

吐鲁番

TURPAN



新疆摄影艺术出版社

XINJIANG PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRESS

摄影: 宋士敬
文字编撰: 张 列
编 辑: 宋士敬
英文翻译: 关玉如

Photographer Song Shijing
Text Editor Zhang Lie
Editor Song Shijing
Translated by Guan Yuru

出版: 新疆摄影艺术出版社
印刷: 新疆包装装潢印刷厂
一九八八年五月第一次印刷
印数: 1—10,000册
定价: 18元

Published by the Xinjiang Photographic Art Press
Printed by the Xinjiang Color Printing House
First published in 1988

ISBN7-80547-002-2/J·2

前言

吐鲁番自古以来就是令人神往的地方，传说她生长蜜糖。有一首风靡中外的歌曲《吐鲁番的葡萄熟了》，歌里唱道：

吐鲁番的葡萄熟了

阿娜尔罕的心儿醉了

慕名而来的人喜爱聪明美丽的阿娜尔罕，更喜爱甜蜜的吐鲁番。

吐鲁番是一块甜蜜的绿洲，诗人们描绘她的诗里写道：“这儿的太阳和风都有甜味儿”。然而，吐鲁番的闻名遐迩却不是因为甜蜜，人们误解了她，因干旱酷热而冠她以“火洲”。一条逶迤近百公里的红砂石山自西向东盘亘在盆地北部，成为“火洲”的象征。每当盛夏，赤日炎炎，烈日之下的山体烟云蒸腾，红光灼天，如同熊熊火焰，名曰火焰山。

吐鲁番是一座封闭型盆地。盆地东西长约二百四十公里，南北宽约七十五公里，四周全是山峰。盆地最低处的艾丁湖，低于海平面的一百五十四米，仅次于约旦的死海。独特的地形地貌造成了吐鲁番独特的暖温带干旱荒漠气候，夏季高温、酷热，最高绝对温度在摄氏四十七度以上，四十度以上高温时间超过四十天。1975年7月13日，民航气象站在这里曾测得摄氏四十九点六度的最高日温，创造了我国极端最高气温的纪录。

酷热和干旱相随，吐鲁番全年中几乎有十个月不见雨雪，年降水量不足十六毫米，而蒸发量却高达三千毫米。独特的地形地貌和少有的干旱酷热又形成吐鲁番罕见的大风，八级以上的大风频繁，十二级以上的大风也屡有所见，因此，吐鲁番又有“风库”之称。

但是，人定胜天。勤劳的吐鲁番人民用他们的智慧在这燃烧的土地上创造了人间奇迹。他们利用地形的倾斜度开凿了坎儿井，把地层中的潜流引到地面，淙淙流淌的坎儿井如今已成为吐鲁番最具魅力的奇景之一，令人叹为观止。吐鲁番人民还筑起了无数的阻沙林带，这些人工林带犹如绿色的屏障，迤迤百里，开创了人进沙退的宏伟业绩。

早在两千多年前的西汉王朝，吐鲁番地区就与祖国内地发生了联系。《汉书·西域传》记载，当时在吐鲁番盆地的车师前庭、狐胡等小国，都属西域都护府管辖。《北史·西域传》记载高昌“国有八城”，皆有华人。《归唐书高昌传》载，高昌“其国有二十一城”。随着历史烟云的变幻，千百年风风雨雨，众多的城廓已经坍塌破败，唯有高昌、交河城廓间里，遗迹尚存。

早在公元前二世纪车师前部时期，佛教已经在吐鲁番传播。唐时，著名高僧玄奘取经路过这里，高昌王鞠文泰设大帐请玄奘讲经。玄奘离开高昌时，高昌王又赠送马匹和礼品，并致信沿途各国君王迎送玄奘。

在高昌、交河故城附近，有许多古代墓葬群，随葬物极为丰富，仅部份发掘已证明了这是一座“地下博物馆”。新中国成立后，政府对这些文物的保护极为重视，组织考古工作者有计划的科学发掘，并建立了文管所，收集、整理、保管各类文物。出土的大量文物，记录了各个历史时代各民族和睦友好的亲密交往以及共同开发这块土地的史实。

吐鲁番是新疆农耕历史最悠久，物产最丰富的地区之一。早在公元前，就已大规模屯田，庄稼蔽野，禾菽弥望。魏晋南北朝时，已广种葡萄，酿造葡萄酒。东汉时期，这里已广种棉花，开始使用棉织品。

吐鲁番日照时间长，昼夜温差大。得天独厚的自然条件使这里的瓜果不仅品质格外优良，而且一年四季不断。即使在冬天里，甜瓜、葡萄也随处可见。“早穿皮袄午穿纱，围着火炉吃西瓜”，这一富有情趣的生活现象，正是火洲人独特的生活写照。

随着社会主义建设事业的发展，吐鲁番已越来越引起国内外的注目。这里不仅是新疆的粮食、油料、棉花、瓜果的重要产地，而且发展起工业和旅游事业，引进了现代化的葡萄瓜果等加工设备。吐鲁番生产的葡萄酒、水果罐头、蜜饯、果脯以及各种软饮料远销国内外。近年来，吐鲁番城乡集市贸易非常活跃。越来越多的维吾尔农民走南闯北，经销当地的产品。

最近几年，吐鲁番市数以千计的居民在街道两侧栽种葡萄，他们将使这座丝绸之路上的名城变为璀璨夺目的葡萄城。这里已成为大西北独具吸引力的旅游胜地。1987年，来吐鲁番的中外游客十多万人次。随着党的对内搞活、对外开放政策的贯彻，吐鲁番旅游业迅猛发展，宾馆设施日臻完善，一批有专业知识的旅游接待和服务人员正在成长。

美丽的吐鲁番将成为二十一世纪令人瞩目的富庶之地。

TURPAN

Turpan, a fascinating place with its long civilization, unique landscape and luscious honeydew melons, has for centuries been an attraction for travellers.

A song named 'Grapes are Ripe in Turpan' is popular both at home and abroad:

Turpan's grapes are ripe,
Anarhan's heart is intoxicated.

People coming to visit Turpan admire the image of the beautiful Anarhan (a popular name for Uygur ladies), but they admire the sweetness of Turpan's fruit and honeydew still more. 'Even the sunlight and the breeze here smell sweet,' poets say.

However, Turpan is better known for its hot and dry climate than for its sweetness. The Flaming Mountain lying in the middle of the Turpan Basin extends a hundred kilometres from east to west. It is taken as a symbol of this 'fireland', so called because of the extreme heat.

The Turpan Basin which is about 240 km from east to west and 75 km from north to south is surrounded by mountains on all sides. The lowest point of this basin, the Aydingkol Lake, is 154.5 metres below sea-level. It is the second lowest point in the world, next only to the Dead Sea in Jordan. The unique geographical features give rise to the typical continental climate. In the summer, the temperature may persist at 40°C or higher for 40 days, the maximum temperature being 47°C. On July 13th, 1975, it rose to 49.6°C, the highest in China's recorded history. A dry land, Turpan has almost no rain or snow in 10 months of the year. The annual precipitation is no more than 16mm, while evaporation rate is as high as 3,000mm.

Turpan is also a noted 'wind depot'. Force 8 winds are frequent and winds of hurricane force are by no means rare. Between spring and summer, furious windstorms rage across the land whipping up swirling sand.

The Turpan people's efforts in transforming nature have been successful. The karez, a special irrigation system built underground by the Turpan people and the trees planted around the desert which cover an area of some 5,500 hectares, have helped to prevent the desert from expanding and build up oases.

Contacts between the people of Turpan and those of inland China can be traced back to the West Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-24 A.D.). According to historical records, residents of the Han nationality found their way to all the eight towns of the Gaochang Kingdom.

Buddhism came to Turpan in the 2nd century B.C., when Turpan was the seat of the former royal court of Cheshi. When Xuan Zang, the celebrated monk of the Tang Dynasty, arrived at Gaochang on his way to India to obtain Buddhist scriptures, he was invited to preach Buddhism by Qu Wentai, the king of Gaochang.

A large number of burial objects have been excavated from the ancient tombs near the ancient towns of Gaochang and Jiaohe, which prove Turpan to be an 'underground museum'. After the founding of new China, special care has been given by the government to the preservation of historical sites and relics. Offices have been set up to take charge of the collecting, sorting and preserving of relics, which are evidence of the history jointly created by the people of various nationalities here.

Farming is a time-honored profession in Turpan. As early as 70 B. C. large scale land reclamation was carried out. During the Wei (220-265 A.D.) and Jin (265-420 A. D.) and the Southern and Northern (420-581 A.D.) Dynasties, grapes were widely cultivated in Turpan, which 'overflows with wine' (Marco Polo).

The Turpan area is marked by long hours of sunshine, long frost-free seasons and sharp disparity in temperature between day and night, all favorable factors to growing grapes and melons.

On the outskirts of the town of Turpan at the foot of the Flaming Mountain is found a place of luxuriant verdure. Spring water trickles into rapidly flowing brooks. Grapes grow everywhere—on the slopes, along the ditches, in front of houses ... It's a world of grapes. This place is known as Grape Valley. On one side of the valley are sheer cliffs, while on the other are towering sheds where grapes dry without changing color to become the famous Xinjiang raisins.

Along with the development of socialist construction, Turpan is becoming more and more noticeable to Chinese and foreign eyes. It has not only developed into one of Xinjiang's areas for growing grain, oil-bearing plants, cotton and fruit and melon, but also started developing its own industries and tourism. Modern facilities have been introduced to process fruits and melons. Wines, canned and preserved fruit and soft drinks produced in Turpan sell well on both domestic and foreign markets. Market trading is brisk with more and more farmers selling their own products.

In recent years, urban residents of Turpan have been building vineyards along the streets in an effort to turn this once famous Silk Road town into a 'city of grapes'.

With the implementation of the policy of enlivening the economy and opening to the outside world, Turpan has seen a rapid growth in tourism. Tourist facilities have been improved, and personnel trained. It is attracting visitors from all over the world.

Turpan is to become more charming in the century to come.



高昌古国
**Ancient Gaochang
Kingdom**



高昌故城

离开吐鲁番市区向东南行40公里,穿过火焰山乡那树木蓊郁,房舍毗连的街道,便是高昌故城。这是古丝道的交通枢纽,建于公元前一世纪,因地势高敞,富庶昌盛,故名高昌壁。据史载,高昌在南北朝前,“国有八城”;北周时,“城有一十六”。公元640年唐朝统一高昌,设西州。经唐代近二百年的经营,高昌达到极盛,仅寺庙就有三、四十座。相传,唐玄奘到印度取经路过,高昌王召集300多僧侣听玄奘讲经。

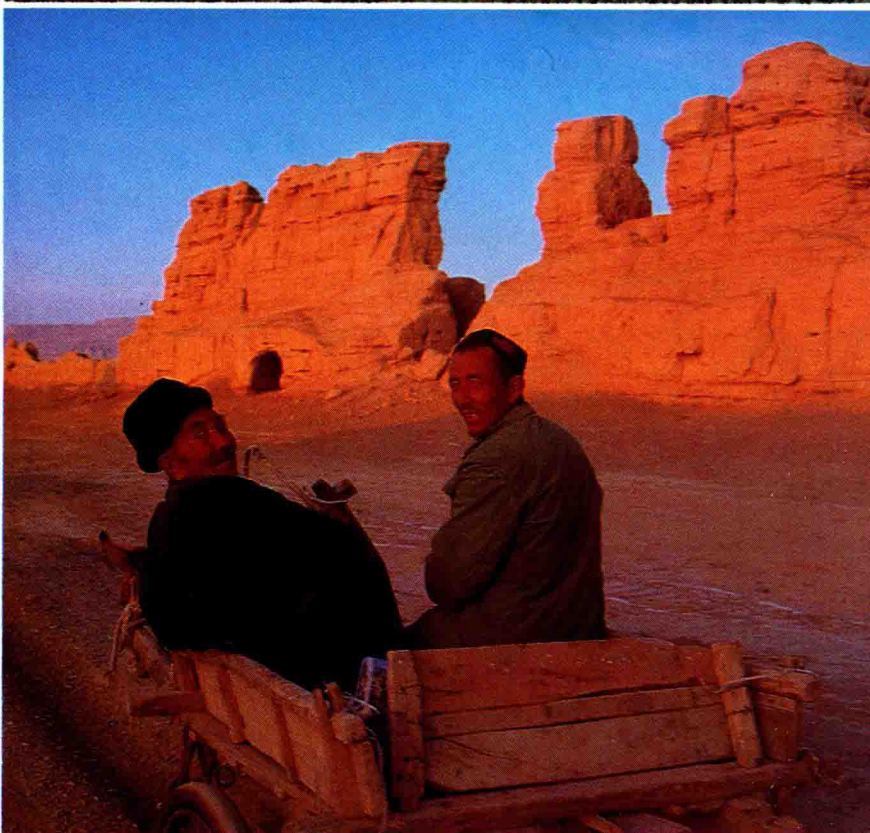
由于历史的变迁,高昌於十四世纪废弃。虽经两千年的历史冲刷,如今故城仍留有高大的残垣断壁。现存城址,呈方形,周长约五公里。城街市井分明;外城、内城、宫城依稀可辨。城内耸立的壁垒院落,仍可显示当年宏伟的景象,它是千年沧桑的见证,激起人们无限思古的幽情。

The Ruins of Gaochang City

Forty kilometres southeast of the county town of Turpan, at the foot of the Flaming Mountain, stand the ruins of Gaochang City.

The once capital city of Gaochang Kingdom founded in the first century B. C., the city used to be a communication hub on the ancient Silk Road. It was known as Gaochangbi, which means 'prosperous and strong'. According to historical records, Gaochang embraced 8 towns before the Southern and Northern Dynasties (420-581 A. D.), and 16 towns in the Northern Zhou Dynasty (557-581 A. D.). In 640 A. D. the Tang emperor annexed Gaochang and set up the Xizhou Prefecture. Gaochang reached its apex in the following 200 years. According to unearthed ancient documents, there were 30 to 40 monasteries in Gaochang. When Xuan Zang, the celebrated monk of the Tang Dynasty, arrived at Gaochang on his way to India, he preached to an audience of 300.

The city was abandoned in the 14th century. Today, at its site stand the remains of the city wall, which is roughly rectangular in shape with a total circumference of about 5 kilometers. Traces of lanes and streets are still discernible, and so are the three parts of the city—the outer, the inner and the palace. The ruins, which have witnessed great changes of history, remain yet imposing, reminding one of the life in ancient times.



曾盛极一时的古丝路名城高昌,历史的变迁使其衰落,但故城的城廓间里,遗迹犹存,仍使今日的访者赞叹不已。



Gaochang—the once famous and prosperous city on the ancient Silk Road, has declined through the changes of history, leaving only its ruins for visitors to admire.



交河故城 虽经历千百年的沧桑，如今市井依然，
气势壮观。

交河故城

交河故城座落在大河沿河河床间的岛形高地上。三十多米高的巨大黄土台，四周崖岸如削，形成天然壁垒。又因河水在台地尾处相交，交河因此得名。

远在汉代，这里是车师前部都城所在地，为吐鲁番政治中心。后因高昌兴起，到元代逐渐荒废。其兴衰前后经历一千五百年左右。

交河古建筑遗址是新疆现存的一座最好的故城。一条大道横穿故城，北端是一个大的寺院，南端是卷顶的窑洞。城北部，有一组佛塔，颇为壮观。城区高墙林立，房舍布置井然有序，街道清晰，院落分明。

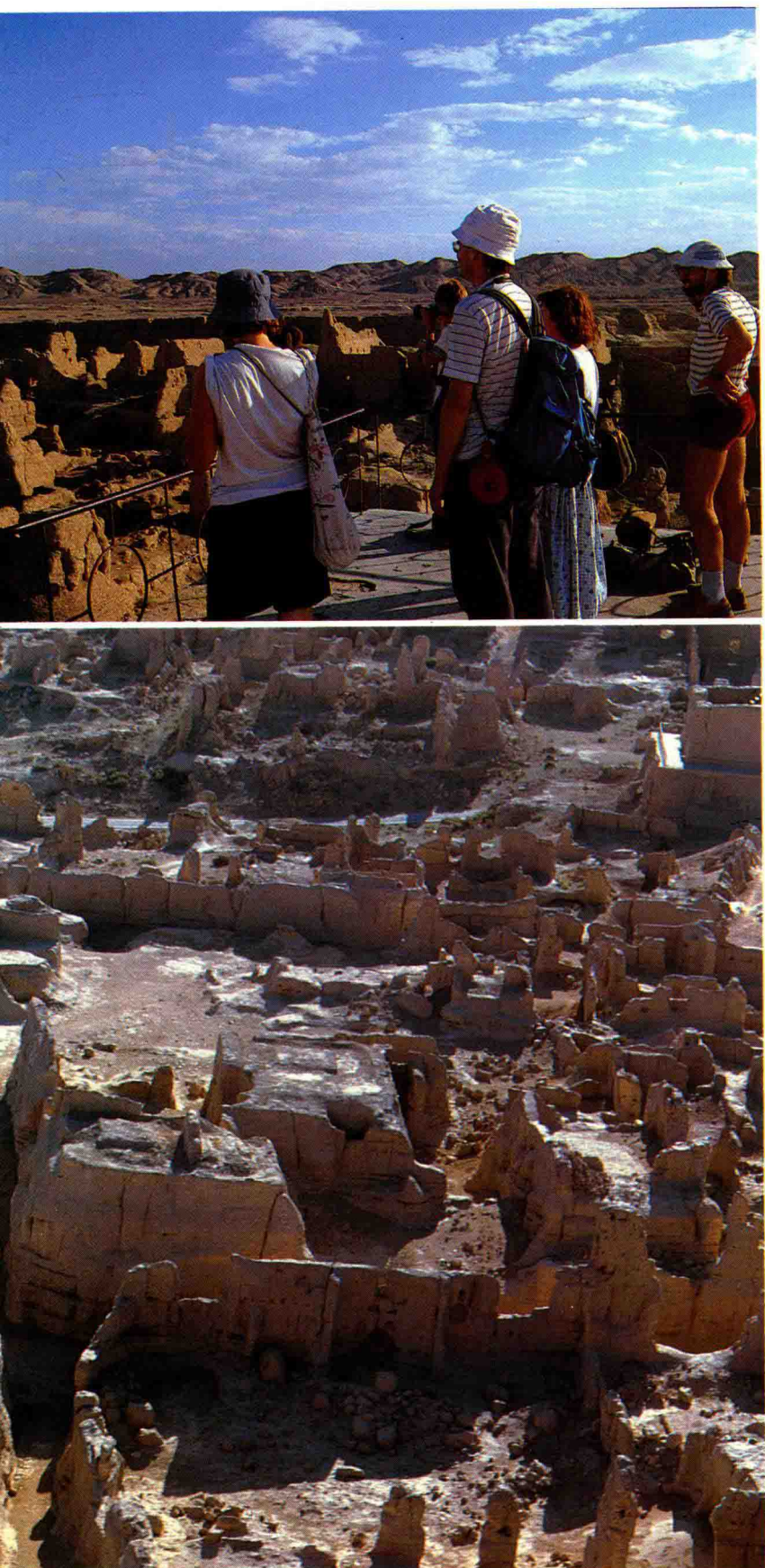
雄伟壮阔的故城激起游人的无尽遐想。虽然一些建筑已经破残，但从那凭高踞险的气势，座座楼台的庭院古建筑群，完全可以想见昔日的富丽繁华。

The Ruins of Jiaohe City

The ruins of ancient Jiaohe City perch on a 30-metre high loess terrace surrounded by two rivers. The city used to have no outer walls. It was protected by sheer cliffs.

With a history of about 1,500 years, the city of Jiaohe was first built in the second century B. C. During the Han Dynasty (206 B. C.-220 A.D.) Jiaohe was the capital of the Che Shi Kingdom as well as the political centre of the Turpan area. It began to flourish in the 5th century when it became the second largest city of the Gaochang Kingdom. The city began to decline in the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368 A. D.) and was abandoned in the 14th century.

Today, traces of streets and lanes are still discernible. Ruins of architectures are in better conditions than those of Gaochang. The thoroughfare goes through the site from south to north. At the northern end stand the ruins of a big monastery. A group of pagodas stand in the northern part of the site looking lofty and magnificent, while in the southern part are the remains of dwelling-caves with roofs missing, all trying to tell visitors about the prosperity of its past.



The ruins of Jiaohe is Xinjiang's best preserved historical site.



座落在火焰山峡谷中的柏孜克里克千佛洞，洞窟开凿在断崖上。



柏孜克里克千佛洞

柏孜克里克千佛洞开凿在火焰山木头沟河谷的陡壁断崖上，洞窟层楼栉比，巍峨壮观。是吐鲁番盆地诸多石窟中洞窟最多、建筑形式多样、壁画最丰富的一处石窟群。

这个古迹现今有壁画的洞窟数十个。现存壁画主要是十至十二世纪的作品。窟内各个时期的回鹘供养人像是回鹘人生活的真实写照，日益引起考古和学术界的重视。据考证，它最早创建于南北朝后期，历经唐、宋、元，至今已有1400年的历史。

柏孜克里克千佛洞为古回鹘佛教代表性艺术宝库之一。1982年，国务院公布列为全国重点文物保护单位。



On a sheer cliff in the gully of the Flaming Mountain lie the famous Pazikelik Buddhist Caves.

The Pazikelik Buddhist Caves

Fifty kilometres northeast of the county town of Turpan, at the Mutou Gully on a sheer cliff of the Flaming Mountain lie the Pazikelik Buddhist Caves, which have the most diversified structures and the largest number of grottoes of all of its kind in the Turpan Basin. The construction of the caves began in late Southern and Northern Dynasties (420-581 A. D.) and continued down through the Tang (618-907 A. D.), Song (960-1279 A. D.) and Yuan (1271-1368) Dynasties for 1,400 years.

There are now some sixty grottoes. Most of the frescoes are works of the tenth to twelfth centuries. The Huihe (Uygur) idols of different times fully reflecting the life of the Huihe (Uygur) people have aroused the interest of both archaeologists and historians.

A treasure house of the Huihe Buddhist art, the Pazikelik Buddhist Caves were classed as a historical site under state protection in 1982.



数十个洞窟的壁画，体现了佛教艺术的历史渊源。



The frescoes in the dozens of grottoes are the quintessence of early Buddhist art.

阿斯塔那古墓群

阿斯塔那是古回鹘语“京都”的意思。在这里，埋葬的多是西晋初年到唐代中期的人。唐代西域名将张雄及其子张怀寂就埋在这里。

阿斯塔那古墓穴是从夹有戈壁石的黄土层中掏挖而成。当年的坎凿痕迹依稀可辨。在众多的墓葬中，尸体多数没有腐烂。古墓的干尸旁，还有随葬的木俑、泥俑、丝绢、文书、字画等珍贵的历史文物。

历史上，古墓群曾多次遭受过严重的盗掘。帝国主义分子用破坏性的挖掘盗走大量珍藏。新中国成立后，考古人员进行了整理和挖掘，亦有新的发现。璀璨的地下文化古迹显示出中华民族文明的足迹，显示出中华民族文化的深厚底蕴。

The Ancient Tombs at Astana

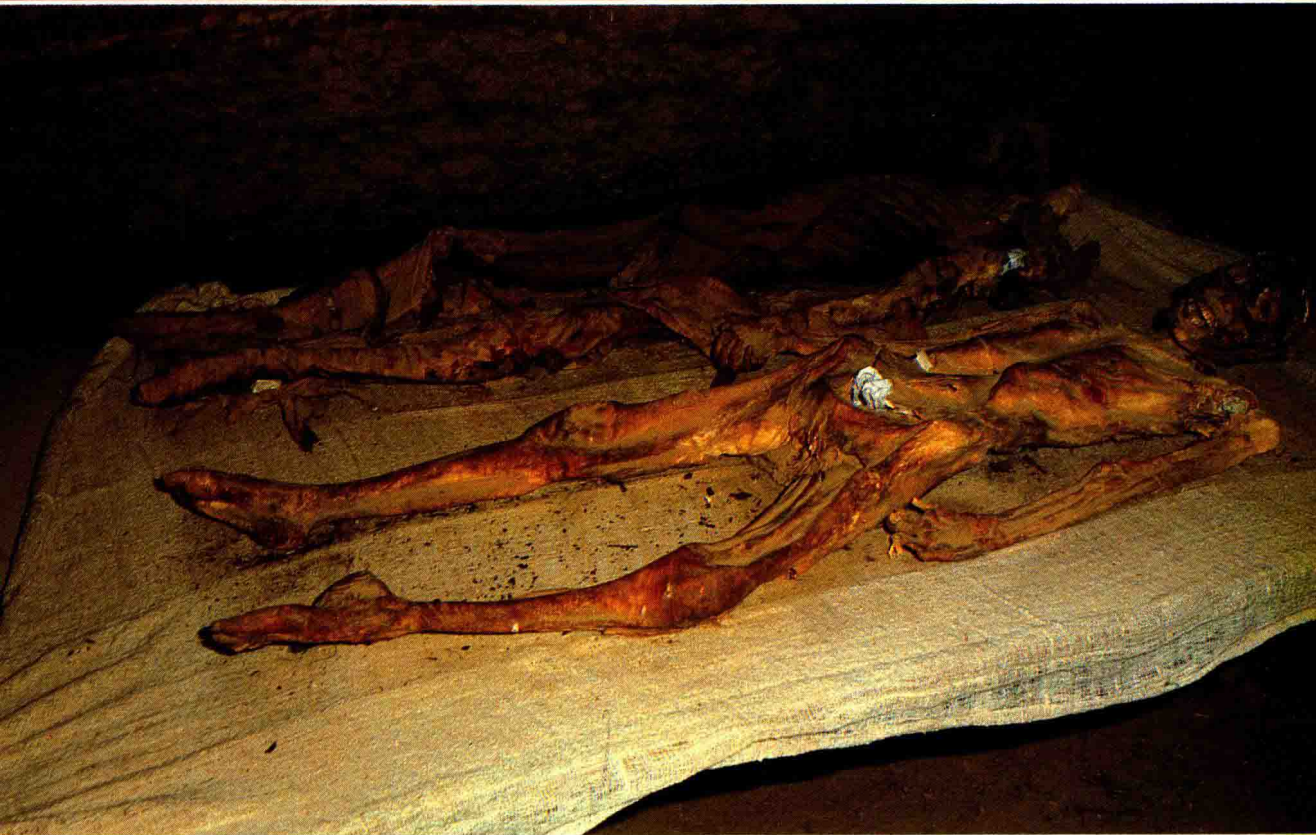
Astana is a Uygur term which means capital of a kingdom. It is located in the vicinity of Gaochang. Covering an area of ten square kilometres, the graves at Astana are those of officials and ordinary people from the early Western and Eastern Jin Dynasties (265-420 A. D.) down to the mid-Tang Dynasty (618-907 A. D.). Zhang Xiong, a famous Tang Dynasty general, and his son Zhang Huaiji are also buried here.

The tombs are built in the loess layer which is intermingled with pebbles. Owing to the very hot and dry weather, the bodies are mummified. The burial objects include wooden and clay figurines, elaborate silk, documents and paintings, all relics of great value.

The tombs were devastatingly robbed and many relics of value were stolen. A systematic excavation by Chinese archaeologists began after the founding of New China. Many new finds have been announced here since then.



墓内的古画、干尸及出土文物。



*The first view of an opened tomb
Mummies, paintings and a tomb guard in the Astana
Tombs*



异常炎热干燥的气候，使吐鲁番地区得以保存大量的绢画等历史文物。

刘玉生摄

出土文物

吐鲁番盆地，远离海洋，雨水稀少，气候异常干燥。这一特殊的地理环境和气候条件，使其地上地下都保存了极为丰富的文物古迹，成为重要的考古地区之一。

吐鲁番地区最早的古代遗址，是考古人员在位于火焰山南麓发现的。他们在地面采集到石器七百多件，其中细石器二百多件。突出的考古发现，是考古科研人员对高昌故城和哈拉和卓与阿斯塔那古墓群先后进行的十多次发掘，曾获得了大量的重要历史文物。在发掘整理中，出土了相当多的木器、陶器等，还有一批十分珍贵罕见的文物，如汉文、回鹘文书，丝织品、绘画、雕塑以及各种日用品等，都具有重要的科学历史价值。

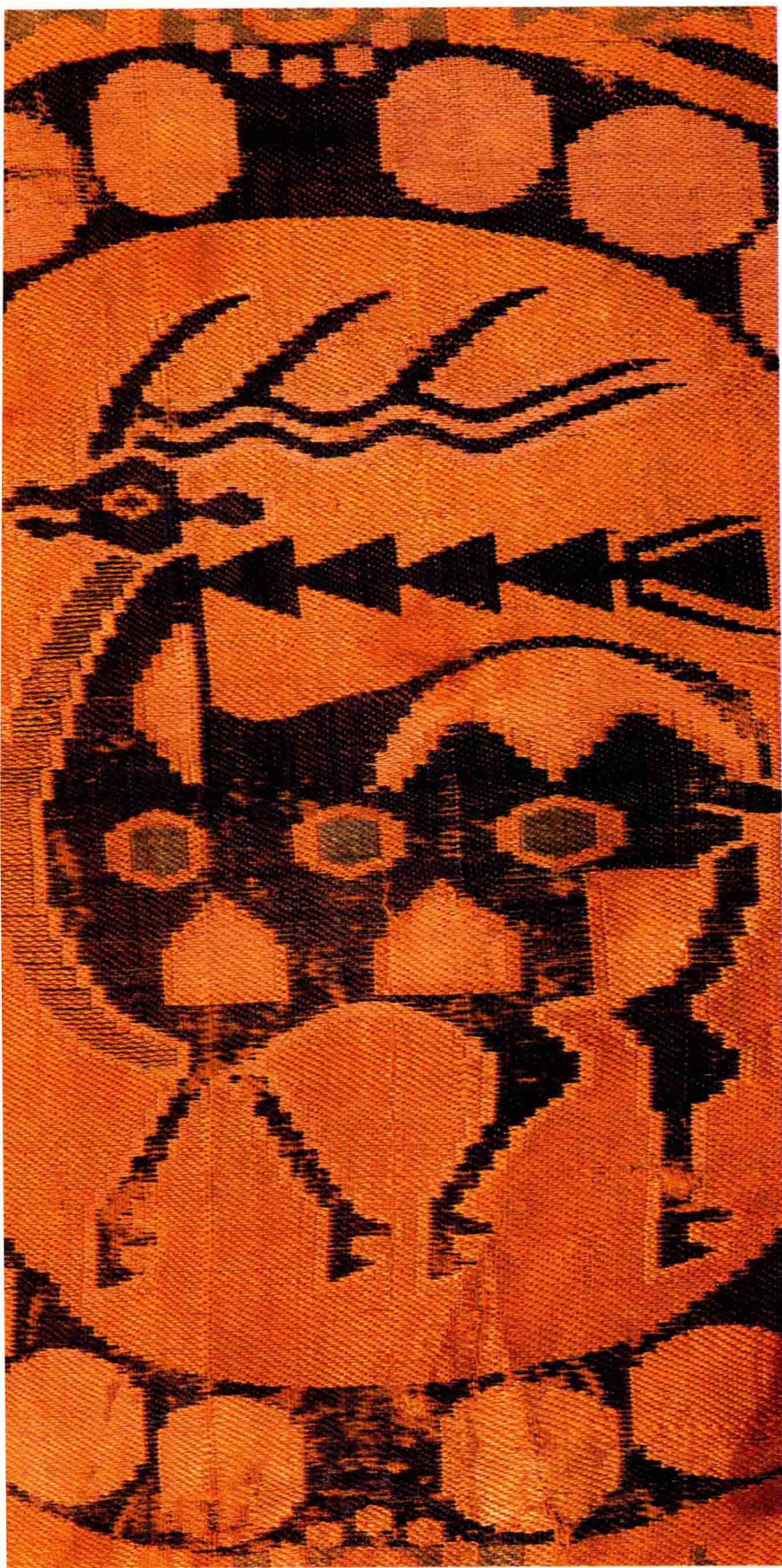
出土丰富的古代民族文物，展示了一幅幅各民族历史文化共同发展的画卷。

Relics Unearthed

Owing to the extremely hot and dry climate, the Turpan Basin far from oceans has preserved a wealth of historical sites and relics attracting archaeologists from all over the world.

The earliest historical sites in Turpan were found at the southern foot of the Flaming Mountain, where over seven hundred objects of cultural and historical interest, including two hundred fine stone objects, were collected. Archaeologists have excavated a large number of relics from the ruins of Gaochang and the ancient tombs at Alakhoja and Astana: wooden and pottery vessels, documents in Chinese and Huihe (Uygur) languages, silk fabrics, paintings, carvings and daily necessities, all of great scientific value.

Articles belonging to different races represent the civilization and history created jointly by people of different nationalities.



The excellent state of the relics due to the hot and dry climate

Photo by Liu Yusheng