



中国历史文化名城

CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

昆明

KUNMING



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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总 序

保护和发展城市的历史文化是当今全世界都在关心的重要问题。我国以其光辉独特的历史屹立于世界民族之林，历史文化名城更是中华民族的瑰宝。1982年以来，政府已陆续命名了数批重点保护的国家级历史文化名城。保护历史文化不仅仅是历史文化名城的问题，每一个城市都有自己的历史文化，一个没有自己文化和文明的城市，是算不上一个现代化城市的。所以，各个城市特别是历史文化名城都应在保护中努力发展符合本身特色的文化、经济、旅游等事业，以求继往开来，永葆青春。国家历史文化名城研究中心组织编辑的《中国历史文化名城》系列画册，无疑将会对更好地宣传、保护、发展名城起到有益的作用。

全国历史文化名城保护专家委员会主任
中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士



PREFACE TO THE ALBUM SERIES

It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several groups of cities of historical and cultural fame to be protected at the national level. The preservation of history and culture does not only concern the cities of historical and cultural fame. Every city, without exception, has its own history and culture. A city without history and culture cannot be considered a modern city. In the course of the protection, every city, especially those of historical and cultural fame, should therefore endeavor to promote its culture, economy, and tourism, etc. in the light of its own characteristics so as to blaze new trails and maintain its vitality. The series of album, "the Chinese Cities of Historical and Cultural Fame", edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities, will undoubtedly play a significant part in the promotion, protection, and development of the cities of fame.

Zhou Ganzhi

Chairman of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame
Member of China Academy of Science
Member of China Academy of Engineering

名城昆明导游图

A Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Kunming



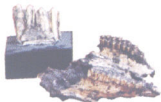
名城昆明

昆明位于云贵高原中部，三面环山，南临滇池，六河纵横，坝子肥沃。昆明为云南省省会，昆明市面积21688平方公里，人口578.1万人。昆明全年平均气温为15℃左右，年平均降雨量约1035.1毫米，冬无严寒，夏无酷暑，四季如春，被誉为“天气常如二三月，花枝不断四时春”，享有“春城”之称。

昆明建城历史悠久，公元前3世纪初，楚将庄蹻入滇建立古滇王国；唐永泰元年（765年），南诏国“开拓东境”筑拓东城；南宋宝祐二年（1254年），元军征服大理国，始称昆明；明朝初年，改中庆路为云南府。昆明古城是一座山水相映的龟形城市，虽历经1200多年的拓展变迁，至今风貌犹存。1982年，昆明被国务院公布为第一批国家历史文化名城。

在长期历史进程中，昆明有历史文物、革命文化遗址、墓葬塔幢景观、名人故里等文物保护单位326个（项），其中国家级重点文物保护单位16个（项）、省级文物保护单位40个（项）及市级文物保护单位35个（项）。同时，昆明也是一座具有光荣革命斗争传统的城市，其中1915年爆发再造共和的“护国起义”、1945年掀起的“一二·一”爱国民主运动都获得全国响应，从而彪炳史册。

昆明近代工业的建立始于20世纪20年代。1912年在昆明建成了全国第一座水力发电站；在8年艰苦的抗日战争岁月里，这里曾创造出许



龙潭山动物化石
(旧石器时代)
Longtan Hill Zoolite
(Paleolithic Age)

多全国之最，如第一台军用望远镜、第一根电缆、用木炭做燃料代替汽油的汽车……昆明为抗击日本侵略者、为发展民族工业和科学技术做出了贡献。

昆明是我国优秀旅游城市，有绮丽的湖光山色和众多的文物古迹，是自然景观和人文景观的荟萃之地。滇池、石林、九乡均为国家重点风景名胜区分，另外还有昆明世博园、云南民族村、安宁温泉、禄劝彝族文摩崖石刻等各具特色的风景区。

昆明人才济济，赛典赤·郑和、兰茂、杨升庵、担当、钱沣、张天虚、孙髯翁、朱德、龙云、卢汉、聂耳、熊庆来、李公朴、蔡锷、闻一多、关肃霜等历代名人均为昆明的历史增光添彩。

昆明文化积淀深厚，是滇文化的主要发祥地，滇剧、花灯、扬琴、曲剧、饮食习俗等以及多民族文化融汇体现丰富的文化内涵。昆明又是少数民族的聚居之地，各民族能歌善舞、服饰绚丽，各种节日活动异彩纷呈，如彝族大三弦、火把节、苗族踩花山等等。多彩的民族风情，深受世人注目。

昆明传统工艺巧夺天工，斑铜、乌铜走银制品、白铜面盆、蜡染等不胜枚举；昆明特产极为丰富，三七、虫草、麝香、当归、云南白药、花卉等数不胜数。

昆明经济繁荣、商贸发达，已成为中国西南地区中心城市之一，是中国连接东南亚、南亚通道



金骑士储物器（战国）
Golden Knight Reserve
Vessel (Warring States Period)

上的枢纽和对外开放的门户，已成为我国重要的商贸旅游城市之一。今天，昆明这座历史文化名城正

朝着繁荣的国际旅游城市、开放的口岸城市 and 现代化大都市目标迈进。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF KUNMING

Located in the central part of the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, Kunming is surrounded by a range of mountains on three sides; facing Lake Dianchi in the south with six rivers passing through, it has the Productive and fertile plain in its center. Kunming is the capital of Yunnan Province, it has an area of 21,688 square km and a population of 5.781 million. Kunming is praised as “the weather being always like in the Second and Third Lunar Month, and flowers and blossoms continuing in the four quarters of spring”; it has an annual average temperature of around 15°C, and an average rainfall of approx. 1035.1 mm, and it is of no severe coldness in winter and no scorching hotness in summer, the climate of spring remaining all year round, so it is called “Spring City”.

Kunming has a long city history, at the beginning of the third century BC, Zhuang Qiao the general of Chu State entered Dian to found the ancient Dian Kingdom; in the first year of the Yongtai Period of the Tang Dynasty (765), the Nanzhao Kingdom “opened up the east territory” to build the east city; in the second year of the Baoyou Period of the Southern Song Dynasty (1254), the Yuan troops conquered the Dali Kingdom, the place began to be called Kunming; in the early years of the Ming Dynasty, the Zhongqing Prefecture was renamed into Prefecture



执伞铜人（战国）
Copper Person Holding the
Umbrella(Warring States Period)

Yunnan. The ancient city of Kunming is a tortoise-shaped city with hills and waters in contrast with each other, which, though having experienced over 1200 years of expansion and changes, has still preserved its stylish features. In 1982, Kunming was announced by the State Council among the first group of historical and cultural cities of the State.

In the long historical progress, Kunming has got 326 units of historical relics, revolutionary cultural remains, landscapes of tombs, pagodas and stupas as well as famous personages' hometowns and other cultural relic units under protection, among which are 16 units (items) of key cultural

relics under the National-level protection, 40 relic units (items) under provincial-level protection and 35 relic units (items) under municipal-level protection. At the same time Kunming is also a city with glorious tradition of revolutionary struggles, among which the “First Uprising for Republic Defending” breaking out in 1915,

and the “December 1” Patriotic Democratic Campaign launched in 1945 got the response from all over the country and thus shines splendid brilliance in history.

The foundation of contemporary industries in Kunming began in 1910s. The national first hydraulic power station was completed in Kunming in 1912; during the hard days of the eight-year Anti-Japanese War, the



双人盘舞扣饰(战国)
Dance For Two People Style
Button(Warring States Period)

place here created many “firsts”, such as the first military-purpose telescope, the first power cable, the automobiles using charcoal as fuel to replace gasoline... Kunming made contributions for fighting against Japanese invaders, for developing national industries as well as science and technology.

As one of China Top Tourist Cities, Kunming has beautiful hills and waters as well as multiple cultural relics, and is a gathering place of natural and humanistic landscapes. Lake Dianchi, Stone Forest and Jiuxiang are all the key areas of scenic and historical attractions of the State; besides, there are Kunming World Expo Garden, Yunnan Village of Nationalities, Anning Hot Spring, Luquan Inscriptions in Yi Ethnic Language on Precipices and other scenic areas that are all of various features of their own.

Kunming has a galaxy of outstanding people, Saidianchi, Zheng He, Lan Mao, Yang Sheng'an, Dandang, Qian Feng, Zhang Tianxu, Sun Ranweng, Zhu De, Long Yun, Lu Han, Nie Er, Xiong Qinglai, Li Gongpu, Cai E, Wen Yiduo, Guan Sushuang and other famous personages of successive dynasties have added luster to the history of Kunming.

With a profound cultural accumulation, Kunming is the main source place of the Dian Culture, the Dian Opera, Huadeng Opera, dulcimer, quju, catering habits and other numerous kinds of multi-national culture have fused into a rich cultural connotation. As a place of compact



干栏式建筑 (西汉)
Stockade Model Construction
(West Han Dynasty)

communities of various national minorities, Kunming has various ethnic groups who are good at singing and dancing, wear resplendent garments, and celebrate various festivals with extraordinary splendor, such as the Big Three Strings and Torch Festival of Yi Nationality, Treading Mountain Flowers of the Miao people and so on. The colorful national charms attract attention of the world people.

The traditional arts and crafts of Kunming are of divine craftsmanship, the bormite and dark copper silver-

coated products, paktong washbasin, wax printing, etc are too numerous to enumerate; Kunming is rich in specialities, pseudo-ginseng, caterpillar fungus, musk, Chinese angelica, Yunnan cigarette, Yunnan baiyao, flowers and so on are too numerous to count.

With prosperous economy and developed commerce and trade, Kunming has become one of the central cities in the southwest region of China, a hub on the passageway for connecting China with Southeast Asia and South Asia and a gate opened to the outside world, and has become one of the important commercial, trade, travel and tourist cities of our country. Today, Kunming the famous historical and cultural city is advancing with giant strides towards the objective of a prosperous international travel and tourist city, an opened port city and a modernized metropolis.

图例 Legend

文物保护单位

Unit of Cultural Relic

- ● ● 国家级 At the National Level
- ● 省级 At the Provincial Level
- 市 (县) 级 At the Municipal (County) Level

○ 名城昆明 THE FAMOUS CITY OF KUNMING

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昆明古城圖
Plan of the Ancient City of Kunming



东寺塔 East Temple Pagoda

◎ 东、西寺塔 ●●●

两塔位于昆明城市传统中轴线南部，为四方形密檐式十三级空心砖塔。西寺塔（又名慧光寺塔）建于南诏国时期，即唐宣宗大中三年（849年），经历代修葺，至今已有1100多年的历史。东寺塔（又名常乐寺塔）同为南诏国时期所建，现存为清代重建。两塔相距390米，遥相对峙，是昆明悠久历史和古老文明的见证。

EAST AND WEST TEMPLE PAGODAS

The two pagodas stand in the southern part of the central axis of the City of Kunming, and are square-shaped hollow-interior brick pagodas with close eave and thirteen stories. The West Temple Pagoda (by the alternative name of Auspicious Light Temple Pagoda) was built in the period of Nanzhao Kingdom, i.e. in the third year of the Dazhong Period under the reign of Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang Dynasty (849), it has a history of over 1100 years after being repaired in successive dynasties. The East Temple Pagoda (by the alternative name of Lasting Happiness Temple Pagoda) was likely built in the period of Nanzhao Kingdom, and the present existing one was rebuilt in the Qing Dynasty. Standing by 390 m apart from each other, the two pagodas face each other at a distance, they are the witness of the long history and time-honored culture of Kunming.



西寺塔 Westtemple Pagoda



地藏寺经幢 The Sutra Pillar of the Ksitigarbha Temple

◎ 地藏寺经幢 ●●●

位于拓东路昆明市博物馆内，建于宋朝末年，为颂扬大理国都阐（今昆明）侯高明生的功德而造。幢高6.6米，七层八面，上刻各种神像292尊，形象生动，被誉为“滇中艺术极品”，也是罕见的大理国时期的文物。

THE SUTRA PILLAR OF THE KSITIGARBHA TEMPLE

Standing inside the Kunming Municipal Museum on the Tuodong Road, it was built at the late years of the Song Dynasty, and was built to eulogize the achievements of Gao Mingsheng the Marquis of Shanchan. The pillar has seven stories and eight facades, 6.6 m tall, and there are 292 Buddha statues carved on it, which are of vivid images and are reputed as the “best artistic works in Yunnan Province”, and they are the rare cultural relics of the period of Dali Kingdom.



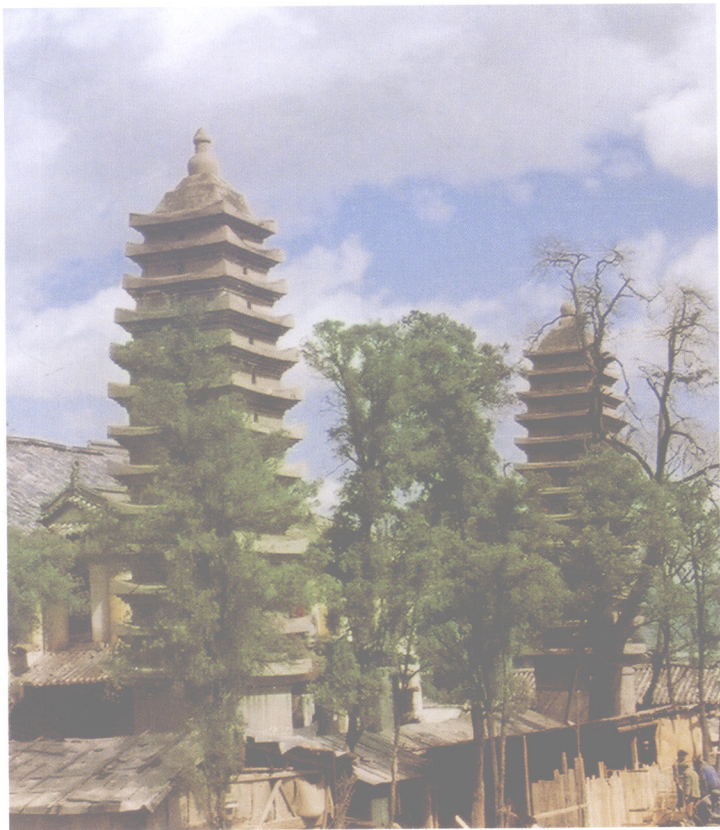
经幢基座石雕
The Stone Carving on the Base Seat of the Sutra Pillar

◎ 大德寺双塔 ·

位于华山东路中段祖
遍山顶，被誉为“市中胜
境”。建于明成化九年
（1473年），为十三层密
檐式方形实心砖塔。

THE TWIN PAGODAS
OF
THE DADE TEMPLE

Erected atop the Zubian Hill in the central section of the East Huashan Road, it was reputed as the “Place of Attraction in the City Proper”. Built in the ninth year of the Chenghua Period of the Ming Dynasty (1473), it is a square-shaped solid-interior brick pagoda with close eave and thirteen stories.





真庆观都雷府
The Dulei Mansion of the
Zhenqing Taoist Temple

◎ 真庆观 ●●

位于拓东路与白塔路交叉口，始建于元代，名真武祠。明永乐年间进行了增建，明宣德九年（1434年）重建。清康熙年间，在其东面兴建都雷府；清光绪年间，在其东北面兴建盐隆祠。如今，真庆观中的紫薇殿保留着明代的建筑风格，其屋顶的覆斗结构藻井色彩华丽、工艺精致，被称为“西南第一藻井”。

THE ZHENQING TAOIST TEMPLE

Sited at the crossing of the Tuodong Road and the Baita Road, it was first built in the Yuan Dynasty, and was named Temple of Zhenwu. Expanded in the years of the Yongle Period of the Ming Dynasty, it was rebuilt in the ninth year of the Xuande Period of the Ming Dynasty (1434). In the years of the Kangxi Period of the Qing Dynasty, the Dulei Mansion was constructed east of the temple, and the Yanlong Temple was constructed northeast of the temple. To date, the Grape Myrtle Hall inside the Zhenqing Taoist Temple has still preserved the architectural style of the Ming Dynasty, the caisson of its roof's upset bracket structure is of splendid colors and fine craftsmanship, and was reputed as the "first caisson in Southwest China".







◎ 云南贡院 ●

位于云南大学内，始建于明永乐九年（1403—1424年），明弘治十二年（1499年）迁建于此。现存“致公堂”、“腾蛟”、“起凤”两坊及“重修致公堂碑记”等，是研究云南科举制度的重要资料。

THE YUNNAN TALENT RECOMMENDING INSTITUTE

Located in the campus of the Yunnan University, it was first built in the ninth year of the Yongle Period of the Ming Dynasty (1411), and was moved to the east of the Provincial Administration Commission of the Yunnan Prefecture City in the twelfth year of the Hongzhi Period of the Ming Dynasty (1499). Now there are “Zhigong Hall”, two archways of “Rising Dragon” and “Soaring Phoenix” as well as “Tablet of Repairing the Zhigong Hall” and so on existing there, which are important materials for studying the imperial examination system of Yunnan Province.