

黃文弼著

羅布淖爾考古記

中國西北科學考察團叢刊之一





## 自叙

余於民國二十年高昌專集出版時，附印贅言，畧述在新疆考古報告編次之程序：首高昌，次蒲昌，次焉者，次庫車，次和闐，次佉沙六集。余甚幸運余於民國二十二年秋，承中美庚款會協助經費，高昌陶集繼續出版。依次當繼續編輯蒲昌即羅布淖爾考古報告。適奉教育部令派赴新疆視察教育，並注意文化，在赴途途中遭遇兵亂，余得乘機再至羅布淖爾工作，又有不少之收穫。二十三年秋返平，着手編輯羅布淖爾即蒲昌海。綜合第一二兩次所獲，分類整理編次，並以研究所得，發表短篇論文，供獻於學術界。二十四年冬，余又奉中央古物保管會之命駐西安整理碑林。西北科學考察團亦因余故，在西安設研究分所，繼續編纂工作。時中央古物保管委員會及碑林監修委員會事務頗繁，但余每日必抽出數小時作余之羅布淖爾考古報告。尤其晚間全部時間均爲余有，故尙能順利進行。在兩年之中，完成余之初稿，所有器物之攝影畫圖，亦均次第完竣，按類編次成冊。二十六年夏，因中美庚款會補助費用完，經費來源斷絕，又適抗戰軍興，一部份採集品因參加全國美術展覽會之便即存南京。後西安時受空襲，又將存陝之採集品由於清華大學梅校長之協助移存漢口，而余之工作遂完全入於停止狀態矣。二十七年春，碑林工程告竣，余遂赴城固任西北聯合大學教授，其年秋又接受中英庚款會協助，赴成都借四川大學工作。二十八年夏，川大遷峨嵋，余亦隨校赴峨嵋，靜居山中，重理舊稿，圖版重編次，論文重刪訂。其年年底全部完成，以較舊稿，則此稿詳密多矣。二十九年春，又受西北大學之聘，赴城固講學，秋返川，遷居川西崇慶縣，補充緒言七萬餘字，至本年年底完成，即本書之第一篇也。六年工作，至此遂告一段落。抗戰期中，印刷困難，此稿藏之笥中者，已三年於茲矣。勝利後，余辭去西大教職，去夏來平，接受北平研究院之聘，得有暇日重審訂舊稿，又承教育部，中美基金會之補助，工作得以繼續推進，此稿亦於今春交北大出版部付印，日夜讎校，歷數月之久。十餘年之苦心研究，終得與世人相見，何幸如之。

本書分本文與圖版兩部份，本文分四篇，第一篇爲緒論。分五章，綜論羅布淖爾水道之變遷及樓蘭國歷史與文化。由於余前後兩次在羅布淖爾考古之發現，並參考東西學者實地研究之成績，參以記載，作有系統之敘述。第一章明水道，根據余民國十九年，第一次發現海水復故道之事實，再就考古之發現及記載，推論移徙之時代與原因，東西學者，關於羅布淖爾之爭論，從此可得一結論也。末附河源問題，亦爲中國兩千年來所議論不決之問題，亦根據記載與地形，依次有所敘述。第二章述樓蘭國歷史，自漢書首立西域傳，鄯善列爲專條。歷代史書踵其成規，率有敘述。然傳文簡略，未能窺見樓蘭區域之全貌。余此章根據出土遺物，參合記載，自兩漢以迄近代，作一有系統之敘述。西域與中國文化之關係，亦由此可得其大凡也。第三章，論交通。樓蘭在中西交通線上，夙居重要地位。但世人僅知漢書所述之南北二道。南道起自鄯善、北道起自車師，但此兩道皆宣元以後事，而漢初通西域之情形，及其路線爲何，歷來東西學者，考古之發現，未能證明。自余在古烽燧台，檢拾漢宣帝時，黃龍元年之木簡、及古道遺迹，而漢初通西域之情形，由此可以確知也。第四章乃闡述漢代對於西域之經營，及文化之傳播。第五章闡述佛教東來與文明。蓋羅布淖爾居東西交通之咽喉，接近漢土，當然受漢文化較深，同時又爲西域門戶，西方文化東來，亦路經於此，則此地有西方文化之遺留，亦係事實。乃近來東西人士往新疆考察者，率同聲一詞，謂西域人文化原甚優秀，絕不受東方文化之影響，中國學者之未親往考察者，亦隨聲附和其說，似若中國在西域毫無所建樹者。關於此種謬誤，余於高昌陶集出版時，已明切非之。今此書出版，復根據實地考察所得，及古物之發現，重複闡明。讀者於此，關於東西文化混雜之現象，可益臻明確也。

第二篇爲工作概況。余赴羅布淖爾考察，前後凡二次。第一次在民國十九年春季。第二次在二十三年秋季。工作時間雖有先後，而工作區域則大概相同，而採集什物之性質亦大體一致。故綜合兩次所獲，分類說明；內分三章。第一章爲石器遺址。包括英都爾庫什、及羅布淖爾所採集者，分別敘述，並推論相關之點。第二章爲湖畔古塚。余一二兩次在羅布淖爾所檢查之古塚，均在孔雀河北岸。由其埋葬之方式及出土之遺物，可分兩種現象。



一具衣冠葬，一爲赤身葬，前者爲受漢文化之影響，而後者則仍爲本地土人之遺俗也。第三章爲古代遺址。包括古烽燧亭及人民住宅與河渠而言。尤其在古烽燧亭之發現，至爲重要。除有漢簡可決定其時代，並由此可知歷代在西域之政治及軍事之設施。而同時並出之銅、鐵、漆、木器、及絲織品，皆可表現漢代工藝之一斑。中國古代藝術品，內地流傳者甚少。今因邊陲氣候乾燥之故，兩千年遺物尙能保存至今，殊可貴也。其他如柳隄古渠等，漢人對於西域經營之情形及屯田政策之推展，皆由此可得其彷彿也。惟人民住宅，若LT地所發現之遺物，則表現人民生活之簡陋而已。

第三篇爲器物圖說。內分石、陶、銅、鐵、漆、木、草、骨、織品、雜類十章。余前後兩次在羅布淖爾所採獲之遺物，凡一千八百餘件，就其精要者，約三百九十餘件，攝影入圖依類排比，而圖說亦按圖次敘述。每一名物，必詳其形態，箸其尺度，考其源流，與應用之方法。由其並存之關係，藉以推論其年代。每於一物之考訂，一事之論述，嘗苦心焦思，累十餘日而不能寫一字。或今日以爲是，明日又改，往返刪削，歷七八次。每改一次，必留其底稿，而稿已盈篋矣。蓋余在羅布淖爾所採集之物品，品質複雜，範圍亦廣，自金石以至草木，自軍事文化以及日用飲食諸品，莫不備具。時值抗戰期間，參考書既缺乏，又無法覓取師承，皆由余一人之思考，堅苦探求，其不免於簡陋，固意中事也。然亦盡力之所能矣。

第四篇爲漢簡考釋，分爲釋官，釋地，釋曆，釋屯戍，釋廩給，釋器，釋古籍，雜釋八章。又總論簡書制度爲一章，共九章，余所獲漢簡，殘整約七十餘件，皆一二兩次在羅布淖爾北岸古烽燧亭遺址中獲得者。因其有黃龍，河平，元延諸年號，則此簡適在宣、元、成之際。此時樓蘭國已南遷，而樓蘭故墟情形加何，中國史書甚少記載。今有此簡之證明，則中國通西域以後，在西域之軍事政治情形，由此可得其大略也。在余之前，斯文赫定斯坦因等在樓蘭遺址均發現木簡。由有咸熙泰始年號，可證其爲魏晉時西域長史之故墟。較余所覓得之遺址，由漢簡作證明，當遲二百七十年也。故欲研究漢初羅布北部之情形，余簡適爲良好之資料矣。故余整理時，每簡必

詳加考釋，推論其在軍事及政治上之關係，蓋以補史書之缺遺。惟簡文書寫，多屬草隸，且多漶漫，頗難讀識。故此七十餘簡，雖經多人審校，刪增削改至十數次之多。然未釋出者，仍不在少數。擬俟余再版時，當加以修正或補充也。現影本摹本均已付印，載之本篇，讀者自可按原本研討，而余之所釋，不過粗示其輪廓而已。

其次述及圖版。本書所附各圖，分爲三種，其一爲設計圖。例如第一篇第一章所附之羅布淖爾水道變遷之推測各圖，皆根據舊時記載，參合現代地形，設計繪圖，取便省覽。第三章所附之中西交通路線圖，其義亦同。其理論解釋，均詳於本文。但亦有本文所不及說明者，亦附註其出處，擬俟將來補述，附之後篇。其二爲實測圖，例如第二篇所附之第一次第二次考察路線圖與工作圖皆是。蓋余等第一次之赴新疆考察也，由團中之指示，凡所經行之地必有路線圖，以記里程，同時有筆記日記，以記工作。而余之旅行蒙新，第一次凡三年又六月。所工作踏查之地，遍南疆各地。所繪之路線圖及工作圖，約百餘幅，照片千餘幀，日記筆記十餘冊。今所發表者，不過十九年春季三個月之工作，而地域僅限於羅布淖爾一帶。其餘皆藏之笥中，均待整理也。其三爲器物圖版及插圖，共三十六版，爲圖二百九十三幀，插圖一百零八圖，內着色者，三十四圖。餘均爲剖面圖及復原圖。余所採集各物，本非一地，本應以地爲綱，依次排比。但各器物大小多少不一，種類亦雜，排比不易。故本篇以類爲綱，分類排列，便於形態學之研究，而排比亦易於着手。在工作概況之中，則以地爲綱，詳其土層及並存之關係。再附一器物分布總表，以地爲綱，下注類別，以便檢查。附於本文之末。至圖版與原物之比率，請參考圖版索引、與第三篇器物圖說，讀者可按圖索驥也。至於本簡圖版，因原簡黝暗，製版後更不清晰，乃根據原簡臨摹，附於照片印行，藉以增加讀者研究之興趣也。

以上皆就本書編纂之大略，及工作概要，略爲敘述，以爲本書之叙例。其詳仍請參閱本文。總之，此書編纂，適在抗戰期中，流離轉徙，生活既不安定，參考書又缺乏，而敵機之轟炸，住址之累遷，又時時足以危害余之生命，震憾其意志，然卒能完成余之大業，俾此書得與世人相見，亦嘗私自慶幸者也。

余於此書之編纂，荏苒六載，經歷時間既久，則與所發生之關係者亦多。關於余個人之經過，已略述如上。其次與本書有關之機關及參加之工作人員，亦應有所臚列。蓋此書之材料，乃由一二兩次，在新疆所採獲者，綜合編輯而成。整個在新疆考查時間，前後凡五載，雖累經兵亂，而余之工作，仍照常進行，卒能完成余之使命。故余對過去之新疆省主席楊增新將軍，金樹仁將軍，盛世才將軍，表示敬意。尤其余所經過之處，各地方官吏，特別協助，使余之工作順利進行，不受絲毫障礙，尤爲余所感念不忘者也。其次爲教育部，當余等初赴新疆考察，承教育部多方維護。余第二次赴新，又係奉教育部之命。返京後，又由教育部補助個人津貼，以研究所採集之材料，至三年之久。此次復員，恢復工作，又承補助工作費及此書之印刷費，使此書得以出版。故余對於前任大學院長蔡子民先生，前任教育部長王雪艇先生，現任教育部長朱驥先先生，及歷任各部長，均表示謝意。其次爲北平各學術機關，自本團之組織，及赴西北考察，始終由北平各學術機關之支持與維護。尤其北京大學對本團之一切進行，特別關懷，余第一次赴新疆考察，亦由北大派往參加，及十九年返平，北大又給余生活費及工作地址。此書出版，亦由北大承印，所助實多。此次復員返平，又承北平研究院協助一切，借用院址，並給與個人研究員之薪資，得以整理舊稿，陸續付印。故余對於北大胡校長及研究院李院長，特別表示謝忱。至於經費方面，本團初由新疆返平，即由中美文化基金董事會，協助工作費用，得以出版高昌專集，高昌陶集，及編輯此書之初稿。此次本書出版，又承補助一部份印刷費。又中英文教董事會，在抗戰期中補助余個人生活費二年，籍以完成此書之編纂。故余對於中美中英各位董事，特別感謝。至於協助工作方面。余最感謝西北科學考察團理事會諸位理事之熱心倡導。對於工作之進行，多方策勵。尤其馬叔平先生，徐旭生先生，袁希淵先生，袁守和先生，對余之工作，特別關懷。此稿初成，馬叔平先生爲余校審漢簡文字。袁希淵先生爲余校定石器名稱及質料。此次付印，又承徐旭生先生審校第一篇緒論及第四篇漢簡考釋，均多所指正。其次爲李濟之，馮漢驥，賀昌羣，容希白，徐中舒，及已故之滕若渠諸先生，時與檢討，多承匡正。而北平圖書館袁守和先生對於余等工作，始終熱心



維護，並借與西文參考書籍，均此致謝。至參加此書之工作人員，前者有張寅，耿振德抄錄稿件，陳執中，梁榮秀，李國祥諸君繪器物圖，及地形圖；白萬玉修理破損。校印此書時，又由汪純明，陳執中，高蘭軒君參加繪圖工作，高準君及湯桂仙女士檢校原書，清寫稿件；高君並摹擬漢簡，均深着勞績，特此一一題名致謝。至此書之一切規劃，屬文述事，編排設計，主持一切工作之進行，余願獨任其責，不願使助余者代余受過也。

中華民國卅七年九月十八日黃文弼叙於北平研究院

## PREFACE

In 1931 the author published a monograph on Kao-chang<sup>1</sup>, with plates of tomb slabs, annotations and explanations, and also a special paper on Kao-chang<sup>2</sup>, with interpretations on the chronology of the Kao-chang Kingdom.<sup>3</sup> Later in the same year an additional volume<sup>4</sup> was published in which the author laid out a programme to publish the results of his archaeological researches in Sinkiang<sup>5</sup> in six series of monographs in the following order: Kao-Chang, Pu-Chang<sup>6</sup>, Yen-Chi<sup>7</sup>, Ku-Cha<sup>8</sup>, Khotan<sup>9</sup> and Chiu-Sha.<sup>10</sup> By the autumn of 1933, through a grant from the China Foundation, a second volume of Kao-Chang was published dealing with pottery wares.<sup>11</sup>

According to my program, the next monograph should be that on Pu-Chang, viz. Lob Nor.<sup>12</sup> But the author was then ordered by the Ministry of Education to proceed to Sinkiang to study its cultural history, with special attention to archaeology. While I was on my way toward Tihua<sup>13</sup> (Urumchi), unexpected developments in Sinkiang closed the route, but I was able to visit the Lob Nor region a second time, with gratifying results.

After returning to Peiping in the autumn of 1934, preparation of a monograph on Lob Nor was immediately started. During the preliminary stage a few papers were published for those interested in my work or the archaeological problems involved. In the winter of 1935 the author was in Si-an, Shensi,<sup>14</sup> being sent there by the Commission for the Preservation of Antiquities<sup>15</sup> to supervise the repairing of old stone tablets known as the "Forest of Tablets."<sup>16</sup> The Chinese Committee of the Scientific Expedition to the Northwest was kind enough to afford me a separate laboratory for the classification of a part of my Sinkiang collections, which were removed to Si-an with me.

For the two years between autumn of 1934, and summer of 1936, the preliminary draft of my monograph on Lop Nor together with the drawing of figures and photographing of objects had been gradually completed.

In the fatal fall of 1937 Sian was often bombed. For the safety of my collections they were sent to Hankow<sup>17</sup> by the aid of Dr. Y. C. Mei, Chancellor of Tsing Hua University<sup>18</sup>. But my research work had to stop at once. By the spring of 1938, when the repairs on the "Forest of Tablets" were completed, the author joined the faculty of the Northwestern Associated University<sup>19</sup> at Chengku,<sup>20</sup> south Shensi. Next autumn the author went to Chengtu<sup>21</sup> to carry on further researches in the National Szechwan University.<sup>22</sup> At the end of 1939 the editorial work on Part II of the present volume was completed.

After another term of teaching in Chengku in 1940, I returned to Szechwan, staying in Chung-Ching Hsien<sup>23</sup> where I wrote some seventy thousand more words, which forms Part I of the present volume.

- |               |               |        |               |          |              |              |
|---------------|---------------|--------|---------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 高昌專集       | 2. 高昌第一分本     | 3. 高昌國 | 4. 高昌專集贅言     | 5. 新疆    | 6. 蒲昌        | 7. 焉耆        |
| 8. 庫車         | 9. 和闐         | 10. 佉沙 | 11. 高昌陶集      | 12. 羅布淖爾 | 13. 迪化(烏魯木齊) | 14. 陝西西安(長安) |
| 15. 中央古物保管委員會 | 16. 碑林(在陝西西安) | 17. 漢口 | 18. 清華大學梅貽琦校長 |          |              |              |
| 19. 西北聯合大學    | 20. 城固        | 21. 成都 | 22. 國立四川大學    | 23. 崇慶縣  |              |              |

The printing of a fairly large-sized work was impossible during wartime. Last summer I joined the National Academy of Peiping<sup>24</sup> as a research fellow in its Institute of History.<sup>25</sup> With the financial aid of the Ministry of Education and the China Foundation, the printing of this monograph was made possible. Thus, the present volume represents a work that has been, off and on, some fourteen years in preparation.

This monograph, aside from the plates, is divided into four parts. Part I, the Introduction, is composed of five chapters. It treats of the hydrographical changes of Lob Nor, the history and culture of Lou-Lan,<sup>26</sup> the early routes of communication, the contact with the Chinese during the Han dynasty,<sup>27</sup> the spread of Chinese culture to the Hsi-yü<sup>28</sup> region, and the spread of Buddhism from both the east and the west.

In Chapter I, Part I, basing on my first observations during 1930 and my discoveries of archaeological evidences around Lob Nor and records of Chinese annals and arguments advanced by scientists of both hemispheres, I draw my conclusion on the causes and dates of the changes of the Lob Nor and its tributary, the Tarim.<sup>29</sup> As it has been a problem known to the Chinese for the last two thousand years, such changes can be traced from the old records, as well as from topographic evidences.

Chapter II treats of the history of the Kingdom of Lou-lan. Since the Annals of the Han Dynasty had a special chapter on Shan-shan<sup>30</sup> in the section on the historical geography of Hsi-yü, the annals of subsequent dynasties all dwelt upon this subject. But their records are rather sketchy, because there had been no comprehensive understanding of the region as a whole. From my archaeological finds, however, I can trace a continuous series of events and relations between Hsi-yü and China from the Han dynasty to the present, at least in a general way, more systematic than hithertofore.

Lou-Lan has long been known to hold the key of communication between the east and the west. In Chapter III, Part I, it is pointed out that the Han-shu<sup>31</sup> recorded only those routes after Hsuan-yuan<sup>32</sup> (49-33 B.C.) namely the "north" and the "south" routes from Shan-shan and Chieh-shih<sup>33</sup> respectively. But the earliest contact and the first trail of reconnaissance have never been touched upon, because of a lack of records and archaeological evidences that could converge to solve these problems. It is from my discovery of the writings on the wooden slabs of an ancient watch-tower at a place which since has been commonly known as *Tuken*<sup>34</sup>, that the dating and tracing of the routes can be done with some assurance as in the first year of *Huang-Lung* of Hsuan-ti of the former Han Dynasty, i.e; 49 B.C.<sup>35</sup>

Chapter IV, Part I, recounts the administration and establishment of different stations along the various routes and the diffusion of Chinese culture to Hsi-yü, while Chapter V recounts the diffusion of Buddhism and its accompanying civilization. As the link of communication between the east and the west, it was unavoidable that the Lob Nor region should receive the culture of the Chinese, as well the western culture when the wave from that direction passed through there. But recent researchers into Sinkiang were unanimous in stating that the culture of Hsi-yü had originally reached a very high plane and could not have received any cultural influence from the east. Chinese scholars who have not carried any field investigation there also approved

24. 國立北平研究院 25. 史學研究所 26. 樓蘭 27. 漢朝 28. 西域 29. 塔里木河 30. 鄯善  
31. 漢書 32. 宣(帝)(Hsuan-ti, 73—49 B.C.)元(帝)(Yuan-ti, 48—33 B.C.) 33. 車師 34. 土垠  
35. 前漢宣帝黃龍元年, 49 B.C.

the same. Thus Chinese efforts in Hsi-yu would appear to have had no effect at all, leaving no trace there. The author made some refutation of that theory in the monograph on the pottery wares of Kao-Chang. In this volume more stress is laid on the subject, basing the conclusions being passed on my own field observations and discoveries. Readers of the complete text can grasp clearly the phenomena of a mixed culture derived both from the west and the east.

Part II deals with my field explorations, which were carried out in the early spring of 1930 and the autumn of 1934. Though there was a lapse of four years, the areas covered are generally the same and the nature of collections is also without much difference. Therefore a synthetic study is made on all the objects and classifications are mainly according to groups instead of collecting dates and localities, though the latter are recorded in several tables for cross-reference. There are three chapters: Chapter I deals with the sites of stone implements at Indurkush,<sup>36</sup> and various localities around Lob Nor. Besides detailed description of such localities, a study of their mutual relationship is presented. Chapter II describes the sites of burial places, which are all located north of Conche-darya.<sup>37</sup> According to the forms of burial and the associated artifacts, two kinds of burial customs are recognized: one burial with clothings, and the other, with bare bodies alone. The former is an indication of Chinese influence, and the latter is a relic of local customs. Chapter III treats the historical sites, including watch-towers, dwelling sites, and irrigation canals. Especially important are the watchtowers. Besides the wooden slabs with records written on them, which give the dates and political as well as military details of the administration, the other finds associated with them give a fair view of the art and industry of early China. Thanks to the dry climate of Central Asia, objects made of bronze, iron, lacquer, wood and silk made two thousand years ago, were found in a state of good preservation. The lining of willow branches along the artificial canals are indications of construction and reclamation works of Chinese garrisons. Both their magnitude and the strenuous efforts can be imagined. As to the dwelling sites, for example, as in localities L.T. etc., the relics are of every day kinds, indicating generally a frugal standard of living.

Part III is composed of explanations of text-figures and plates. There are ten chapters according to the materials: such as those of stone, clay, bronze, lacquer, wood, grass, bone, textiles and miscellaneous. Out of some 1800 pieces collected during the two expeditions, about 390 have been selected for reproduction. But errors must have crept in, for on account of isolation during most of the time when the intensive studies were made, references were out of my reach, and it was also difficult to consult my teachers and friends.

Part IV is a series of transcription and interpretation of Han writings on wooden slabs and on two rare cases on bamboo slips. It is divided into nine chapters, each on a certain subject, such as on official ranks, locations of established official stations, the calendar, the garrisons and soldiers, the salaries and other pay-rolls, the implements and tools, old records, and miscellaneous. These studies are based on some seventy slabs that I had collected from the Tuken area during my two trips. On account of the various dates: Huang-lung, *Ho-ping*,<sup>38</sup> *Yuan-yien*,<sup>39</sup> they cover the reign of Hsuanti, Yuanti, Chengti<sup>40</sup> (32-7 B.C.) of the Former Han dynasty. By that time Lou-Lan had already moved to the south. But what became of the deserted older sites of Lou-Lan established in Han dynasty very little is recorded in the Annals of the Han and later dynas-

36. 英都爾庫什 37. 孔雀河, 或稱浣溪河, 及寬柴河  
(漢成帝年號, 12—9 B.C.) 40. 成帝 (32—7 B.C.)

38. 河平 (漢成帝年號, 28—25 B.C.)

39. 元延



ties. Now with these slab-records a more comprehensive picture can be obtained of the political, military, and other conditions in Hsi-yu.

Dr. Sven Hedin and Sir Aurel Stein also discovered at the old site of Lou-Lan slabs of similar kind but bearing the dates of *Hsian-hsi*<sup>41</sup> *Tai-shih*,<sup>42</sup> etc. which are indicating that site of Lou-Lan is the city of *Hsi yu-Chang shih*<sup>43</sup> of the Wei and Chin dynasties.<sup>44</sup> Compared with my latest and their earliest dates theirs are late by some 272 years. Thus for the study of the northern part of Lob Nor in the early part of the Han dynasty my material is especially appropriate. Therefore I have done my best to transcribe and interpret them, which serve to fill up gaps that are left by the old chronicles.

The writings are in archaic forms known as *Tsao-Li*<sup>45</sup> and sometimes also in a loose style hard to decipher. I consulted many calligraphic experts concerning my interpretations, but many are still in doubt. By presenting to reader the original manuscripts in photographic reproduction, I mean to ask for their opinions, so that corrections can be made in a future edition.

A few remarks are necessary in regard to plates and text-figures. They are of three categories. The first kind are the maps which I compiled from works of modern cartographers and historical geographers to illustrate my interpretation of hydrographic changes as noted in Chapter I, Part I, on the drainage of Lob Nor, and the routes of east-west communication noted in Chapter III, which are subject to change as our knowledge of this region is more and more widened. Of the second category are the maps which were drawn by myself as route maps in my diaries and were directly drawn in the field during my travels. The maps published in this volume are only a very small percentage of what I had drawn. The panorama sketches were mostly made from photos taken by me in the field; the original photos were either badly exposed or not well developed and not suitable for direct reproduction. Of the third category are the figures in the plates or in the texts. There are 393 figures in the 36 plates, and 108 text-figures, of which 34 are coloured, and the rest, profiles and restorations.

The arrangement of figures according to kinds and types has been adopted to facilitate comparative morphological studies. In the description of localities in the chapters of Part II their horizon and state of preservation have been noted. It is hoped that with attached tables and the index for the plate figures, cross references can be easily established.

For more details, readers are kindly asked to read the original text. As this work was prepared during the war, life was precarious, and living insecure. But the dangers of those years only served to stimulate me to complete my present volume. It is indeed my good fortune that in spite of world shaking events, the book has at last appeared.

The six years that were consumed in writing up the manuscript and the long years that it has waited for publication have put me under obligation to many individuals and organizations, some of whom have been mentioned in this translation of my preface but many more are mentioned in the original text. Without their help and encouragement this monograph would not have been possible.

Peiping

Huang Wen-pi

September 18, 1948.

41. 咸熙 (魏元帝奂年號, 264—265 A. D.)

42. 泰始 (晋武帝年號, 265—270 A.D.)

43. 西域長史

(魏晉時在西域所設之行政首領, 等於漢朝西域都護)

44. 自魏咸熙元年至晋泰始末年 (264—270 A. D.)

45. 草隸 (不規則隸書)



# 羅布淖爾考古記目錄上 (本文)

## 自序

## 目錄

### 第一篇 緒論

#### 第一章 羅布淖爾水道之變遷與沙漠之移徙……………一——二二

一、羅布淖爾名稱及位置 二、水道變遷探查之經過 三、水道變遷時代之推擬

四、羅布沙漠之移徙 五、附論河源問題

附圖一：最近水復故道之羅布淖爾 附圖二：魏晉以後蒲昌海之推測

附圖三：唐蒲昌海之推測 附圖四：清初羅布淖爾形勢圖

#### 第二章 樓蘭國歷史略述……………一二——三八

一、鄯善國之初起及最盛時期 二、樓蘭故地之復活與最後之放棄

三、鄯善與中國之交涉及其衰亡 附論：鄯善與樓蘭國都問題

四、吐谷渾之侵入與隋唐之經營 五、康豔典東來與吐番之侵入

六、羅布區域之荒廢及羅布驛站 七、清之改縣

#### 第三章 樓蘭及鄯善在中西交通上之地位……………三九——五三

一、兩漢至魏晉之南北道及新道 二、北魏至隋唐之吐谷渾道

三、宋高昌道及元之大北道與南道 四、明清時之嘉峪關道

附圖五：中西交通路線圖

#### 第四章 樓蘭文化與中國之經營……………五四——七二

羅布淖爾考古記目錄上

一、樓蘭土著民族之推測及其文化 二、漢代對於西域之經營 三、漢文明之輸入

第五章 佛教之傳入與其文明……………七三——九〇

一、佛教之傳入 二、西方文化之輸入

第二篇 工作概況

第一章 石器遺址……………九一——九六

一、英都爾庫什 二、羅布淖爾北岸

附圖六：羅布淖爾第一次考查路線圖 附圖七：羅布淖爾第二次考查路線圖

第二章 湖畔古塚……………九七——一〇四

一、L<sub>3</sub>古塚 二、L<sub>1</sub>古塚 三、L<sub>2</sub>古塚 四、L<sub>1</sub>古塚 五、L<sub>1</sub>古塚

附圖八：羅布淖爾北岸之泥層

附圖十：庫魯克河末流之溢水（L<sub>1</sub>駐地） 附圖九：羅布淖爾北岸之大老壩

附圖一二：L<sub>2</sub>地之古塚 附圖一三：L<sub>1</sub>地之古塚 附圖一四：L<sub>1</sub>古塚中之臘尸

第三章 古代遺址……………一〇五——一二二

一、漢烽燧亭遺址 二、漢代古道及住宅

附圖一五：土垠古烽燧亭遺址

附圖一六：古烽燧亭發掘時之狀況 附圖一七：羅布淖爾北岸古址形勢圖

附圖一八：羅布淖爾北岸古烽燧亭工作圖

第三篇 器物圖說

第一章 石器類……………一二三——一二八

A、打製粗石器： 一、石斧 二、石刃 三、捶石 四、礪石

B、打製細石器： 五、尖狀器 六、曲首器 七、刀片 八、貝飾附

- C、石核： 九、圓柱狀 十、矩狀  
D、石矢鏃： 一一、四稜鏃 一二、扁狀鏃 一三、三稜鏃  
E、磨製石器 一四、玉刀 一五、玉斧

## 第二章 陶泥類

- 一、殘陶片 二、泥杯 三、泥紡車

## 第三章 銅器類

- A、銅鏡： 一、漢花枝鏡 二、漢十二辰鏡 三、漢鏡殘件  
B、印章： 四、韓產私印 五、鈎狀物  
C、錢幣： 六、五銖錢 七、藕心錢 八、筒狀物附  
D、銅矢鏃： 九、實體三稜鏃 一〇、帶刺三稜鏃 一一、長柄三稜鏃  
一二、空首三稜鏃 一三、廣翼三稜鏃 一四、複線三稜鏃  
一五、兩翼扁狀鏃 一六、圓椎體鏃  
E、飾具： 一七、鈴 一八、獸面 一九、帶飾 二〇、耳飾  
二一、指飾 二二、環 二三、釘 二四、釦  
F、雜件： 二五、弩機殘件 二六、劍首 二七、竿頭  
二八、銅殘片 二九、熔注 三〇、銅鑿附

## 第四章 鐵器類

- 一、刀 二、釘 三、帶釦 四、環 五、飾具 六、雜件 七、鉛塊附

## 第五章 漆器類

- 一、兩耳杯 二、桶狀杯 三、扁形匣 四、漆木幹 五、漆器殘件

## 第六章 木器類

羅布淖爾考古記目錄上

一二九——一三〇  
一三一——一四七  
一四八——一四九  
一五〇——一五四  
一五五——一六〇

一、圓底俎 二、四足几 三、圓底把杯 四、食具 五、殘簞 六、櫛 七、簪 八、雜件

第七章 織品類.....一六一——一六八

一、青履 二、素履 三、赤履 四、合襠褲 五、襠襦袖

六、衫巾 七、衣飾 八、帕 九、絲棉方枕 一〇、布囊

一一、麻布殘塊 一二、絲織殘巾 一三、油漆麻布殘塊 一四、毛毯 一五、毛織布

一六、方眼羅紗 一七、絲綿 一八、麻紙附

第八章 草器類.....一六九——一七二

一、桶形簍 二、絨線帽 三、帽纓 四、束葦 五、紡筵 六、蓑衣 七、棒狀物

第九章 骨器類.....一七三——一七四

一、簪 二、雜具

第十章 雜類.....一七五——一七八

A、耳飾： 一、扁形耳飾 二、橢圓形耳飾 三、方形耳飾 四、珠粒狀耳飾 五、石充耳

B、冠飾： 六、冠纓

C、雜件： 七、貝飾 八、方形石器

第四篇 木簡考釋.....一七九——二二〇

第一章 釋官.....一七九——一九一

第二章 釋地.....一九二——一九八

第三章 釋曆.....一九九——二〇〇

第四章 釋屯戍.....二〇一——二〇三

第五章 釋廩給.....二〇四——二〇六