

中国优秀旅游城市  
AN EXCELLENT TOURIST CITY OF CHINA

彩云之都

昆明

KUNMING: A CITY OF AMENITIES



撰文：司 达 摄影：陆江涛 等

中国旅游出版社 CHINA TRAVEL & TOURISM PRESS

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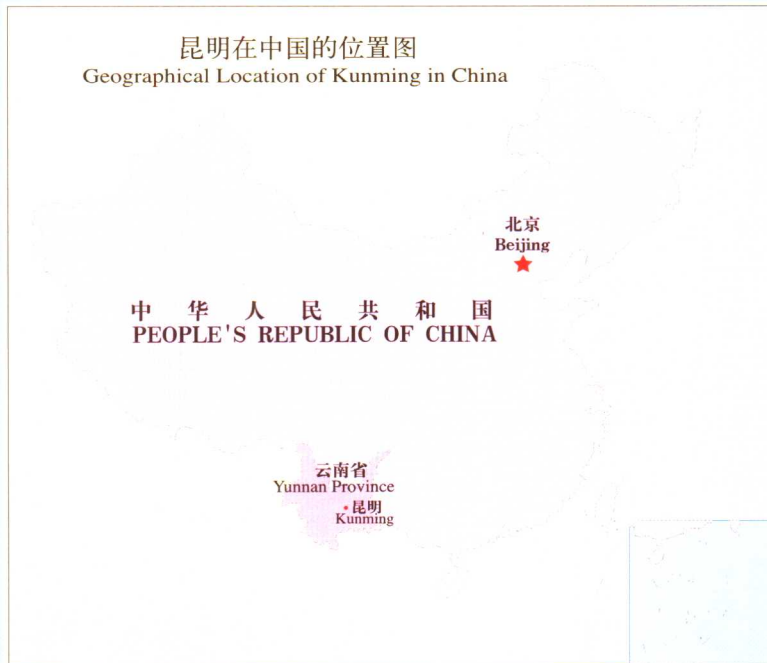
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昆明在中国的位置图  
Geographical Location of Kunming in China





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## 彩 云 之 都 —— 昆 明

### KUNMING: A CITY OF AMENITIES



当太阳从中国北方的大部分城市消失之际，南方却有一个城市依旧沐浴在夕阳金色的光泽之中，她就是昆明。

当月光如水一般从天空中泻下来，泻到夜晚西山寂静的山峦，再往下洒落在山下沉静的滇池水面的时候，从西山山顶俯瞰这个城市的夜景，竟是一片璀璨的星海。那些栩栩生辉的光亮，传递出她繁华的信息。

昆明，是一个被称为春城的地方。在这里，古老和时髦共同分享着生活的空间。昨天和今天，传统与现实，都会在你的眼前轻轻地走过。毕竟，这是一个与历史有着太多依恋的历史文化名城，又是一座难以抵挡这个世界渴望变化潮流的，被称之为与国际接轨的省会城市。

其实，早在13世纪的时候，意大利举世闻名的旅行家马可·波罗就曾到此城一游，他把这个如今很有旅游号召力的边远城市称之为“美丽的大城”。

总之，四季无非艳阳，湖山莫不长春，不愧名城之称，应文明之鹄，这便是昆明，春城，名城称呼的由来。而对她的任何一个命名，都会成为走四方的游客们在中国西南这片红土高原上不能不停脚的理由。

从明、清时候起，这个城市就拥有一股悠闲淡泊的气息，一如生活在这里的人们。一天又一天，仿佛成为时间倒流的记忆与轮回，人们十分享受也十分珍爱自己的这种生活，因而，时光才在这里沉淀出水一般的柔软平和的质地。悠闲使人行动舒缓，深远使人心思曲折，昆明人的从容不迫，内敛平和其实是天人合一的结果。

昆明犹如一幅重彩画，阳光、蓝天、白云是作画的宣纸，鲜花似泼洒在纸上的画，而历史与文化的流连之地，就是这幅色彩斑斓的重彩画的装裱。

在昆明走一走，以一种恬静的方式体会历史的变迁，生活的乐趣，会有许多意想不到的收获，你可以细致而真切地感受到昆明性格和魅力。

所以，才有人说，只有昆明这样的天时、地利与人和，才能使每一个扑进她怀抱里的人，寻找回生长在民间的精神，生长在大自然的精神，以及生长在历史与文化中的精神。

历史、文化、风物、景观、休闲和快乐，是这个城市的关键音符。



When the sun already disappears in most cities in North China, a southern city is still bathed in the golden rays of the setting sun. She is Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province.

When the moonlight pours down as water to the silent peaks on the Western Hills and the placid Dianchi Lake, the entire city, if overlooked from the summit of the Western Hills, becomes a sea of stars, where the glittering light spots are conveying the city's flourishing information.

Kunming is dubbed as a City of Eternal Spring. Here, antiquity and fashion share the living space. Both yesterday

and today, both tradition and modernity will meet your eyes. After all, this is a cultural city with lingering connections to history and a modern provincial capital that finds hard to refuse the world's changing trend.

In fact, as early as the 13th Century, Italian traveler Marco Polo paid a visit here and praised Kunming as a beautiful city, which has now gained great tourist appeal.

Kunming is especially famous for its mild climate, which keeps the city in spring all the year round. In addition to its weather, Kunming also boasts many other reasons that have attracted travelers from

result of the harmony between man and the Heaven.

Kunming is like a heavy-color painting. The sun, blue skies, and white clouds compose the paper; flowers are the subject; and historical and cultural sites are the decorations of the painting.

Strolling in Kunming and tasting the historical changes and living delights here, one will gain many unexpected harvest and truly feel the character and charm of the city.

Therefore, some people say that only such cities as Kunming, which integrates favorable climate, geographical convenience, and good human relations, can help visitors find the spirit of growing among the folk people, the spirit of growing in nature, and the spirit of growing in history and culture.

History, culture, customs, scenery, leisure, and delights compose key notes of this city.



all directions to the plateau in southwest China.

Since the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties, the city has been permeated with a leisurely, carefree atmosphere, just like its citizens. Day after day, in the memory and passage of time, people highly enjoy and treasure their lifestyles. Leisure makes people gentle in action, while thoughtfulness makes people Profound in mind. The Kunming citizens' easiness and peace are actually a

1. 民族之花  
Ethnic flowers.
2. 彩云之城  
A city of colorful clouds.
3. 欢快的民族  
Cheerful ethnic people.
4. 七彩斑斓的红土地  
The beautiful laterite soil.





















5. 彩霞映石林

Stone Forest enshrouded in rosy clouds.









## 历史悠久 A LONG HISTORY

云南是一部厚重的历史书。

很久很久以前,当这部史书最早的撰写者们——那些生活在这片红土高原上的各民族的先民们,开始用劳动、智慧和生命往上面记事的时候起,昆明就出现在了这部历史书的扉页上。

昆明这座古城的名称,来自于古西南夷部落族称的音译“昆弥”(即昆明夷,亦称昆明族)。

距今约2800多年前,滇池周围便已出现奴隶制城邦,人们狩猎,农耕,生儿育女,编发为辫,随畜迁徙。战国末期,楚将庄蹻率部来到这里建立滇国,修筑苴兰城,还孕育了一种灿烂的与中原青铜文化截然不同风格的古滇青铜文化。西汉时滇王常羌臣服于汉,武帝封爵,赠金质“滇王之印”。在悠远而漫长的岁月里,昆明成为华夏神州版图的州郡之一,成为南诏繁荣的“东都”拓东城,成为不同朝代的边疆重镇和中央政权的治驻地。

自公元1275年元代云南行省,昆明便为省会至今。清朝时建制沿袭明制,昆明仍为云南府和昆明县治所,城市规模没有超出明代的范围。1949年昆明和平解放时,昆明全部面积仅为7.8平方公里。

现在的昆明市,按新的区划已达2000多平方公里,分为五华、盘龙、官渡、西山、东川5个区,以市中心盘龙江上的得胜桥为行政区划的交汇点。

西北区域的五华区,因五华山雄峙境内而得名,全区面积397.86平方公里。是昆明文化的“魅力之区”,也是春城的“宜居之区”。

东北区域的盘龙区,因盘龙江自北向南纵贯以后,滇池地区乃至云南全省的政治、经济和文化中心,就逐渐向此转移。盘龙区是昆明创建“绿



色家园”的核心区域,人居典范。

西南区域的西山区,因境内有著名的西山风景区胜地,故名之,全区面积791.14平方公里。是昆明最漂亮的城区之一,有“高原西湖”之称。

东南区域的官渡区,因滇池古渡口“官渡”而得名,全区面积552.21平方公里,是昆明承东启西、贯通南北的交通枢纽,重要的科研、教育和工业基地,有“昆明浦东”之称。

岁月曾在昆明上演了许多惊天动地的历史活剧,定格下无数载入史册的永恒记忆。遗址存留下几多风云人物的人生足迹,唤醒来多少值得回味的昨天和正在走过的今天。

1997年底,昆明人从一个百年前在昆明生活过的法国外交官方苏雅拍摄的老照片中,惊喜地看到了云南百年前的形象历史。2004年5月,来自美国的格瑞格·米莱特先生以《华夏·1944·彩色昆明》的图片展又为昆明人带来了一段60年前的“彩色映像”。在这些历史再现的视觉描述中,昆明人第一次直面如此多又如此真切的先人和故乡的形象。于是,昆明人更觉出了自己的家乡是怎样一种历史的名片,昆明是怎样一座历史文化的名城。

昆明的景观是岁月沧桑的见证者,它们有着古老的历史,寻觅幸运留下来的让人抚今追昔的古迹,常会让想像长出追赶时光的翅膀。

Yunnan is a thick historical book.

A long time ago, when the earliest writer of this book—people of various ethnic groups living on this laterite plateau—began working on this book with their labor, intelligence, and lives, Kunming appeared on the first page of this book.





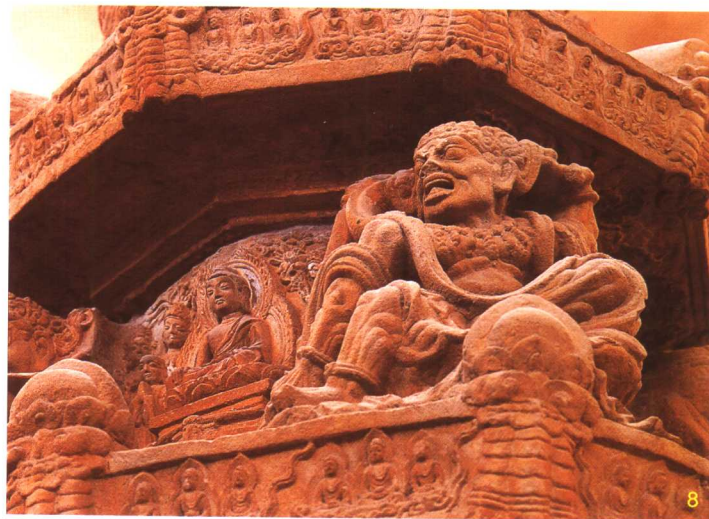
The name of the city, Kunming, derives from the transliteration of a tribe of the ancient Yi group, Kunmi.

More than 2,800 years ago, a slavery town appeared by the Dianchi Lake. People hunted, farmed, wore long hair braids, and followed the livestock in season migration. During the late Warring States Period, Chu State General Zhuang Qiao led his troops to here and established Dian Kingdom, which nurtured the splendid Ancient-Dian Bronze Culture,

which was quite different from the bronze culture in Central China. During the Western Han (206 BC—24 AD), Chang Qiang, king of Dian, acknowledged allegiance to Han. Han Emperor Wudi conferred a rank of nobility upon him and presented him a gold Seal of Dian King. Kunming thus became one of the prefectures in the territory of ancient China, known as Tuodong City, the eastern capital of the Nanzhao Kingdom. In the following dynasties, it served as an important fron-

tier city under the direct jurisdiction of the central regime.

In 1275 during the Yuan Dynasty, Yunnan Province was established, and Kunming has ever since acted as the provincial capital of Yunnan. The Qing Dynasty followed the administrative system of the Yuan and Ming dynasties, and the city scale of Kunming was not expanded. When the city welcomed its peaceful liberation in 1949, it only covered 7.8 square kilometers.



Today, the city has extended to cover an area of more than 2,000 square kilometers, divided into five districts: Wuhua, Panlong, Guandu, Xishan, and Dongchuan. The Desheng Bridge over the Panlong River in the city proper is considered the junction of different administrative districts.

Wuhua District, in northwestern region, is so named because of Mt. Wuhua in its territory. Occupying an area of 397.86 square kilometers, it is viewed as a District of Cultural Charm and an Ideal District for Dwelling.

Panlong District, in northeastern region, is

passed through by the Panlong River from north to south. It covers 339.79 square kilometers and possesses a long history and splendid culture. In 765, the first year of Tang Emperor Yongtai's reign, king of Nanzhao Kingdom ordered his eldest son to establish a new town called Tuodong, meaning exploiting the eastern frontier. The town straddled today's Panlong and Jinzhi Rivers, namely the major territory of today's Panlong District. The establishment of Tuodong marked the beginning of the urban development of Kunming. Since then, the political, economic, and cultural center of the Dianchi Lake

area and even the entire Yunnan Province gradually shifted to this place. Panlong is The landscapes in Kunming are witnesses to the changes of the city, and viewing the historical sites, one is easy to spread his or her wings of imagination. Kunming's core district and example for constructing Green Homes.

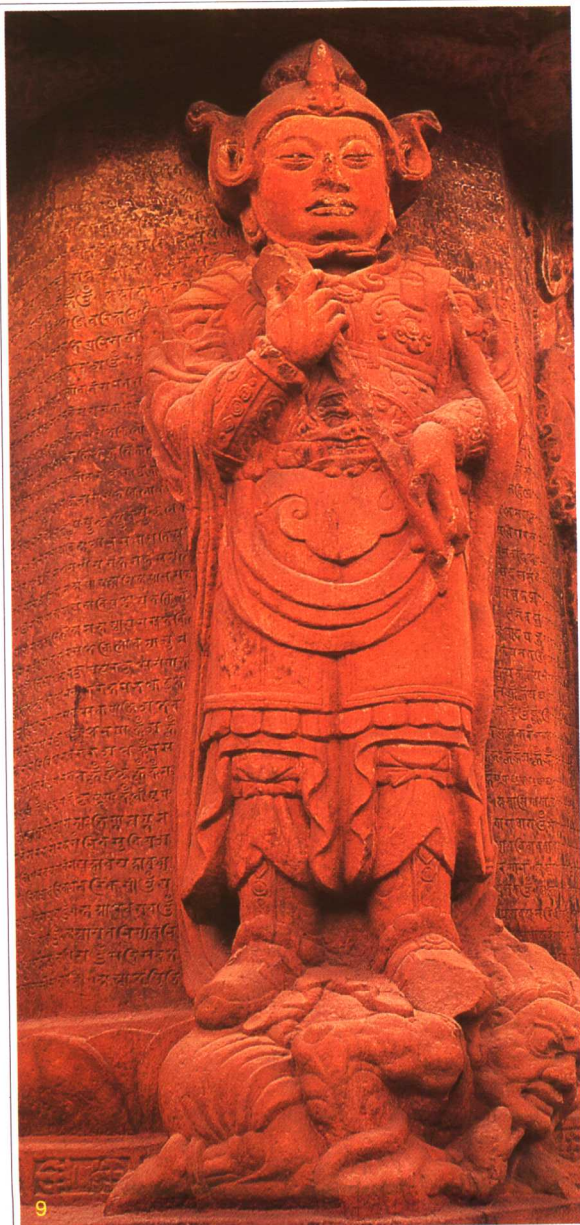
#### 6. 拓东古幢

Tuodong Ancient Pillar.

#### 7-10. 古幢上精美的雕刻

Beautiful carvings on the Tuodong Ancient Pillar.



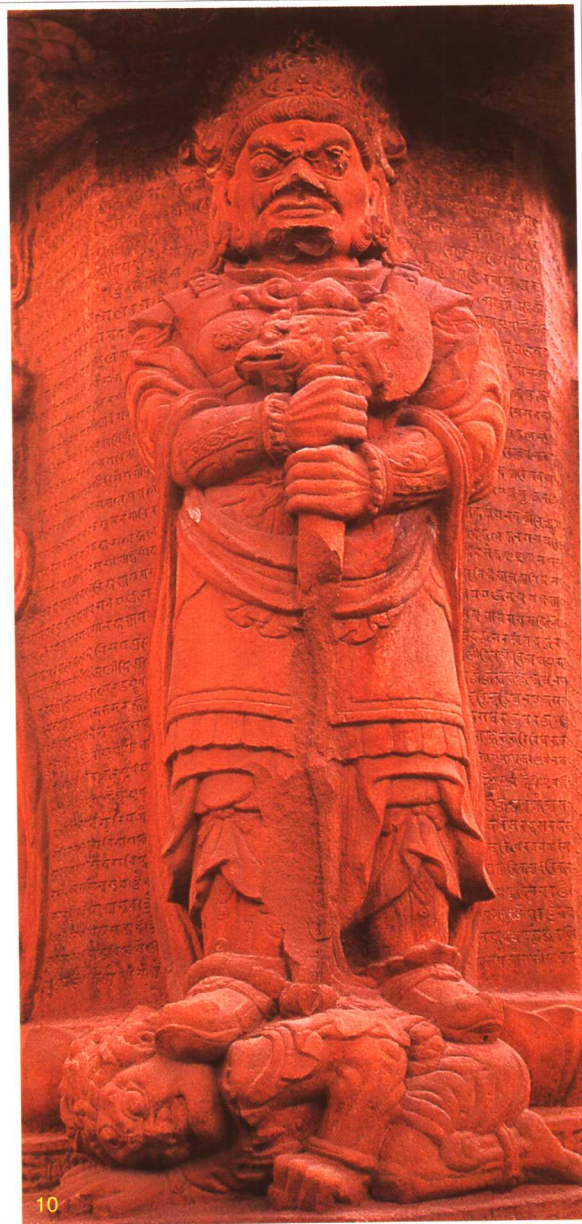


Xishan District, in south-western region, is named after the Western Hills (Xishan) in its territory. Covering 791.14 square kilometers, it is one of the most beautiful districts in Kunming, enjoying a reputation as West Lake on Plateau.

Guandu District, in southeastern region, is named after an ancient ferry called Guandu. Covering an area of 552.21 square kilometers, it is the transportation hub that links east with west, north with south. It is also an important base for industry, education, and scientific research, enjoying a reputation as Pudong of Kunming.

Time has staged many remarkable historical dramas in Kunming and left behind countless valuable memories. The historical sites still retains the footprints of heroes, awakening brilliant yesterday and promising today.

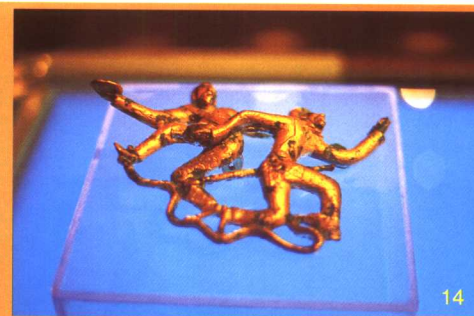
At the end of 1997, the Kunming citizens were excited to see old photos of the appearances of Yunnan taken by a French diplomat who lived in Kunming a hundred years ago. In May 2004, an





American professor, Greg Millett, held a photo exhibition, China.1944 .Colorful Kunming, presenting the image of Kunming 60 years ago. These historic photos enabled the Kunming citizens to gain an insight into the images of their ancestors and home city. Viewing the photos, the citizens seemed to know better of their home—a city of historical and cultural magnificence.

The landscapes in Kunming are witnesses to the changes of the city, and viewing the historical sites, one is easy to spread his or her wings of imagination.



11. 雕工精致的狮子  
Exquisitely carved lions.
12. 昆明市博物馆馆藏文物“跪俑”  
Terra-cotta Kneeling Warrior, a cultural relic collected by the Kunming Municipal Museum.
13. 昆明市博物馆馆藏文物“青铜鼓”  
Bronze Drum, a cultural relic collected by the Kunming Municipal Museum.
14. 昆明市博物馆馆藏文物“双人乐伎”  
Double Musicians, a cultural relic collected by the Kunming Municipal Museum.
15. 雕工精致的狮子  
Exquisitely carved lions.





16



17



18

16. 雕工精致的石狮子

A delicately carved stone lions.

17. 雕工精致的石象

A delicately carved stone elephants.

18. 雕工精致的石狮子

A delicately carved stone lions.