

牛墩摄影作品系列

多 彩 麗 江



云南美术出版社



作者近照

苏国胜摄

牛瞰，纳西族，1942年生于云南丽江，中国民俗摄影协会会员、云南省摄影家协会会员。1988年始，有400余幅摄影作品被《人民中国》、《人民日报海外版》、《云南摄影家精品选》、中国台湾《摄影天地》、香港《中国旅游》及《日本旅游》等海内外各种报纸、杂志、画册刊登出版。部分优秀作品被国家邮电部采用于《丽江邮品纪念册》及“丽江古城列入世界文化遗产”纪念封。已出版个人摄影作品专辑三册、丽江自然、人文景观及“希望工程”明信片四套。其作品多次在省内外参展参赛，曾获云南省文学艺术“彩云奖”、“优秀奖”、建国五十周年云南省摄影艺术作品“一等奖”、“香格里拉摄影大赛二等奖”等。

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Recent Photo

by Su Guosheng

Niu Tun, Naxi Nationality, born in Lijiang Yunnan Province in 1942, is a member of China Folklore Photographic Association and also a member of Yunnan Photographer Association. Since 1988, more than his 400 works have been published in newspapers and magazines such as "The People in China", "Overseas Edition of People Daily", "Selected Fine Works of Yunnan Photographers", "Photography World" in Taiwan, "China Tourism" in Hongkong, "Japan Tourism" and so on. Some fine works have been adopted by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications as the commemorative envelopes for "Lijiang Ancient Town Listed as World Cultural Heritage" and some have been published in "Lijiang Postal Autograph Album". So far he has made three monograph albums and four sets of postcards on Lijiang's nature, humane scenery and "Hope Project". He has won prizes in competitions and exhibitions in and outside Yunnan Province. He has gained such honours as "Excellent Prize" in Yunnan Literature and Art Competition; "the First Prize" for Yunnan Photographic Works to celebrate the founding of the Republic of China 50 years and "the second Prize" for Xianggelila Photography Competition.

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多 聚 豐 江

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序

这是一本集纳了丽江众多名胜风光，并涉及到动态的、静态的纳西族文化诸多方面的摄影画册。

这本精致的画册，正如它的书名一样是丰富多彩的。它的丰富多彩，不仅在于我们可以通过它欣赏到许多美丽动人的风光图片，还在于它作为一种艺术表达式，是世界自然遗产三江并流区域一个最美丽的地区自然与人文最生动的表述。

可以肯定地说，这是一本既有时间跨度，又有内容广度的画册。画册中所有摄影作品，是摄影家用心灵的眼睛找到的激动人心的瞬间，它展示了摄影家的审美追求和自然与社会的无穷魅力。由此，我相信，每一个阅读这本画册的人，在做出审美的、文化的把握的同时，也会为摄影家的执着追求，为丽江神奇的自然，灿烂的文化而深深感动。

现为中国民俗摄影协会和云南省摄影家协会会员的牛瞰，是一位为人谦和，具有积极进取精神的纳西族摄影家。在长期的摄影艺术实践中，他的足迹遍布三江并流区

域，他把镜头对准美到极致的山光水色，对准五彩缤纷的民族风情，用心血与汗水积累了大量珍贵的摄影图片。多年来，其精彩的摄影作品曾被国内外多家报刊杂志采用，被摄影爱好者收藏，其作品还多次参展、获奖，并采用于国内多种大型画册和邮电部出版发行的“世界文化遗产丽江古城”邮品纪念册、纪念封及“希望工程”名信片。

从浓郁的纳西族文化氛围中走出来的摄影家牛瞰，继承了纳西族最美好的文化品性。他深深地爱着生他养他的这片土地，他愿做一切努力，回报土地的深情。他有一个美好的愿望，就是以他执着的摄影创作，把美好的丽江展示出来，画册《多彩丽江》就是这一美好愿望的实现。

冯文俊

2005年3月18日

Foreword

This is a picture collection not only of Lijiang's scenic spots, but of Naxi's culture.

This fine picture album is also colourful as its name. Its richness and colourfulness lie in that we can read the deep cultural implication from the cultural externals as well as we enjoy so many beautiful and attractive scenery pictures. As an art form, it is a vivid stating form of the beautiful World Natural Relic — Three-Parallel-River Area.

It is certain that this is an album not only with time range, but with content scope. All works display the exciting moment the photographer seeks with his eyes and soul, and show the photographer's appreciation of the beautiful and the limitless charm of nature and society. Anyone who enjoys this album will certainly be moved by the maker's persistence and the mysterious nature and brilliant culture of Lijiang when he is appreciating the beautiful and culture.

Niu Dun, who is now a member of the China Traditional Photograph Association and Yunnan Photographer Association, is a modest and enterprising Naxi photographer. In years of

photographing, his footprints spread over Three-Parallel-River Area. He pointed his camera at the most beautiful mountains, waters and colourful ethnic customs. He accumulated a large quantity of precious photos with his effort and sweat. His wonderful works have been adopted by many newspapers and magazines at home or abroad. His works also have won prizes in the exhibitions and selected into large-scale albums of China. The autograph album "the World Cultural Relic — Lijiang", and "Hope Project" postcards, published by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications are all his masterpieces.

Niu Dun, coming out of the rich Naxi culture, follows the most beautiful nature of Naxi culture. He is deeply devoted to the land which gave birth to him and brought him up. He is making every effort to repay the land. His great desire is to display the beautiful Lijiang with his persistent working. The album — Colourful Lijiang is actuality of his hope.

多彩丽江

多彩丽江，就是俄国人顾彼得“一直梦想找到并且生活在那个重重大山使它与外部世界隔绝的美丽地方。也就是詹姆斯·希尔顿在他的小说《失去的地平线》中所想象的地方”。这个地方，也就是原台湾故宫博物院副院长李霖灿惊叹其“只有春天和秋天”的地方。

在这“只有春天和秋天”的地方，奇山异水以千姿百态的风采，孕育了“怀抱在幸福之源”中的土地，滋养了无数令人心醉的传说与童话。这片失落于地平线的土地，是人们苦苦追寻的一个绿色的梦。曾在昆仑山追逐过远古太阳的纳西儿女，在金沙姑娘的带领下，找到了这片生长欢乐的土地，守护这片土地的意识从此落地生根。

通过千百年的创造发展，一个多彩的丽江诞生了。美

丽总是掩不住的，世界终于发现了丽江，并在发现中参悟到，多彩的丽江，就是人类心灵重归宁静的精神家园，就是人类美好理想的归依之所。

多彩的丽江不负盛名，1997年12月，丽江古城申报世界文化遗产成功；2003年6月，三江并流申报世界自然遗产成功；2003年6月，东巴文化古籍申报世界记忆遗产成功。

由此，多彩的丽江获得三项世界遗产的殊荣。

Introduction Colourful Lijiang

Colourful Lijiang is the beautiful place that the Russian, Peter Gu, had been dreaming of finding and living in. It is separated from the outside world by continuous mountains. James Hilton describes such a place in his novel *The Lost Horizon*. Li Lincan, vice-president of Taiwan Palace Museum marvels that this is a place only with spring and autumn.

In the place, strange mountains and water in different postures breed this land embraced in happiness, and nourish countless intoxicating legends and fairy tales. This lost place is a green dream people are pursuing in the horizon. Now the Naxi people who once chased the sun on Kunlun Mountain, under the guide of Jinsha Lady, have found this happy land for living and growing and guarded this land for ever.

Through the creating and developing of hundreds of years, a colourful Lijiang came into being. Beauty will never be covered. The world finds Lijiang and realizes colourful Lijiang is human's mental home to the soul's returning to peace and the home to beautiful dreams.

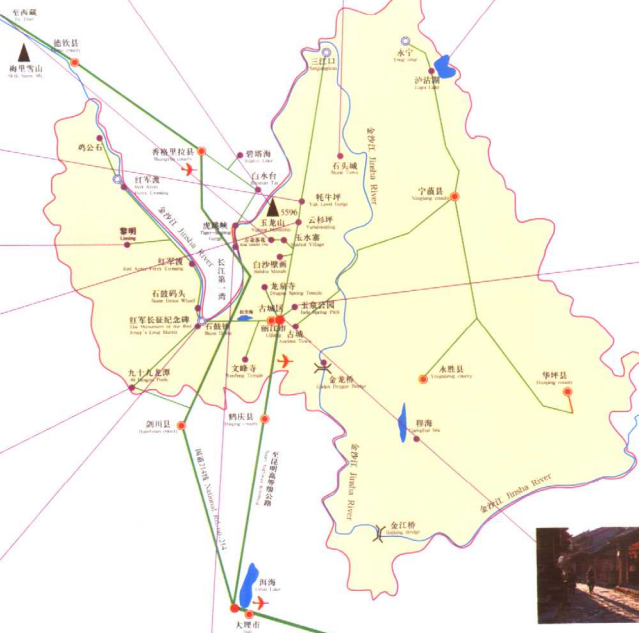
Colourful Lijiang is worthy of the name. In December

1997, Lijiang Ancient Town succeeded in applying for the World Cultural Relic. In June 2003, Three-Parallel-River Area succeeded in applying for the World Natural Relic and Dongbaguji for the World Memory Relic.

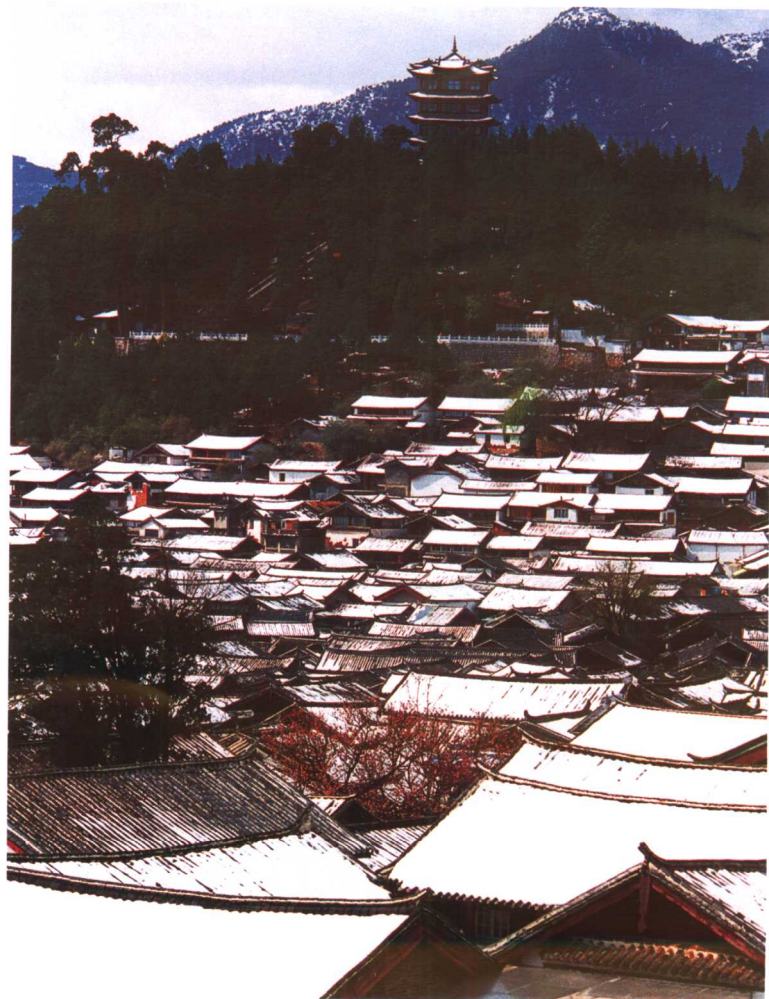
So far colourful Lijiang has won three special honours for the world relics.



- 旅游景点 Scenic Spot
- 乡镇 Town
- 县城 County
- 省会 Provincial Capital
- ▲ 山峰 Peak
- ✈ 机场 Airport
- ☪ 湖泊 Lake
- 河流 River
- 公路 Highway



昆明 Kunming



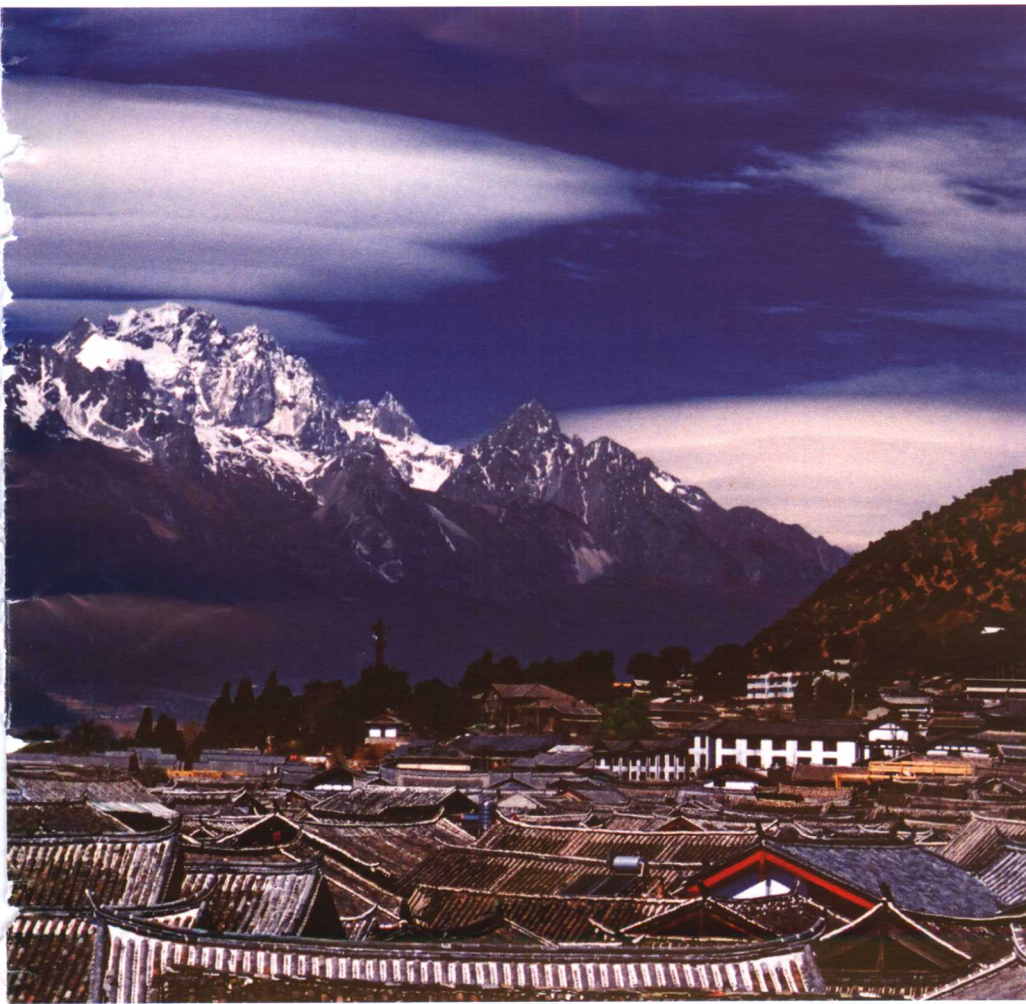
霁雪映古城
Snow Setting off the Old Town

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玉龙呈祥
Snow Mountain Appears Lucky



世界文化遗产 — 丽江古城
World's Cultural Heritage

被神仙遗忘在人间的城郭



在多彩的丽江，有一座“被神仙遗忘在人间的城郭”，是中国历史上唯一没有城墙的古城。这座古城始建于宋末元初，盛于明清，经沧桑800年，依然古城古貌。这座古城就是国家级历史文化名城，世界文化遗产——丽江古城。

丽江古城是由纳西族建造的一座边城。回望历史，当从南宋末年说起。其时，丽江木氏先祖将其统治中心从玉龙雪山脚下的白沙移至狮子山麓，开始兴建丽江古城，时名“大叶场”，明称“大研厢”，清末为“大研里”，民国时改称“大研镇”。

丽江古城是一个四合封闭的整体。这座没有城墙的古城，讲究的是高度的凝聚性，追求的是一个互依互存，安全平和的境界。古城的建造充分体现了“精神团聚”的建城原则。丽江古城的总体格局，以四方街为活动中心和商贸中心，以新华街、七一街、五一街、

新义街、光义街五条主街道为脉络，向四周辐射，延伸，使入城者无论从任何方位均可进入四方街。这一点不能不说是古城的一个突出的特色。

“城依水存，水随城至”，是丽江古城另一突出特色。丽江古城在建城之初，即先挖河道，将玉泉清流一分为三，后又分出许许多多支流，再依河水脉向顺势建城。水流难于企及之地，便凿石围住地下喷泉，使无论在任何位置的人家均得取水之便。这一有别于河道取水的用水方式，就是有名的“三眼井”。丽江古城是名副其实的高原水城。在水城漫步，只见流水入墙绕户，穿街过巷，主街傍河，小巷临水，跨水筑楼，户户垂杨，水面上横架着数百座古朴的石拱桥、石板桥、木板桥，远处有玉龙雪山作景，小桥流水人家图显得格外美丽悦人。

游古城，不能不观木府。木府是丽江木氏土司在明洪武年间，仿北京紫禁城营建的“丽江军民总督府”。木府官前立“忠义”古牌坊，于护城河上建金水桥，石牌坊后为三大殿，狮子山为“御花园”，院里还建玉音楼、光碧楼、万卷楼、三清殿等。规模庞大的宫廷建筑群，蕴含着中国封建社会的礼仪秩序。然而，透过威严的王气，也可体察到木氏土司对于知识的尊重。徐霞客游丽见此宫殿，叹曰：“宫室之丽，拟于王者”。气势恢宏的宫廷建筑，毁于清末回民起义，零星遗存，于“文革”时期拆毁。在原址上重修の木府，重现了昔日风采。

在木氏土司的发祥地白沙，明时大兴土木修建宫室，寺院，形成规模庞大的白沙建筑群。而今，木氏的繁荣已消失在风雨之中，只留下少量的历史遗存。就是这少量的历史遗存，作为木氏兴盛时期的见证，尤如昨夜星辰，放射出迷人的光芒。踏着历史的道路，走进白沙琉璃殿，大宝积宫和大定阁等庙宇，欣赏了一幅幅描绘人间世态的壁画后，立于巨幅壁画“如来会佛图”下，面对这一揉众教为一体，采百家画派之长的艺术珍品，你肯定会想，不修城墙的丽江古城，已经绘出了一幅纳西族兼收并蓄，开放进取的历史画卷。

丽江古城的园林建筑，以玉泉公园内省级重点保护的明代建筑“五凤楼”为代表。“五凤楼”楼高20米，为层檐三叠结构，其飞檐从任一角度观赏，均如五只彩凤展翅，故名“五凤楼”。这一建筑综合了汉、藏、纳西等民族的建筑风格，是纳西族博采众长，多元文化并存互融的典型范例。

至今保持着明清建筑特色的丽江古城民居，其基本单位是“坊”，平面布局多为“三坊一照壁”，次为“四合五天井”，内部格局注重谐和对称，突出主体。古城民居以正房为尊，正房中央为堂屋，供神位和祖宗牌位，是家庭会友和祭祀活动的重要场所。走进古城民居，你会看到纳西人家日常活动的重要场所，是正房前3米深的前廊。这就是俄国人顾彼得在《被遗忘的王国》一书中说到的演奏古乐的地方。古城民居雕龙画凤，院内养花植草，人文与自然和谐地融入居住空间。如果有意考察古城民居，则民居的方方面面，都在讲述着世俗而又神圣的故事。祈求福祿长寿，人们就在大门上贴送财童子或福祿寿神像；避邪除灾，则有镇宅神虎，尉迟敬德；门头饰以飞鱼，是取“鲤鱼跳龙门”的吉祥；兽王守护便有虎踞龙盘的安泰；风火板如垂鱼之状，意为“年年有余”。求吉祈福的心理，体现了纳西民族对于现实生活的关心。

丽江古城为茶马古道要镇，近千年的社会、经济、文化的发展，不仅带来了商业贸易的繁荣和集市的形成，还由于中原的、西藏的、大理南诏乃至印缅文化在这里汇聚，形成了奇光异彩的民族文。博大精深的民族文化，为研究城市建筑史，民族发展史提供了难得的珍贵资料。



科贡坊
Kegong Arch

A Town Forgotten by Fairies

There is a town forgotten by fairies in colourful Lijiang. It is the only ancient town without walls in China. The old town was built at the end of the Song Dynasty and early of the Yuan Dynasty. It was prosperous in the Ming and the Qing Dynasty. Now it enjoys a history of 800 years and remains its old looks. The old town is China's History Culture Famous City and World Cultural Relics—Lijiang Ancient Town.

Lijiang Ancient Town is a border town built by the Naxi Nationality. It dates from the Southern Song Dynasty. At that time, Lijiang's ancestors Mu family moved its dominating center from Baisha at the foot of Yulong Mountain to the foot of the Lion Mountain and began to set up Lijiang Ancient Town with the name "Dayechang" at the beginning. It was called "Dayanxiang" in the Ming Dynasty. "Dayanli" at the end of the Qing Dynasty and "Dayanzhen" in the period of Republic of China.

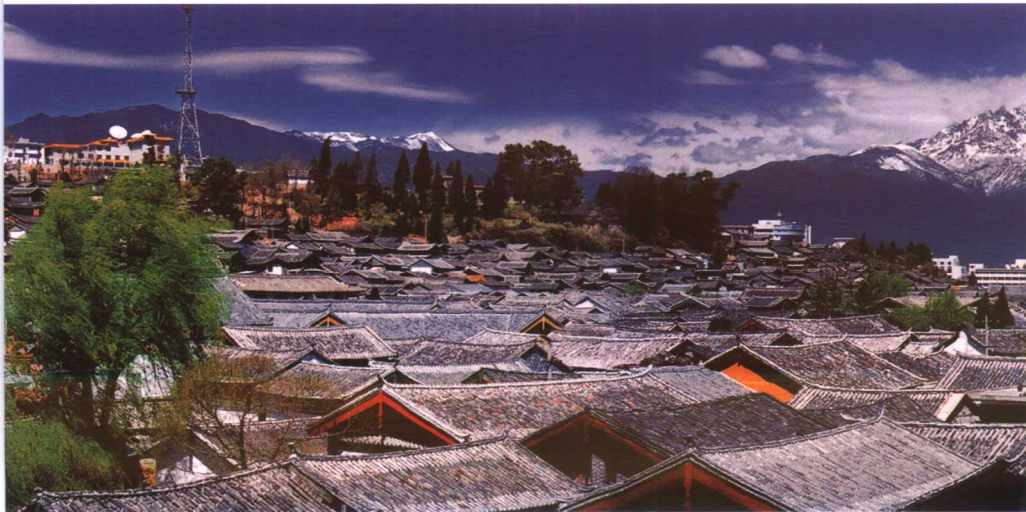
Lijiang Ancient Town is a whole with four sides blockaded. Having no walls, this town stresses its high condensation and seeks an ideal state of depending upon each other and living in safety and peace.

The construction of Lijiang Ancient Town reflects the city-building fundamental rules of "Spirit Reunion Old Town has Sifang Market as its activity and business center, Guanyi Street as its five veins, extending all around. Every enterer can walk into Sifang Market in any direction.

You have to admit it is an outstanding characteristic of the Ancient Town.

Lijiang Ancient Town's another characteristic is "water running through the town and the town depending on water for existence". At the beginning of the Ancient Town's construction, people first dug riverways divided Yuquan water into three, and divided them into a number of branches. Next according to water flowing direction, people began to build the city. If the water couldn't get a place, people would drill stones to from underground fountains in order to make the families anywhere get water easily. This kind of way to get water is different from getting water from rivers. It is well-known as Three-Pit Wells. Lijiang Ancient Town is worthy of the name – Plateau Water City. Strolling in the water city, you can see water running through streets entering and surrounding houses. Main streets are close to rivers and weeping willows grow in each household. Scores of stone arch bridges run over the rivers. Yulong Snow Mountain in the distance set off the beauty and pleasing of the households with small bridges and running water beside them.

While visiting the Ancient Town, you have to see Mu Residence. Mu Residence was built imitating the Forbidden City in Beijing during Hongwu Period of the Ming Dynasty by Headman Mu. It was named



Lijiang Governor-General Residence. A stone gateway reading "Zhong Yi" stands in front of Mu Residence. Behind the gateway are three big halls. The Lion Mountain is the Imperial Garden, including Yuyin Building, Guangbi Building, Wanjuan Building, Sanqing Palace and so on. The grand palace buildings imply the rules of etiquette in China Feudal Society. From the majesty, you can see chief Mu's respect to knowledge. The grand palace buildings were seriously damaged at the end of the Qing Dynasty and the rest parts were pulled down during "the Great Cultural Revolution". The Mu Residence built on the deserted land reveals its past graceful bearing.

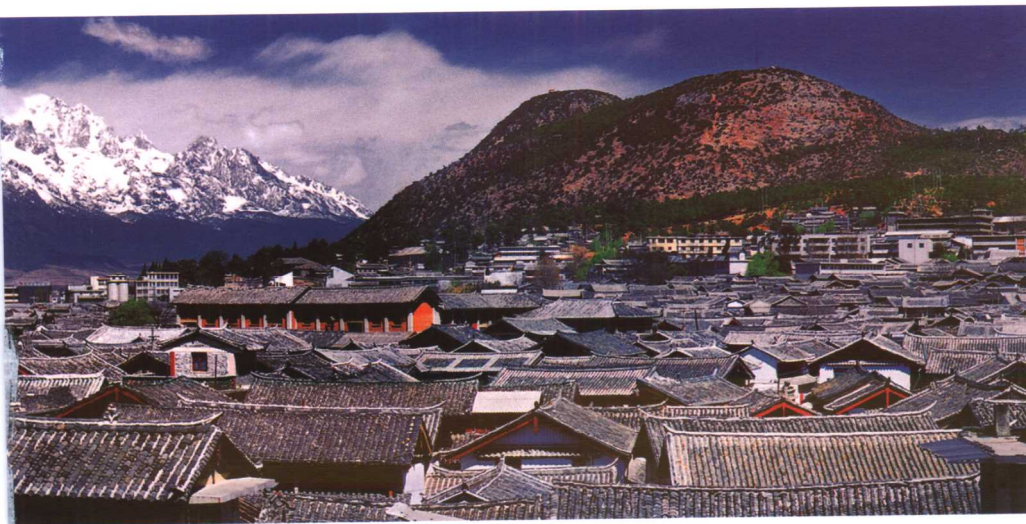
In the birthplace of Headman Mu, a lot of palace buildings and temples were set up during the Ming Dynasty, so a large-scale Baisha architectural complex came into being. Now Mu's prosperity has disappeared, and only some historic relics remain. It is the limited relics that remain as the witness of the Mu's prosperity. They give out brilliant rays as last night's stars. As you enter Liuli Palace, Dabaoji Palace, Dading Temple and so on in Baisha, admire the wall-drawings describing the ways of the world, and look at the art treasures from hundreds of artists, you are sure to believe that Lijiang Ancient Town without walls has described a beautiful historic picture-scroll of the Naxi Nationality.

Wufenglou Building, a provincial-level preserved building, represents the garden buildings of Lijiang Ancient Town. The building

is like five phoenixes flying and it gathers the building styles of some Nationalities as the Han, Zang and Naxi. It shows that the Naxi Nationality are good at adopting good advice and assimilating cultures from different nationalities.

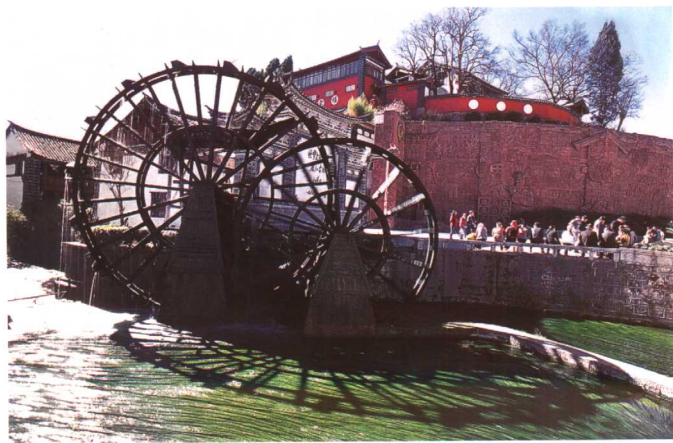
The dwellings reserved as the Ming Dynasty's building style are now called "Fang". There are two basic types of Naxi Style dwellings. The first is a courtyard enclosed by three houses and one wall. The second is a courtyard enclosed by four houses with a small courtyard on each corner. Entering the Naxi dwellings, you can see the most important place for daily activities. It is the front three-meter-long veranda. The Naxi dwellings have dragons carved and phoenixes painted on them. In the yards there are kinds of flowers and plants, so humanity and nature mix together harmoniously in a living space. Every aspect of the dwelling is telling the common and sacred stories.

Lijiang Ancient Town is the important part of Chama Gudao (Old Road for Tea and Horses). With the development of the social economy and culture, not only the trade and business have prospered and the markets have developed, but also wonderful national culture has come into being, which converges from Central Plains, Tibet, Dali and even from Burma. Extensive and profound national culture help experts to study a city's building and the nationality's developing history.





歌舞升平
Dancing and Singing



乡风乡情
Rural Customs