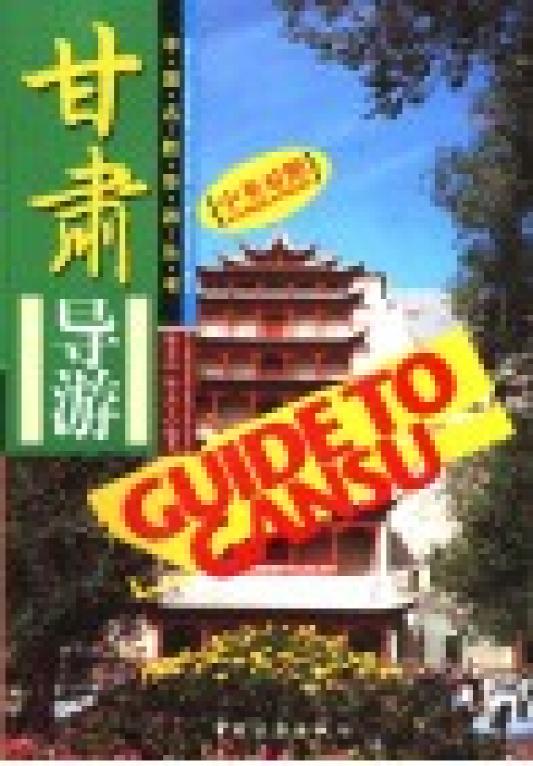


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市来良 串志字◎编落

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韩荣良 韩志宇◎编著 BY HAN RONGLIANG HAN ZHIYL

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韩荣良 青

江苏武进人, 1964 年毕业于南京大学英国语言文学系。最初就职于中华人民共和国对外文化联络委员会, 后到中国国际旅行社总社工作。其间, 先后在欧洲处, 港国旅及总经理办公室工作, 而作为总社市场部负责人之一, 曾从事并负责过大量英文旅游宣传资料的译著工作, 因而所积甚丰, 富有经验。主要英文出版物有:《桂林》、《南京》等城市导游丛书、《中国旅游手册》、《中国主要饭店简介》、《天坛》、《五星红旗》以及其他有关著作。现正从事《中国旅游名胜导游丛书》的编著工作, 以期为中国旅游业做些微薄的贡献, 并起到抛砖引玉、继往开来的作用。

Prof. Han Rongliang, a native of Wujin, Jiangsu Province, was graduated from English Language and Literature Department of Nanjing University in 1964. Starting his career in the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the PRC he later came to work in China International Travel Service Head Office. In the meantime, he was engaged in European Department, CITS Hong Kong and General Manager's Office. However, when working as one in charge of the work for CITS Marketing and Promotion Department he did a great deal in putting many materials into English for travel promotion and sales. And so he has piled up a lot of useful data and become well experienced in the job. His major publications in English include city tour-quide serial Guilin and Nanjing, China Travel Manual, Briefings of Major Hotels in China, Temple of Heaven and Five Star Red Flag and some other works as well. Now he is working on the compilation of another Serial Guidebooks to Tourist Attractions in China in bilingual version of Chinese and English in order to make some small contributions to the tourism industry in China and bring forth the valuable by offering a piece quite commonplace, thereby playing a role of carrying forward the cause of the past to open up something new for the future.

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前 言 Foreword

茫茫大漠, 一望无际, 在那碧空蓝天之上, 可见一列鸿雁高飞。旷野里回荡着丁当的驼铃声, 驼队踏着铃声, 满载着丝绸的商队, 在向西缓缓行进。突然间, 一群骏马从西边飞驰而来, 昂首奋蹄, 向东方疾驰而去。这便是文学家笔下对古老丝绸之路的描述。

中国是丝绸的故乡,丝绸生产早在4000 余年前就在黄河流域开始了,而约在公元5世纪左右,中国的丝绸便开始西传,先后远销到印度、罗马和希腊。西汉有位杰出的探险家张骞,曾两次从长安出发,前往西域,开辟了横贯亚洲大陆的东西交通要道,使中国大量丝绸的外传成为可能,并在尔后漫长的岁月里,有无数的中国各族人民和中亚、西亚的各国人民,牵着骆驼或骑着骏马,披星戴月,跋涉往来于这条长达7000 余公里的交通要道之上。与此同时,地中海的珍珠、西域的良马,也是沿着这条大道,源源不断地运到了中国,送至长安,而中国美丽的丝绸,飘逸西去,为古罗马市场增添了不少绚丽的光彩。这条交通要道,千百年来,为中西方经济与文化的交流、联结各国人民之间的友谊,起到了重要的作用,因而被誉为优美的"丝绸之路"。但是,随着十五六世纪从欧洲到东方新航路的开通,这条丝绸之路,便逐渐尘封于沙荒之中,成了象征中西方人民交流与友谊的历史遗迹。如今,许多国外的历史学家、考古学家,还有那老老少少、数以千计的旅游者,不远万里,来到中国,沿着这条丝路,尽情漫游、探古寻胜、追忆往事、给他们留下了美好的印象。

地处丝路东部的甘肃,在 7000 余公里的丝路中,占有十分重要的地位。丝路途经甘肃境内的地段,就达 1600 多公里,约占全程的 1/5;著名的陇西四郡——武威、张掖、酒泉、敦煌都是这丝路之上的重镇,因而留下了许多历史古迹、名人的足迹和丰富多彩的文物。其中最著名的有:天



水的麦积山、永靖县的炳灵寺和敦煌的莫高窟三大著名石窟;阳关、玉门 关两关遗址;还有万里长城的西讫点——天下第一雄关嘉峪关等。

为使前往丝路的客商、旅游者更多地了解丝路文化,给他们的探幽寻古提供更多的方便,作者在此将以中英文双语的形式,将丝路之上的古迹、趣闻和相关知识,向各位读者作较为详情的介绍,希望本书能对各位解开丝路情结,起到部分助益和启迪的作用。

此外,在本书的编撰过程中,借鉴和引用了某些中文资料,我愿借此机会,向那些在撰写中文资料过程中付出辛劳的先生和同事们表示由衷和深切的感谢。

Extending ahead is a boundless desert. Over the azure sky flies a line of wied geese while heard in the vast wilderness is the repeated ding-dong of camel bells. Along with the rhythm of the sounding bells, a camel caravan, heavily laden with silks, is waddling on towards the west. Seen swiftly over from the west all of a sudden is a herd of steeds, which with heads high and hoofs in the air are galloping to the east. This is the very "Silk Road" as described by men of letters over a long time ago in the past.

China is the hometown of silks, the production of which in the Yellow River reaches was started as early as over 4000 years ago. Later in around the 5th century, the Chinese silk began to be shipped to the west, being sold and distributed to so far as India, Roman Empire and Greece. Zhang Qian, an outstanding adventurer of the Western Han Dynasty was twice sent from Chang'an to the west, thereby opening up the vital communication line running from east to west and thus making possible the Chinese silks to be shipped in great amount to the west. And still later in the long run of times, numerous Chinese people of different nationalities and the peoples of middle and western Asia had been coming and going day and night along the main communication line of over 7000 kilometers with camel caravans or on horse-backs. In the meantime, pearls of the Mediterranean, fine steeds from the western regions had been taken ceaselessly along the road to the then Chinese capital of Chang'an whereas the beautiful silks of China were flying over to the west, adding much luster to the ancient Roman market. For thousands of years this ancient communication line had played a very important role in the economic and cultural exchanges and in bringing up the friendly relations between the peoples of the east and the west. Hence it is reputed as the beautiful "Silk Road". However, towards the 15th-16th centuries when other means of communications were opened from Europe to the east, the Silk Road gradually sank into oblivion, which, buried in the vast wilderness of

desert, has become a testimony symbolizing the exchanges and friendship between the peoples of the east and the west in history. At present, many foreign historians, archeologists and tourists old and young in tens of thousands defying thousands of miles, come to this Chinese Silk Road for visits at their own discretion, seeking for something old and brilliant to muse over and reflect upon, thereby leaving them a wonderful impression.

Gansu Province, ranging over the eastern part, occupies a very important place along the Silk Road of more than 7000 kilometers long. The section of the Silk Road traversing through the Gansu Province covers a total of over 1600 kilometers, about one fifth of the whole length of the Silk Road. The four famous prefectural towns to the west of Long - Wuwei, Zhangye, Jiuquan and Dunhuang are all those of great importance in ancient times. Therefore, it has left over a great number of historical sites, footprints of celebrities and rich and varied cultural relics. The most renowned ones among them are the Maijishan Grottoes in Tianshui, Bingling Grotto Temple in Yongjing County and the Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang; the ruined sites of Yangguan and Yumen Passes and in addition, the Jiayu Pass, the western end of the Great Wall-No. 1 Magnificent Pass under Heaven and so on and so forth.

In order to make it easier for businessmen, tourists and others-the Silk Roaders to understand the Silk Road Culture, facilitate their tours and studies on the antiquities and things of old along the road the author would like to give readers the knowledge in the form of bilingual versions in Chinese and English and in a way as detailed as possible. It is hoped that the book would do some good to the Silk Roaders to know, understand and help better solve their Silk Road complexes.

At last I would like to acknowledge that in the writing and compilation of the book I cited now and then some materials from some Chinese copies as part of the contents. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere and heartfelt thanks to those who've made great efforts in bringing out the related books or materials in Chinese.

Author

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- 甘肃导游 Guide to Gansu

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