is situated deep in the Rui Valley, 2 km north to the town of Chongxin County, hidden amid woods and with steams flowing by. An old cypress grows on the cliff behind the temple, which is a miraculous spectacle.

Lianhuatai altar (Lotus altar) , amid Guanshan Mountain, is 35 km northwest to the town of Huating County, named after a lotus-shaped stone, where Ying Zheng (first emperor of the Qin Dynasty) performed sacrificial rituals to heaven.

Liuhu Lake in Pingliang City has a history of about 1000 years and is famous in eastern Gansu in which grow about 100 "Zuogong Willows" (named after Zuo Zongtang, an official in the Qing Dynasty). "The snow of willow catkins against sunshine in Liuhu Lake" is one of the eight spectacles in Pingliang.



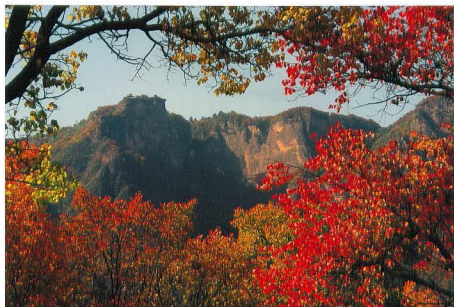
崆峒春光  
Spring scenery of Kongtong Mountain



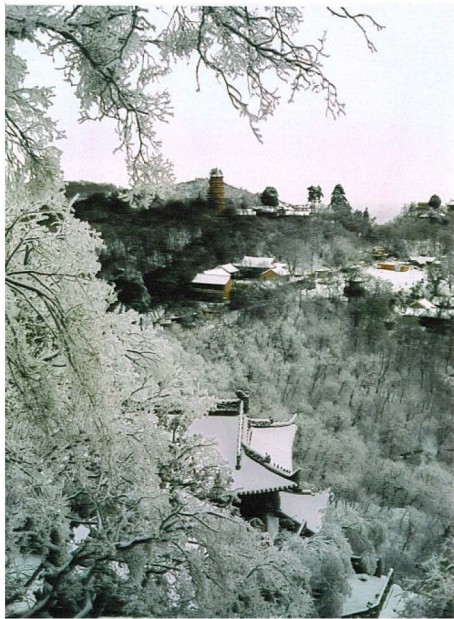
崆峒夏韵  
Summer scenery of Kongtong Mountain



崆峒秋色  
Autumn scenery of Kongtong Mountain



崆峒冬景  
Winter scenery of Kongtong Mountain





绚丽红叶  
Red leaves of Kongcong Mountain



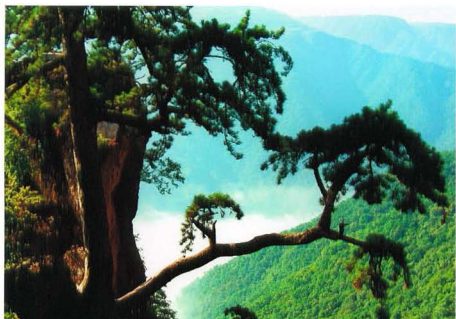
层林秋景  
Temples in autumn

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雾锁崆峒  
Fog of Kongtong Mountain





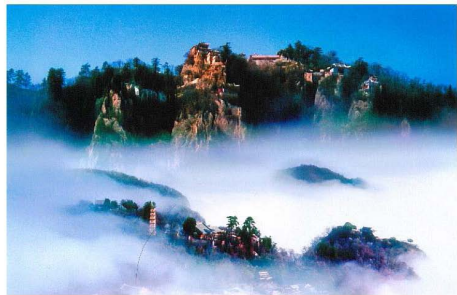
抱朴山迎客松  
The guests-greeting pine of Kongsong Mountain



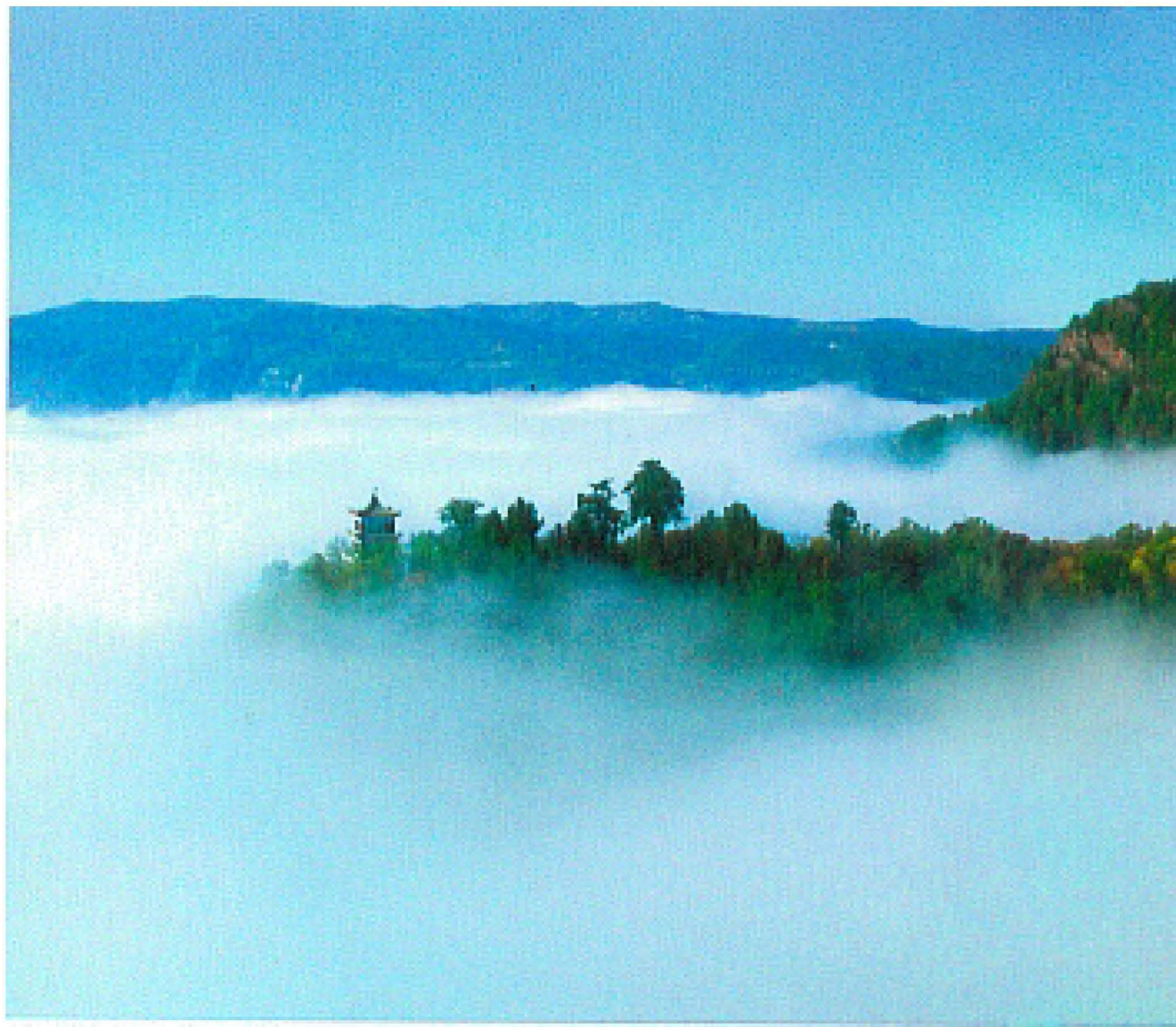
绝顶山雷声峰  
The Thunder Peak of Kongtong Mountain



崆峒仙境  
Saint Kongtong Mountain



梦幻崆峒  
Dreamland of Kongtong Mountain







崆峒云海  
Cloud sea of Kongtong Mountain