

喀什，古称疏勒，是我国西陲重镇，著名丝路古城。

喀什东面平沙万里，西面连岗叠嶂，喀什噶尔河自城南蜿蜒而过。春夏雪山消融，百流汇集，浩浩荡荡，流向盆地，造成南疆最大一片绿洲。张骞通使西使后，这里逐渐兴起为中枢城郭，是当时西域三十六国中煊赫一时的“城郭之邦”。东汉名将班超驻守西域，曾以这里为经营西域的大本营，抗击匈奴侵扰，维护了丝路畅通。唐代高僧玄奘赴印度求法曾路过喀什，极称此地“稼穡殷盛，华果繁多”。十三世纪意大利旅行家马可·波罗游历这里，也留有“居民多工匠商贾，有美丽园林，出产棉花甚饶”的记载。

宋元之后，疏勒之名日渐为喀什噶尔所取代。喀什噶尔系突厥语“雕镂瓷砖”的意思，又可译作“富庶的地方”。古时喀什噶尔的城墙曾覆以雕镂瓷砖，光彩夺目，因此得名。

座落在“世界屋脊”帕米尔高原脚下的喀什古城，北接吉尔吉斯大草原，西通中亚、西亚，南达印度，扼中西交通要冲，是丝绸之路南北古道的交汇点。古时西去东来的商旅驼队，从荒凉的雪山戈壁走来，听厌了寂寞的驼铃、马嘶，行至“街衢交互，廛市纠纷”的喀什，都要在此歇息休整；云屯海聚的货物，则在此集散。从公元前二世纪至公元十五世纪，在长达一千七百多年的时间里，喀什一直是葱岭之东一大商业都会，是我国西部最早的国际市场。考古学家曾在喀什附近发现过波斯的银币，拜占庭的金币，汉唐的钱币，由此可以想见当时的鼎盛局面。

随着我们国家改革开放，喀什更以其重要的商业交通地位和独特的民族情韵，吸引来更多天南海北的朋友，出现了远胜往昔的兴旺繁荣。现在，每四个喀什人中，就有一人从商。喀什巴扎(集市)的繁盛，名播远近，大小巴扎，几乎遍布全市大街小巷，向有“巴扎王国”之称。置身于热闹非凡、处处透露着乡土风情的喀什巴扎，古时贸易的情景，依稀可见。

喀什多名胜古迹。矗立在市中心的艾提尕尔大寺，气势恢宏，色彩绚丽，是全国最大清真寺，具有鲜明的伊斯兰建筑风格，有五百多年的历史。与艾提尕尔清真寺媲美的古建筑阿帕克霍加麻扎，是一座始建于公元1640年前后的伊斯兰教圣人陵墓。传说中的“香妃”据说埋在这里，故又称“香妃墓”。建筑宏伟，通体金碧辉煌，蔚为壮观。构造艺术，遐迹闻名。

喀什噶尔作为古丝路上一个开放性名城，历来是中西文化荟萃之地。中原的文化技艺，印度、波斯的音乐舞蹈，都曾经滋润过这块绿洲。当地维吾尔族人民广采博收，创造了源远流长的灿烂文化。“疏勒乐”在隋唐时期即风行内地，被列为十部国乐之一。被公认为我国民族文化宝库珍品的传世之作《突厥语大词典》和《福乐智慧》，就分别出自北宋时期生活在喀什的两位维吾尔学者之手。富有民族宗教文化色彩的喀什手工艺品，种类繁多，制作精巧，受到中外学者的赞赏。

古城喀什，穿越过历史的尘雾，如今展现出更加迷人的丰姿。市区大街宽阔坦直，两旁白杨林立，树影婆娑。花圃处处，七彩缤纷。在许多古色古香的建筑物旁，建起了一幢幢高低不一，形状各异的新楼，样式颜色，图案装饰，独具中亚细亚格局和维吾尔族特点。这一切，又都和谐地统一于瑰丽典雅的传统氛围之中。这里的维吾尔人，其衣式穿着，民情礼俗，语言文化，在全疆维吾尔人中，更显出浓郁的地方民族风格。

“不去喀什，不算到过新疆。”许多中外游人这样说。这是颇有道理的。





PREFACE

Kashigar, known as Shule in ancient times, is an important border city in the west of China, with a very long history. The city became a jurisdiction of the Western Han Government more than two thousand years ago, after the arrival of Zhang Qian, the first envoy sent to the West Region by the Government. In the middle of the first century, Emperor Mingdi of the Han Dynasty appointed Ban Chao to be executive minister of the Western Region, who, with Shule as his headquarters, opened a new era of friendly exchange between the West and the East by sending his emissaries to Rome and Iran.

After Li Shimin, Emperor Taizhong of the Tang Dynasty, defeated the Eastern and Western Turks' Kingdoms and unified the Western Region, Shule became a city of military importance of the Tang Dynasty Government in the west of South Xinjiang. Xuan Zhuang, the famous Buddhist monk of the Tang Dynasty, on his way back home from India, reported the place as "rich with grain and fruit".

After the Song Dynasty, the name "shule" came to be replaced by "Kashigar", which is Turkic in etymology, meaning "decorated glazed bricks" or "rich place". In ancient times, the city walls of Kashigar were covered with glazed decorated bricks, which glittered in the sun; consequently came the present name.

Ancient Kashi (short for Kashigar), connected with the Kirghiz Steppe in the north and leading to Central Asia and West Asia in the west, and to India in the south, served as the center of the Silk Road where merchants and camel caravans from all directions stopped for rest, and goods were stored and shipped to all corners of the world, thus growing to be a most prosperous trading city on the Silk Road in the ancient times.

With the progress of the country's reform and adoption of the opening policy, the city, attracting tourists and friends from all parts of the world for its important trading position and unique national characteristics, has regained its prosperity of the old days. Now, about 50,000 people of the city engage in small-scale industry, handicraft and commerce, accounting for 25 percent of the total population of the city.

The city is endowed with many scenic spots and historic sites. Towering at a corner of the central square of the city is the Aitigar Mosque, the biggest of its kind in China. The temple, built in the picturesque Islamic style, has a history of over 500 years. Another building that can match it in architectural beauty is the Abakh Hoja Mausoleum, built in 1640 or thereabouts, where some Islamic saints are buried. It is said that Xiangfei, the "fragrant maid", is also buried here and therefore it is also known as Xiangfei's Tomb. Magnificent in structure and brilliant in decoration, the building is known far and wide for its architectural beauty.

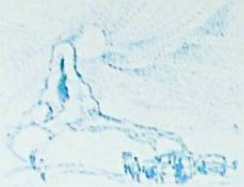
In ancient times, the population of Kashigar was composed of Qiangs, Uygurs, Hans and Aryan Ilans. After the Tang Dynasty, Uygurs became the main inhabitants of the city and even the entire south Xinjiang. The Uygurs, by learning from the western and eastern civilizations, created a brilliant culture of their own and produced quite a number of outstanding scholars and historical figures. The most famous of them include Muhamod Kashigari, compiler of the world-known A DICTIONARY OF THE TURKIC LANGUAGES, and his contemporary Yusufu Haz Hajipu, the author of the 10,000-line-long narrative poem entitled HAPPINESS AND WISDOM. Both of them lived in Kashigar in the eleventh century and their works have been translated into other languages and studied all over the world.

Ancient Kashigar, cloaked in the mist of history, has grown even more attractive with its charming beauty. Side by side with the architectures reminiscent of by-gone ages, have thrust into the sky countless new buildings with modern facilities. The old and new, however, go together harmoniously and gracefully in the traditional atmosphere. Uygurs in Kashigar display more striking national characteristics in dresses and social customs than elsewhere in Xinjiang.

How true and reasonable it is to say that one cannot boast of any complete tour in Xinjiang without a visit to Kashigar!

丝路遗踪

Relics of the Silk Road

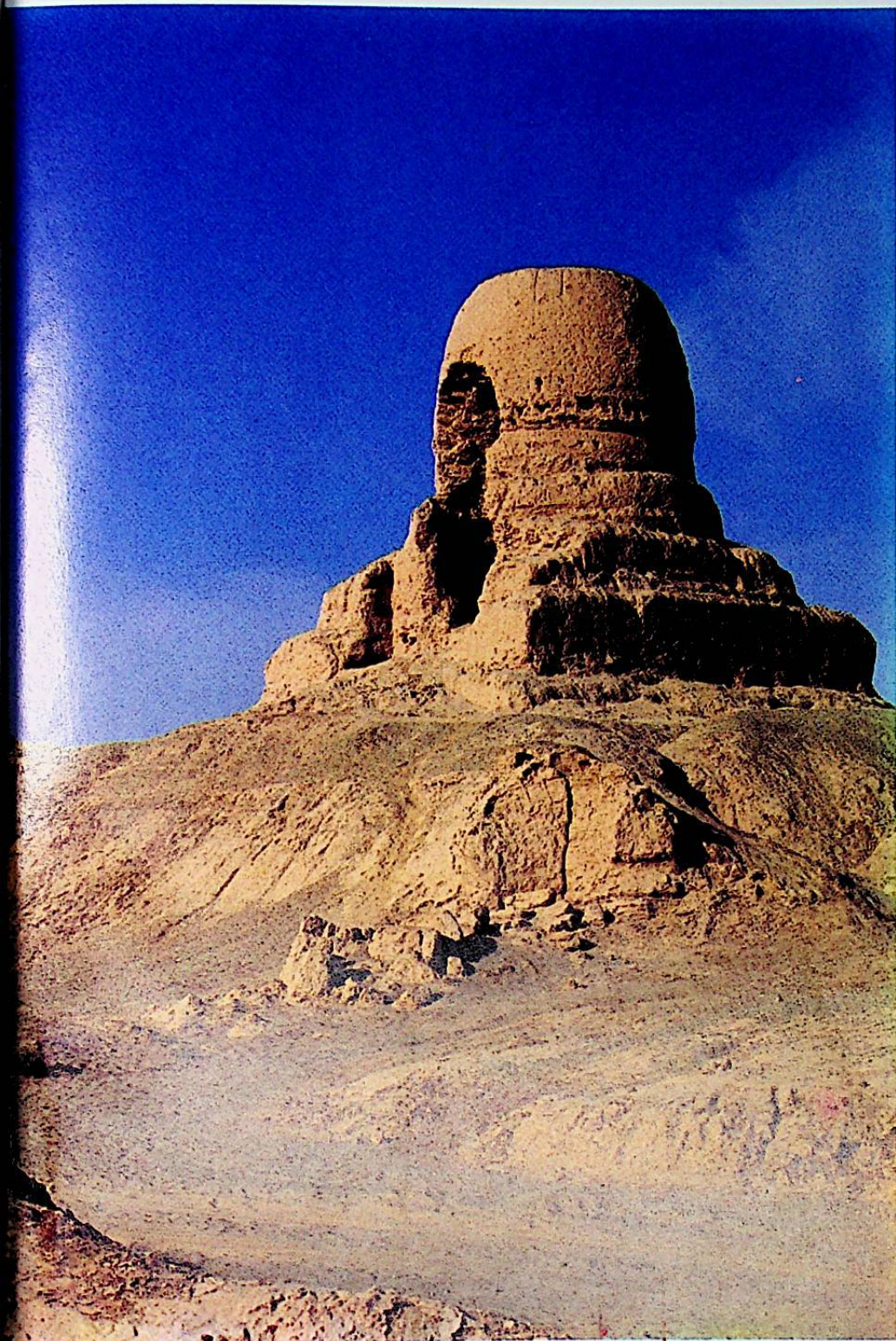


唐代胜迹 — 佛塔

A Buddhist pagoda built
in the Tang Dynasty

丝路遗踪

Relics of the Silk Road



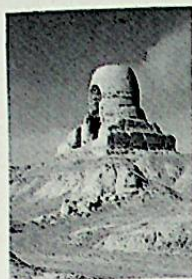
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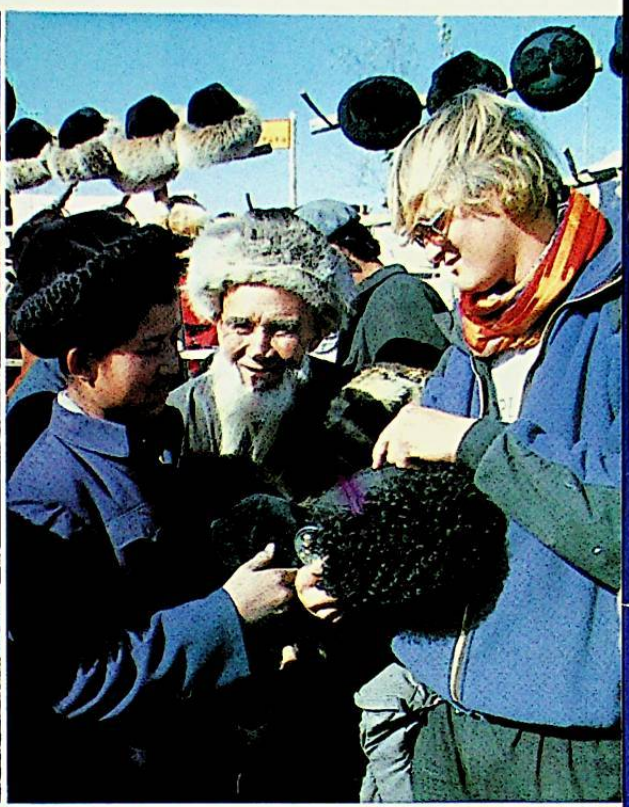
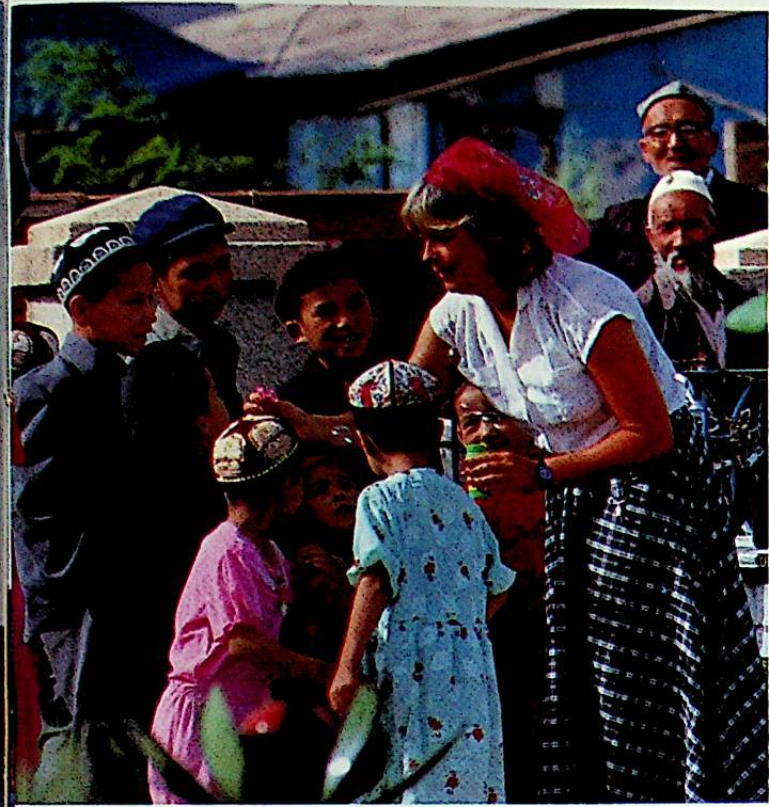
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Beautiful melodies





我国西部最早国际市场著称的古城喀什，再一次展现出迷人新姿，吸引着中外宾客。每年都有数以万计的美、日、法、英等二十多个国家和地区的外宾和港澳同胞，慕名而来，寻觅古丝路的踪迹，领略她那浓郁的西部情韵和风采。特别是1986年5月1日，帕米尔高原红其拉甫口岸向第三国开放后，原来单程进出喀什的交通状况有了改变，纷至沓来的外籍宾客更是有增无已。喀什，在开拓我国西陲与国外有好交往的崭新事业中，正发挥着日益重要的作用。

Ancient Kashgar, the earliest known to the world market of all the cities of North-western China, has put on a renewed, charming look which attracts visitors from all corners of the country and the world. To trace the historical relics of the Silk Road, to appreciate its wonderful scenery and landscape characteristic of the West of China, thousands of admirers of the city, come here from over twenty countries and places, including the United States, Japan, France, Great Britain, Hong Kong and Macao. Ever since May 1st, 1986, when the Port of Hongqilapu, situated on the Pamir Plateau, was opened to the third countries, increasing numbers of foreign tourists have visited the city, as both entrance and exit have become more convenient.

Kashgar, in the course of developing the friendly exchange between the west border region of China and foreign countries, is playing a role of ever-increasing importance.

