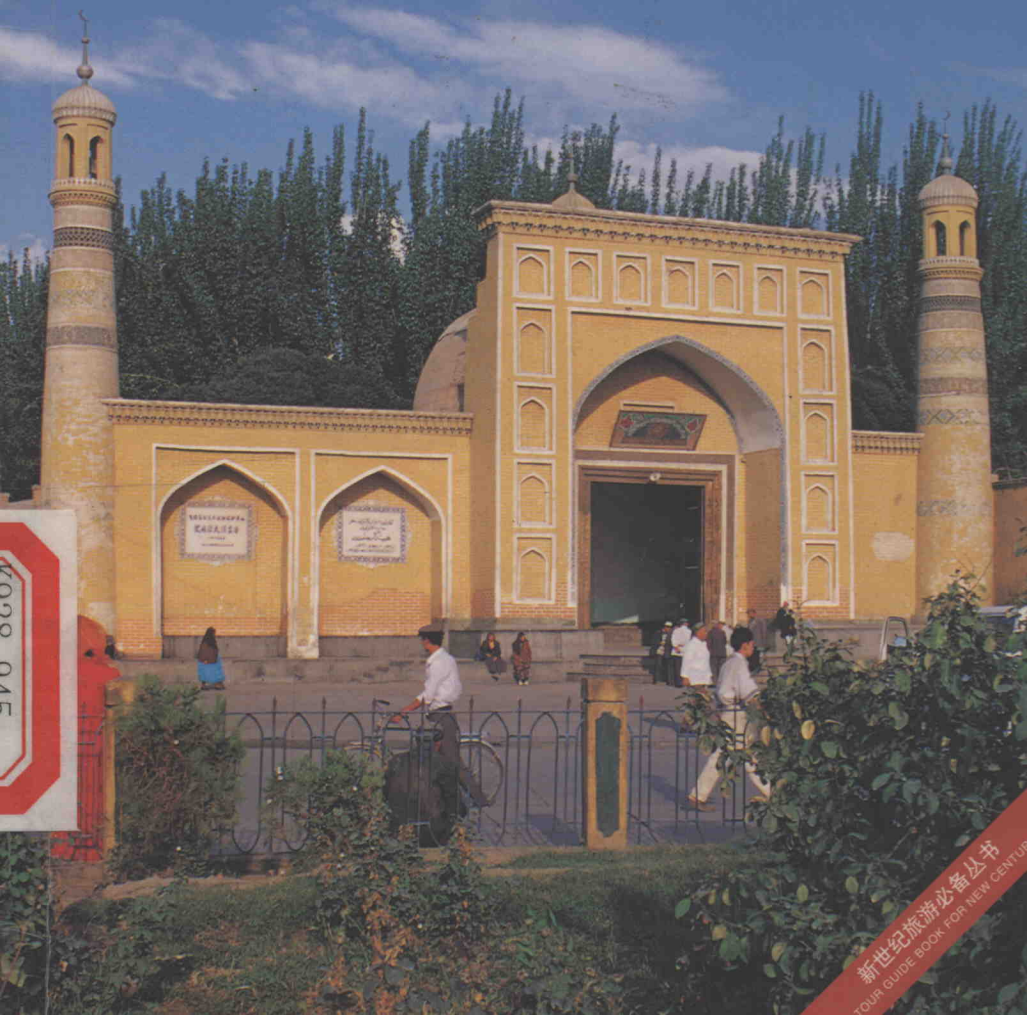
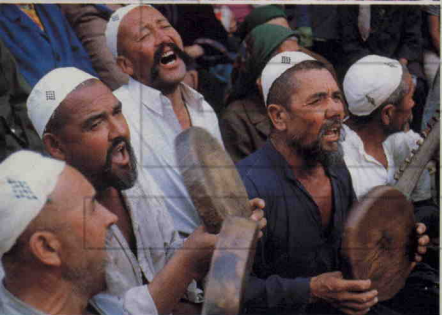


# 喀什 旅游

## TOUR IN KASHGAR



新世纪旅游必备丛书  
TOUR GUIDE BOOK FOR NEW CENTURY



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# 喀什旅游

## TOUR IN KASHGAR



新疆维吾尔自治区图书馆 XT0-0825752

新疆对外文化交流协会 编  
Xinjiang Association of International Cultural Exchange



# 喀什地区旅游示意图

Tour Sites in Kashgar Prefecture



# 喀什市街区示意图

THE SKETCH MAP OF IN KASHGAR CITY



# 前言

喀什，中国版图最西部一座优美的城市，她以特有的魅力吸引着四方宾客。

从新疆维吾尔自治区首府乌鲁木齐乘火车或汽车，先南行翻越天山，然后沿天山南麓西南行，经巴音郭楞蒙古自治州、阿克苏地区、克孜勒苏柯尔克孜自治州，行程1400多公里之后，美丽的喀什噶尔绿洲便呈现在您的眼前。如果乘飞机，仅一个多小时便可完成这段旅程。

喀什噶尔河、叶尔羌河等河流，从帕米尔高原和喀喇昆仑山流出，滋润着这片绿色的大地。葱葱郁郁、繁花似锦的绿洲风光，与东面瀚海无垠的塔克拉玛干大沙漠形成鲜明的对照。历史文化名城喀什就象一颗璀璨的宝石镶嵌在喀什噶尔绿洲上。喀什，颇具神秘色彩。她那么边远，却又那样繁华；她是一座规模不大的边城，却又那么闻名遐迩。众多的中外学者关注着她，写出了种种作品，有历史学、社会学、散文、诗歌……更多人则是愿意亲临其境，去体验、去感受，然后，有人就会由衷地发出感叹：到了喀什，才算真正到了新疆。

喀什之所以迷人，缘于历史悠久而且地位不凡，民族风情浓郁，自然风景旖旎。今之喀什即古代疏勒，东汉班超投笔从戎赴西域，即在此充分展示其才华，深受当地民众爱戴。唐代疏勒，是著名的安西四镇之一。公元11世纪，《突厥语大词典》、《福乐智慧》两部巨著胜利完成，辉煌的巨著及其作者均与喀什噶尔密不可分。古代喀什，被誉为是丝绸之路上的明珠，因为，其位置正好在古丝绸之路南北两道的交汇点上，自然成为中国与西方进行政治、经济、文化交流的重要枢纽。历史在这里留下了丰富的遗产，以及众多的文物、古迹。

今日的喀什，欣欣向荣，气象万千。喀什地区包括1市11县，有多个民族共同居住，据1999年统计，有人口334.15多万，其中少数民族299.75万。喀什市人口31.89万，其中少数民族有22.8万。这里维吾尔族人数最多，您想了解维吾尔族，那喀什就是最理想的地方。

喀什噶尔欢迎您，在那里，您能真真切切地见到当地各族人民的一切民情习俗。



# Foreword

Kashgar, a beautiful city in the utmost west of China, attracts visitors from all over the world with its special charms.

Starting from Urumqi, the capital city of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, by train or coach, tourists travel southward across Tianshan Mountains, then along the southern foot of it via Bayinguolen Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture, Aksu Prefecture, Kezikesu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture, covering 1400 kilometers, then the beautiful Kashgar Oasis will at the sight. It takes only more than one hour to cover this distance by airplane.

Several rivers, such as River Kashgar, River Yakand, rushing down from the Pamirs and the Karakunlun Mountains, nourish the green land. The scenery of luxurious oasis with flowers in bloom everywhere forms a sharp contrast against that of the vast Taklamakan Desert in the east. Kashgar, a famous historical and cultural city, like a bright gem, is embedded on the oasis.

Kashgar, so far and so mysterious, is a prosperous city. It is not big in size, but well known in the world. Many scholars and writers, Chinese or foreign, keep on looking at Kashgar, write so much about it in the fields of history, sociology, literature, while more and more people would like to be here to have a look at with their own eyes, to experience it and to feel what it is like. Then they would believe what the old saying goes: it cannot be said that one is in Xinjiang without visiting Kashgar.

Why Kashgar is so attractive lies in its long history and unique position in the history, its strong and special ethnic folk customs, and its vast and fantastic landscape. The present Kashgar is where the ancient kingdom Shule was.



It was in this land that Banchao, a scholar of the Eastern Han Dynasty, giving up his intellectual pursuit for a military career, showed his great talents and won respect of the locals then. In the Tang Dynasty, Shule was one of the four Anxi strategic places. And in the 11th century, two great works, "The Great Dictionary of the Turkic Language" and "The Happiness and Wisdom" came out, which and whose authors were closely linked with Kashgar. The ancient Kashgar was known as a "bright pearl" on the Silk Road, for, Kashgar lies in the joint-place of the Southern and Northern Routes of the great Channel, and naturally, it was an important juncture for the political, economic and cultural exchanges between ancient China and the west at that time.

The history offered so much heritage as well as so many cultural relics and ancient sites for the city and the land where it is.

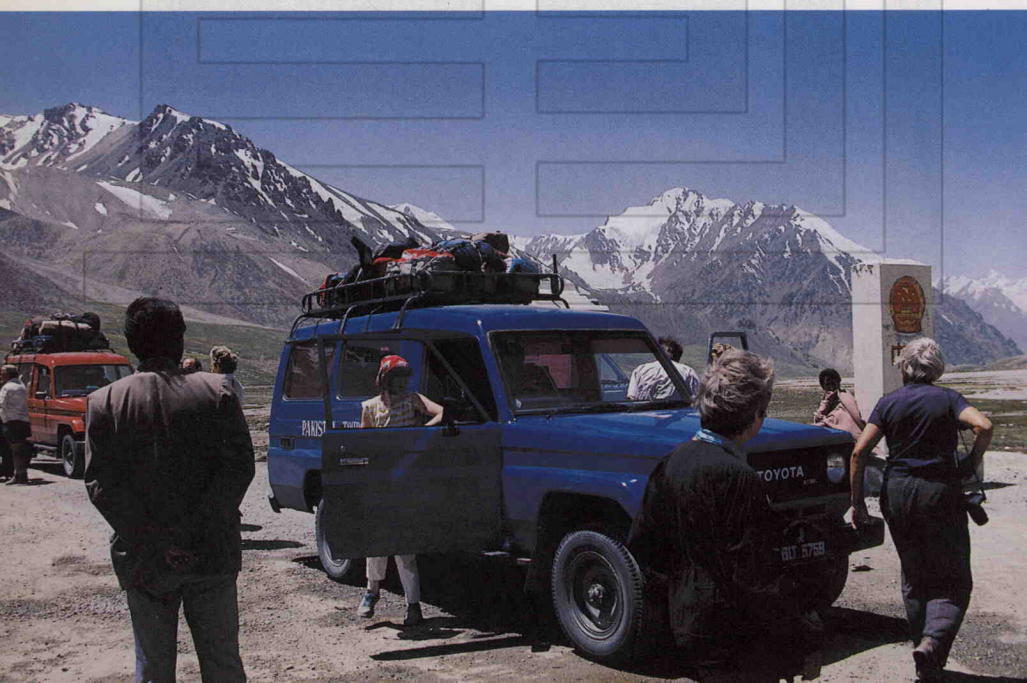
The modern Kashgar takes on a new look every day with its flourishing economy and changing colourful cultures. Kashgar Prefecture has 1 city, 11 counties under it, where many nationalities live. The statistics of 1999 show that the population of the Prefecture in that year was 334.15 million, of which 299.75 million were of minority nationalities. The city population of the year was 31.89, of which 22.8 were minority nationalities. The Uygur community is the largest in population of the area. To those who want to learn about the Uygur people, Kashgar is the most ideal place.

Kashgar warmly welcomes visitors from other parts of the world, and it is in Kashgar that one can see the varieties of the local folk customs.



日本游客 Japanese Tourists

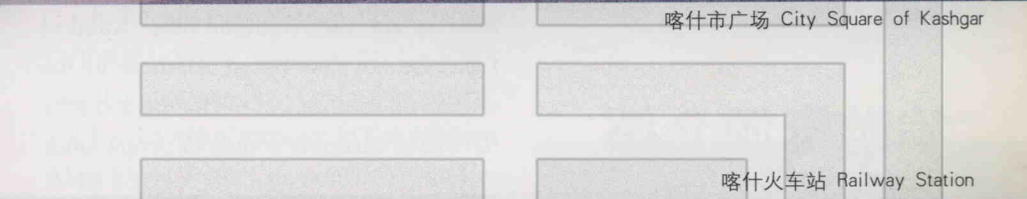
中巴公路上的旅游车队 Tour Caravan on Karakoram Highway







喀什市广场 City Square of Kashgar



喀什火车站 Railway Station







乔戈里峰 K<sub>2</sub> Peak

## 旅游资源介绍

### The Tourist Resources of Kashgar

自然风光、文物古迹、民族风情是喀什地区最富有的旅游资源。

秀丽的喀什噶尔绿洲、雄伟的帕米尔高原、冰山之父慕士塔格峰、卡拉库力高原湖泊、奥依塔克原始森林等等自然景观，都是大自然的绝妙杰作，古往今来，为人倾慕，令人神往。

古城堡、驿站、石窟、佛塔、清真寺、陵墓等文物古迹，星罗棋布，其中最著名的如：艾提尕尔清真寺、阿帕克霍加陵墓、玉素甫·哈斯·哈吉甫墓、马赫

穆德·喀什噶里墓、莫尔佛塔、三仙洞石窟、石头城等，均为宾客必游之地。

维吾尔族、塔吉克族分别分布在绿洲和高原上，他们聪明美丽，热情大方，用智慧和辛勤劳动将家园建设得格外优美。当然，最吸引游客的是他们欢快的音乐、优美的舞姿、独特的习俗、做工精湛的手工艺品、各具风味的民族食品……。总而言之，是浓郁的民族风情。

Kashgar is rich in its tourist resources and of all of them, the unique natural scenery, historical and cultural relics and folk customs are the most attractive.

In Kashgar, one can see the beautiful Kashgar Oasis, the magnificent Pamirs, the "Father of Ice-covered Mountains" - Muztag-ata, the Highland lake - Kalakul Lake, the Aoyitakh Forest. All these are the wonderful creations of the nature and they have been attracting numerous people since





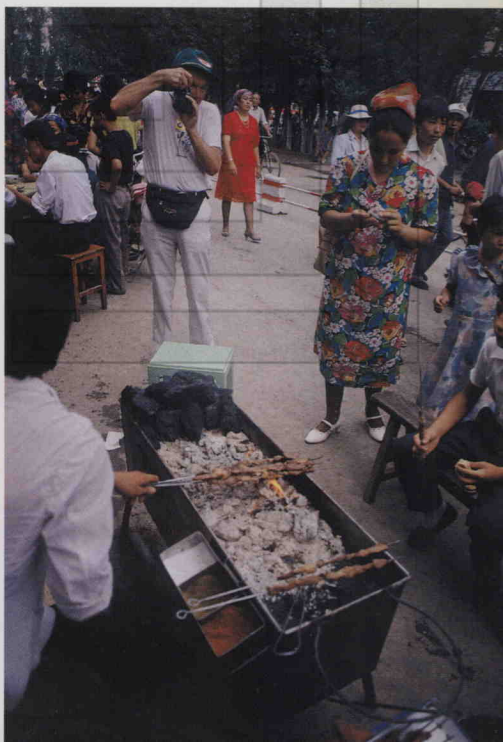
盘橐城 Pan Tuo city

very ancient times.

In this vast land there are sites of ancient fortresses, posts, rock caves, Buddhist pagodas, mosques, and tombs everywhere. The best known of them are: Id Kah Mosque, Akpa-khoja Tomb Compound, Yusup-Has Hajip Tomb, Mahmud Kashgaria Tomb, the Mor Buddhist Pagoda, Sanxiandong Cave (Three Immortal Buddhist Cave), the Stone City Ruins, which are the must for all tourists.

Uygurs and Tajiks live respectively in Kashgar Oasis and on the Pamirs. Intelligent and good-looking, hospitable and kind, they have built where they live into prosperous homeland. When tourists come to their homeland, they would offer the best they have to entertain them, such as joyful music, graceful dancing, special customs, fine handicrafts, and varieties of local food. In a word, tourists will enjoy their unique and strong ethnic customs.

烤羊肉串 Shish-kebab









# 艾提尕尔清真寺

Id Kah Mosque





节日的礼拜 Praying in a holiday



艾提尕尔清真寺是新疆最大的伊斯兰教礼拜寺，坐落在喀什市中心。始建于15世纪中叶，于18世纪中叶后逐渐形成现在的规模，建筑面积16800平方米，由礼拜堂、讲经堂、回廊、门楼和一些附属建筑物组成。大殿可供4000人同时做礼拜。大门楼高12米，两侧分别有18米高的砖塔，塔身色彩艳丽，图案美观。清真寺整体建筑肃穆宏伟，充分体现了伊斯兰教寺院建筑的艺术风格。是自治区重点文物保护单位。



This is the largest and most famous Mosque in Xinjiang and it is located in the heart of the city. The Mosque started to be built in the mid fifteenth century, and has gradually developed to the present size. Id Kah Mosque, with about 16800 square meters in area, consists of the Pray Hall, the Koran Teaching Hall, the Corridor ,the Arches and other buildings attaching to it. The Pray Hall of the Mosque can hold 4000 prayers. And the Arches are about 12 meters high with two 18-meter high minarets on the both sides. The minarets are colorfully decorated with pretty patterns. The buildings of Id Kah Mosque look magnificent and solemn, and displays the artistic styles of Islamic mosque architectures. The Mosque is a State Protected Cultural Relic.



游览内景 Inside the Mosque



参观大殿 The hall

节日欢歌 Joyful Scene at Festival

