The Hometown of Five Golden Flowers of Bai Minority A Tourist Guidebook To Dali 旅游指南 中国旅游出版社 五朵金花的牧乡 自兴春 著

The Hometown of Five Golden Flowers of Bai Minority A Tourist Guidebook To Dali

旅游指南

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中国旅游出版社

五朵生花的故乡

自兴春 著

五朵金花的故乡

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A Place Your Dream Will Begin

004

五朵金花

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.co



热情的金花欢迎您 Enthusiastic Golden Flowers Welcome you to Dali

没到过大理的人,认识大理大都源于两个出处,一是金庸先生的小说,小说中段皇爷的"一指神功"点出了南诏大理古国的清远与神秘,引人掩卷遐思,二是反映大理白族题材的电影《五朵金花》,随着一曲唱遍大江南北的"蝴蝶泉边来相会",大理秀美的风光也广为人知。

其实,真正的大理远不止这些。

大理, 是一个能让你的身、心、灵和而为一的地方。

大理, 是一个能让你找到自己的人间乐十。

大理,有一分侠气,还有些书卷气。山水、气候、民风融为一体,不太喧闹,也不太荒僻,既不流俗,也不太隔世,不很富庶,可是自足有余,在不断都市化的同时,还能小心翼翼地保护好原本纯真的面貌……

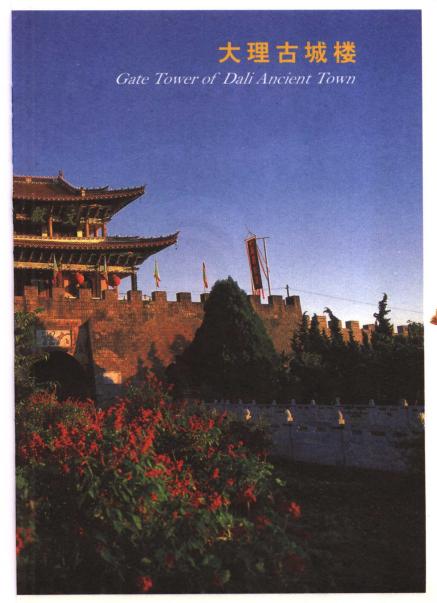
大理是需要你来感悟的。

走进大理,这里厚重的历史会让你停足沉思,灿烂的文化会让你流连忘返。

早在四千年前,苍洱之间就已经分布着白族先民的足迹。秦汉之际,这里是四川通往印度的"南方丝路"的中转站,与中原也有频繁的接触。唐代初期,南诏国建都于此,大理一度成为云南政治、经济和文化的中心,虽然其间多次改朝换代,中原也曾几度把战争的的烽火烧到这里,但由于大理在地理上偏安一隅,环境上也是远离纷扰,千百年来,和平的岁月远远多于战争的日子,在这种自由和安宁的空气下,人们的生活非常闲适。家家户户都养花种草,庭院内四季花开不断,闲来大家就在花下喝茶,聊天。门前的清石板路打扫得干干净净的,石渠里





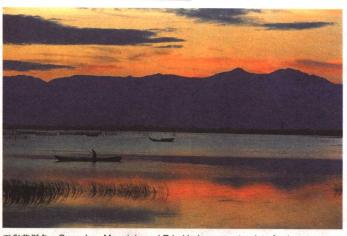




五朵金

花的故乡





五彩苍洱色 Cangshan Mountain and Erhai Lake present a riot of colors.

的水哗哗地流过街头巷尾。以白族为代表的各族人民,由于长期受中原文化的熏陶,并与边疆各民族的文化广泛交流,形成了灿烂的南诏大理文化,大理成为人文鼎盛的"文献名邦",被历史学家誉为"亚洲文化十字路口的古都"。境内历史文化遗存丰厚,文物古迹星罗棋布,出土文物琳琅满目,一大批风格独特的古建筑保存完整。

拥抱大理, 浓郁的民族风情会让你浮想联翩, 壮丽的自然风光会让你目不暇接。

盛况空前的"三月街民族节"、欢快的"绕三灵"、阿鹏和金花谈情说爱的"蝴蝶会"、载歌载舞的"三道茶"、隆重的"火把节"、独有的"本主节",游人如织的鸡足山、巍宝山"朝山会"、妙趣横生的"石宝山歌会",热闹非凡的弥渡正月"花灯会",别有情趣的"耍海会"、"载秧节"、"葛根会"、"二月八"、"花朝会"等,每个节日都有一个美丽的传说,每个传说都引人人胜。玉洱银沧之间,自然风光绮丽多姿,苍山如屏,洱海如镜,蝴蝶泉深幽,兼有"风、花、雪、月"四大奇景。

感受大理,你就亲自来触摸那云端泻下的阳光,来倾听那山颠吹来的风声,来看看那渔村飘来的炊烟吧!徐霞客、郭沫若、马可·波罗等中外文人墨客为之倾倒,为之讴歌,留下了流连忘返的足迹和不胜枚举的赞美诗篇,杨升庵、担当驻足大理不愿离开……大理在每个时代都不曾被人遗忘……

曾有高人指点: "看风景寻名胜有两种看法,一是见山是山见水是水;二是见山非山见水 非水,不过是借一点山水看自己。"也许是这里最能拂去心尘,而点燃一缕心香吧。古往今 来,无数中外游人"寻梦"而来,许多不愿离去,扎根大理开始"山与水,心与灵升华"……

在大理, 梦与景的交融……





白族祭本主 Offering sacrifices to the Village God.

Dali is the only Bai autonomous prefecture in China. Living on its 29,500 square kilometers of land are 3.3 million people of 13 ethnic groups, including the Bai, Han, Yi, and Hui. Of the 3.3 million population, 50 percent are people of the minority groups, and the remaining 50 is percent, people of the Han. The population of the Bai minority group accounts for one-third of the total.

The prefecture is the birthplace of the history and culture of Yunnan Province. It has a time-honored history. As early as the Neolithic Age, ancestors of the Bai, Yi, and other minority groups began to settle there. When the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B. C.) unified China, it brought the Dali area into its territory. During the Han Dynasty (206 B. C.-A. D. 220), a prefecture and counties were established in the area. Nanzhao State and Dali State that appeared around Erhai Lake lasted for 515 years between the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and the Song Dynasty (960-1279).

At that time, Dali was the political, economic, and cultural center of Yunnan Province. At present, the ancient town of Dali and the Weishan county town are famous historical and cultural towns in China.

The prefecture features a splendid culture. People of various ethnic groups represented by the Bai minority group, were under a long-time influence of the culture in the Central Plains. They carried out extensively





织鱼网 Bai Girls Weave Fishing Net

cultural contacts with people of various ethnic groups in the border area and fostered a brilliant culture of Nanzhao and Dali states. The prefecture became a "land of historical documents," thriving with talented people. It was referred to as "an ancient capital at the crossroad of culture in Asia." There are a rich collection of cultural relics and historical sites, a great variety of unearthed artifacts, and a large number of well-preserved unique historical buildings.



The prefecture also boasts of rich folk customs, such festivals and celebrations as the unprecedented Third Month Fair, the joyful Raosanling (Walking around Three Souls) Festival, the Hudie (Butterfly) Fair, the three courses of tea services with singing and dancing, the grand Torch Festival, the unique Benzhu (Village god) Festival, the Pilgrimage-Making Festival which attracts many people to Jizu and Weibao mountains, the shibao Mountain singing Contest full of wit and humor, the lively Festive Lantern Fair held in the first lunar month in Midu County as well as the Shuahai.

(Playing on the Lake) Fair, the Zaiyang (Rice Seedling Transplanting) Festival, the Gegen fair, the Eighth of the Second Month Fair, and the Chaohua (Flower Admiration) Fair. Each of the fairs and festivals has a beautiful legend of its own, and each legend is of great appeal. At present, the fairs and festival have become gatherings for people to conduct businesses and trade or participate in cultural and sports activities.

The prefecture abounds in natural resources. There grow more than 3,000 species of seed plants. It is known as a home to azalea, orchid, and camellia. The prefecture has a forest coverage of 48.7%. It has an abundant growth of forests of economic value and fruit trees. It is rich in mineral and hydro-energy resources.



大理民族广场 The Square for Nationalities in Dali City.

The prefecture has a broad prospects of development. The diligent, kindhearted, and intelligent people of various ethnic groups have lived in the prefecture, a miraculous and beautiful land, and created a new, happy life today. There are expressways, railroads, and airports that link the prefecture with the rest of China.

Men of letters in and outside of China, including the Italian traveler Marco Polo, Xu Xiake, and Guo Moruo, visited the prefecture and were overwhelmed with admiration by its unique charm. They left behind them many literary works in praise of the prefecture. A Painting Scroll by Zhang Shengwen from Dali State is a priceless treasure in China's painting collection. The feature film Five Godlen Flowers with a theme on the Bai minority group and a novel by Jin Yong made the prefecture known far and near. Water Running in a Riverlet, a folk song in Midu county won a high reputation for the prefecture in China and abroad. All these helped enrich China's cultural house and have become immortal literary works.

A picture book like this one is far from enough to help people understand the Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture. The book edited by the Tourism Administration and Foreign Affairs Office of the Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture features a collection of the beautiful pictures by a photographer, serving as a window on or a boat which will carry the tourists into the prefecture, an ancient, miraculous, and picturesque land.

The time-honored history of Dali will make tourists to the prefecture lost in thought, its brilliant culture will make them reluctant to leave, the rich customs of the ethnic groups will make their mind thronged with thoughts, and the magnificent natural landscape will make them to feel that there is no time for them to take in with their eyes. The hospitable people of various ethnic groups in the prefecture welcome guests from afar.





Magnificent Natural Landscapes

花

4



云涌苍山 The cloud-enshrouded Cangshan Mountain.

大理风光宏博壮丽,以大理市辖区内的苍洱游览区为代表,自古以来有着"风花雪月地,山光水色城"的美称。环绕着苍洱风景区,东部的宾川县有东南亚著名的佛教圣地鸡足山,东南部的祥云县有着大理国佛教塔林"水目山"和古人类遗址"清华洞";南部的巍山县有着南诏发祥地和道教寺观建筑群的巍宝山;西南部的永平县有着古道遗址和木莲花山;西部有着漾濞县的石门关风景区和云龙县的古道桥梁、植被科考区;北部有着洱源县的茈碧湖九气台风景区、剑川县石宝山石窟风景区和鹤庆县的龙潭洞穴、田园风光,民族风情游览区。各景区景点无不显示出高原景色的粗犷雄奇和民族风情的多姿多彩。

Dali is a beautiful city in Yunnan Province. Based on its Cangshan Mountain and Erhai Lake, the city has long enjoyed the reputation of "Land of Romance and Scenic Beauty." Around the Cangshan-Erhai Scenic Zone as the center, there are many other tourist attractions: In Binchuan County in the east is Jizu Mountain, a Buddhist shrine well-known across Northeast Asia; in Xiangyun County in the southeast are Shuimu Mountain, home to a Buddhist pagoda forest of the ancient Dali Kingdom, and Qinghua Cave, a prehistoric site; Weishan County in the south is the cradle of the ancient Nanzhao Kingdom, and is famous for the Taoist temple complex on Weibao Mountain; Yongping County in the southwest is home to the site of an ancient path and Wood Lotus Mountain; in the west are Shimenguan (Stone Gate Pass) Scenic Zone in Yangbi County and an ancient bridge and a vegetation research zone in Yunlong County; and in the north are Jiugitai (Nine-Air Terrace) Scenic Zone in Eryuan County, Shibao Mountain Grottoes in Jianchuan County, and the Longtan Cave, countryside scenery, and an ethnic customs tourist zone in Heqing County. All these scenic attractions demonstrate the magnificent plateau landscapes and colorful ethnic customs.



与风花雪月相遇

不论你以什么方式到的大理,无一列外地先遭遇到有"风花雪 月地, 山光水色城"美称的苍洱游览区。你将顿时了悟上天造就此地 是让人享受风花雪月的。傍晚看夕阳,清晨看日出的时候。安静得能 听到自己的心跳。

环绕着苍洱风景区、东部有东南亚著名的佛教圣地鸡足山。东 南部有大理国佛教塔林"水目山"等:南部有巍山古城及南诏发祥地 和道教寺观建筑群巍宝山:西南部有古道遗址和木莲花山:西部有石 门关风景区和古道桥梁、植被科考区; 北部有茈碧湖九气台风景 区、石宝山石窟风景区和龙潭洞穴、田园风光、民族风情游 览区。各景区景点无不显示出高原景色的粗犷雄奇和民族风 情的多姿多彩。

Encountering Romance

Visitors to Dali, in whatever way, would first encounter the Cangshan-Erhai Scenic Zone, which is gifted by nature with beautiful landscapes for people to experience a romantic feeling. Whether watching the sunrise in dawn or viewing the sunset at dusk, one can feel a thorough peace with nothing but his or her heartbeat.

Surrounding the Cangshan-Erhai Sceme Zone are Mt. Jizu, a Buddhist shrine well-known in Southeast Asia, in the east, Mt, Shuimu, frome to the Buddhist pagoda forest of the ancient Dali Kingdom, in the southeast; the and Taoist temples on Mt. Weibao, in the south; the ruins of an ancient route and Mt. Mulianhua, in the southwest; the Shimenguan Scenic Zone, an ancient path bridge, and a vegetation zone for scientific research, in the west; and the Jiuqitai Scenic Zone by Cibi Lake, the Shibaoshan Scenic

