

The Remotest Landscape of China

遥远的光影

王文强 著  
Jonathan W.Q

四川出版集团 四川美术出版社

# The Kermadec Ridge

1970-1971



Figure 1: Bathymetric cross-section of the Kermadec Ridge.

J42  
106

000993524

# 遥远的光影

王文强著

谨以此书献给我魂牵梦绕的西部大地

Dedicating this book to my dreamy western landscape of China



---

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

遥远的光影: 汉英对照/王文强著. —成都: 四川美术出版社, 2009.9

ISBN 978-7-5410-3998-0

I. 遥… II. 王… III. 风光摄影 — 中国—现代—摄影集  
IV. J424

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2009)第170719号

---

遥远的光影

王文强 著

YAO YUAN DE GUANG YING

责任编辑 梅锦辉  
主 编 李瑛  
设 计 刘永 陈静 万丹  
责任校对 韩佳  
英文译校 梁慧  
责任印制 曾晓峰  
出版发行 四川出版集团 四川美术出版社 (成都市三洞桥路12号)  
邮 编 610031  
制 版 广州丰彩彩印有限公司  
印 刷 广州丰彩彩印有限公司  
成品尺寸 235×280mm  
印 张 16.1  
字 数 32千字  
图 幅 254张  
版 次 2009年9月第1版  
印 次 2009年9月第1次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5410-3998-0  
定 价 380.00元

■ 本书若出现印装质量问题, 请与工厂联系调换



---

# Profile of the Author

---

## 作者简介

---



作者，文强，1960年出生于新疆乌鲁木齐，大学本科学历，自由摄影人。先后从事过教育、企业管理、项目策划、外商中国首席代表、职业经理人等工作，现任贵州龙翔能源集团总经理。由于作者有在西北和西南长期生活的经历，所以对西部有着一种特殊的理解。多年来，作者自驾车累计行程六十余万公里，独自穿行在冰峰雪岭、热带丛林、戈壁大漠、江河湖泊间，在广袤的西部地区拍摄了万余幅极具地域文化特点的摄影作品，用这种特殊的方式表达对西部深深的眷恋。探险考察、收集素材、西部聚焦几乎占据了他全部的业余时间。从天山脚下到青藏高原，从内蒙古草原到横断山区，都留下了作者深深的足迹。

Wen Qiang, the author and a freelance photographer, was born in Urumqi city of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in 1960. He has obtained bachelor degree and successively engaged in the works relevant to education, business management, project planning, chief representative of foreign investor in China, professional manager and so on. Now he serves as the general manager of Guizhou Flying Dragon Energy Group. With life experience in Northwest China and Southwest China for quite a long period, he has demonstrated a unique understanding towards the western regions of China. In recent years, Wen Qiang drove alone more than 600,000 kilometers, across numerous snowcapped mountains, ice-capped peaks, jungles, the Gobi and grand desert, lakes and

rivers in the vast territory of West China. He captured over 10,000 photographic works presenting extraordinary strong regional culture feature, upon which he attempts to express his deep love to the western land. Almost all his spare time is occupied by expedition, investigation, information collection and photographic tour in West China. From the foot of the Tianshan Mountains to the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, from the grassland of Inner Mongolia to the Hengduan Mountain Range, the photographer has left his deep footsteps with his passion and determination.

---

# Brief Introduction of the Book

---

## 本书简介

---



本书收集了作者近年来300余幅优秀作品，大多为第一次与读者见面。作品以西域风情、香格里拉、林海雪原、贵州印象、花絮拾贝五个单元为主线，重点反映了中国西部地区壮丽的自然风光、独特的人文景观和浓郁的民族风情。

在光与影的世界里，一幅幅精美的图片让瞬间变为了永恒。作品图文并茂、诗情画意，赞美自然、解读历史。本书不仅有很强的可读性，也有很高的收藏价值，特别是对那些自驾探险摄影的朋友们来说更是一部难得的好书。

This book collects more than three hundred excellent photographic works created in recent years by photographer Wen Qiang, most of which are published for the first time. These works cover five major themes consisting of the charming of the western regions, Shangri-la, the snowy forest, Guizhou image, and attractive sidelights, all of which are focused on imposing natural scenery, unique human landscape and strong ethnic customs of the western regions in China.

In the world of light and image, so many exquisite pictures turn moment into eternity

in a second. High-quality pictures and written explanations full of poetic charms hereto attempt to praise the great nature and interpret the history. The book is not only readable, but also has very high collection value especially for those friends who love self-driving exploration and photographing.



# Preface

## 自序

书稿终于完成了，面对一幅幅精美的图片，我的灵魂又一次融化在西部广袤神奇的大地中。西部是我的根、是我的情、是我的梦、是我生命中凝固的时光，我总是沉迷在她壮美的光影中走不出来。我与她如此之近，甚至我们能够感受到彼此的呼吸和正在跳动的脉搏；然而，西部在我心中又是一个谜、一部读不懂的书、一幅看不明白的画、一片难以理会又无法言传的神奇土地，她距我是如此遥远，遥远地让我找不回原本以为清晰的光影。

编辑一本书，特别是一本图文并茂的摄影画册是一项系统工程，有很多纷繁复杂的程序，首先面对的就是从数万张图片中选择出几百张图片。然而，选择图片恰恰是我最不愿意做的事情，就像丘吉尔说“送别”是他最不情愿做的事一样。每一张图片都凝聚了我的一份情感、记录了我的一段经历，她们像老朋友一样与我朝夕相处，走过昨天、走进今天、走向明天。然而面对这些心爱的图片我常常显得很无奈，不知从何下手。久

而久之，由于这些图片缺乏编辑整理，它们中的一部分或丢失或损坏，心痛之余，也难免有一种负疚感，总觉得对不起我深深眷恋的西部，这使我不得不下决心把这些图片整理出来，以了却我的一个心愿。我必须选择，这是一种残酷的无奈，但我却一天又一天地在无奈中感受残酷，在残酷中体会无奈，伴随着这样一种痛苦的自我煎熬，书稿的进度也在日复一日地推进着。

西部土地辽阔，自然风光独特，民族风情浓郁，既有青藏高原的苍茫壮阔，又有横断山区的丰富厚重；既有一望无际的塔克拉玛干大沙漠和覆盖着茫茫绿色的原始森林，又有帕米尔高原的冰川雪峰和草原牧场上的牛羊成群。西部地区多样的地形地貌，差异巨大的气候特征，以及居住在这里的各民族人民丰富多彩的生活方式，一起构成了中国西部地区独特神奇的风光画卷。

虽然西部地区疆域辽阔，但生存条件相对恶劣，人口稀少，是我国经济欠发达、需要加强开发的地区。它也是中国少数民族分布最集

中的地方，是民族风情旅游的热点区域。另外，西部地区与十多个国家接壤，陆地边境线长达12747公里，具有沿边区位优势，无疑为西部地区发展边境贸易展现了诱人的前景。

不过，对于西部开发，切忌不要以牺牲民族文化和自然生态来取代经济发展，一定要有科学发展的战略眼光和前瞻性。否则，我们将成为历史的罪人，既对不起我们的祖先也对不起我们的子孙，更对不起这片神奇的土地。

《遥远的光影》是以西部题材为主的摄影作品集，但本书中我还介绍了牡丹江的双峰林场——雪乡。虽然从行政区域划分上它不属于西部，但就其民风、民俗及自然风光、经济发展水平等方面都与西部有诸多相似之处，另外可能就是偏爱，如有不妥，请朋友们海涵。

希望通过这本书能让朋友们更加关注西部地区，为西部地区的民族团结、生态保护、社会及经济发展尽一份力，希望这本书能给朋

友们带来视觉上的冲击和心灵上的震撼。

在此，我要特别感谢引领我走进横断山区的国际友人鲁雅，一个热爱并尊敬中国西部的外国人；感谢载我穿越西部的三个最忠实的朋友，三菱“帕杰罗”、丰田“霸道”和“陆地巡洋舰”，同时更要感谢我的妻子，我们共同经历过美丽风景、艰难时事，甚至是死亡的危险，也正是她支持并鼓励我最终完成了本书的书稿；最后，我要感谢丰富多彩、玉洁冰清的西部大地，是她一次又一次地净化我的灵魂、纯洁我的肉体，甚至让我重新修正了我的人生观和审美观。

谨以此书献给我魂牵梦绕的西部大地、献给那些为西部的振兴与发展倾注了毕生经历的前辈们、献给生活在这片热土上的各民族兄弟姊妹们、献给所有热爱西部的朋友们。

文强2009年7月于贵阳



The manuscript has finally been finished. Looking at the wonderful pictures, my soul is once again melted like ice in the vast and splendid Western China. The Western China is my root, my love, my dream and my concretionary time in my life. I am always obsessed in her magnificent light and shade. I am so close with her that sometimes I can even feel her breath and beating pulse. However, the West is an enigma, a complicated book, an esoteric scenery and a marvelous land whose charm can be felt and never be expressed by words. She is so far away from me that I can hardly find my clear impression for her.

It is a systematic project to edit a book, especially a photography collection full of high-quality pictures and written explanations. There are many complicated and painstaking procedures, of which the first one is to select several hundreds of pictures from tens of thousands of them. However, it is the last thing that I would like to do, something similar with Churchill's "Farewell". To be frankly, each picture is concentrated with some emotions and experiences of mine during a certain period of time and they are exactly like my old friends, accompanying me from morning to night days after days. However, when I looked at the photographs I felt so puzzled and helpless. As time went by, some were damaged or lost due to lack of collation. I felt

sorry and guilty for the Western Land with which I am in deep love. I was determined to edit and publish the photographs so that my dream can be realized. I have to make a choice, no matter how cruel it could be. Day after day, my heart was suffering from a helpless cruelty. The editing of the collection was also pushed forward day after day.

In the vast territory of the west, we may witness unique natural landscapes, strong ethnic folklore, vast grand Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, rich massive Hengduan Mountain ranges, boundless Taklimakan Desert, infinite green virgin forest, glaciers & snow-capped peaks on the Pamirs, and flocks of cattle and sheep roaming on prairie or ranch. Diversified landforms, extremely different climatic characteristics and colorful life styles of local nationalities, consist of an amazing picture of the western regions in China.

Although the western regions has vast territories, it is featured with poor living conditions, sparse population. It is less developed, thus need further economic development in future. As an administrative area where minority peoples are most densely concentrated, and is one of the most popular areas in China for the national folkway tourism. In addition, the western regions border on more than ten countries and cover a long land boundary line of 12,747 kilometers. It is all advantages of frontier and

location, is definitely favorable to develop frontier trade in future.

Nevertheless under no circumstances should we seek economic development at the expense of the national culture and natural ecology and we should have the strategic and strategic and foresighted insight to fulfill scientific development in the western regions. Otherwise we are bound to end up at criminals in history and ashamed of ourselves to face both our ancestors and our descendants and even the amazing land under our feet.

Remotest Landscapes of China is a collection of photographic works focusing on themes of the western regions. The collection also involves the Twin Peaks Forest Farm in Mutankiang City, Heilongjiang Province, which is titled as "the Land of Snow". In terms of administrative division, it is out of the domain of the western regions. But there are so many similarities between them in the aspects of folk customs, natural landscapes, and economic development. Another reason here may be my preference. Please forgive me in case of anything inappropriate.

I hope to arouse more concerns to the western regions through the book, a key effort to contribute my energy for the national harmony and solidarity, ecological protection and social development. And I expect the book would bring you visual impact, emotional experience along with

enjoyment of beauty.

I will express my heartfelt thanks to Ruya, a friend who led me into the Hengduan Mountain Area and a foreigner who loves and respects the Western China. I will also give my thanks to Pajero, TOYATO Prado and Land Cruiser, my three loyal friends. My deepest thanks will be extended to my wife. We have experienced beautiful scenery, hard times and even the danger of death. It is my wife that supports and encourages me to finish this book. Last but not least, I would appreciate the pure colorful western land that has purified my heart and soul and corrected my perspective about beauty and life.

"The book is dedicated to my dreamy western landscape of China, to the predecessors who have poured all of their life into the construction and development of the western part of China, to brothers and sisters from all nationalities who live in this beautiful region, and to the friends who love the Western Regions so much."

Photographer Jonathan W.Q  
in Guiyang 2009

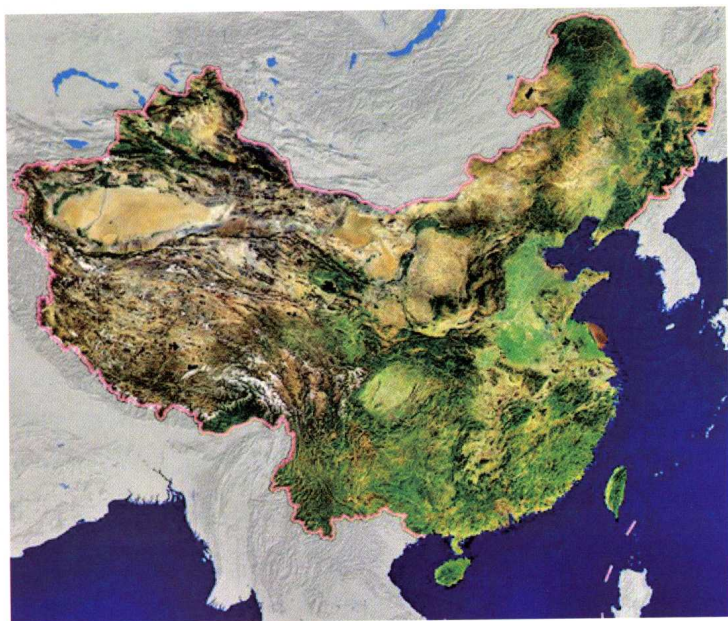
---

# Contents

---

## 目录

---



# 001 第一章 西域风情 ——广袤与壮丽的神奇交界

## CHAPTER I Charming of the Western Regions ——Amazing Combination of Vast & Glory

---

- 003 新疆: 魂牵梦绕的家乡  
Xinjiang: Hometown Always On My Mind
- 005 第一节 帕米尔高原: 世界屋脊上的孤独风光  
*SECTION 1 Pamirs: Roof of the World & Solitary Scenery*
- 009 色彩—山峦与湿地  
Color---mountain chain & wetlands
- 010 黑白镜像  
Black-and-white Image
- 013 迷人的石山  
Fascinating Rocky Hills
- 017 荒原上的生命  
Life on the Asteland
- 
- 019 第二节 天上人间喀纳斯  
*SECTION 2 Kanas---the Heaven on the Earth*
- 021 水的灵动世界  
Smart World of Water
- 029 和谐人居生活  
Harmonious Human Settlement & Life
- 037 五彩斑斓的“彩丘型”魔鬼城  
Colorful Ghost City of Colored-Hill-Type
- 
- 039 第三节 吐鲁番: 戈壁滩上的绿洲  
*SECTION 3 Turpan---Oasis on the Gobi*
- 041 见证沧桑  
An Eyewitness to Twists and Turns of History
- 045 绿洲, 绿洲  
Oasis, Only Oasis



# 047 第二章 香格里拉 ——寻找世外桃源

## CHAPTER II Seeking for Shangri-la ——The Land of Peace

---

- 049 大香格里拉: 永不消失的地平线  
Grand Shangri-la: perishing Horizon
- 051 第一节 横断山区: 雪峰、冰川、极高山  
SECTION 1 Hengduan Mountains Region:  
Glaciers, Snow Mountains and Higher Mountains
- 053 绵延不绝的山岭  
Winding Mountains Stretching Forward Eternally
- 061 大江与深谷  
Great Rivers & Coulees
- 065 群山中的水  
Stream in Mountain Ranges
- 069 扬巴必松  
Youngbarbizon
- 071 若尔盖  
Norgay
- 078 高原风光  
Plateau landscapes
- 080 纯美泸沽湖  
Lugu Lake with innocent beauty
- 
- 081 第二节 梅里雪山: 我心中的圣地  
SECTION 2 Meri Snow Mountains: Holy Land in my heart
- 
- 091 第三节 稻城亚丁: 浓缩的藏区美景  
SECTION 3 Daocheng Yading: Concentrated Tibetan Fairy Land
- 
- 101 第四节 四姑娘山: 独一无二的东方美  
SECTION 4 Siguniang Mountain: Unique Eastern Beauty
- 
- 109 第五节 “高处不胜寒”的另一种解读  
SECTION 5 The another interpretation of “Tough at the top”
- 
- 115 第六节 藏区建筑与人文  
SECTION 6 Architectural & Culture Characteristics in the  
Tibetan-inhabited area

# 124 第三章 东北雪原 ——回归天地初始

## CHAPTER III Snowfield in Northeast China Returning to the Very Beginning God Created the Heaven and Earth

---

- 125 双峰林场: 雪里的温柔乡  
Shuangfeng Forest Farm: The Snow Land of Warmth and Tenderness
- 127 雪乡民居: 童话里的雪王国  
Folk House of the Snow Town: the Kingdom of Snow in Fairy Tales
- 133 林海雪原: 雪中有生机  
Snowy Forest: Life in Snow
- 136 雪趣: 雪地生活  
Snowing Funs: Life Experiences in the Snowfield

# 137 第四章 贵州印象 ——山清水秀人欢乐

## CHAPTER IV Guizhou Impression: green mountains, clear water & cheerful people

---

- 140 风景贵州独好  
The Scenery is Magnificent Over Here in Guizhou
- 143 织金洞: 流光溢彩的梦境  
Zhijin Cave: A Brilliant and Colorful Dreamland
- 149 黔东南: 多民族欢乐融合  
Southeastern Regions of Guizhou: Multiethnic Fusion in Harmony  
& Happiness
- 169 荔波: 天光云影小桥  
Libo: A Small Bridge against Traveling Clouds and Sunlight
- 175 黄果树瀑布: 壮阔的瀑布家族  
Huangguoshu Waterfall: A Family of Grand Waterfalls
- 179 兴义万峰林: 磅礴数千里  
Xingyi Wanfenglin: Majestic for Thousands of Miles

# 183 花絮与拾贝

## Sidelight & Highlight



# *Charming of the Western Regions—Amazing*

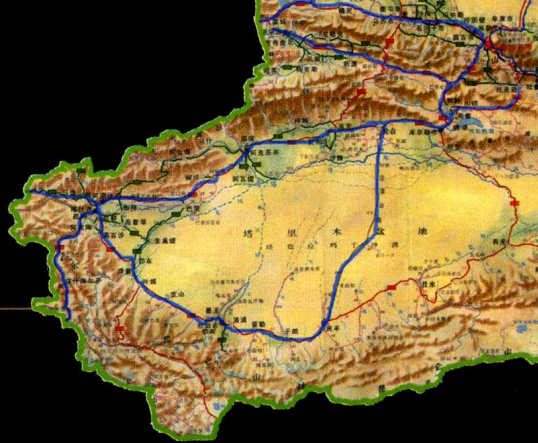


喀纳斯卧龙湾

Crouching Dragon Bay of Kanas



*Combination of Vast & Glory*



# 西域风情

——广袤与壮丽的神奇交界

古丝绸之路

西汉的张骞、东汉的班超

大唐的玄奘、意大利的马可·波罗交替走过

今天

热爱西部大地的旅人承前人之路

将这片160万平方公里

位居亚欧大陆腹地

既有低于海平面的绚丽凹地

又有高入云端的冰峰雪岭的土地

再次一一探寻

*The Ancient Silk Road*

*Zhang Qian of the Western Han Dynasty, Ban Chao of the Eastern Han Dynasty*

*Xuanzang of the great Tang Dynasty, and Marco Polo from Italia*

*one traveler after another, steps after steps*

*Nowadays*

*A modern traveler who loves the western land so much will follow steps of predecessors*

*Trying to once again explore such a vast land of 1.6 million square kilometers*

*The hinterland of the Eurasian Continent*

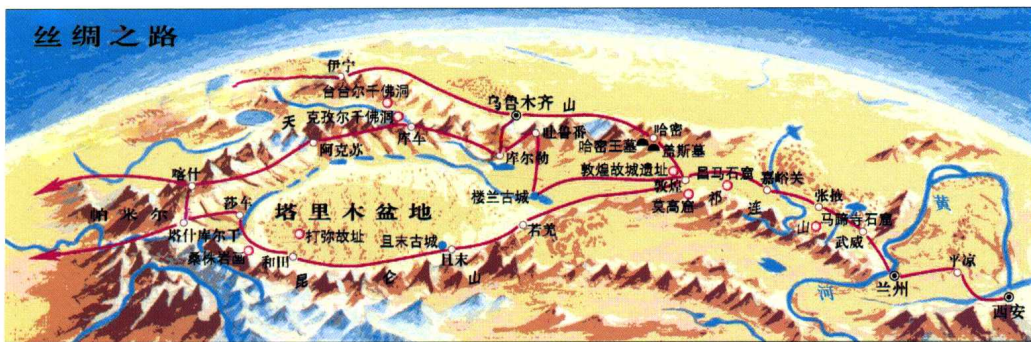
*With the gorgeous valleys below sea-level*

*And the snow-crested mountains stretching out into the sky*

*And exploration, only exploration*







去过新疆的人大都这么说：“新疆真大，新疆真美，新疆太丰富了”，  
“不到长城非好汉，不到新疆真遗憾。”

——作者注

丝绸之路  
Map of the Silk Road

## 新疆：魂牵梦绕的家乡

我在这里出生，在这里成长。时隔多年，我又一次驾车走在了回家的路上。秋季，正是新疆最美好的季节，瓜果飘香，天高云淡、风光无限好。

车过星星峡，意味着已经过了进入新疆的最后一道关口。眼前不断闪现出一千多年前古丝绸之路上繁荣兴盛的幻觉，耳边响起的似乎不是发动机的轰鸣，而是清脆悠远的驼铃声……西汉的张骞、东汉的班超、大唐的玄奘、意大利的马可波罗交替地浮现在我的脑海里，仿佛他们的骆驼队正行进在这辽阔无垠的戈壁，渐渐地远去、远去，消失在遥远的天际……

本次旅行的路线是环游新疆，全程近万公里，即哈密-吐鲁番-石河子-乌苏-霍尔果斯-伊利-巴音布鲁克-库尔勒-库车-阿克苏-喀什-塔什库尔干-和田-民丰-塔克拉玛干沙

漠-轮台-库尔勒-乌鲁木齐，最后返回贵阳。对于我来讲，这是一项伟大的工程，一个梦想。然而，在我飞扬的思绪渐渐回归到理性的时候，心中却觉得有些空荡。我曾在这里生活了近20个春秋，青少年时期最美好的时光是在这里度过的，但我了解新疆多少，我为新疆做了什么！这片土地养育了我，而我却未能报效她，深觉惭愧。我有责任有义务让更多的人去认识新疆、热爱新疆，为新疆的繁荣昌盛贡献力量，让古丝绸之路续写新的辉煌。

新疆维吾尔自治区简称新疆，古称西域，公元前60年西汉中央政府建立西域都护府，1884年建新疆省，1955年10月1日成立新疆维吾尔自治区。面积166万平方公里，现有人口近2000万，是中国面积最大的省级行政区。

新疆自然风光壮美、民族风情浓郁、文化积淀丰厚，素有“歌舞之乡”、“瓜果之乡”、“地质博物馆”、“历史博物馆”、“摄影者的天堂”、“探险家的乐园”等美誉。在这片土地上，东西方文明相互碰撞、融合、重叠、挤压，形成了丰富厚重的文化现象，伊斯兰教、佛教、东正教、天主教在这里交汇共存、发扬光大。举世闻名的“丝绸之路”横贯全境，是一条具有历史意义的国际通道。新疆北部有阿尔泰山，南部有昆仑山、喀喇昆仑山和阿尔金山。天山，作为新疆象征，横贯中部，形成南部的塔里木盆地和北部的准噶尔盆地，这种地形地貌习惯上被称之为“三山夹两盆”。

新疆三大山脉的积雪、冰川孕育汇集为无数的大小河流与湖泊。绵连的雪岭，林立的冰峰，众多的湖泊与河流又形成了苍茫大地独

具特色的壮美景观。新疆还有仅次于阿拉伯半岛上的鲁卜哈利沙漠的世界第二大沙漠塔克拉玛干沙漠，面积33.67万平方公里。

新疆是东西方文明的汇聚地，也是连接欧亚大陆的纽带，从江苏连云港至荷兰阿姆斯特丹的欧亚大陆桥，在中国境内新疆就几乎占据了一半的里程（新疆境内南线与北线的里程数之和），也正因为这段里程，新疆搭起了东西方文明的桥梁。新疆有各民族共创的史诗般的多元文化，有享誉世界的楼兰遗址、高昌故城、小河墓地，有3000年不朽的广漠的胡杨林、有流传了千百年来人们仍在传唱的民族音乐史诗“木卡姆”。在帕米尔、在喀什、在塔克拉玛干、在喀纳斯、在巴音布鲁克、在吐鲁番，新疆大地的每一寸土地都张显出极具个性的自然和文化属性，让人流连忘返、梦绕魂牵。



## Xinjiang:Hometown Always On My Mind

*Almost all visitors to Xinjiang would praise heartily, "Xinjiang is so vast and beautiful! It is an amazing trip!" or "He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man. But what a pity if you has never paid a visit to Xinjiang!"*

—Author

I was born in Xinjiang and grew up here. After so many years I was once again on my way driving back home. Autumn is the best season in Xinjiang. You may encounter pleasant fragrance of melon and fruit anywhere, along with high sky, pale clouds and unlimited scenery.

Driving through Xingxing Gorge, I came to the last gateway to enter into Xinjiang. Almost immediately those flourishing images once occurring along the ancient Silk Road emerged in my mind. It seemed as if I had heard of clear distant tinkling of the camel bells rather than the uproar of engine. Zhang Qian of the Western Han Dynasty, Ban Chao of the Eastern Han Dynasty, Master Monk Xuanzang of the great Tang Dynasty, and Marco Polo from Italia alternatively haunted in my mind. It seemed as if their camel trains had been walking away along the vast boundless Gobi, fading away gradually till out of sight at the remote horizon.

My round trip in Xinjiang covered a total mileage of about ten thousand kilometers with my route map successively covering the stop at Hami, Turpan, Shihezi, Usu, Horgas, Erie, Bayanbulak, Korla, Kuqa, Aksu, Kashgar, Taxkorgan, Hotan, Minfeng, Taklamakan Desert, Luntai, Korla, Urumqi, and Guiyang, the last one. The round trip for me is a dream and an ambitious project. Meanwhile when my passion tended to

rational sense, guilty conscience came to me at once. I have lived here for about twenty years and I have spent my childhood and adolescence, the most beautiful part in my life, in Xinjiang. But how much do I really know about Xinjiang and what on earth I have done for it? I was shamed so much as this land has brought me up and I have hardly done anything as rewards. I felt obliged to get more people to know about and love Xinjiang. Let us dedicate ourselves to the thriving prosperity of Xinjiang and create more and more glories for the ancient Silk Road!

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region ("Xinjiang" for short), was called Western Regions during ancient times. In 60 B.C the Western Regions Frontier Command was established by the Western Han Dynasty. In 1884 Xinjiang Province was established by the Qing Dynasty. On October 1st 1955 Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region was set up by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, covering an area of 1.66 million square kilometers. Up to present, Xinjiang has the total population of nearly 20 million and is the largest provincial administrative region in China.

Xinjiang, in virtue of its majestic natural scenery, strong ethnic customs and rich cultural heritages, has been honored with many titles such as "Home of Singing & Dancing", "Home of Fruits", "Museum of

Geology", "Museum of History", "Heaven of Photographer", "Paradise of Explorer" etc. Western civilization and eastern civilization, after mutual collision, fusion, overlap, and extrusion, have created rich profound cultural heritages here and it is no wonder that Islam, Buddhism, Catholicism and Orthodox Church can fulfill harmonious and peaceful co-existence and development in Xinjiang. World famous Silk Road running across all the land of Xinjiang, is really an international access of historical significance. The Altai Mountains lie in the north part of Xinjiang and the Kunlun Mountains, the Karakorum Mountains and the Altun Mountains lie in the south. The Tianshan Mountains as the symbol of Xinjiang, run across the central part of Xinjiang, embracing the Tarim Basin to the south and the Junggar Basin to the north, all of which form the geomorphology pattern of "three mountains surrounded two basins".

Snows and glaciers covered the three major mountain ranges in Xinjiang gave birth to numerous rivers and lakes of different sizes. Stretch of snowy hills, forest of icy peaks, and numerous rivers and lakes constitute distinctive magnificent landscapes across the vast mainland. Taklamakan Desert in Xinjiang, the second largest desert across the world only next to the Rubal-Khali Desert in the Arabian Peninsula, covers a land area of 336,700 square kilometers.

Xinjiang is the confluence point of Eastern and Western civilizations and the communication hub to connect the European Continent and the Asian Continent. The Eurasian Continental Bridge, connecting Lianyungang of Jiangsu Province, China at the easternmost end with Amsterdam, the Netherlands at the westernmost end, links up China with the world via land. As for the mileage of the Eurasian Continental Bridge within the territory of Xinjiang (including the southern lines and the northern lines), it accounts for about 50% of the total mileage within the territory of China and on the ground of such figures, we may conclude that Xinjiang has set up the bridge for intercourse of western and eastern modern civilizations. In addition Xinjiang has the epic multi-culture jointly created by all nationalities of Xinjiang, such as Loulan Ruins, Gaochang Ruins, Little River Cemetery, the 3000-year vast *Populus Diversifolia* forest and the local music epic Muqam, all enjoying high reputations across the world. Therefore every last inch of Xinjiang, particularly Pamir, Kashgar, Taklimakan, Kanas, Bayanbulak and Turpan has prominent distinctive natural and cultural characters and its peculiarity, magnificence and masculinity will always haunt on your mind.



在我幼时的想象中，帕米尔高原仅仅是灿烂的阳光、是“冰山上的来客”、是一段旋律。而现在，帕米尔是一轮皎洁的明月、是一抹绚丽的充满动人故事的彩虹桥、是我心中永远的交响诗。

——作者注

# Pamirs

## Roof of the World & Solitary Scenery

### 帕米尔高原：世界屋脊上的孤独风光

多年来，那首优美的小提琴曲“阳光照耀在塔什库尔干”一直萦绕在我的心中，给了我许多梦幻，形成了特殊的帕米尔情节。我一直梦想着走进这个用音乐描绘出的壮丽画卷中，想知道那个音乐中的帕米尔在现实中是不是同样让我着迷。

历经数十天的长途跋涉，终于在一个秋高气爽的日子踏上了这片土地。

这片高原汇集了众多的雪峰、冰川、草原、湿地与湖泊。踏着晨露，披着霞光，梦幻般地在冰山、草原与湖泊中穿行。星罗棋布的大小湖泊、湿地象珍珠般镶嵌在漂游着晨雾的高原上。太阳爬上山岗，草原被染得金黄，成群的牛羊鸣叫着漂浮在仙境样的高原草

地上。

如玉的雪山、绚丽的云霞倒影在湖泊中，草原深处塔吉克人的毡房炊烟袅袅，马背上的牧人悠闲地唱着晨歌、赶着羊群，漫步在水草丰美的原野中。这里的美朴素又奇异、自然而浪漫，令人难以释怀。古道驼铃、高原平湖、草原毡房、冰川雪岭、奇峰险谷以及石头城、公主堡，让帕米尔高原上的塔什库尔干——这个“古丝绸之路”上的重镇，成为了东西文化交汇而成的文化“博物馆”。

塔什库尔干在塔吉克语中，意为“皇冠”或“戴皇冠者”，周边与巴基斯坦、阿富汗、塔吉克斯坦三个国家接壤，这里自然景观独特，气候生态多样。高原上到处是奇山怪石，奇花异

木。喷泉、温泉、湖泊、牧场散布于冰川雪岭之间。在这里，可以欣赏到一天多次日出日落的美景，听到塔吉克人优美的冰山传说，了解塔吉克民族独特的民俗民情。

帕米尔高原是有名的世界屋脊，亚洲大陆上的几条巨大的山脉——喜马拉雅山、喀喇昆仑山、昆仑山脉、天山山脉、兴都库什山脉等，都在这里聚首汇结。群山起伏，连绵逶迤，雪峰林立，耸入云天。

帕米尔高原实际上不是一个平坦的高原面，而是由上述山脉和山脉之间宽阔的谷地和盆地构成。根据地形特点，帕米尔高原分为东西两部分：东帕米尔地形较开阔坦荡，由两条西北——东南方向的山脉和一组河谷湖

盆构成。西帕米尔则由若干条大致平行的东北——西南方向的山脉谷地构成，地形相对高差大，以高山深谷为特征。

在海路尚未开通之前，帕米尔是东西之间来往交流的必经之路。“古代丝路”在进入塔里木盆地以后，分为南北两道，向着不同的目的地延伸，而到了帕米尔后又交汇一处，直达“古丝绸之路”上著名的石头城。从那里起，又分南北两道，到中亚、小亚细亚、南亚次大陆以及更远的地方。这使塔什库尔干成了东路的终点和西路的起点。正因为塔什库尔干是丝绸之路的要塞，因此在周穆王西巡以来的三千年时光中，已有无数的使者、将帅、王侯、艺家、文人、僧侣和往来跋涉的商





慕士塔格峰，海拔7546米，有冰山之父之称，脚下的喀拉库勒湖即是冰山融水形成的

Peak of Mt. Muztaghata with an altitude of 7,546 meters, is titled as the Father of Glaciers. Karakul Lake, lying at the foot of the peak, is formed by melt water from the glaciers

贾在这里留下了他们的身影。他们通过政治上的抗争和亲睦，军事上的冲突与结盟，经济上的交流与贸易，文化上的冲撞与交融，科技上的渗透与演进，留下了无数浓墨重彩的画卷和撼人心魂的诗篇。从人文地理的角度来看，世居在帕米尔高原上的塔吉克人不属于黄色人种，而是白种人。世代聚居在高原上的塔吉克、柯尔克孜等民族，以其勤劳、勇敢、淳朴、豪爽的性格和多姿多彩的民俗习俗而著称于世。同时帕米尔高原上的塔吉克民族也是世界上生命力最顽强且平均寿命最长的民族之一。

离开之前我登上石头城，这个“古丝绸之路”上即是终点又是起点的“桥头堡”，让我思

绪万千。

事过境迁，“古丝绸之路”上的往事已随风而去，“古丝绸之路”的文明之花已结出了丰硕的成果，对人类的进步与发展起到了积极的推动作用。此时，不由地想起了远在西方留学的女儿，希望我的女儿及其他的学子们学业有成，为东西方文化交流、为中华民族的伟大复兴贡献一份力量，做一名“古丝路文明”的传承者、“新丝路文明”的开拓者，以告慰那些曾经创造了光辉灿烂的中华文明的先祖们。

要走了，天空飘起丝丝细雨，似乎上天为我安排好了一个伤感的别离，不禁想起弘一法师李叔同的《送别》：

长亭外，古道边，芳草碧连天  
问君此去几时还，来时莫徘徊  
天之涯，地之角，知交半零落  
一壶浊酒尽余欢，今宵别梦寒





经历了1300年雨雪风霜的石头城，留下的不仅是残垣断壁……

The Stone Town, enduring all harsh weathers and hardships during past 1,300 years, leaves more beyond the ruins

The melodious violin concerto titled the Sun Shined Tashkurghan has revolved around in my mind for many years. It has triggered me lots of fantasies and eventually it turned to my special Pamirs complex. All along I have a dream that one day I would step into the magnificent painting portrayed in the music and I wonder whether the Pamirs in the musical world can fascinate me as much as in the reality.

After the long-distance trip in dozens of days, I eventually stepped on this land on a crisp fall day.

There are so many snowy peaks, glaciers, grasslands, wetlands and lakes on the plateau. In the morning dew and rosy cloud, I run across icy mountains, grasslands and lakes of the wonderland. Different size of lakes and wetlands are dotted on the plateau in floating morning fog just like pearls. As the sun rises up behind the hills, the whole grassland turns to golden yellow and flocks of cattle and sheep bleat and float on the plateau grassland wonderland.

Jade-like snow-mountains and flowery clouds are mirrored into the lake. In the depths of the grassland, a smoke is spiraling up from the kitchen chimney of the yurts of Tajik. Herdsmen on horsebacks are singing their morning songs with ease, driving their sheep at a leisurely pace and rambling through the weald with abundant grass and water. The beauty here is plain, exotic, natural and romantic, which you can hardly forget about. Tinkling of camel bells along the ancient roads, calm lake on the plateau, yurts on grassland, glaciers, snow mountains, grotesque peaks, steep valleys and in particularly the Stone Town, the Princess Castle, has made Tashkurghan, the important military town along the Silk Road, a special cultural “museum” integrating the eastern and western culture. Tashkurghan, meaning “crown” or “crowned person” in Tajik, has three bordering countries—Pakistan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan. It has unique natural landscapes, and diversified climate and ecological

characters. You may encounter grotesque rocks and hills, rare flowers and plants anywhere on the plateau. Fountains, hot springs, lakes and ranches scatter among glaciers and snow-capped hills. You may enjoy sunset and sunrise many times in a single day while hearing beautiful legends about iceberg from the Tajik thus to better understand the unique folk customs of the Tajik.

Since many huge mountain ranges including the Himalaya Mountains, the Karakoram Range, the Kunlun Mountains, the Tianshan Mountains, the Hindu Kush Mountains etc., connect each other here, the Pamirs Plateau is titled as “the roof of the world”. Rising and falling mountain ranges stretch and wind their way with the forest of snowy peaks jutting into the sky.

The Pamirs Plateau in fact consists of aforesaid mountains and many broad valleys and basins surrounded by such mountains, rather than a plain plateau surface. The Pamirs Plateau is divided

into eastern and western sections. The eastern Pamirs with open plain landform consists of two mountains stretching along the northwest-southeast orientation and a group of river valleys and lake basins; the western Pamirs with larger relative relief in landform consists of several approximately parallel mountains stretching along the northeast—southwest orientation and some valleys, which is featured with high mountains and deep valleys.

Before the opening of the Maritime Silk Road, the Pamirs is definitely the exclusive channel for exchange between the eastern and western world. The ancient Silk Road, before entering into the Tarim Basin, is divided into northern and southern routes, both of which extend to different destinations while join up each other again at the Pamirs till eventually reaching at Stone Town, the famous node point of the ancient Silk Road. Then from Stone Town, the Silk Road is again divided into northern and southern routes with final