

中国西部旅游探险系列丛书
PERSPECTIVES OF THE SPLENDID NORTHWEST

西北

神秘故城

LOOKING TOWARD THE NORTHWEST

Ancient Towns and Fortresses of Northwest China

主 编 / 张 田 王 金

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——神秘故城

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概

述 summarize

远在公元前2世纪,由我们的祖先开辟的丝绸之路,绵延伸展数千里,从我国西部的渭河流域始发,横贯亚洲,进而联结亚、非、欧三大洲,把我国西北边疆和内地在政治、经济、文化上有机地联系在一起。据史书记载,早在公元前139年张骞出使西域之前,我国西北边疆的少数民族由东向西迁徙,就为丝绸之路的开通作出了贡献。内地生产的丝绸在秦汉以前,就已经销售到了国外。

丝绸之路的开辟,为汉政府经营西域创造了条件。汉政府先后在甘肃河西走廊设立了武威、酒泉、张掖、敦煌四郡。以后又相继设置了西域使者校尉、西域都护,兼护丝绸南北道,使丝绸之路的繁荣进入了一个新的阶段。

居延,曾经是汉代防御匈奴南下掠夺和保卫丝绸之路的重要军事据点,也是当时各族人民共同开发西部边陲的大本营之一。黑城子、破城子、红城子,许多具有特殊魅力的历史古城,是辉煌的居延文化的一部分。如今,昔日赫赫有名的居延海干涸了,漫漫黄沙中,古老的城池,只有那残垣断壁,在凄凉的北风中诉说。

河西走廊,甘甜的祁连雪水,滋润了大片的绿洲。早在尧舜时代,这里就是可牧可宅的富庶之地。汉代,经过几次大规模的徙民实边,这里已是重要的屯垦区。黑水国、骆驼城、寿昌城、锁阳城、石包城、骗马城、沙州古城、桥湾城……中原文明、西域文明在这些城池汇聚、融合,以巨大的能量,辐射于周边的草原、戈壁和沙漠。商旅穿梭,驼铃声声,那样的情景,让人回味无穷。

丝绸之路沿线,西域三十六国,在广阔的草原和绿洲地带,在与中原的经济文化交流中,各自创造了辉煌的文明。高昌、交河、尼雅……哪里有生命的河流,哪里就有繁华的城市。今天,它们早已消失于岁月的尘埃之中。楼兰,一度富有盛名的王国,在公元4世纪以后,就已是城郭颓然,人物断绝的不毛之地。

丝绸之路,是连接古代东西方及沿线各国各族的纽带,是宗教的朝圣之路,是民族的迁徙之路,是游牧和农耕的交融之路,这些衰落的城池,是历史的见证。

中国修筑长城的历史可以追溯到战国及秦始皇时代,那时的长城,已经长达万余里。而真正在西部大地上展开大规模的长城修筑,还当属汉代和明代。

《史记·大宛列传》记载,汉始筑,令居以西,初置酒泉郡以通西北国。这就是说西汉修筑了从令居(今甘肃永登)至酒泉的长城,以保护丝绸之路的安全。这是历史上第一次修筑河西长城。太初四年(前101年)又从玉门以西列亭障至盐泽,盐泽即罗布泊。至此,2000多公里长的河西长城完成,从甘肃一直延伸至新疆。汉代进一步改进了长城的防御体系,沿长城修筑了亭障、列城,并以烽燧相连。闻名天下的阳关、玉门关就是那时的产物。

明代长城工程浩大,历时230多年,前后共修18次之多,长度约6000多公里。建筑艺术特色显著,大都建在山岭最高处,沿着山脊蜿蜒无尽的山势勾画出清晰的轮廓。长城沿线又建有无数坚实雄壮的敌台,与矗立于崇山峻岭之上的烽墩墩遥相呼应,既打破了城墙的单调感,又使高低起伏的地形显得更加雄伟壮丽。在西部,嘉峪关是明代长城的代表作,以其缜密、庞大的军事防御体系,以其雄视西部、壮观无比的气势,闻名于世。

在时间的长河中,一些灿烂的文明由于自然和人为的因素而成为历史的绝响。当我们在惊叹、怅惘、痛惜中回望文明失落的背后,是那样一种深刻的启示,是那样一种催人奋进的力量。

失落的文明

“天苍苍，野茫茫，风吹草低见牛羊”。天苍苍之下，是拔地而起的城池；野茫茫之中，是逶迤远去的长城；草地和牛羊之上，欢乐的歌声，如同飘荡的白云。

然而，当血、白骨、断戟在这块土地上横流，文明，失落了。

沧桑的岁月，冲逝了多少陈年旧事，历史的尘埃湮没了多少远古文明，厚重的黄土尘封了多少悠久文化，故城遗址中又隐藏了多少千古秘密……黄沙漫漫的西部，荒草凄凄的西部，我们寻觅着逝去的种族、语言和风俗。大地的偏僻处流布的民族宗教，孑遗的残垣断壁的古城堡，瓦裂的帝王功勋以及漠风中飘零的汉唐诗人的断章残句……这失落的文明，让我们沉重，让我们沉思。

玉门关外的羌笛，西出阳关的悲壮，茫茫戈壁上的驼队，古道西风，夕阳西下，当又一个崭新的早晨来临，久远的回忆，从这里开始。

西部的历史告诉我们，世界该是多么辽阔而变化无穷，无论是我们的前人，还是我们自己，都没有能够彻底了解它。是的，今天的西部，已是百舸争流，失落的文明，必将实现伟大的复兴。人类只有在了解历史的基础上，才能牢牢地把握未来。

The Lost Civilization

When the dawn of civilization first shined over the extended mountains, valleys and rivers of the west, the splendid spectacles had already been written into the history of Chinese and world civilization.

This is a vast expanse of sky and land, where cattle and sheep graze in the breeze. This is a place where erected cities, the winding Great Wall and merry songs on the grassland merge into one another.

Civilization was lost, however, when blood, skeletons and broken halberds flooded this land.

The interchange of the years has washed away so many old memories; the dust of the history has buried so many ancient civilizations; thick yellow soil has covered with dust so many cultures of long histories; and inside the relics of ancient cities are concealed so many mysteries. In this west of yellow sand and wasteland, we can only see strange languages and customs of minorities, we can only see religions distributed in the remote world and the relics of ancient castles, and we can only see smashed feats of ancient emperors and kings and broken lines from poets of Han and Tang Dynasties. The lost civilization makes us meditate and feel heavy.

The history of the west tells us that how vast and boundless the world is! Whether our ancestors or we ourselves have not yet thoroughly understood it. Today the lost civilization of the west will surely realize the great rejuvenation. However, we can only firmly grasp the future on the basis of understanding the history.

编者寄语

这是一部出自摄影家之手的写真集，由《绚丽风光》《名胜古迹》《自然奇观》《神秘故城》四册组成。它所展示的中国大西北，主要包括甘肃、新疆、青海、宁夏以及与四省区地域相邻、地貌相近的西藏，内蒙古西部和四川北部地区。位居西北五省区之首的陕西，以其厚重的文化历史和丰富的旅游资源已遐邇闻名，国内外出版过大量摄影作品，故在本书中没有涉及。望浏览过这套书的朋友们，为发现大西北自豪，为开发大西北添彩。

This series of photo books, consisting of four volumes: "The Landscape of West China", "The Historical Sites and Relics", "The Masterpieces of The Mature" and "The Lost Civilizations", unfolds a collection of photos and descriptions of West China by two Chinese photographers who live in Northwest China for a long time. They present a true West China to the readers, including Gansu Province, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Qinghai Province, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and the areas that are adjacent to them and share the similar landforms with them, such as Tibet, the Western part of Inner Mongolia, the Northern part of Sichuan. The Series does not include photos of Shanxi Province, for there are bulks of publications, including photo books, about its splendid history, culture and tourist resources that have been well known to the country and the world. It is my sincere hope that those who read the series and appreciate the photos will enjoy their discoveries of the unique landscape and fascinating history of West China, and will devote whatever they can to the development of this part of China, which is going on now.

作者简介

王金：中国摄影家协会会员、中国电视艺术家协会会员、甘肃摄影家协会副主席、嘉峪关市文联副主席、《探险》杂志编委。工作单位：甘肃嘉峪关市文化广播电视局；联系电话：0937-6226432（办）0937-6224749（宅）；网址：www.jyg.gs.cninfo.net/wj/；电子邮箱：wangjin29@163.net。

胡杨：1966年3月出生于甘肃敦煌，1985年从事文学创作，曾在国内各类报刊发表诗歌、散文、小说千余篇（首）。其作品以敦煌、长城、民族为特色，大型系列组诗《嘉峪关下》、《长城地带》，系列散文《敦煌笔记》等，赢得好评。曾出版个人诗集《西部诗选》，并荣获《星星诗刊》、《诗神》诗歌创作奖。

As far back to 2nd Century B.C., the Silk Road opened by our ancestors already extended thousands of miles. From the Valley of Wei River, the road ran through Asia, connected Asia, Africa and Europe, and connected the northwest border areas with the inland areas politically, economically and culturally. As the history book has it, as early as 139B.C, when Zhang Qian went to the West Regions as an envoy, the minorities of Chinas northeast border had already moved from east to west ,which had contributed a lot to the opening of the Silk Road, Before the Qin and Han Dynasties, silk produced in Inland China had already been sold to foreign countries.

The opening of the Silk Road created favorable conditions for the Han Dynasty to establish its administration system in the Western Region. Prefectures, such as Wuwei, Jiuquan, Zhangye and Dunhuang, were established in Hexi Corridor, and then other institutions were set up consecutively to protect the Silk Road, which made the Silk Road enter into a new prosperity.

Juyan once was an important military base of the Han Dynasty to guard against the Huns and protect the Silk Road, and was also one of the then base camp for developing the Northwest by people. Many ancient cities with unique glamour, such as Heichengzi, Pochengzi and Hongchengzi constituted a part of the splendid Juyan Culture. But now the once famous Juyan Lake dried, and in the yellow sand only the relics of the ancient cities are telling old stories in chilly wind.

In Hexi Corridor, snow water from Qilian Mountains has nurtured oases. As early as the periods of Yao and Shun of ancient times, it was a rich place suitable for either grazing or living. In the Han Dynasty, after many times of large scale migration, it became an important farming area. The civilizations of Inland China and the Western Regions converged in ancient cities, like ancient Heishui Kingdom, Camel City, Shouchang City, Suoyang City, ShibaoCity, Shanma City, Shazhou City and Qiawan City, etc., and radiated to the surrounding grassland, Gobi-deserts. Merchants and travelers came and went.

Along the Silk Road there were 36 kingdoms in the Western Regions, all of which created their own splendid civilizations, in the course of economic, cultural exchanges with Inland China. Wherever there were rivers, there were prosperous cities , such as Gaochang, Jiaohe and Niya, etc.. Today, they have already sunk into the dust of history. Loulan, once a famous kingdom, was a barren land after the 4th Century A.D.

The Silk Road was the link of the East and West as well as the cradle of ancient ethnic groups along the Road in ancient times, it was the road of religious pilgrimage, and it was the migration road as well as the road of blending nomadic and farming ways of life. These declined cities are the testimony of the history.

So many centuries passed by and it still stands against time ,wind and rain ,it stands firm and erect under the sky, into the clouds and reaching the sea. This is the Great Wall.

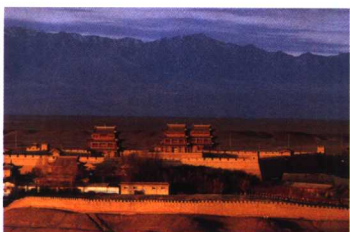
The construction history of the Great Wall dates back to the period of Warring States and Emperor Shihuang of the Qing Dynasty. At that time ,the Great Wall was already more than ten thousand li long. However it is in the Han and Ming Dynasties that large-scale constructions of the Great Wall were launched on the western section.

As *The Account of Dawan* , *The Book of History* in the West Han Dynasty recorded, the Great Wall from Lingju (now Yongdeng, Gansu)to Jiuquan was constructed to protect the Silk Road.This was the first time in the history that the Hexi Great Wall had been constructed. In 101 B.C. Pavilion blockages ranged from Yumen to Yunze (Lop Nor).Until that time the Hexi Great Wall of more than two thousand li long had been completed, which extended from Gansu to Xinjiang.

The Great Wall in the Ming Dynasty was a huge project. It took more than 230 years. There were 18 times of construction and the length was about 6,000 km. The architectural art was obvious with many walls built on the peaks and a clear silhouette along the winding ridges of the mountains. Along the Great Wall numerous strong watch platforms were built, echoing the beacon-fire platforms on the lofty ridges and to wering mountains. Thus the monotony of the Walls was broken, and the rising and falling mountain ranges were more magnificent. In the Western part, Jiayu Pass is the representative of the Great Wall built in the Ming Dynasty. It is famous for its meticulous and huge military defense system as well as its imposing grandeur.

In the course of history, some splendid civilizations vanished because of natural and human factors. On the silent Wasteland, in the barren desert, on the uninhabited Gobi, many ancient castles are bathed in the glow of the sunset, looking magic and solemn. When we look back at their figures admirably and deplorably, we find that at the back of the lost civilization, it is a kind of profound enlightenment and a kind of inspiring strength.

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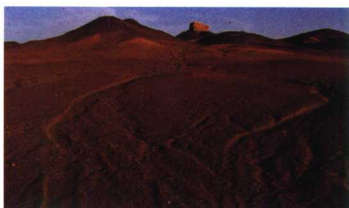


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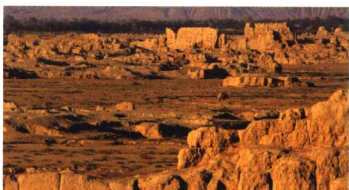
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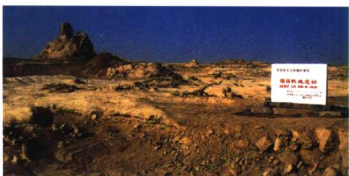
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红城子

Hong cheng zi

系居延塞的一座城障，位于内蒙古额济纳旗达来库布镇西南28公里处。城近似正方形，长23米，宽22米，墙基厚4米，土厚2.8米，高7米，上下均为土坯砌筑，每隔三层加一层芦苇。障门在南墙东角，并筑有宽3.3米的矮城堞。城障内西南角筑有台阶，但历经风雨冲刷，已看不出原貌。城障内外再无任何建筑遗迹。红城子在居延地区的汉代建筑遗址中，是保存最为完好的城障之一。



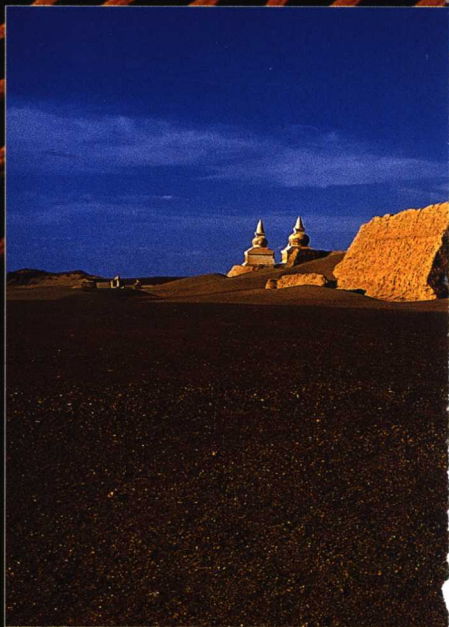
Hongchengzi is a town of the Juyan border, which is 28 kilometers to the southeast part of Ejinaqidalaikubu County of Inner Mongolia. Steps were built in the southwest corner inside the town, which has already been worn out because of erosions by wind and rain. No other historical remains were left inside and outside of it. Hongcheng is one of the best-protected towns among the historical remains of the Han Dynasty in Juyan area.

黑城子

Hei cheng zi

为西夏名城，位于内蒙古额济纳旗达来库布镇东南部25公里处。这里是汉代称谓“居延”的主要地区，也是著名的边塞屯田垦区之一。黑城子东西长470米，南北宽384米，总面积18.05万平方米。城墙为夯土版筑，内有横木、绳索和荆棘相勾连，底厚11.6米，上厚3.5米，高9.2米。城墙四面加筑有马面，东西墙各四个，南北墙五六个不等。城外西南角有一座土筑圆顶清真寺，城墙西北角上，有一座12米高的覆钵式佛塔，这是黑城独特的标志。城池东西两侧各有一门，并设有瓮城。城内建筑群落布局井然，以高台庙宇为中心，十字形街道由此向四个方向延伸。街道两旁的王宫、官署、佛寺、兵营及各类民房的遗迹清晰可辨。黑城地处弱水东岸，因河水断流而荒芜。

Heichengzi, the famous town of the Western Xia regime, is 25 kilometers to the southeast of Ejinaqidalaikubu County of Inner Mongolia. It is the major area of so-called Juyan in the Han Dynasty as well as one of the well-known reclamations in the border area. The total area covers 180.5 km². A rounded pointed mosque, which was built with clay, stands in the southwest corner outside the town and on the northwest corner of the wall, there is a 1.2 m-high overturn-alm's-bowl type pagoda that claims the unique sign of Heicheng. Heicheng lies on the east bank of Ruow River and it is ruined now because of the cutoff of the riverflow.



破城子 Po cheng zi



位于内蒙古额济纳旗达来库布镇以南约25公里。这里出土有大量的汉简，是古代居延都尉府辖区负责西部烽燧线的甲渠侯官所的所在地，俗称“破城子”。破城子是一座构筑坚固的军事防御性城堡，由鄣和坞院两部分组成。鄣呈四方形，长宽各为23.3米，基厚4.5米，墙垣残高4.6米。坞院的院墙以夯土版筑，长47.5米、宽46.5米，墙基厚2米，残高0.9米左右。院墙经过多次修补，墙面抹有草泥白灰，有的地方多达14层。

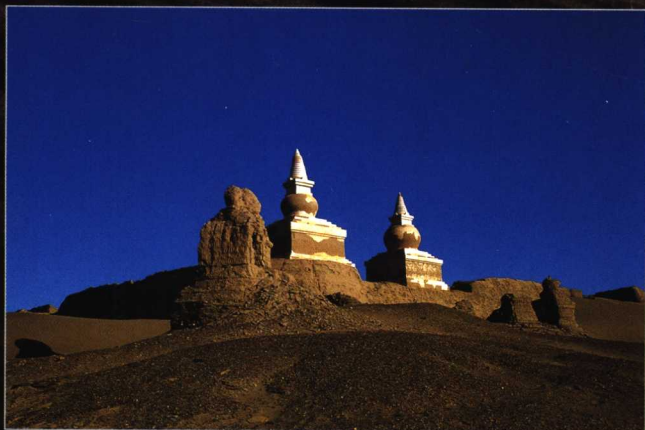
Pochengzi, as it is called, where the unearthed were a great amount of bamboo scrips used in the Han Dynasty, is located about 25 kilometers to the south of Ejinaqidalaikubu County of Inner Mongolia. It was a military defensive fortress that was strongly built and made up of Zhang and Wu yards. Zhang displays a square and Wu yard has loam walls which have been mended many times.



山丹长城遗址

Shandan Great Wall Ruins

山丹县位于甘肃省西北部，河西走廊中段，是古丝绸之路的必经之地。境内汉代长城和明代长城并行交错，十分壮观。312国道山丹段，就可以看见绵延起伏的长城。在山丹县老军乡峡口堡，汉政府曾在峡谷两岸修筑长城，驻兵设防。明代时，利用汉长城故址，又进行了大规模的维修，大部分汉长城被压在明长城之下，也有个别地段，明长城改变了方向，出现了两条长城并行的奇观。山丹县境内，有多处关隘、城堡和古长城遗址。



Shandan County, lying in the northwest part of Gansu province and the middle part of the Hexi Corridor, is the a strategic place on the ancient Silk Road. Great wall of Han Dynasty and Ming Dynasty in the Shandan County run in parallel or crisscross, displaying a magnificent view. The Han Government built great walls along both sides of the valley for stationing troops in Xiakou Fortress, Laojun Village of Shandan County. In Ming Dynasty, large-scale maintenances were undertaken so that this section of the wall of the two dynasties run in parallel or crisscross in some areas. Many passes, fortresses and ancient Great Wall Ruins are found within Shandan County.

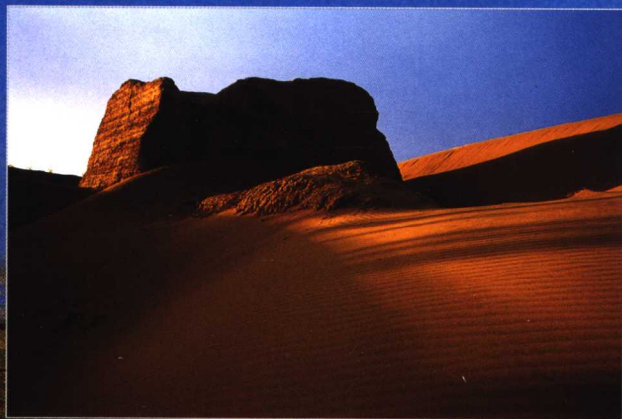


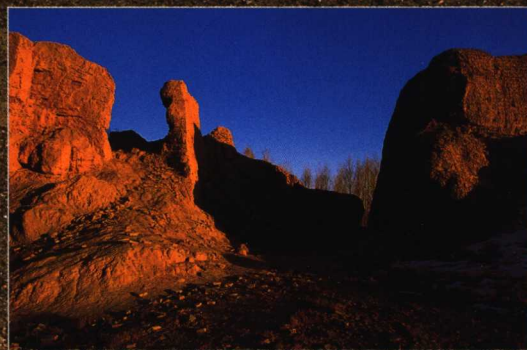
黑水国遗址

The Ruins of Heishui kingdom

距张掖市区东南17公里，位于黑河三角洲西侧的高台地段。黑水国遗址以两座故城和极多的汉晋古墓著称于世，留下了四千年前人类生产生活的翔实资料，保存了两千年来人类社会在这里从事政治、军事、经济、文化生活的丰富实物，包括汉唐故城、大型建筑遗址、古代寺院遗址、唐明时期完整的驿站建筑布局、明代壁画、明代耕地等等。黑水国遗址不仅拥有丰富多彩的文化遗产，而且风景独特。这里，沙漠、戈壁、绿洲、河流，西部典型的风光兼而得之，黄沙融金，绿树成阴，水泊若镜，芳草如茵，置身其间，既可抒发思古之幽情，又可欣赏自然之美景。

Heishui kingdom are located in the dais area of Heihe delta and are 17 kilometers away from Zhangye in the southeast. The ruins are famous for two old town ruins and a great amount of ancient tombs of the Han and Jin Dynasties, leaving a lot of detailed and accurate documents about human productive activities and lives of 4,000 years ago. Moreover, it preserves plentiful items concerning human activities, political, military, economical and cultural, 2,000 years ago, which includes old towns of the Han and Tang Dynasty, large-scale historical remains, ancient temple ruins, complete post stations layout the of Tang and Ming Dynasties, frescoes and cultivated lands of the Ming Dynasty, etc.. The Ruins of Heishui kingdom possess abundant cultural heritages and the scenery, beautiful and distinctive.





骆驼城 Camel Town

地处甘肃高台县城关镇西南20公里的沙丘之中。前凉在此设康郡，后凉龙飞二年（397年）太守段业于此创建北凉政权。城池遗址规模宏大，有外郭、宫城、皇城三层，总面积3平方公里。出土文物有灰陶瓦残片、五铢钱、陶纺轮、陶碗和铜、铁器等。城东南500米许，有土台数座，排列如墩，相传为聚将台。城南榆木山下，有泉名叫天井坡，俗称臭闷泉，相传原是骆驼城水道。

Camel Town lies among the dunes, 20 kilometers away to the southeast of Chengguan town, Gaotai County. The Front Liang Dynasty established Kang Prefecture here and in the Later Liang Dynasty, Duanyue, the prefecture chief, founded the Northern Liang political power here in 397 A.D. The large-scale ruins have a total area of 3 km², including outer walls, palaces and an imperial town.



芦草井城堡 Lucaojing Castle

距离甘肃酒泉60多公里的戈壁滩上，有一座长约80米，宽约50米的保存较为完整的古城堡，这就是芦草井城堡。据有关资料，这里是明代军中的战略要地，驻扎军队数百人。城堡周围散布着数以万计的良田，来自祁连山的雪水，滋润着肥沃的土地。如今，这里已是荒芜的戈壁。城堡由内城、外城、瓮城组成，内城东西两侧各有一条斜坡马道通往城墙。外城被毁，只剩下一段7米多长的残墙。城墙的东北角，有标有“最佳天文观测点”的水泥墩台。



Lucaojing Fortress lies in a Gobi area, over 60 kilometers away from Jiuyan. It is a fairly protected old fortress, 80 meters long and 50 meters wide. According to the documents, here was the strategic fortress in the Ming Dynasty and hundreds of soldiers were stationed here. Thousands mu of cultivated land spread around the fortress and were moistened by the snow water from Qilian Mountains.

