



中国历史文化名城

CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

大理

DALI



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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《中国历史文化名城·大理》

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大理 / 李琼杰主编. — 北京：中国铁道出版社，2006.8

（中国历史文化名城系列画册/阮仪三编）

ISBN 7-113-05368-8

I.大...II.李... III.旅游指南—大理市—画册

IV.K928.974.2-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2004)第012579号

责任编辑：石建英 特约编审：金 月

装帧设计：李戈晶 古 文 潘家炎

出版发行：中国铁道出版社

地 址：北京市宣武区右安门西街8号 （100054）

印 制：河北新华印刷二厂

版 次：2006年8月第1版 2006年8月第1次印刷

印 数：1~6000

开 本：889×1194 1/48 印张：2.5 字数：200千

书 号：ISBN 7-113-05368-8/K·51

定 价：28.00元

总 序

保护和发展城市的历史文化是当今全世界都在关心的重要问题。我国以其光辉独特的历史屹立于世界民族之林，历史文化名城更是中华民族的瑰宝。1982年以来，政府已陆续命名了数批重点保护的国家级历史文化名城。保护历史文化不仅仅是历史文化名城的问题，每一个城市都有自己的历史文化，一个没有自己文化和文明的城市，是算不上一个现代化城市的。所以，各个城市特别是历史文化名城都应在保护中努力发展符合本身特色的文化、经济、旅游等事业，以求继往开来，永葆青春。国家历史文化名城研究中心组织编辑的《中国历史文化名城》系列画册，无疑将会对更好地宣传、保护、发展名城起到有益的作用。

全国历史文化名城保护专家委员会主任
中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士



PREFACE TO THE ALBUM SERIES

It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several groups of cities of historical and cultural fame to be protected at the national level. The preservation of history and culture does not only concern the cities of historical and cultural fame. Every city, without exception, has its own history and culture. A city without history and culture cannot be considered a modern city. In the course of the protection, every city, especially those of historical and cultural fame, should therefore endeavor to promote its culture, economy, and tourism, etc. in the light of its own characteristics so as to blaze new trails and maintain its vitality. The series of album, "the Chinese Cities of Historical and Cultural Fame", edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities, will undoubtedly play a significant part in the promotion, protection, and development of the cities of fame.

Zhou Ganzhi

Chairman of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame
Member of China Academy of Science
Member of China Academy of Engineering

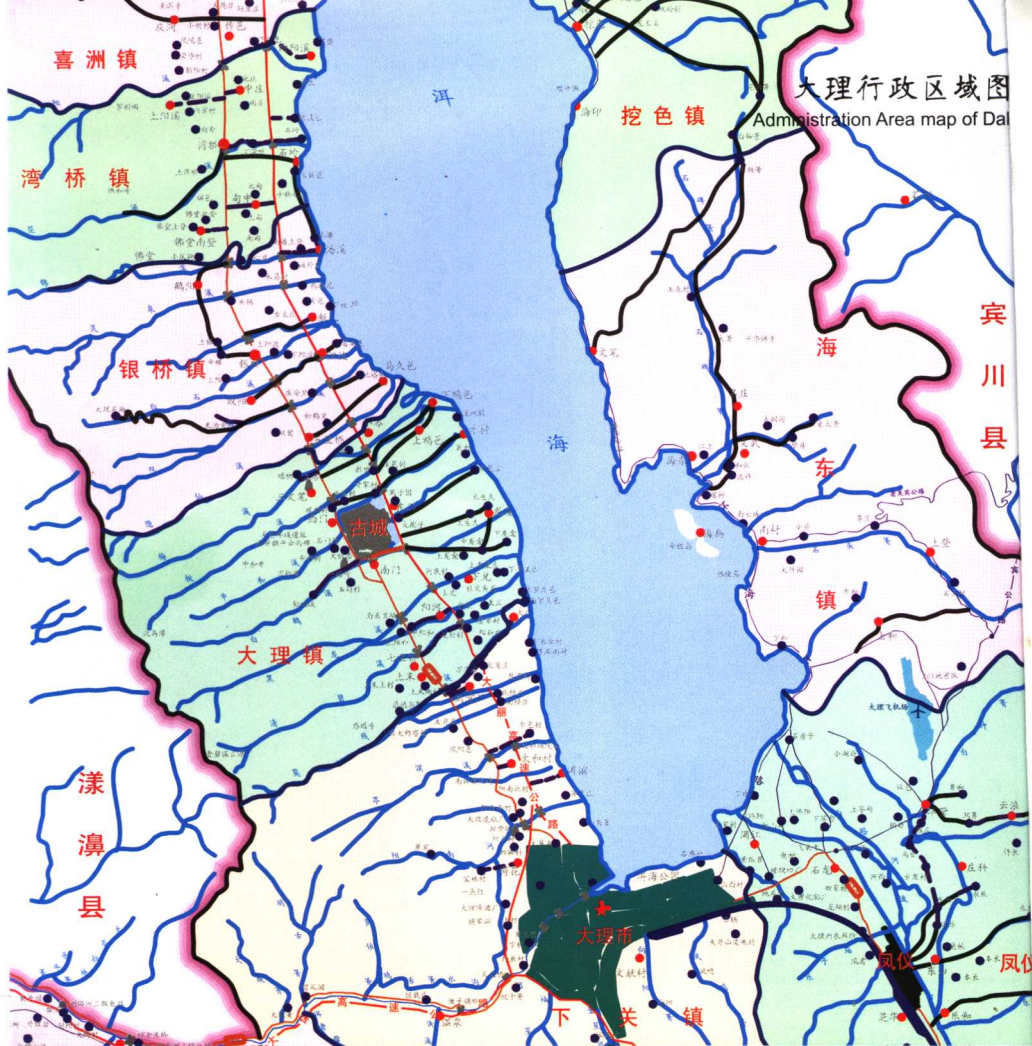
名城大理导游图

A Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Dali



大理行政区域图

Administration Area map of Dal



名城大理



铜鼓 (战国)
Bronze drum (Warring States Period)

大理，古称叶榆，是白族的聚居地，位于云南省西部，处于金沙江、元江、澜沧江三大水系分水岭地带。市域面积1815平方公里，人口59.6万，其中大理古城为2平方公里。大理古城是1982年国务院首批公布的国家历史文化名城之一。

大理历史悠久，早在四千多年前的新石器时代，就有人类活动。商代晚期进入青铜器时代，战国时为滇国属地。西汉元封二年（前109年），设叶榆县，属益州郡。唐初，六诏部落中的南诏在唐王朝的支持下，于开元二十六年（738年）统一六诏，建立南诏国，次年迁都太和城。大历十四年（779年），南诏王异牟寻又迁都羊苴咩城，该城依苍山，临洱海，沿桃、龙两溪夯土筑墙，形成城邑，气势雄伟；后来大理国也以此作为都城。元灭大理国后，在大理设大理路军民总管府。明设大理府，清在大理设云南提督管军。清咸丰六年（1856年），杜文秀率滇西回民起义，在大理设起义军总统兵马大元帅府，统领滇西各州、县达17年之久。1983年，大理县与下关市合并成立大理市。

现今大理古城是明洪武十五年（1382年）在羊苴咩城基础上，缩小规模修筑而成的。方圆十二里，南北城门对称，东西城门相错。城内街巷为方格棋盘式布局，由苍山而来的中溪流入古

城，形成“街街流水，户户养花”的特色。建城六百多年来，古城虽历经沧桑，建筑风貌依旧，城池格局基本完整。

大理，西屏苍山，东带洱海，风光旖旎，有“东方日内瓦”美称，是首批国家重点风景名胜区。点苍山十九座山峰比肩相连，气势不凡，最高的马龙峰海拔4122米。峰谷之间，凭天功人力，造就众多景点。山下的洱海为高原淡水湖泊，四周群山环绕，水色天光。湖西古城巍峨，湖中三岛秀丽，周边寺塔村落星罗棋布。

大理不仅拥有秀丽的风光，还是一个蕴藏丰富民族文化艺术的宝库。早在南诏、大理国时期，这里就创造了《南诏图传》、《张胜温画卷》等艺术瑰宝。千百年来流传在白族、彝族等少数民族中的神话传说、民间故事浩如烟海，各民族的传统节日盛会、歌舞戏曲表演经久不衰。

大理是古代南方丝绸之路“蜀身毒道”和“茶马古道”的交汇点，是“连汉通蕃”的交通咽喉。自古以来，中原的科学文化和生产技术源源不断地大量传入，各族人民艰苦开拓、辛勤劳动，使大理的经济和文化都发展到较高的水平，是滇西地区经济和文化教育的中心。

大理气候温暖，物产富饶。苍山、洱海是国家自然保护区。郭沫若诗中赞道：“苍山韵风月，奇石吐云烟”。产于苍山的大理石久负盛名，遍布大理的山茶



铜摇钱树 (东汉)
A legendary tree that sheds coins
when shaken (made of bronze in
Eastern Han Dynasty)

花、兰花等高山花卉名播四方。大理是云贵高原著名的“鱼米之乡”，洱海弓鱼、白族小吃等风味特产不胜枚举。

进入 21 世纪以来，大理加快了发展步伐，按照名城

保护规划的要求，不断改善和完善各项基础设施，进一步提升环境品位，打造历史文化名城旅游精品，大理古城将成为彩云之南的耀眼明星。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF DALI

Dali, being called Yeyu in ancient times and a region where Bai nationality live, is located in the western part of Yunnan Province, in the zone of watershed of the three major water systems of Jinshajiang River, Yuanjiang River and Lancangjiang River. The city has a population of 596,000 and an area of 1815 square km, among which 2 square km are under the ancient city of Dali. And the ancient city of Dali is one of the State's historic and cultural famous cities in the first group publicized by the State Council in 1982.

With a long history, Dali had human activities as early as in the Neolithic Age some four thousand years ago. In the late stage of the Shang Dynasty when the history entered the Bronze Age, it was the dependency of the Dian Kingdom in the Warring States period; and in the second year under the reign of Emperor Yuanfeng of the Western Han Dynasty (B.C. 109), Yeyu County was established in its place which was under the jurisdiction of Yizhou Prefecture. In the early Tang Dynasty, the Nanzhao of the Six Zhao Tribes, under the supporting of the Tang Dynasty, unified the Six Zhao



铜俑 (西晋)
*Bronze tomb figurine
(Western Jin Dynasty)*



石佛坐像 (南诏)
Seated stone Buddha image (Nanzhao)

in the 26th year under the reign of Kaiyuan Emperor (738) to establish Nanzhao Kingdom, and moved its capital to Taihe City the next year. In the 14th year under the reign of Emperor Dali (779), King of Nanzhao Yi Mou Xun again moved its capital to Yangjumie City; and the city, leaning against the Cangshan Mountain and facing the Erhai Lake, formed an imposing metropolis with city walls built along the two streams of Taoxi and Longxi with rammed earth. Later, the Kingdom of Dali also took this place as its capital. The Yuan Dynasty, after annihilated Dali Kingdom, set up the Dali Prefecture Military and Civilian General Administration in Dali. The Ming Dynasty established Dali Prefecture here, and the Qing Dynasty set up the Yunnan Provincial Commander Military Government in Dali. In the 6th year under the reign of Emperor Xianfeng of the Qing Dynasty (1856), Du Wenxiu led the Huis in the Western Yunnan region to rise in revolt and built the Revolt Army Generalissimo's Mansion in Dali, to lead all the prefectures and counties in the Western Yunnan region for a period of 17 years. In 1983, Dali County merged with

Xiaguan City to form the Municipality of Dali. The present ancient city of Dali was built in the 15th year under the reign of Emperor Hongwu of the Ming Dynasty (1382) on the basis of Yangjume City in a reduced scale. Twelve li in circumference, the city wall southern gate and northern gate are symmetrical with each other, while the eastern and western gates are mutually staggered. The streets and lanes in the city are arranged in the chessboard pattern, and the Zhongxi Stream flows from the Cangshan Mountain into the ancient city to form the feature of "flowing water on every street, and flowers grown in every household". The ancient city, though having experienced vicissitudes of life for over six hundred years since its founding, still has preserved its city pattern and building style and look in basic integrity.

Dali, of gorgeous scenery with Cangshan Mountain screening in the west and Erhai Lake lying in the east, is reputed as "oriental Geneva", and was listed in the first group of State Key Places of scenic beauty and historic interest. The nineteen peaks of Diancangshan Mountain stand shoulder to shoulder in their grand manner, with its highest peak of Malongfeng rising to an elevation of 4122 meters. In the valleys among the peaks, lots of scenic spots are built through divine skill of nature and manpower. At the foot of Cangshan Mountain, the mountain-surrounded Erhai, a highland fresh water lake, is full of natural beauty of its water and reflected sky. West of the lake towers the ancient city, on the lake are three pretty islands, and in its periphery are villages and temples with their pagodas scattered all over like stars in the sky and men on a chessboard.

Dali is not only provided with beautiful scenery, but also is an art treasury containing rich national cultural arts. As early as in the times of Nanzhao and Dali Kingdoms, there were artistic gems such as *Nanzhao Pictorial History*, *Picture Scroll* by Zhang Shengwen and so on created



铭文铜镜 (大理国)
Inscribed bronze mirror
(Dali Kingdom)

here. The fairy tales and folk stories handed down through hundreds upon hundreds of years in the national minorities such as Bai, Yi and others are as numerous as a misty ocean; and traditional festivals and grand gatherings as well as performances of dances, songs and operas of different nationalities are long lasting.

Being the intersection point of the ancient Southern Silk Road of "Sichuan-India Road" and "Tea-Horse Road", Dali was a strategic passage "connecting Han with foreigners". Since ancient times, Central China's science, culture and production technique have been transmitted in, plus painstaking exploitation and diligent labor, which has made Dali's economy and culture

develop to a fairly high level, and has made it into an economic, cultural and educational center in the Western Yunnan Region.

With a warm climate, Dali is rich in products. The Cangshan Mountain and Erhai Lake are the State natural reserves. It is admired in Guo Moruo's poem that: "The Cangshan Mountain contains beautiful scenery, and nice clouds and mists come out of wonderful rocks". The marble produced from the Cangshan Mountain has long enjoyed a good reputation, and the alpine flowers of camellias and orchids which can be found everywhere in Dali are known far and wide. Dali is the famous "land of fish and rice" on the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, its local flavor specialties such as Erhai bow fish, Bai National snacks are too numerous to be counted.

Since entering into the 21st century, Dali has quickened its development pace to incessantly improve and perfect all its infrastructure facilities and further enhance its environmental grade so as to construct a fine tourist destination of historic and cultural city in compliance with the requirements of the famous city protection program, and the ancient city of Dali is becoming a dazzling bright star south of the colorful clouds.

图例 Legend

文物保护单位

Unit of Cultural Relic

● ● ● 国家级 At the National Level

● ● 省级 At the Provincial Level

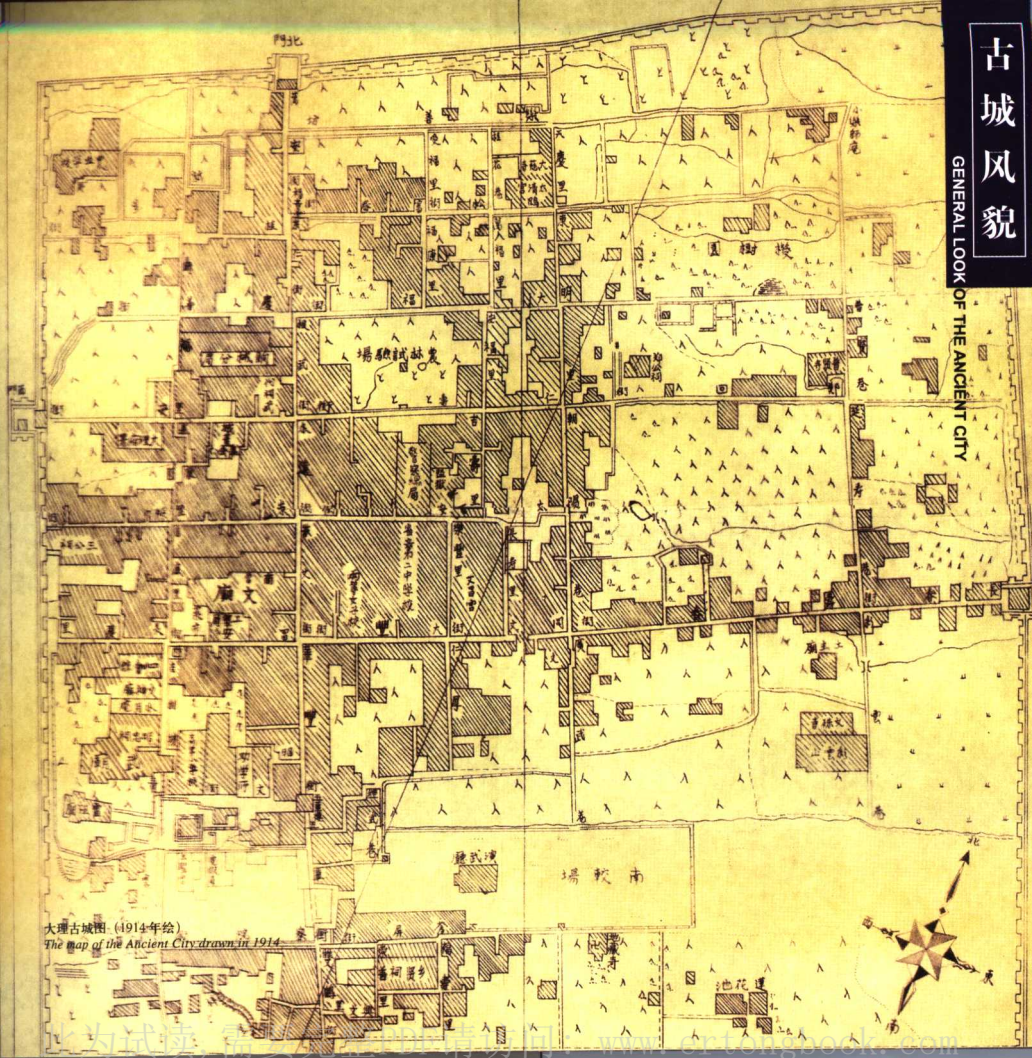
● 市(县)级 At the Municipal (County) Level

○ 名城大理 THE FAMOUS CITY OF DALI

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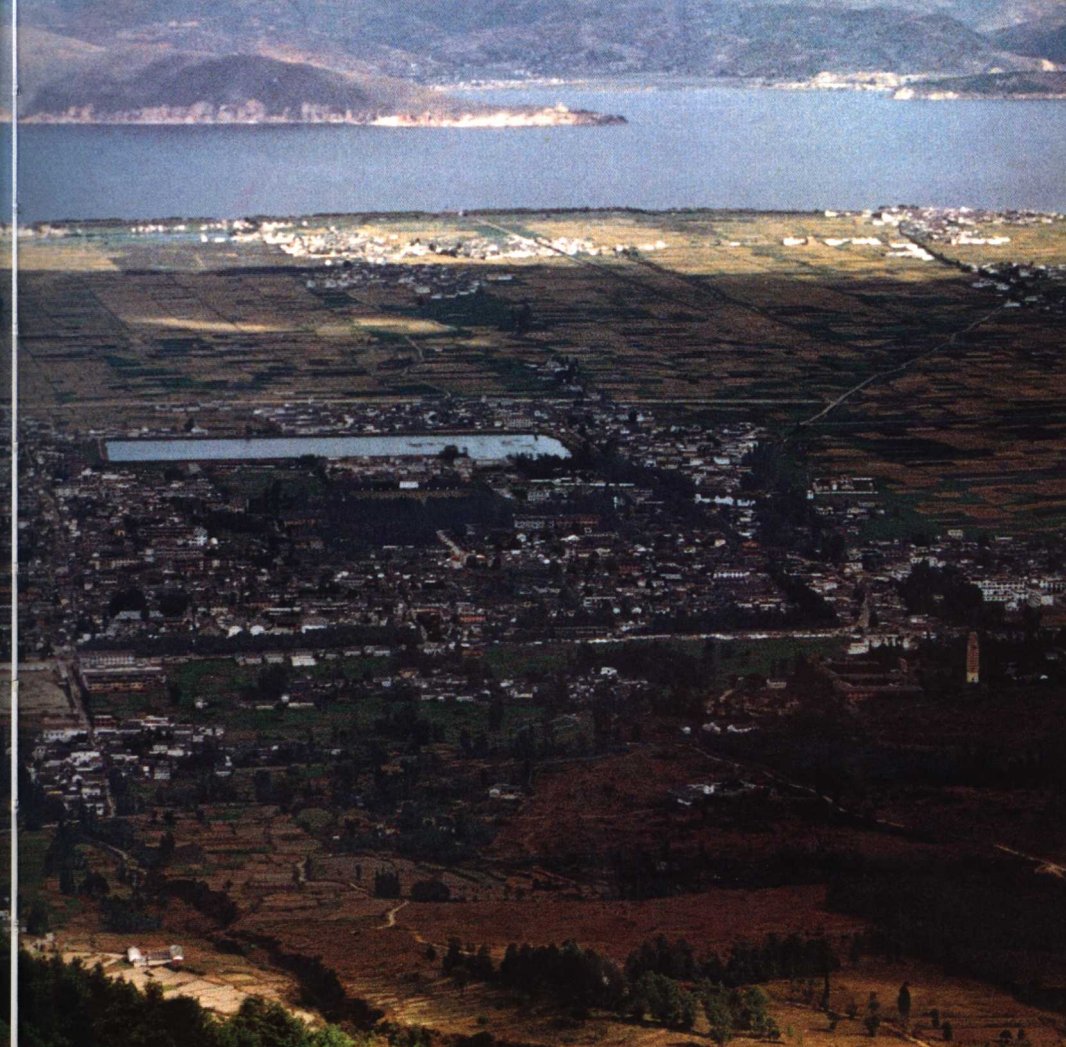
古城风貌

GENERAL LOOK OF THE ANCIENT CITY





大理城
The City of Dali



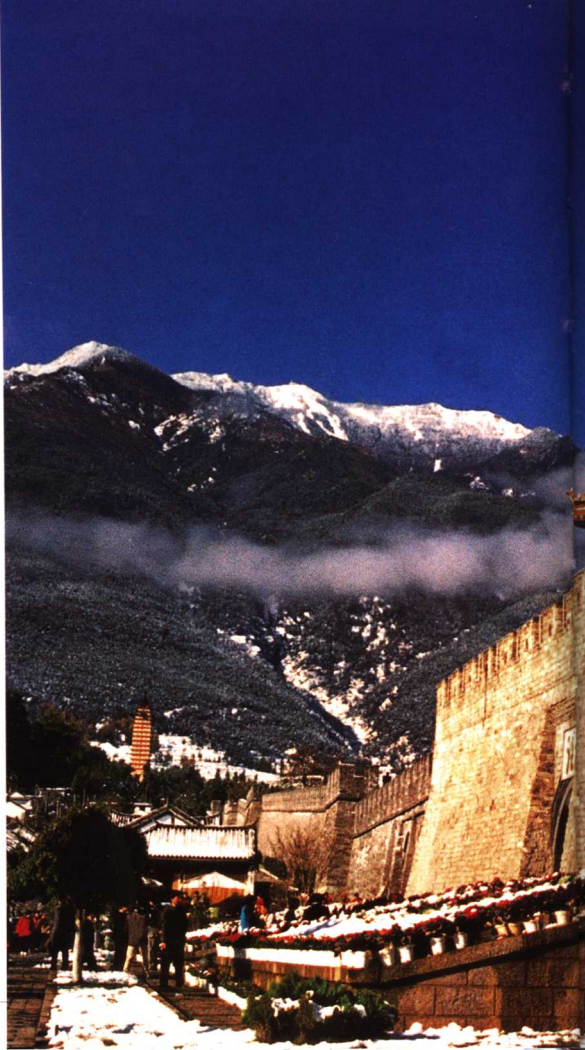
○ 大理城 ●

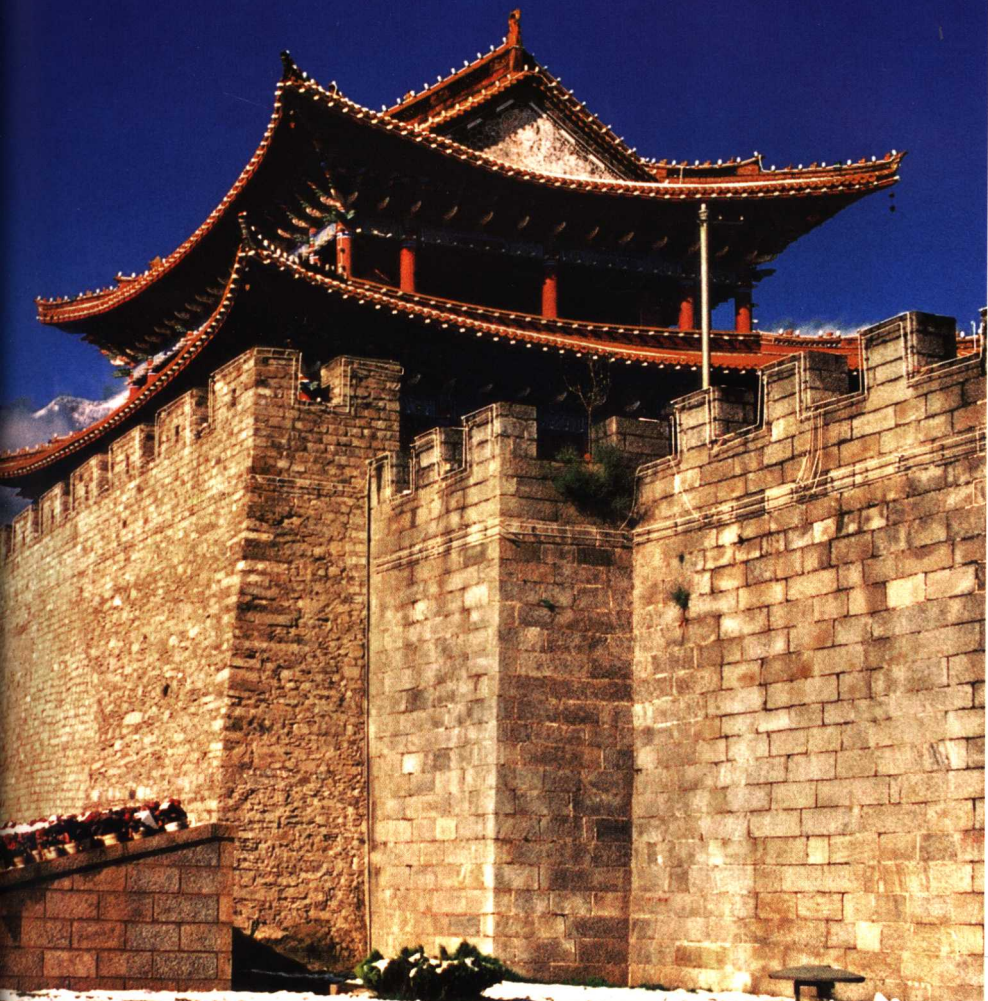
明洪武十五年(1382年)在原羊苴咩城的旧址上兴建。古城南北长和东西宽均为1414米,城内南北三条街,东西六条街,为棋盘式格局。设有东门(通海门)、西门(苍山门)、南门(承恩门)、北门(安远门)。

THE CITY OF DALI

Built on the old location of the former Yangjiumie City in the 15th year under the reign of Emperor Hongwu of the Ming Dynasty (1382), the ancient city is 1414 m long and wide both from north to south and from east to west; inside the city there are three streets in north-south direction and six streets in east-west direction in a chessboard pattern. And the city wall has East Gate (Tonghai Gate), West Gate (Cangshan Gate), South Gate (Cheng'en Gate) and North Gate (Anyuan Gate).

承恩门
Cheng'en Gate.







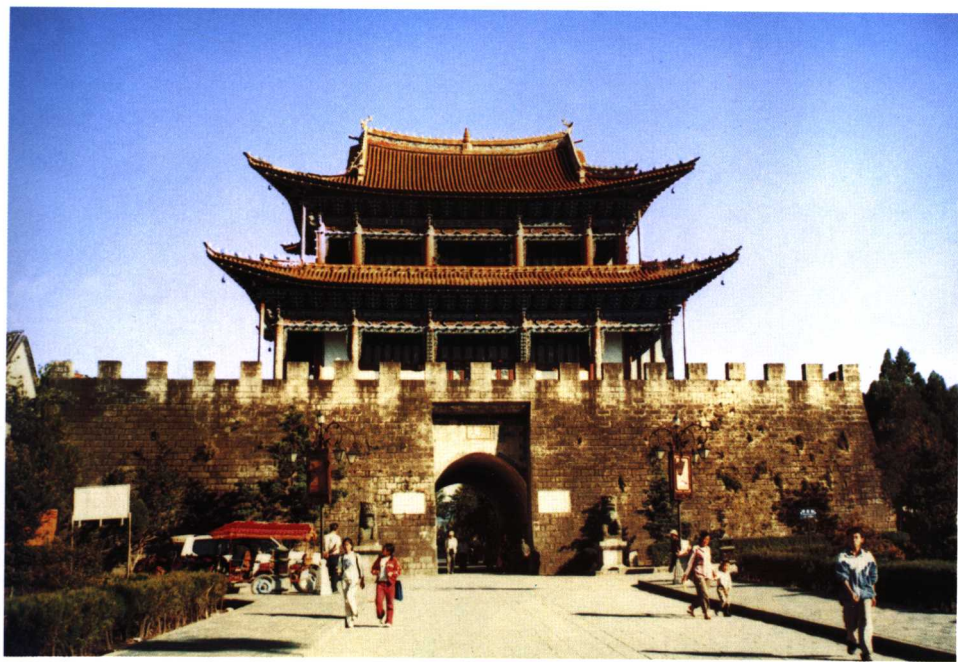
通海门 Tonghai Gate.



古城墙 Ancient city wall.



苍山门 Cangshan Gate.



安远门 Anyuan Gate.