

BASHU CULTURE PICTURE ALBUM SERIES

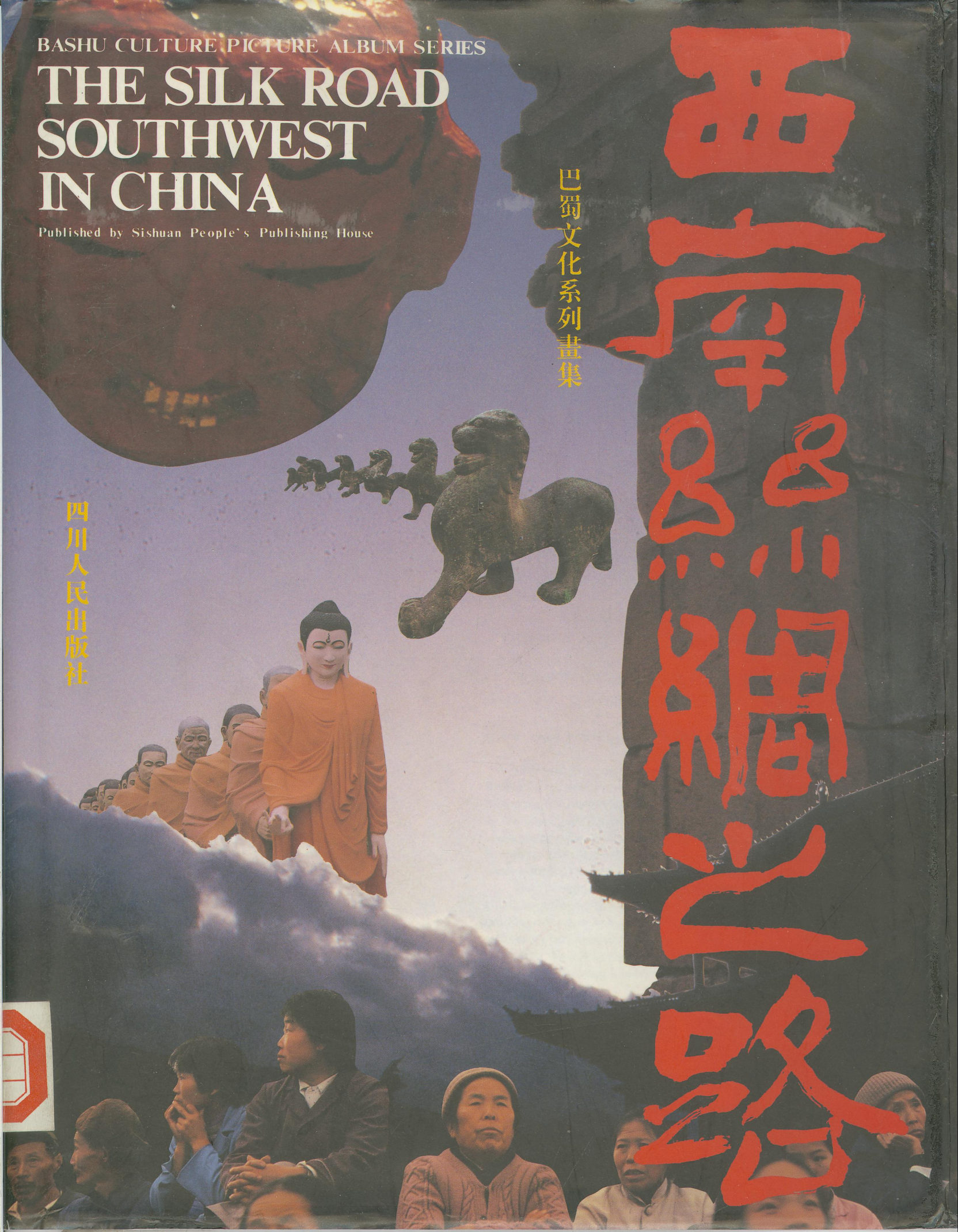
# THE SILK ROAD SOUTHWEST IN CHINA

Published by Sishuan People's Publishing House

巴蜀文化系列畫集

四川人民出版社

西南綢之路





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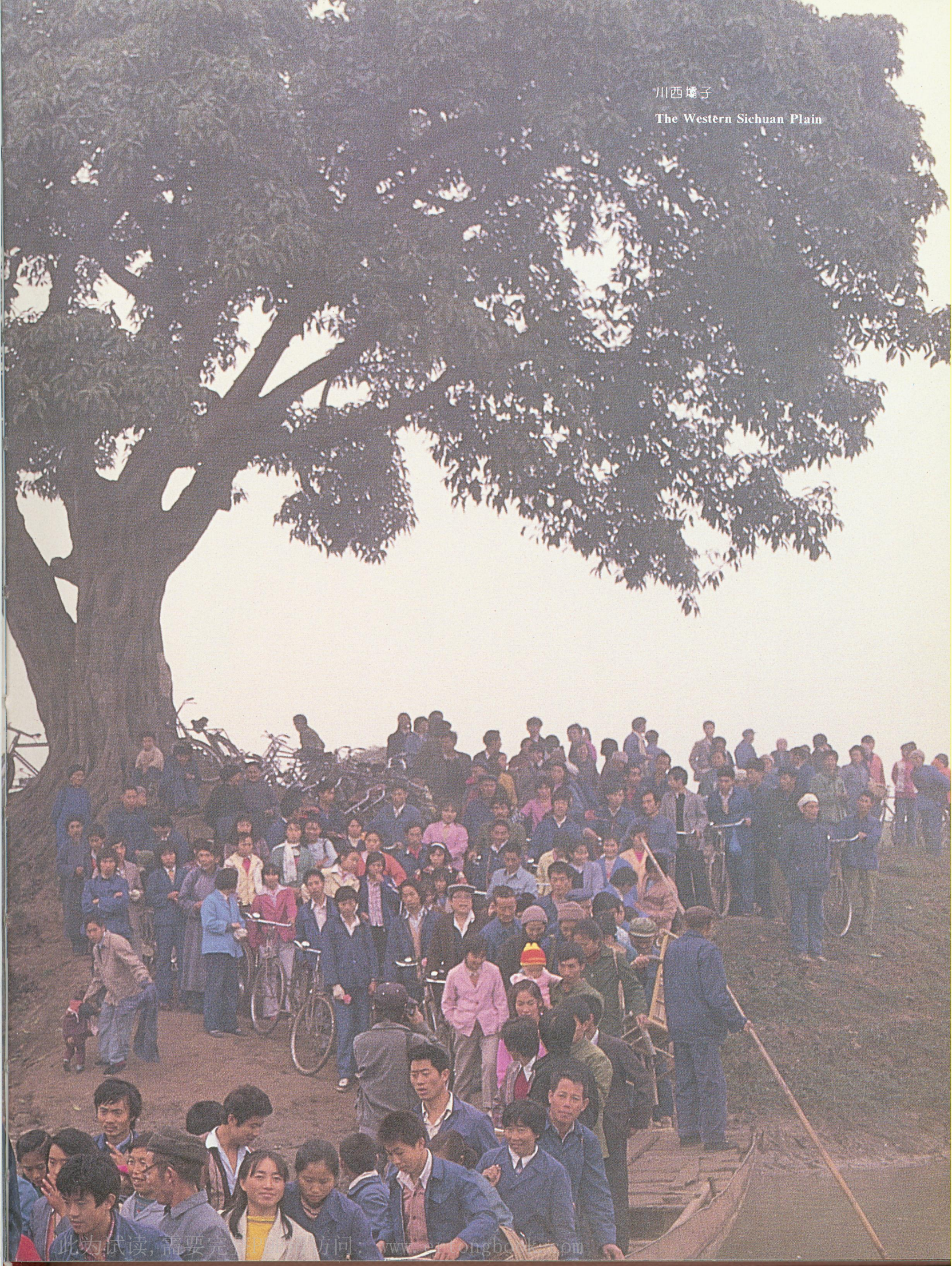






川西嬌子

The Western Sichuan Plain



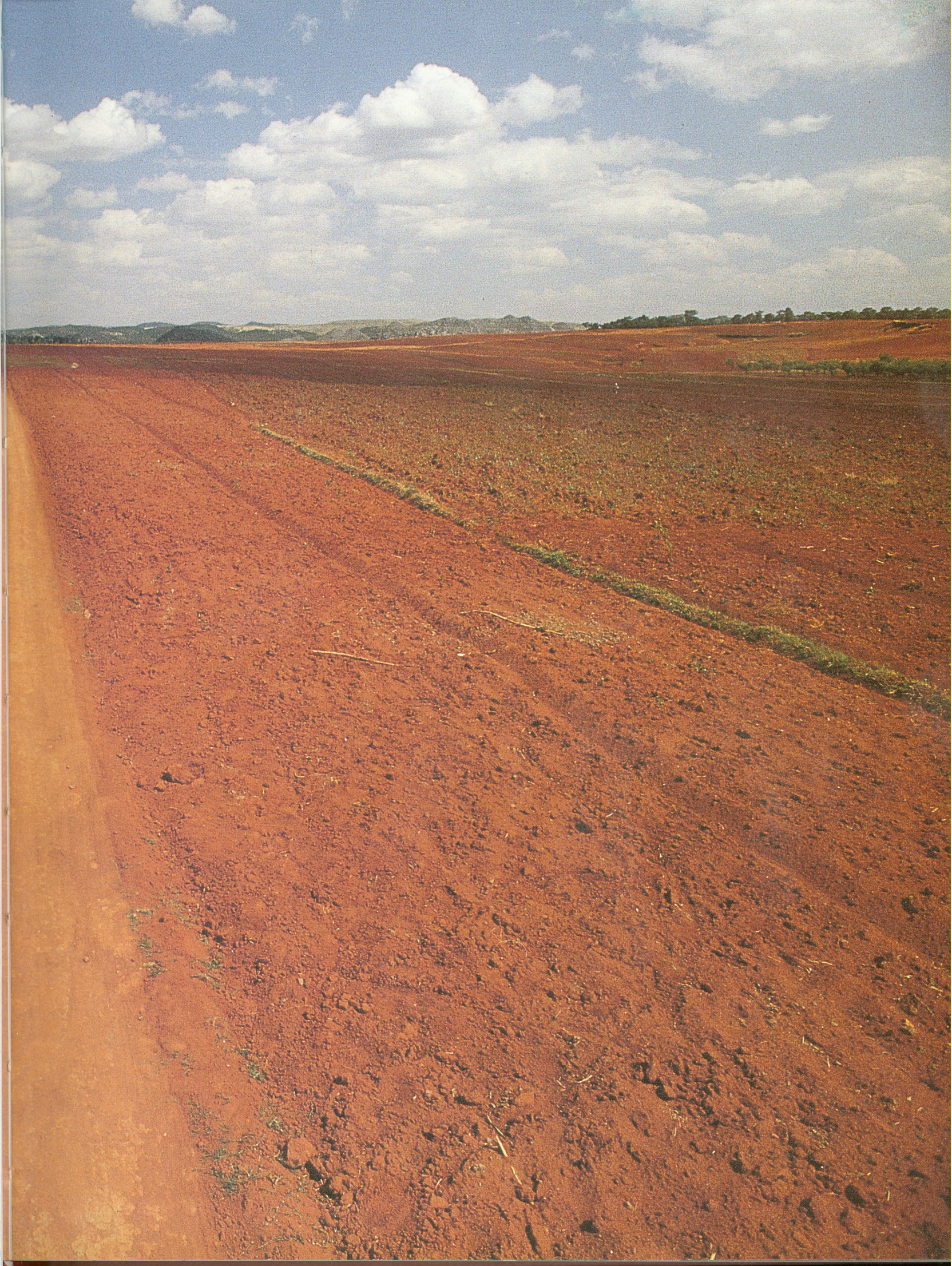




雲貴高原

The Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau

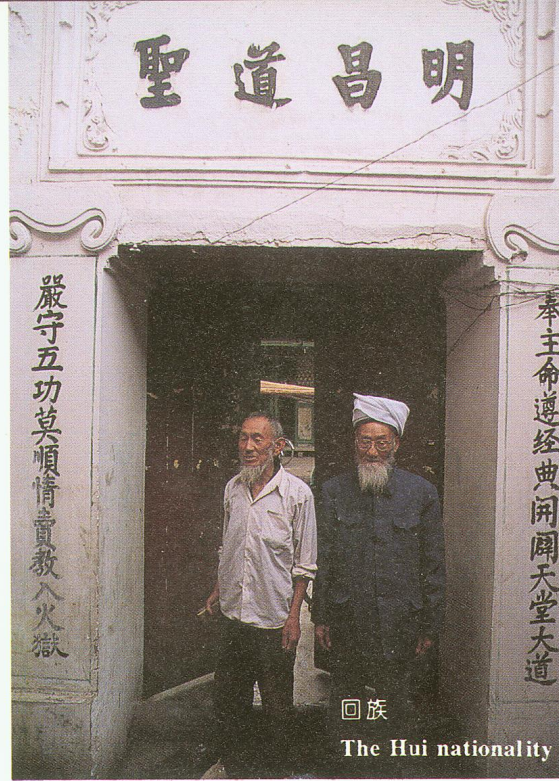




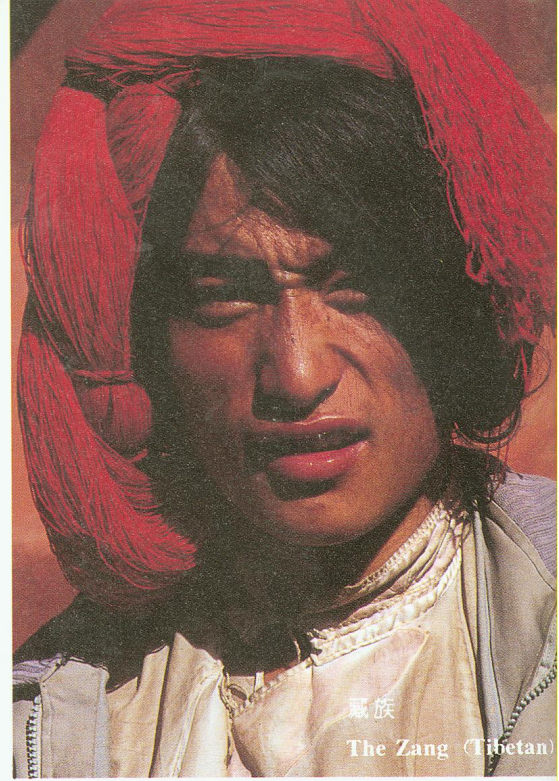




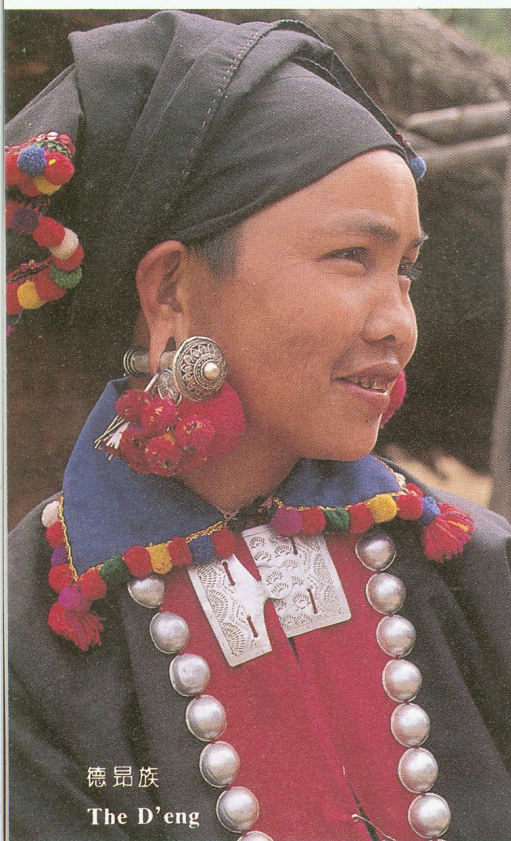
汉族  
The Han nationality



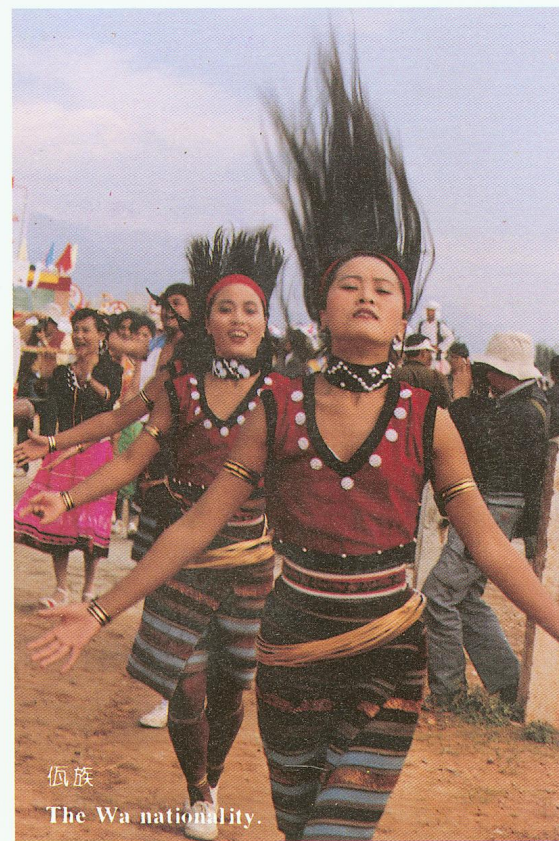
回族  
The Hui nationality



藏族  
The Zang (Tibetan)



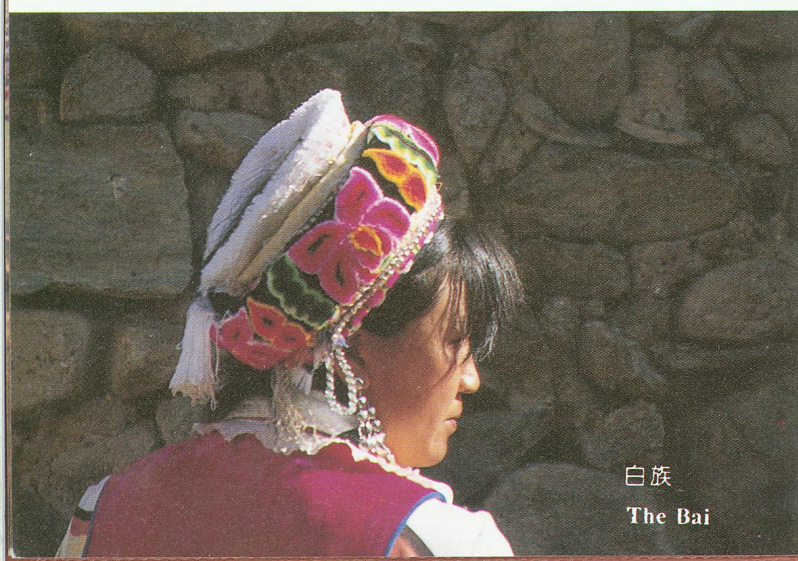
德昂族  
The D'eng



佤族  
The Wa nationality



哈尼族  
The Hani nationality



白族  
The Bai



摩梭  
The Moso





彝族  
The Yi



羌族  
The Qiang



景頗族  
The Jingpo



傈僳族  
The Lisu



基諾族  
The Jinuo nationality.



傣族  
The Dai



阿昌族  
The Achang



納西族  
The Naxi

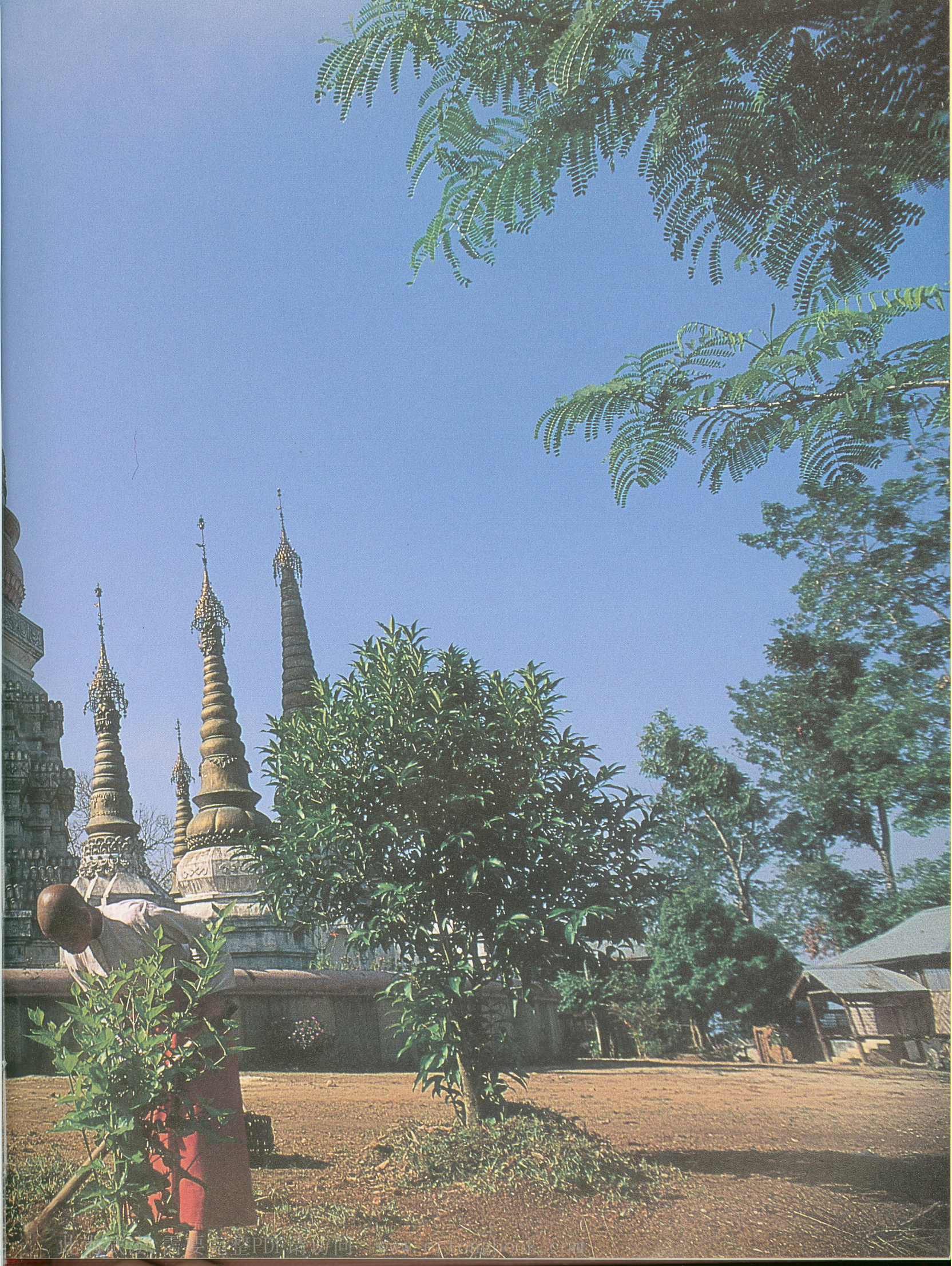




姐勒大金塔

The Huge Golden Pagoda at Jiele







## 絲綢的故鄉川西平原

中國西南絲綢之路的起點——四川盆地的成都平原，兩千多年前，由於水利的興修，川西平原由一片草莽澤國成為沃野千里的天府之國。經濟文化的高度發達，使古老的巴蜀文化與外界的交流成為客觀需要。

### Western Sichuan Plain-Home of silk

The starting point of the Silk Road in Southwest China, the Chengdu Plain, which was a vast barren land abounding in water over two thousand years ago, became a land of abundance with fertile soil stretching a thousand li due to the construction of water conservancy projects. The high level of economic and cultural development stimulated the objective need for the ancient Ba-Shu culture to contact with the outside.

## 博南道、永昌道探奇

從大理翻越博南山，渡過瀾滄江抵達保山的古道崎嶇難行，稱為博南道。保山是漢代西南邊陲最末端處設置的永昌郡，從這裡到緬甸、印度的出境通道稱為永昌道。

### Exploring the Mystery of the Bonan Route and the Jongchang Route

The ancient route which started from Dali, climbed over the Bonan Mountain, crossed the Lancangjiang River and reached Baoshan was rugged and difficult and called the Bonan Route. Baoshan was the ancient Jongchang Prefecture of the Han Dynasty at the extreme southwest border. The passage leading to Burma and India was then named the Jongchang Route.







### 岷江道、五尺道溯源

從成都出發，沿岷江而下到宜賓這一段路叫岷江道。公元前4世紀秦國大將常頌開辟的五尺道，從宜賓直通雲南。這是中央政權開發西南古道的開端。

### Tracing the Origin of the Minjiang River Route and the Wuchi (Five-Feet) Route

The section of the route from Chengdu to Yibin along the Minjiang River was called the Minjiang River Route. In the 4th century B. C. Chang E, a Qin general, opened up the Five-Feet Wide Route which led directly to Yunnan. This marked the beginning of the official management and development of the Silk Road in Southwest China by the Central Government.

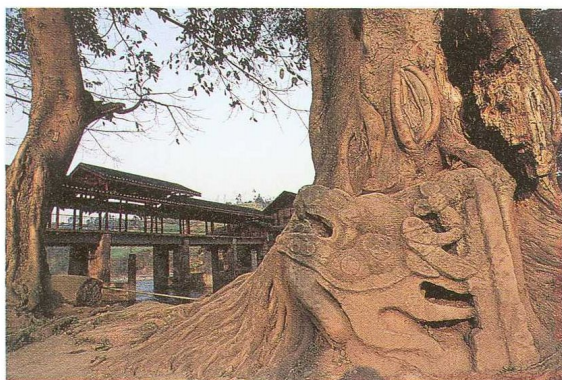
### 西山道、牦牛道尋古

在蜀王治理成都平原水患之前，古代商道在岷山中輾轉相通，稱為西山道。而牦牛道是成都平原經雅安、西昌地區入滇的道路。在雲南大理，西綫和東綫在此匯合，再往西方延伸。

### Inquiring into the Past of the West Mountain Route and the Yak Route

Before the flood in the Chengdu Plain was harnessed during the period of the ancient Shu State. The trading route winding its way in the Minshan Mountains was called the West Mountain Route, while the route from the Chengdu Plain to Yunnan via Ya'an and Xichang was called the Yak Route. The East Route and the West Route met at Dali, Yunnan, and further extended to the west.





嵌在樹中的石麒麟

The stone unicorn inlaid in the tree.

## 概述

提

起絲綢之路，人們自然會聯想到塞外的大漠戈壁——往來商旅踏着月色星輝，伴着單調的駝鈴跋涉。或許你還不知道，早在那條舉世聞名的西北絲綢之路開辟之前，已經有另一條民間商道在悄然進行着東、西方的經濟文化交流——這就是在本書冊要為你展示的西南絲綢之路。

中國的西南方，由一系列南北走向的高山峽谷所組成的橫斷山脈，地理構造奇特，形成了絢麗多彩的自然景觀，蘊藏着大量珍貴的稀有動物和植物。這裏自史前時代起，就是中華各族系往返遷徙的良好通道，至今還居住着羌、彝、藏、回、白、傣、傈僳、普米、阿昌、德昂、景頗等十多個少數民族。在這條遠古民族走廊的基礎上發展起來的西南絲綢之路，是以富饒的成都平原為起點，經過雲南進入緬甸再到印度，進而遠達中亞及歐洲。

1986年夏，離成都北郊不遠的廣漢三星堆文化遺址，發現了大批精美的青銅器，以及來自緬甸、印度溫暖海域的齒貝，有力地證明古蜀文化的極高水平，并且早在三千年前就已經與沿海地區有了交往。

戰國時代，由于秦國的擴張，古羌人諸部被迫順橫斷山南下，成為藏、傈僳、普米等諸多民族及其支系的主要先民。秦國大將常頌從焚道向南開辟的五尺道，是中央政權經營西南絲綢之路的發軔。公元前4世紀末，被秦國所滅的蜀國殘部沿古道南逃，在今越南北部建立了文郎國，將璀璨的巴蜀文化帶到了西南地區。在川、滇的古墓中，也發現了這一時期由西亞傳入的琉璃珠。

公元前2世紀，漢武帝派博望侯張騫出使西域。當他歷經千難萬險，終於到達阿富汗境內時，卻吃驚地發現了商人們經由印度販去的四川特產——蜀布和邛竹杖。顯然，無名的開拓者早已打通了華夏大陸聯結南亞、西亞的道路。其后，漢王朝全力開發西南，在各地置官設治，修築驛道，使具有中原文明的漢族直抵滇緬之邊。蜀漢時期孔明的南征，進一步加強了各兄弟民族之間的血肉聯系。

從隋唐至宋代，戰火頻起于古道之上，大渡河以南長期處於雲南地方政權南詔和大理的統治下。唐代，西北絲綢之路發展到鼎盛時期，其聲譽掩蓋了更為古老的西南絲綢之路。元代忽必烈率軍沿橫斷山南下，攻占雲貴高原。明王朝在西南邊疆的經營極為成功，特別是勇將鄧子龍率精兵馳援邊關，為平息叛亂立下了汗馬功勞。

宋明以后，由于海上絲綢之路的勃興，西南絲綢之路漸趨寥寂。然而，古道上的民族遷徙、商業貿易、宗教傳播以及軍事活動從未中斷過，至今仍在對外交往中發揮作用。

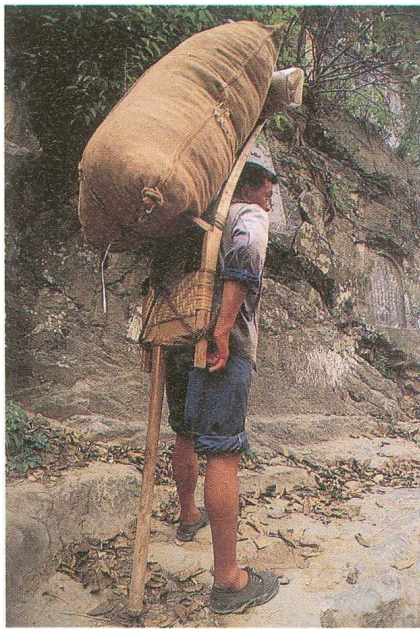
在第二次世界大戰期間，沿古道幹綫修築的中、緬、印公路，成為當時中國唯一的國際通道，在反擊法西斯戰爭中發揮了極其重要的作用。

## Introduction

Speaking of the Silk Road, people will naturally think of the Gobi Desert beyond the Great Wall where merchants of ancient times traveled and trudged under the starlit night sky accompanied by the tinkling of the camel bells, for they might not know that long before the world-known Silk Road in Northwest China was opened up there had already existed another people-to-people trading route quietly carrying on the economic and cultural exchange between the East and the West——the Silk Road in Southwest China which the present picture album will unfold before the reader.

In the southwest part of China, the Hengduan Mountain Range formed by a series of north-south running mountains and valleys, with its singular geographical structure, presents many magnificent and colourful natural landscapes and contain numerous kinds of rare and precious animals and plants. Since the pre-historic age this region has been a very good passageway for the various Chinese nationalities to live and to move about, and up to now there still





背幫

A string of carriers.

live a dozen of national minorities here such as Qiang, Yi, Zang (Tibetan), Hui, Bai, Dai, Lisu, Pumi, Achang, De'ang, Jingpo etc. . The Silk Road in Southwest China developed on this ancient national corridor starts from the fertile Chongqing Plain, passes Yunnan Province, enters Burma and India, and finally reaches as far as the Middle Asia and Europe.

In the summer of 1986, in the San Xing Dui (the Three-Star Mound) Cultural Site of Guanghan not far north of Chengdu were unearthed a great number of exquisite bronze wares and many tooth-shells brought back from the warm coasts of Burma and India. This strongly proves that as early as 3,000 years ago, the highly-developed Ba-Shu culture already had contacts with the coastal regions.

During the period of the Warring States, due to the expansion of the State of Qin, the various tribes of the ancient Qiang people were forced to move southward along the Hengduan Mountain Range, and became the chief ancestors of the Zang, Yi, Naxi, Lisu, Pumi and other nationalities and their branches. Zhang E, a Qin general, opened up the Five-Foot-Wide Route leading south based on the original road built by the Bo people, thus initiating the official management of the Silk Road in Southwest China by the Central Government. Towards the end of the 4th century B. C. , the remnants of the Shu Kingdom fled south along this ancient route after the Kingdom was extinguished by the Qin State, and finally reached the northern part of Vietnam where they founded the Wenlang Kingdom, thus bringing the splendid Ba-Shu culture to the southwest region and disseminating it there. In some ancient tombs in Sichuan and Yunnan Provinces were also excavated glazed pearls imported from West Asia during this period.

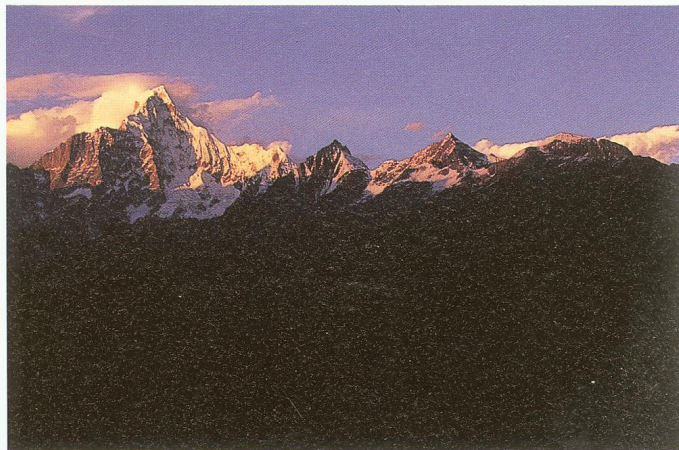
In the second century B. C. Han Wu Di the Emperor sent Zhang Qian, the Marquis of Bowang, as an envoy to the Western Regions. After experiencing many difficulties and dangers, Zhang Qian finally arrived at Afghanistan where he was surprised to see Sichuan's special products--- Shu cloth and Qiong bamboo sticks brought back by merchants via India. It was obvious that unknown forerunners had already opened the route connecting the Chinese continent with South and West Asia long before. Later, the imperial court of the Han Dynasty devoted all energy to the development of Southwest China by stationing officials and building post roads in the whole area, so that the traces and influences of the Han nationality with the civilization of Central China extended as far as to the bordering region of Yunnan and Burma. The military expeditions to the south carried by Zhuge Liang during the period of the Shu-Han Dynasty further strengthened the blood-and -flesh ties among the various brotherly nationalities of China in this region.

From the Sui and Tang Dynasties to the Sung Dynasty there were frequent wars along this ancient route and the area south of the Dadu River was long under the rule of the local regime of the Nanzhao and Dali Kingdoms in Yunnan Province. In the Tang Dynasty, however, the Silk Road in Northwest China was at its zenith of development and overshadowed the older Silk Road in Southwest China in fame and reputation. In the Yuan Dynasty, Kublai Khan led his army to march southward along the Hengduan Mountains, and took the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau. The management of the Southwest border regions by the Ming Dynasty was a great success. The valiant general Deng Zilong with his crack troops once ran to the rescue of the border pass, and performed heroic deeds in putting down the rebellion there.

After the Sung and Ming Dynasties, the Silk Road in Southwest China was gradually on the decline as a result of the thriving of the Silk Route on the Sea. But national migration, commercial trading, religious dissemination and military actions never ceased along this ancient road which up to now still plays its role in China's external contacts.

In the past hundred years, the people of various nationalities in the west part of Yunnan Province have made indelible contributions to the struggle of resistance against the invasion by the imperialist powers. Especially during the Second World War, the Chinese people built up their Great Wall with their flesh and blood to defend the Silk Road in Southwest China and made the China-Burma-India Highway built along the main line of this ancient road the only international route of China at that time.





四姑娘山

The Four Girls' Mountain



海螺溝冰川

The glacier in the Hailuo Gully





九寨溝風光

Sceneries at Jiuzhaigou Valley.

