



多彩麗江

——牛墩摄影作品系列

Colourful Lijiang



云南美术出版社



作者近照

苏国胜摄

牛墩，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", "Oversea 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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序

“东风应律兮布阳和”，万里长江最上游的丽江古城，正沐浴在一次生命律动的千年之春的海洋中。

与往昔不同，这一次春天的脚步来得非常飒爽和畅。春风化雨，万物复苏。这是一次古木逢春的律动，凤凰涅槃的律动。许多年过去，难以泯灭留下的悠悠的旷代情思，感天动地，回荡三山五岳、五湖四海。

其律动胎衍出青春的洋洋洒洒，润湿男人的眉宇，女人的脸颊，洋溢在老人小孩的欢声笑语中，荡漾在不同肤色和国籍的人们的梦呓之中。

犹是历史的镜头，终于定格在天地之间。

牛瞰，是这一多彩镜头，多彩丽江的见证者、捕捉者和有心人。

生于斯，长于斯。牛瞰从小就受丽江古城独具的自然景观，人文景观尤其是数千年包括东巴文化在内的人文光华的熏陶。年年岁岁、朝朝夕夕，蓄一头长发，着一件缀满大小口袋的红色马甲，步履稳健地出没于春的汪洋。巡睃在经纬奇瑰的仄街曲巷，斑驳陆离的五花石板路。蹒跚的老人，花样的少女；杨柳依依、流水潺潺都驻颜于他的镜头。

古城烟柳、玉龙春色；金江劈流，龙潭倒影；杜鹃林海，丹霞脉脉；玉峰寺山茶，九十九龙潭；长江第一湾，虎跳峡奇观；白沙壁画，文笔凌云都纷呈于他的镜头。

“三江并流”地带风物，金沙江沿岸风情，茶马古道上奇装异服的商旅人流。多元文化交织沉淀的文物古迹都溢彩于他的镜头。

他还是老君山风光最早的摄影开拓者，横断山脉景色最虔诚的摄影捷足者。

而这时候，当人们注意到他、记住他的名姓的时候，他已经走过六十四年的人生旅程，不借阿腴之词，不依张扬之势，而声名自远。丰富的社会阅历和艺术感受化为求真、求善、求美的镜头，形成独具的精神境界。成为支撑他事业的脊梁。

一个人有“精神”，任何人间的喜怒哀乐皆能涵纳，世上任何艰难困苦皆可溶化。难能可贵的是，他能用一个美的方式释放自己的人生。

牛瞰镜头所向，无论摄景、摄人、摄情思，具有别致的色彩感、造型感、艺术感。追之幽情和俯仰时代、民族、文化的外在客观影响，融化积淀于内心，化出自己的艺术语言和生命力。作品背后，可感受到他对生活的热爱，对艺术的执着和对美的向往，故而有别人所不可能重复的生命韵律。

有人说：一幅好作品，不都是以形式和气势来取悦于人，而是靠作品的内涵和气息。

我感受到这本积数十余年心血，用铢积寸累自费出版的《多彩丽江》摄影画册，所追求的正是这样的境界。

仅为序，并就教于大方之家。

王志泓

2005年5月19日

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。

Preface

“Sang with the wind and sank in the sunshine”, the ancient town of Lijiang is located in the source of Changjiang River with spring around. The step of times coming early than ever and living things waking again. After many years went by, some things were irreparable nevertheless left would be eternal. Spring was born from exciting and it should make men to be energy, make women to be bloom, and make children to be angel. Spring exists in the hearts of people wherever live in the earth.

The memories of history were replayed between sky and earth. Niutun who born and bred in Lijiang and also is a spectator of many significant views. He loves unique nature views, especial was fascinated in Dongba culture. He is in red waistcoat with pockets walking around as long as he likes. You could find him on bridge, by stream, and in lane.

You should appreciate many natural scenes in Lijiang where such as willow dances with wind in ancient town, Jinsha River flows forward pass by the ancient town day and night, Yulong Mountain is reflected in Black Dragon Lake, azalea in bloom, mysterious karst and 99 Dragon ponds in Danxia area, camellia in bloom at Yufeng Temple, the first bay of Changjiang River, Tiger Jumping Gorge views, fresco of Baisha and so on.

Niutun took pictures in many places including that of scenes of three parallel rivers, outlandish customs in the bank of Jinsha River, various strangers in Chama ancient road and different culture lead to make many particular shapes and forms of local folk art. He is the

earliest man to take pictures in Laojun Mountain and one of the photographers who loves Laojun Mountain deeply as well.

At that time when visitors liked Niutun's pictures, he was already 63 years old. He has rich social experience and skills in his creation of art and all of these encourage him to look for truth, grace and beauty. These form his unique mental environment and support him to advance his career.

Since a man has ambition and perseverance, he would face them bravely when he encounters any obstacle. The most significant thing is that he can extend his life in beauty method.

In Niutun's pictures you can feel unique color, form and art. All superficial affection about times, nationality and culture is crystallized in his mind, at last they change into artistic language and energy of life. In fact, you can feel what Niutun's perseverance is the love of life, research of art and search of beauty, so he has a special irreversible rhythm of life.

Just as the saying goes: “A perfect work not only does need splendid form but personal character”.

I appreciate this <<Colorful Lijiang>> album would be published. It costs Niutun 10 years and a large amount of money, however this is the purpose what Niutun pursues forward.

In brief, I should like all friends would give him more courage and beneficial suggestions.

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.

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古城一望
Looking down at the Old Town



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”。丽江古城是名符其实的高原水城。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”。木府宫前立“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“御花苑”，院里还建玉音楼、光碧楼、万卷楼、三清殿等。规模庞大的宫庭建筑群，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”。气势恢宏的宫庭建筑，毁于清末回民起义，零星遗存，于“文革”时期拆毁。在原址上重修的木府，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，



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

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，犹如昨夜星辰，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，为层叠三叠结构，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。祈求福禄长寿，人们就在大门上贴送财童子或福禄寿神像；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化。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。

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 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.

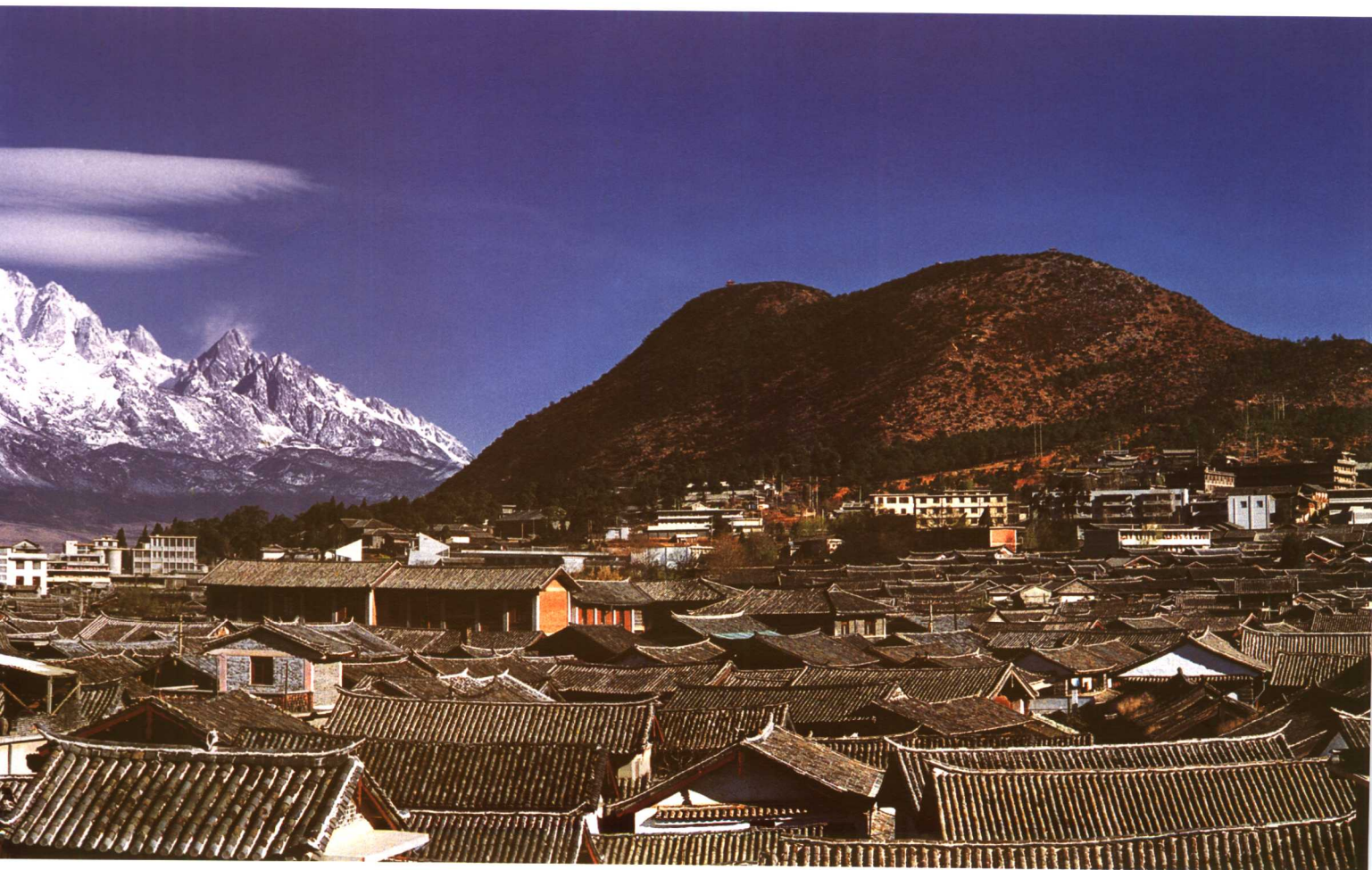
In the birthplace of Headman Mu, a lot of palace buildings and temples were set up during the Ming Dynasty, so a large-scale of Baisha architectural complex came into being. Now Mu’s prosperity has disappeared, and only some historic relics remain. It’s the limited relics that remain as the witness of 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-leveled 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

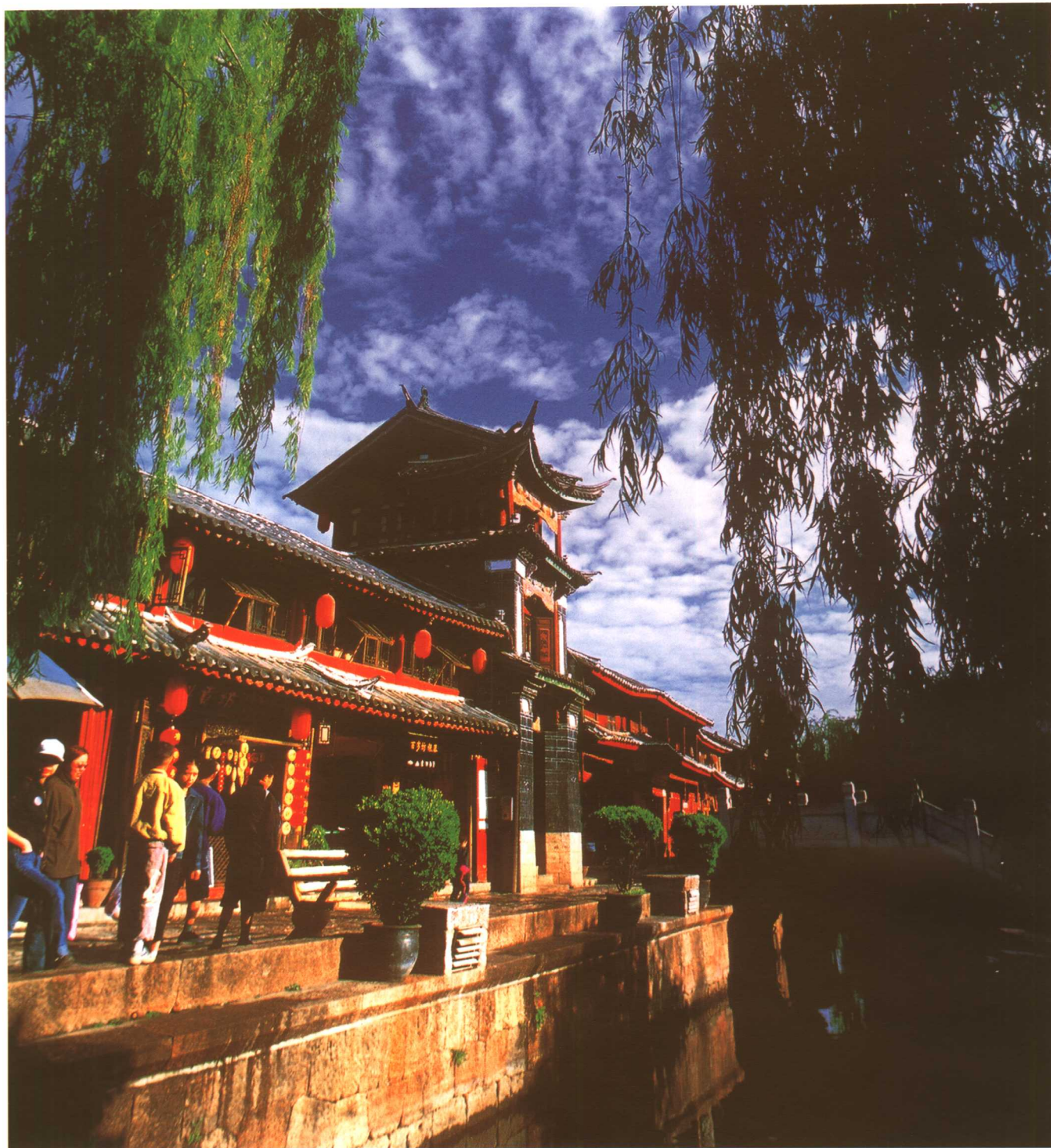
enclosed by four houses with a small courtyard on each corner. Entering the Naxi dwellings, you can see the most important place for daily activities. It is the front three-meter-long veranda. The Naxi dwellings have dragons carved and phoenixes painted on them. In the yards there are kinds of flowers 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.



玉龙呈祥

Snow Mountain Appears Lucky



古韵幽情
Old Charm and Exquisite Feeling

小桥流水人家

丽江古城是一座名符其实的高原水城。玉河支流穿梭于古城街巷，在朦朦烟柳中，古城民居顺河水之势，不拘一格布局建房。造型朴实生动，形成了小桥流水人家的美好居住环境。

Small Bridge, Flowing River, Household

Lijiang Ancient Town is worthy of the name Plateau Water City. Yuhe tributaries run through all the streets and lanes of it. The dwellings are situated according to the water flowing direction. In the drizzly willows, the dwellings look plain and lively, forming a picture of small bridge, flowing river and household.



临水邻街
Facing Water and Streets



水流日月光
Moonlight on the Flowing Water

