

中国飞天之都
China's Flying Capital

酒泉

Jiuquan

策划 郭培周
主编 林 染 摄影 王 金

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前言

禹铸九鼎，定九州，酒泉一带为古雍州西界。建国以来，海内外学者据《山海经》、《穆天子传》等典籍，进一步确证酒泉城区以南30公里处的祁连主峰群就是道教的文化源头地——古昆仑神山、玉山，是戎狄族的西王母之邦的中心区域，是后羿射日、嫦娥奔月、穆天子会西王母、白娘子盗仙草的故事发生处。《晋书·张轨传》载，五凉时期祁连主峰还存有“珠玑镂饰、焕若神宫”的西王母石室。据可靠史料，至迟从商代起，月氏、乌孙、匈奴曾轮番在祁连、敦煌间游牧和相互争斗。瞩望泱泱华夏，可以毫不夸张地说，就人文深远、历史丰厚方面，酒泉同任何地方相比都毫不逊色。

《汉书·西域传》载，汉武帝元狩二年（前121年），“骠骑将军（霍去病）破匈奴右地，降昆邪、休屠王，遂空其地，始筑令居以西，初置酒泉郡，后移发徙民充实之”。酒泉建郡甚至可以说是一个世界性的事件，正由于汉王朝大破匈奴，在这里建立了扼控西域的政权和军塞，才有通达地中海和欧洲的丝绸之路，才有诞生世界文化遗产敦煌莫高窟的条件。

今天的酒泉市下辖肃州区、敦煌市、玉门市、安西县、金塔县、肃北蒙古族自治县、阿克塞哈萨克族自治县，面积达19.2万平方公里。雪山、大漠、绿洲、牧场、遗址、石窟、矿区、新城、水库、高速路等组成了它多彩的、异调的风光。这里的山是神山、玉山，这里的疏勒河、黑河（弱水）、洪水河（古赤水）、托来河、党河都是名河，这里的阳关、玉门关、居延塞、古瓜州治锁阳城等被李白、王之涣、岑参等诗人一咏三叹，这里的莫高窟、榆林窟引得世界各地人士前来瞻仰。山上有冰川云海，海子边的毡房里有哈达和酒歌；自然保护区林立着秋色满枝的胡杨，还有白天鹅、雪鸡、花鹿和雪豹以及盛开的雪莲花。当你走进祁连主峰下壁立千仞的洪水河峡谷，只要你随便弯一下腰，说不定就能捡起一块价值万元乃至几十万元的祁连美玉或

山神挥毫作画的祁连雪水奇石来。祁连雪水石中的画面石可算上中华异宝，除北京、成都、广州、宜昌、哈密、阿勒泰、兰州、柳州等地的石友石商来寻求外，连韩国、德国的朋友也持重价前来觅购。在酒泉辽阔的地域内，世界级和国家级的各类景观竟多达17处。

改革开放以来，酒泉人民同全国人民一起与时俱进，全市面貌发生了深刻的变化。酒泉现代化的新城区在白雪皑皑的祁连山下显得特别明净和清新；312高速路段边的大片洁白的风力发电机飞转着，让人感到如梦似幻。最令人振奋的是，世纪之初，神五和神六飞船带着我们的目光接连巡天去了。嫦娥的家乡、壁画飞天的描绘地、巡天飞船的升空处——酒泉，当然以“中国飞天之都”著名于世。

酒泉不单是国际旅游城，它的商业也极为发达。在兰州和乌鲁木齐之间浩瀚两千公里地面上，它是人们采买生产资料、日用百货最重要的购物地。所以，酒泉又是河西走廊的商贸中心城。

2004年春天，在中央电视台西部频道举办的“我最喜爱的西部名城”大型互动活动中，酒泉市以高票当选为“最具人气的西部名城”。

为适应接待和旅游工作的需要，促进酒泉的经济发展，我们编辑出版了这本《中国飞天之都酒泉》画册。需要说明的是，行政上酒泉航天城和嘉峪关市同酒泉市并无隶属关系，考虑到读者的需要，相关的内容我们也编入了。本书的图片除署名者外，均为摄影家王金的作品；全部文字，由诗人林染撰写；文、图统稿工作，亦由林染先生负责。

限于任务紧、时间仓促，画册定有不足之处，欢迎朋友们指出，以利我们再版时修正。

编者 2005年10月

Preface

After having cast nine quadripartite, Yu, the reputed founder of the Xia Dynasty, divided his territory into nine districts. Jiuquan around was in the west of the ancient Yong Prefecture. Since new China's having been built, scholars home and abroad testified further according to the Shanhai Scripture and the Biography of the Emperor Mu that the Qilian peaks group 30km south of Jiuquan city was the cultural sources of Taoism—the ancient Kunlun Divine Mountain and the Jade Mountain were the central area of the Hsi Wang Mu regime of the tribes in the border regions of ancient China, where also occurred the stories of Houyi's shooting at the Sun, the Goddess Chang's Fly to the Moon, the Emperor Mu's Meeting Hsi Wang Mu and Miss White's Stealing the Fairy Herbs. It was recorded in Zhanggui's Biography in the Book on the Jin Dynasty that Hsi Wang Mu's stone room, which was carved and embedded with pearls like a God palace, existed in the Qilian peaks in the period of Five Liang. Reliable historical materials show that since the Shang Dynasty or even earlier, people of Yuezhi, Wusun and Xiongnu tribes herded their animals and fought with each other in the area between Qilian and Dunhuang. It is not exaggerated that Jiuquan is as good as other places in China in the depth of human culture and thickness of history.

It was recorded that in the second year of Yuanshou of the Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty (121B.C.), the army of the General Huo Qubing occupied the right part of the Hun's territory, defeated that of Kunye and Xoutu kings. Jiuquan Prefecture was thus built at first. It was just because of this that brought about the famous Silk Road and made good preparations for the birth of Mogao Grottoes which now is the world's cultural heritage.

With an area of 168 thousand square km, Jiuquan today includes Suzhou district, Duhuang city, Yumen city, Anxi county, Jinta county, the autonomous county of the Mongolians in Northern Gansu and the autonomous county of the Kazaks in Arksai, where sit the snow mountains, deserts, oases, pastures, lie the famous rivers such as Heihe River (Ruoshui), Hongshui River (the ancient Chishui River) and Danghe River. There, the Yangguan Pass, Yumen Pass, Juyan Fort and the Suoyang

Town in the ancient Gua Prefecture attracted the poets Libai, Wang Zhihuan and Chencan etc. There, the statues and frescoes in Mogao Grottoes and Yulin Grottoes catch the eyes of the people from all over the world. On the mountains, glaciers hanging, clouds moving; in the yurts nearby the lakes, songs ringing. In the nature protection zone, the diversiform-leaved poplars standing with their leaves painted with golden-yellow colour, also the white swans, the snow cocks, the dotted deer, the snow leopards and the opening Saussurea involucre flowers. When you enter the valley of the Hongshui River beneath the main Qilian peaks, you may pick up a piece of Qilian jade or a rare Qilian snow-water stone with the picture painted by the mountain God which may value tens of thousand RMB. The Qilian snow-water stones with pictures are rare ones which attract stone collectors from many cities such as Beijing, Guangzhou, Lanzhou etc, and from foreign countries such as the South Korea and Germany.

Since our country's reformation and opening to the outside world, Jiuquan people march on with the time with the people of the whole country. They have brought great changes to the city, in which the modern new district appears brighter and fresher at the foot of Qilian Mountains. Large stretches of the white wings of the wind-driven generators rotating beside the No.312 highway give a picture like in dreams. The most exciting is that in the first years of this century the shuttles No.5 and No.6 fled into space there with our hopes. Jiuquan now is famous in the world as the China's Flying Capital for being home town of Goddess Chang, being a place where there are the famous frescoes of flying asparases, being the site where the shuttles fled into space.

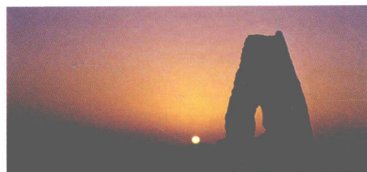
As an international touring city, Jiuquan is also a business and trading center in the Hexi Corridor with a developed commerce, where people living between Lanzhou and Wulumqi buy production materials, daily necessities, especially parts of mobiles and decorating materials.

In the spring of 2004, Jiuquan gained the fame of being "the famous city in the western regions with the most flourishing population" in the activity by the CCTV western channel.

Compiler October, 2005

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Map of Jiuquan City





祁连横空何壮哉

祁连山

祁连，匈奴语，天之谓，所以汉唐时祁连山亦名天山。李白《关山月》“明月出天山，苍茫云海间。长风几万里，吹度玉门关……”歌吟的即是祁连山。上古时期祁连名为昆仑，古人认为其是太帝在下界之都，是天地中心，日月绕其运行，是神山、玉山。西王母、后羿、嫦娥等许多故事就发生在这里，雪峰冰川、深谷高峡、林草葱郁的两千里祁连是中华人文意蕴最深厚的群山，其主峰群位于酒泉城区以南30公里处。

The Great Qilian Flying in the Air Qilian Mountains

Qilian means sky in Huns' language, so Qilian Mountains were also called Tianshan Mountains (Mountains in the Sky) in the Han and Tang Dynasties. Libai mentioned it in his poem Guanshan Moon as this: Bright Moon Rising from Tianshan Mountains, Cloud Sea Vast and Hazy……. In the ancient times, Qilian was called Kunlun and thought to be the God's capital and the center of the heaven and earth, around which the sun and moon rotated. There occurred many stories such as Hsi Wang Mu, Houyi and Goddess Chang.





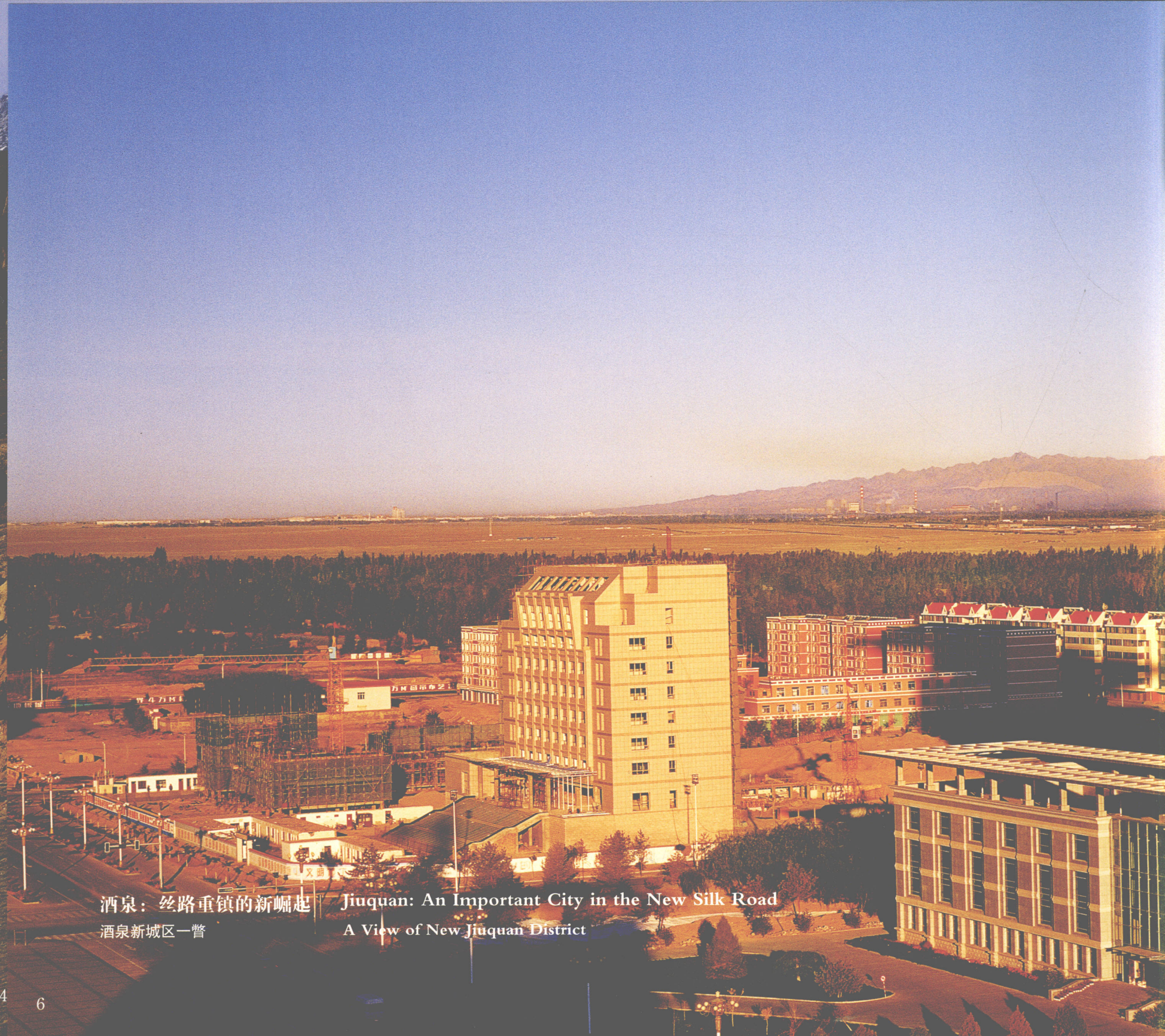
祁连主峰下的洪水河峡谷

洪水河，古昆仑山的赤水。《庄子·天地》说黄帝的“玄珠”即黑色宝珠遗失在这里。屈原在《天问》和《涉江》中多次表达了对这里的神往。《山海经》说有三珠树生长在赤水之上。此河自古产美玉和名石，素有“一河石头半河玉”之美誉。洪水河谷的玉质画面石，价多在十元万元之上。

Valley of the Hongshui River Beneath the Main Qilian Peak

Hongshui River was the Chishui River in the ancient Kunlun mountains. The book "Zhuangzi: Heaven and Earth" told that the Yellow Emperor's black pearl was lost there. Qu Yuan's longing for visiting this place was expressed many times in his poems "Asking Heaven" etc. Beautiful jades and rare stones are rich there with a fame of "half of the stones in the river being jades".





酒泉：丝路重镇的新崛起
酒泉新城区一瞥

Jiuquan: An Important City in the New Silk Road
A View of New Jiuquan District







酒泉，五月雪

林 染

严冬和初夏站在脚手架上
用各自的色彩
同时粉刷白杨树与左公柳
粉刷鲜嫩的菜市场
喜欢美发的酒泉姑娘骑着摩托车
鸽子般滑近钟楼
让她们的红围巾
让红围巾招展着的苗条与轻捷
同雪雾中正待竣工的楼房一起
优美地飞进旅游者的照相机

旅游者闪着惊喜的目光
五月，酒泉的夜光杯开花了
连绵、硕大而洁白

雪山映衬着酒泉新城区

New District at the Foot of Snow Mountain

