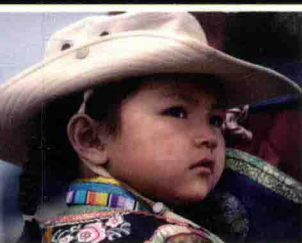




INNER MONGOLIA: COLOURFUL AND MAGNIFICENT



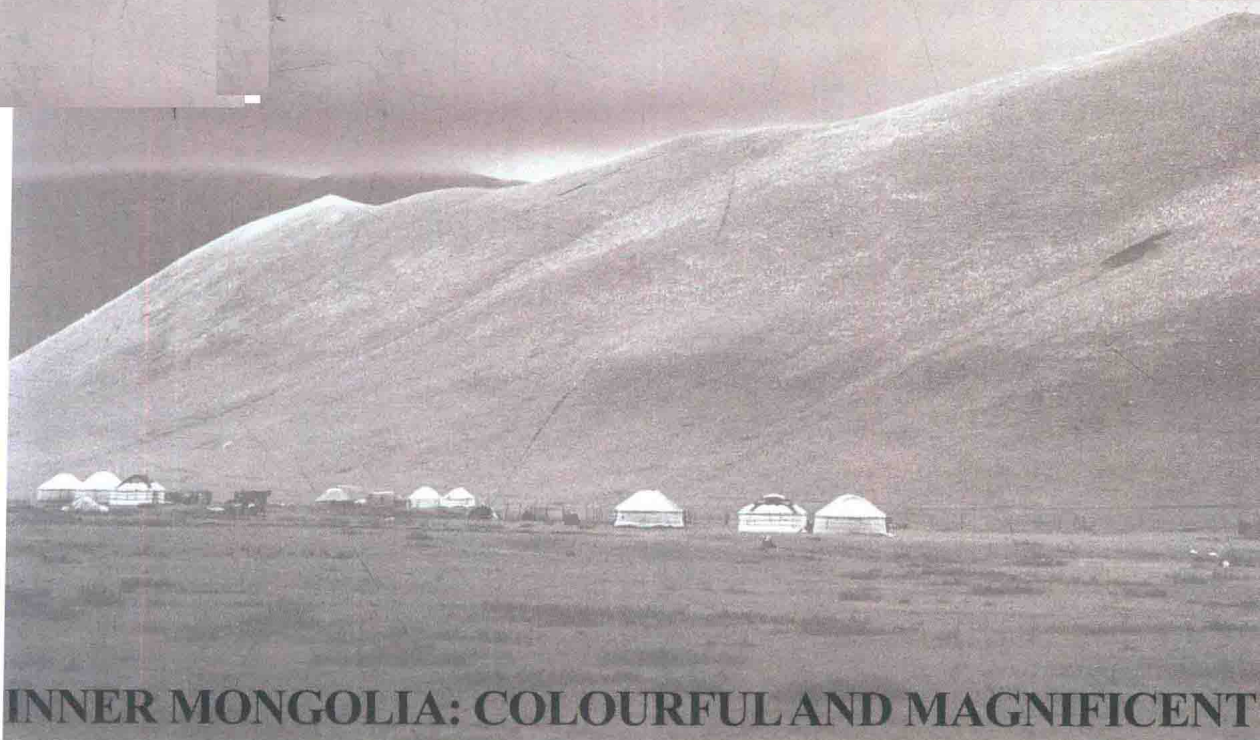
微观内蒙古

(汉英版)

莫久愚 主编



商务印书馆
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宏观视野中的内蒙古

内蒙古位于我国陆地疆域的正北方，有着 118.3 万平方公里的面积，横跨东北、华北、西北三个地理单元，是一个对中外游客和商家充满诱惑力的地方。

地质时期的多次海陆变迁、气候变化，塑造了今日内蒙古的大地风貌，留下了瑰丽的自然风光。辽阔的草原，广袤的沙漠，平旷的田野，连绵的山林，纯净的蓝天，星罗棋布的湖泊，以及生活在这片土地上热情好客的人们，构成了“祖国北部边疆”的一道“亮丽风景线”。

内蒙古地处边疆，与蒙古国、俄罗斯接壤，拥有 4000 多公里的边境线。地理上的边疆并不意味着文明的边疆、文化的边疆。

内蒙古地区是中华文明的源头之一。五六十万年前，这里就有古人类生存，七八万年前鄂尔多斯萨拉乌苏河谷中的“河套人”，处于东亚大陆现代人类形成的关键时期。距今 8000 年至 4000 多年，新石器文化遍布内蒙古各地，在西辽河流域以红山文化为代表的发达的新石器文化遗址上，散布着远古先民的农业聚落，蕴含着中国古代文明形成的一些重要信息，是“中华文明的曙光”最初照耀的土地。

进入文明时代，生活在内蒙古地区的匈奴、鲜卑、柔然、突厥、契丹、蒙古等民族，创造了大规模的游牧经济，他们的历史活动在中国多民族国家的形成过程中留下了深刻的印记。内蒙古拥有全国最多、种类最全的长城遗存，从战国时期的秦、赵、燕长城到明代长城，不同时代的长城，犹如一条没有固定河道的长河，在内蒙古中西部地区南北移动。这个“长城地带”，可耕可牧，是农耕民族和草原民族交往最频繁的区域。随着气候、环境的变化，这里的文化景观也多次出现草场和农田的转换，是我国内地和边疆关系中的一个重要链条，不仅让中国历史的演进更加波澜壮阔，也把茫茫草原、广袤山林与国家核心区密切联系在一起，成为中国历史不可分割的部分。源自大兴安岭山地的鲜卑、契丹、蒙古民族建立的北魏、辽、元三个王朝，深刻影响了中国历史的发展轨迹。

在工业文明和近代交通出现以前，大范围游动的北方民族是东西方文化交流中的天然桥梁和媒介。内蒙古的古代民族是“草原丝绸之路”最早的开拓者、参与者。在近代“茶叶之路”的开通过程中，内蒙古地区是一个关键节点，沟通了我国内地与东欧乃至西部欧洲的交往。

传统的游牧经济和渔猎生活使这里的民族与大自然建立了一种特殊的依赖关系，他们普遍经历过漫长的萨满信仰时代。虽然生活方式早已变化，在蒙古、达斡尔、鄂温克、鄂伦春等民族生活中沉淀下来的萨满习俗却无所不在。他们敬畏苍天，敬畏大地，敬畏自然界的一草一木、一切生灵。生活习俗、日常行为中处处体现出爱护自然、珍惜环境的意识，是内蒙古民族文化中的宝贵遗产。这些民族历史上形成的朴素的生态理念，是“草原文化”的核心价值之一。

在漫长的历史时期，内蒙古是北方民族活动的舞台，但近代出现的以冀鲁民众为主的“闯关东”和以晋陕民众为主的“走西口”两个迁徙浪潮，以及中华人民共和国成立后随着内地支援边疆建设和林业开发而来的移民，逐渐改变了内蒙古的民族构成和人口结构。今天内蒙古 2520 万常住人口，是一个以蒙古族为主体，汉民族占多数，达斡尔、鄂温克、鄂伦春、俄罗斯、满族、回族、朝鲜族等各民族团结相处的大家庭。人口结构的变化也带来了农耕文化与传统游牧文化、游猎文化的深层次交流，几百年的移民携着内地不同地区的文化基因，与不同民族、不同蒙古部族的文化艺术、生活习俗、语言习惯互相影响、交融，也衍生出一些新的文化形态，使内蒙古各地的地方民俗、区域性文化丰富多彩、灿烂百陈。

内蒙古是中国第一个实现民族区域自治的地方，自治区诞生于人民解放战争时期。她的建立使辽阔的内蒙古草原与东北解放区连为一体，成为中国共产党和军队建立“巩固的东北根据地”的侧翼屏障。内蒙古自治政府整编的内蒙古骑兵部队随即参加了东北、华北战场的战略决战，各民族子弟为共和国的建立做出了自己的贡献。

改革开放以来，特别是进入新世纪以来，内蒙古抓住国家实施西部大开发、振兴东北等战略机遇，经济实现了高速增长，发展速度连续多年居于全国前列。2016 年，自治区年生产总值达到 18632.6 亿元，人均 7.4 万元。一般公共预算收入和城乡居民收入增幅均高于全国平均水平。

近年来国家的“一带一路”建设、京津冀协同发展战略等又为自治区提供了新

的历史机遇，在可以预见的将来，内蒙古将会成为国家重要的能源基地、新型化工基地、有色金属生产加工基地、绿色农畜产品生产加工基地、战略性新兴产业基地和国内外知名旅游目的地。

随着经济社会的发展，内蒙古与内地及境外的交往，已经波及经济生活的各个领域，深入社会生活的不同层面，几乎每个内蒙古人都会遇到如何向内地及海外朋友介绍内蒙古的问题。商务印书馆主持策划的“微观中国”系列，为我们提供了一种新的讲述形式。

“微观中国”是商务印书馆主持策划的外宣读物，该系列首创“微博体”写作方式，强调从细微处观察、体验，用不到 140 字的篇幅独立呈现一个事实或传递一种情感。

我们这 420 多条“微博”，就是 420 多个话题，以看似无序的文字组合，述说内蒙古的大致面貌。宏观的视野，微观的视角，用细节构筑一个有温度的鲜活的内蒙古。“微博体”的容量、节奏和图文并茂的呈现方式，符合当代人的“微阅读”习惯。希望这些小细节能打动读者，让更多的人走进内蒙古，亲近和了解内蒙古。

本书部分条目引录了肖亦农、鲍尔吉·原野、席慕蓉、许淇、刘书润、敖长福、张泊寒等人的作品及一些新闻报道，实际上是借他们的视角、感受，来“微观”、体验内蒙古。个别条目囿于字数，无法注明姓名，在此向他们表达我们的敬意和谢意。

这部书的很大幅面是由图片构成的，很多摄影界的朋友慷慨提供了自己的作品，白兰、王大方、沃泽民、贾宝维、李阳光等人在图片征集中也提供了热情帮助。刘一玲、华莎女士自始至终指导着本书的编写，在此一并致谢。

适逢内蒙古自治区成立 70 周年，我们奉上此书，献礼大庆，希望能向中外读者展示一个真实而生动、兼具自然美和人文美的内蒙古。

莫久愚

2017 年 4 月

A Wide View of Inner Mongolia

Inner Mongolia is located in the middle of China's northern land territory, and has a land area of 1.183 million square kilometres. It spans three geographical units—North-eastern, North, and North-western China, and is an attractive destination for businesses and tourists at home and abroad.

Changes in ocean coverage and climate over a number of geologic periods have formed the grand landscape of Inner Mongolia today, and left us with beautiful natural scenery. Broad grasslands, vast deserts, wide-open fields, and ranges of mountains and forests under clear blue skies, and landscapes dotted with countless lakes as well as the hospitable people who live on these landscapes have made Inner Mongolia a long strip of spectacular sight in China's northern territory.

At the north of the region is a border with the countries of Russia and Mongolia, which is over 4,000 kilometres long. The geographic border doesn't mean that it's a separator of cultures and civilisations, however.

Inner Mongolia is one of the sources of Chinese culture. About 600,000 years ago ancient humans lived here, and the "Hetao Man" of the Sara Usu River Valley, who lived around 80,000 years ago is evidence of a formative period of modern humans in East Asia. Between 8,000 and 4,000 years ago, Neolithic cultures existed all around the area, and the Hongshan Culture of the Xiliao River basin is a left behind representative cultural ruins of a well-developed Neolithic culture, with scattered ancient agricultural settlements. These remains provide important information about ancient Chinese culture, and evidence of the dawn of the Chinese civilisation.

Entering into the age of civilisations, people living in the area that is now Inner Mongolia, such as the Huns, Xianbei, Roen, ancient Turks, Khitans and Mongolians, created a large-scale herding economy, and made important impressions on China's long history as a multi-ethnic state. Inner Mongolia has the most and most varied remains of the Great Wall, from the Qin, Zhao and Yan Kingdoms of the Warring States Period to the Ming Dynasty. Different segments of the Great Wall exist like traces of a river with a variable path, moving north and south over the ages in central-western Inner Mongolia. This "Great Wall Zone" is suitable for both agriculture and herding, and is a place where farmers and herders came into contact with each other most frequently. With changes in climate and environment, there have been many changes between prairie and pasture over the ages in this area, which is an important link between inland areas and northern border of China. It not only added vigour and grandeur to the landscape of Chinese history, it also links the vast grasslands and wide forests closely with the core region of the country, and is an inseparable part of China in history. The Xianbei, Khitan and Mongolian people from the Greater Hinggan Range even founded the Northern Wei, Liao, and Yuan Dynasties, making huge impacts on the course of Chinese history.

Before the advent of industrial society and modern transportation, the peoples of the north, roaming a very large range of land, were an important natural bridge and link of cultural exchanges between the peoples of the east and west. The ancient peoples of Inner Mongolia were the earliest developers and participants of the "silk road on the grasslands". In the opening of the more recent "tea road", Inner Mongolia functioned as an important step, and a link between inland areas of China and Eastern and even the western part of Europe.

A traditional economy based on herding and a lifestyle reliant on fishing and hunting caused the people here to develop an especially reliant relationship with nature. They all have a long history of shamanist beliefs. Although their lifestyles have long since changed, among the Mongolian, Daur, Ewenki, Oroqen and other peoples these shamanistic customs still persist everywhere. They revere the sky, earth, grasses, trees, and all living spirits. Their living practices and daily behaviours show tendencies of protecting nature throughout, and they value the environment and knowledge about it—a precious aspect of the culture of the ancient peoples of Inner Mongolia. These peoples have formed some simple ecological concepts over the ages, one of the core values of the "grassland culture".

For most of its long history, Inner Mongolia's stage was dominated by the peoples of the north, but in more recent times people from Shandong and Hebei have come northeast and people from Shanxi and Shaanxi have come north into the area, with many more coming to support border development and forestry work after the founding of the People's Republic of China, gradually changing the demography of the area. Out of the population of 25.2 million residents, Mongolians constitute the core and Han Chinese the majority, with Daur, Ewenki, Oroqen, Russian, Manchu, Hui, Korean and other ethnic groups existing harmoniously, too. Changes in the makeup of the population have resulted in many interactions between agricultural and traditional herding, and hunting cultures, with centuries of migration from inland areas of China bringing new cultural genes to the area. Different ethnicities and Mongolian groups have come together exchanging styles of living, languages, customs, culture and art, forming a new culture that's rich in variety and wondrous to behold.

Inner Mongolia is the first place in China in which regional autonomy was established in an ethnic minority area, which happened during the People's War of Liberation. The vast Inner Mongolian grasslands were thus merged with the liberated areas of North-eastern China, and became a strong supporter for the Chinese Communist Party and its army to strengthen the foothold—the revolutionary bases—they had in North-eastern China. The government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region organised riders to participate in the strategically decisive battles in North China and North-eastern China, and many of the sons of Inner Mongolia from all groups made contributions to the establishment of People's Republic of China.

After reform and opening up in China, especially in the 21st century, Inner Mongolia seized every opportunity for development by taking advantage of development planned for western regions in China, and participating in the rejuvenation plan of industrial base in North-eastern China, and experienced rapid growth, taking a place at the forefront in terms of development speed for several successive years. In 2016, the annual gross production for the region reached 1,863.26 billion yuan, or 74,000 yuan per capital. In general, public budget revenue and income of urban and rural residents increased faster than the national average.

In recent years, with the establishment of "Belt and Road" initiative and the cooperative development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, Inner Mongolia was provided with further

opportunities for development. In the foreseeable future, Inner Mongolia will become an important base for energy, new chemical industry, nonferrous metal production and processing, green agriculture and livestock production and processing, and strategic emerging industry, as well as popular tourist destination both among the Chinese and those abroad.

Along with the course of economic and social development, and increased contact between Inner Mongolia and China's inland provinces and foreign countries, effects have spread to all kinds of aspects of economic life in the region as well as different layers and aspects of society—this means that almost everyone in Inner Mongolia is faced with the task introducing their homeland to those from elsewhere. The “One-Minute China” series developed by the Commercial Press has presented us with a new format for exposition.

“One-Minute China” is a series of books aimed at promoting various areas in China to foreigners. Each book contains many short articles, each the size of a micro-blog entry. They emphasise careful inspection and experience, with each article, under 140 Chinese characters in length painting a picture or conveying an emotion.

Our 420 entries in this book represent 420 different topics. These 420 disparate pieces as a whole give the reader a general picture of Inner Mongolia. A wide view composed of narrow-angle snapshots makes for a fresh and warm total image. The size of the articles, the structure of the book, and the pictures included make the book suitable for readers who have become accustomed to “micro-reading”. We hope that readers will be moved by this format and motivated to further understand and approach the region.

This book uses some text from writings and news reports by authors such as Xiao Yinong, Borjigin Yuanye, Xi Murong, Xu Qi, Liu Shurun, Ao Changfu, and Zhang Bohan. We show pieces of their perspectives and feelings to provide glimpses of their experiences in Inner Mongolia. As space is limited in the book, we can't mark the author for each entry. Thus, we'd like to express our respect and appreciation here.

A large portion of the content of this book consists of photographs. Many individuals, including photographers and curators, graciously contributed images, such as Bai Lan, Wang Dafang, Wo Zemin, Jia Baowei, and Li Yangguang. We very much appreciate their help. Mrs. Liu Yiling and Mrs. Hua Sha directed the compilation of this book from start to finish, and for that we are most grateful.

As the 70th anniversary of the establishment of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region draws near, we present this book as a gift for the celebration, hoping to give an accurate and moving picture of the region to readers in China and abroad, a representation of this beautiful and cultured place for all to enjoy.

Mo Jiuyu
April 2017



Contents 目录

历史 · 寻踪	1	History and Exploration
草原 · 印象	25	Impressions of the Grassland
城市 · 风情	55	Flavour of the City
传统 · 习俗	77	Traditions and Customs
地理 · 物产	95	Geography and Products
行旅 · 体验	119	Travel and Experiences
回望 · 轶事	145	Memories and Anecdotes
山林 · 沙地	163	Mountains, Forests and Deserts
舌尖 · 语言	191	Taste and Language
文化 · 交融	211	Culture and Interactions
附录	238	Appendices



历史·寻踪
History and Exploration



内蒙古博物院

Inner
Mongolia
Museum

文：莫久恩

中国民族地区最早建立的博物馆，藏品达 12 万余件（套）。拥有从 2.5 亿年前到 100 万年前的古生物化石标本，几乎没有缺环。馆藏查干诺尔龙是亚洲最大的白垩纪恐龙，中国古代北方游牧民族文物收藏是该馆特色，蒙古族文物的藏品质量、数量位居中国同类博物馆之首。认识内蒙古，可以从这里开始。

This is the earliest museum established in Chinese minority areas, with a collection of more than 120,000 pieces. It has fossil specimens from 250 million to 1 million years old, almost without a missing link. It also has a specimen of the Nurosaurus (N. qaganesis), the largest cretaceous dinosaur in Asia. Its real speciality is that of cultural collections of the nomadic herders of ancient northern China. Its specimens of Mongolian cultural artefacts are the most in number and best in quality in China. If you want to understand Inner Mongolia, this is a good place to start.



摄影：孔群

中华文明起源的地方

The birthplace
of Chinese
civilization

文：莫久恩

敖汉旗曾是远古先民活动最密集的地方。这个小县城里已发现古代遗址 4000 余处，敖汉旗博物馆拥有文物 6000 余件，揭取的辽墓壁画达 80 余幅，馆藏文物的级别和数量在中国的县级博物馆中位居第一。这里已经成为国内专家们寻找中华文明起源的重点区域。

Aohan Banner was in ancient times the home to the largest concentration of activities among the people. This small county-level city has yielded more than 4,000 archaeological sites, and the Aohan Banner Museum has more than 6,000 articles, more than 80 Liao tomb murals, and in regard to the quality and quantity, its collection ranks first among county-level museums in China. This place has already become a major point of interest for experts in China looking into the origins of Chinese civilization.



河套人

Hetao Man

文 莫久通

萨拉乌苏河两岸的砂崖，忠实记录着 50 万年来鄂尔多斯高原的气候变迁和地质变化。1922 年，法国神父桑志华、比利时学者德日进在这里发现了一枚晚期智人的铲形门齿化石，距今 7 万年左右，那正是亚洲现代人种形成的关键时期。铲形门齿是中国人独有的特征。这枚门齿的主人后来被我国考古学家裴文中命名为“河套人”。

The sand cliffs of the Sara Usu River faithfully preserve information about the climate and geological shifts on the Ordos highlands over the past 500,000 years. In 1922, French priest Émile Licent and Belgian scholar Teilhard de Chardin found a fossilized shovel-shaped incisor from a late Homo sapiens, from approximately 70,000 years ago, which was a critical time for the development of the modern Asian human species. The shovel-shaped incisor is a physiological trait unique to the Chinese people. Later, Chinese archaeologist Pei Wenzhong named the owner of this tooth “Hetao Man”.

“中华第一龙”

“China's First Dragon”

文 张阿顺

1971 年，翁牛特旗牧民张凤祥在山上拾到一个“废铁钩”，给孩子当玩具，不想磨光后竟是一条碧玉龙。这块碧玉龙被旗文化馆花 30 元收购，存放在一个不起眼的地方。1984 年碧玉龙被选中进京参展，经沈从文、苏秉琦先生鉴定为“史前中华龙”，后被誉为“中华第一龙”。如今它展出的保金就高达 10 亿元人民币。

In 1971 in the Ongniud Banner, a herder named Zhang Fengxiang picked up a “broken iron hook” in the mountain and took it home to give to his kid as a toy. After he polished it, he discovered it was a jade dragon. The banner cultural relics authority bought it off him for 30 yuan, and stored it away nowhere special in particular. In 1984 it was selected to be exhibited in Beijing. Shen Congwen and Su Bingqi determined it was a prehistoric Chinese dragon, and it became famous as being “China's First Dragon”. Now when it is exhibited, it's insured for as high as 1 billion yuan.



摄影 孔群



摄影：于海永

“华夏第一村”

“The First Village in China”

文：莫久熙

敖汉旗大窝铺村的一处坡地上，矗立着“华夏第一村”牌楼，只是“村民”早已远去。“村”内分布着兴隆洼文化、红山文化及以后的房屋遗址。距今 8200 年至 3600 年间，这里均有先民居住。在此发现过世界上最古老的玉器，出土的骨笛被认定为世界第一件乐器，“蚌饰裙”则是中国现存最早的服饰。

On a slope in Dawopu Village in Aohan Banner there is an archway that says “The First Village in China” upon it, even though the “village residents” had gone long ago. Within the village there are remains of the Xinglongwa, Hongshan and later cultures. From 8,200 to 3,600 years ago, people lived here continuously. Here, the oldest Chinese jades have been discovered, as well as a bone flute that is recognised as the world’s oldest instrument, and a clamshell-made skirt which is China’s oldest article of clothing in existence.



最早的牙科手术

Earliest dental surgery

文：张阿泉

2003 年，赤峰市兴隆洼文化兴隆沟遗址发掘工作结束后，科研人员在 M24 墓主人头骨右侧两颗颌牙上发现有钻孔，系糙质人工钻磨，旨在减轻蛀牙疼痛。这表明在距今 8000 年前就已有牙医，这也是中国史前人类最早的一例牙科手术。

In 2003, at the Xinlonggou site in Chifeng City, which is an example of Xinlongwa culture, when excavations had finished, researchers noticed holes drilled into two teeth on the right side of the head of the owner of the M24 grave site. Roughly executed by a primitive drill, they would have been used to relieve the pain from a toothache. This shows that dentistry was being practiced 8,000 years ago, and is the earliest evidence of dental work by prehistoric Chinese.



世界最早的 人工栽培谷物

The world's
first artificially
cultivated grain

文 张明泉

剑桥大学植物考古学家马丁·琼斯说：“敖汉旗兴隆沟遗址谷子的出土，证明了谷子最早产于西辽河上游地区，同美洲的玉米、马铃薯一样，人工栽培的谷子对世界文化的发展有着同样杰出的贡献。同时，欧洲的谷子很可能就是由西辽河上游逐步西移而广为耕作的。”

Martin Jones, a researcher specialized in archaeobotany at Cambridge University says: “In the remains of the Xinglonggou site in Aohan Banner millet seeds were unearthed, which proves that the earliest millet was artificially cultivated near the upper reaches of the Xiliao River, which made a huge contribution to the culture and development of the world, just like maize and potatoes from America. At the same time, the millet cultivated in Europe are possibly the result of the gradual migration of tillage from this area westward.”

匈奴金冠

Gold crown of
the Hun

文 苏怀亮

1972年，76岁的鄂尔多斯老人王美子在杭锦旗阿鲁柴登沙窝里挖土龙骨换零花钱时，挖出不少三棱形铜箭头和一根头上有金片的铁棍，接着又发现了更多的金银物件。王老汉认为这是庙宇上的东西，不可自留，就把这些器物交公。这一交，内蒙古博物院多了一件镇馆之宝——匈奴王金冠。

In 1972, when 76-year-old Wang Meizi was looking in the sands of Hanggin Banner for fossil fragments to sell for spending money, he found some triangular pyramid shaped copper arrowheads and an iron rod with gold plates on one end. He then found more gold and silver artefacts. Believing that these were from a temple, this old man knew it was ominous to keep them, and thus handed them over to the government. In doing so, he gave the Inner Mongolia Museum a most precious artefact—a gold crown of the Hun.



摄影 孔祥



秦汉故迹

Traces of Qin and Han Dynasties

文· 莫久愚

内蒙古可能是保有秦汉地面遗迹最多的省区。除了秦汉长城外，还有大批的汉城遗址。古诗文中的居延塞、鸡鹿塞、高阙塞、光禄塞等名称，在这里绝不只是象征边地的意象符号，而是真真切切的现实存在。在内蒙古西部沙漠至阴山、黄河间，可以寻找“秦时明月汉时关”的意趣。

Inner Mongolia may top other provinces and regions in China in possessing the most remains of Qin and Han Dynasties. In addition to the Qin and Han segments of the Great Wall, there are also a large number of ruins of Han cities. The Juyan, Jilu, Gaoque, Guanglu and other frontier fortresses, famous from ancient poems are not just symbolic here, but actually exist. From the deserts in the west to areas between Yinshan Mountains and the Yellow River, one can find many historical sites from these two dynasties.



摄影· 莫久愚

两千年前的 “高速公路”

2,000-year-old expressway

文· 莫久愚

在鄂尔多斯漫赖草原上，可以看到很多被称作“古路豁子”的遗迹，那是2000多年前秦始皇修建的从咸阳至阴山脚下的“秦直道”子遗，是连接关中和草原地带的快速通道。秦始皇死后，运载他遗体的车队经此路返回关中；司马迁曾陪侍汉武帝沿此道回到长安；远嫁匈奴的王昭君也是从这里出塞的。

On the Manlai Grassland of Ordos, “the remains of the old road” called by locals can be seen everywhere. This refers to the traces of the “Qin Express” built by the First Emperor of Qin Dynasty between Xianyang and the foot of Yinshan Mountains, a quick route connecting the central Shaanxi Plain with the grasslands. After the First Emperor died, his body was transported by cart along this road. Sima Qian accompanied and served the Emperor Wudi of the Han Dynasty upon this route to Xi'an, and when Wang Zhaojun married a Hun monarch, she travelled upon this route too.