

世界考古名著

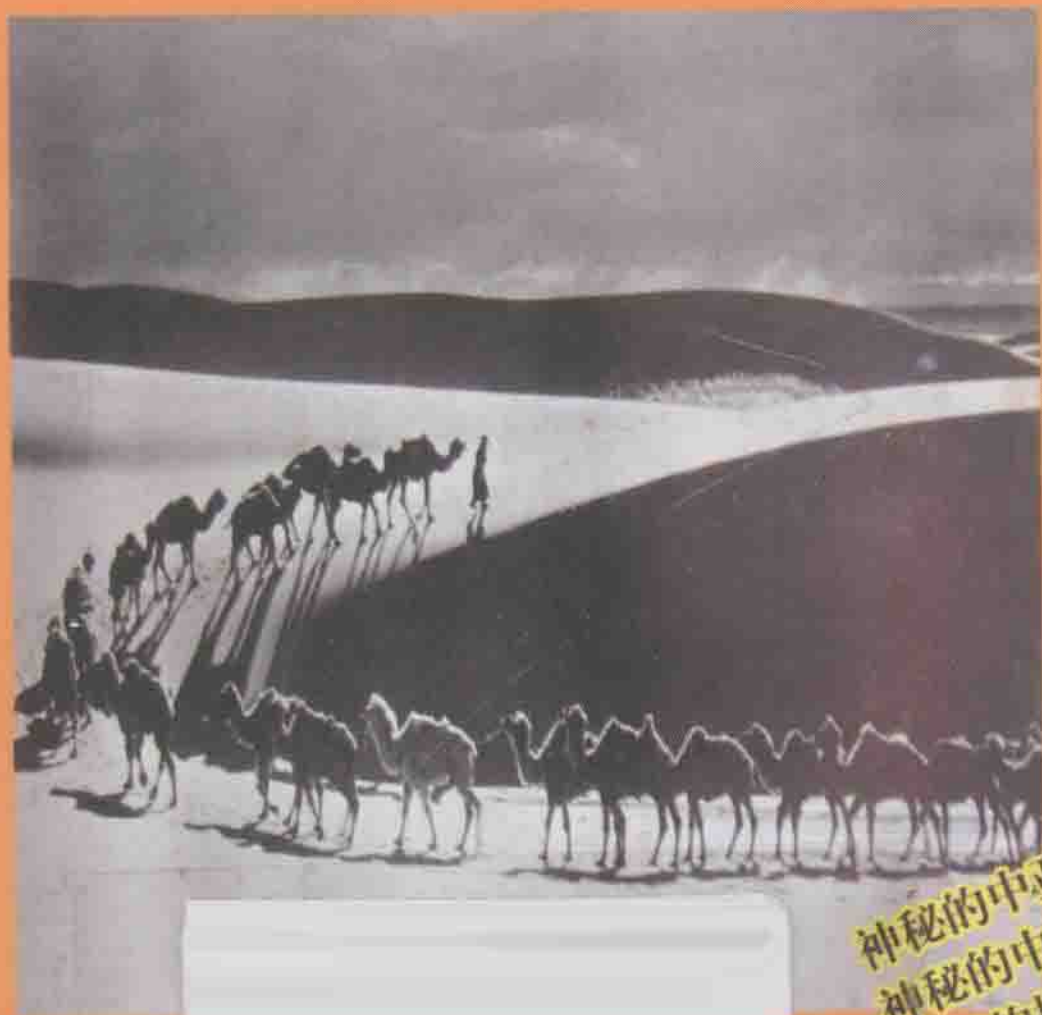
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THE NEW CONQUEST OF CENTRAL ASIA EXCERPTS

中亚新征服节选(上)

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神秘的中亚
神秘的中国
神秘的探险队

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内容介绍

90 年前，美国纽约自然历史博物馆，为寻找哺乳动物与人类起源的痕迹，组织了第三次中亚古生物考察团，第三次中亚古生物考察团有 37 名考察队员，8 辆福特牌汽车和 105 匹骆驼。在长达 10 年的考察过程中，他们先后五次进入蒙古高原，一次又一次的重大收获，令世界为之震惊。成为了有史以来在亚洲进行古生物考察最庞大的科考队伍。

《中亚新征服》是美国纽约自然历史博物馆 1932 年正式公布的第三次中亚古生物考察团的考察报告。它详细记载了 1921 年-1930 年 10 年期间，美国自然历史博物馆组织的中亚考察团在中国和蒙古寻找哺乳动物与人类起源痕迹的详细情况。

为让更多的国内读者了解这些鲜为人知的故事，本书重点介绍了《中亚新征服》中的所有图片和在中国境内的部分考察报告。这是一本科普性较强的通俗读物，它将让更多的学者、读者、科学爱好者去探索、寻找哺乳动物与人类起源的痕迹。

CONTENT INTRODUCTION

90 years ago, American Museum of Natural History organized the Third Central Asian Paleontological Investigation Group for the purpose of looking for traces of origin of mammals and human beings. The Third Central Asian Paleontological Investigation Group consisted of 37 investigators, 8 Ford cars and 105 camels. During the period of 10-year's investigation, they successively entered into Mongolian Plateau for five times and made great achievements one after other, which astonished the whole world. The Third Central Asian Paleontological Investigation Group thus became the largest scientific investigation group that conducted paleontological investigation in Asia in the history.

The New Conquest of Central Asia is an investigation report of the Third Central Asian Paleontological Investigation Group officially released by American Museum of Natural History in 1932. It recorded details of the process of looking for traces of origin of mammals and human beings by the Third Central Asian Paleontological Investigation Group organized by American Museum of Natural History within 10 years from 1921 to 1930.

For the purpose of enabling more domestic readers to understand such stories rarely known to people, this book emphatically introduces all photos contained in The New Conquest of Central Asia and the report of investigation conducted within the territory of China. This is a popular science book and will make more scholars, readers and scientific enthusiasts to explore and look for trace of origin of mammals and human beings.

序

19 世纪末，美国纽约自然历史博物馆馆长、古生物学家奥斯朋博士认为，在蒙古高原很有可能找到人类起源的证据。于是他专门组织了中亚考察团到中亚进行考察。

当时的考察团有 37 名考察队员，配备了 8 辆福特牌汽车和其他装备，于 1921 年 10 月开始了他们漫长的探险考察。河北省张家口是美国中亚考察团向蒙古高原进发的基地。他们雇用了一些汉人和蒙人做向导和工人，同时征用了 105 头骆驼。这个考察团成了有史以来在亚洲进行古生物考察最庞大的科考队伍。

《中亚新征服》是美国纽约自然历史博物馆 1932 年正式公布的第三次中亚古生物考察团的考察报告。它是一部范围广、内容深、描述细、科技含量高的探险记实巨著。

为纪念美国纽约自然历史博物馆第三次中亚古生物考察团九十周年，在《中亚新征服》版权所有人美国探险家、博物学家，罗伊·查普曼·安德鲁斯（Roy Chapman Andrews, 1884 年 1 月 26 日—1960 年 3 月 11 日）去世五十周年后的今天，为缅怀中国老一辈考古科学工作者长期为我国考古事业付出的艰辛劳动，为纪念我的环境保护工作三十周年，为让更多的人了解那段历史，让更多的中

学生培养科学考察兴趣和提高英语阅读与写作水平，我们将《中亚新征服节选》翻译后以英汉对照读物的形式出版，仅供大家学习、参考、借鉴、欣赏。

《中亚新征服节选》是根据美国纽约自然历史博物馆 1932 年正式公布的中亚考察报告《中亚新征服》中的部分内容翻译的。它主要介绍《中亚新征服》中的全部图片和中亚古生物考察团在中国境内的考察情况。全书共分为上、下两册共十部分内容，上册包括《中亚新征服图片集》、《铲齿象之墓》、《狼营》、《中国北部和中部的收集》、《陕西南部狩猎羚牛》、《海南行》等六部分，下册包括《福建和江西行》、《四川东部古生物学探险》、《云南勘察》、《长江三峡考古勘察》等四部分。

由于我们经验欠缺，水平有限，本书在翻译、编校过程中存在问题在所难免，希广大读者批评指正为盼！

2011 年 9 月 1 日

PREFACE

In the late 19th century, Dr. Osborn, the paleontologist and the president of the American Museum of Natural History, believed that the evidence of the origin of man might be found in the Mongolian Plateau. He then specially assembled the central Asiatic expedition setting out to discover that in the central Asia.

The expedition, which at that time was a team of 37 people equipped with 8 Ford cars and other necessities, started the long-term expeditions in October 1921. Zhangjiakou in Hebei Province was the base for heading for the Mongolian Plateau of the American central Asiatic expedition. They employed a number of Han people and Mongolians as guide and workers, with 105 camels in requisition. This expedition became the largest scientific team that had ever conducted research on creatures of the Paleozoic in Asia.

The New Conquest of Central Asia is the narrative of the third exploration of the central Asiatic expeditions, formally published by the American Museum of Natural History in 1932. It is a great documentary journal with a broad coverage, profound

contents, detailed explanations and overwhelming scientific information.

This year is the 90th anniversary of the third expedition of the American Museum of Natural History to Central Asia, and the 50th anniversary of Roy Chapman Andrews' s death. Roy Chapman Andrews (January 26, 1884- March 11, 1960) was an American explorer and naturalist, and the copyright holder of The New Conquest of Central Asia. In honor of hard work of older generations of Chinese archaeological scientists in China' s Archaeology and in memory of the 30th anniversary of China' s environmental protection work, we publish the Excerpts of The New Conquest of Central Asia in English-Chinese Version for study, reference and appreciation so as to make the history period known to more people and help more high school students develop their interest in science and their English reading and writing level.

The Excerpts of The New Conquest of Central Asia is translated from parts of The New Conquest of Central Asia published by the American Museum of Natural History in 1932. It mainly presents all the pictures in The New Conquest of Central Asia and the mission by the American central Asiatic expedition in China. The book is divided into two volumes with

ten chapters in total. Vol. 1 consists of 6 chapters: Pictures in The New Conquest of Central Asia, Graves of Platybelodon, Wolves' Inhabitation, Collections on Northern and Central China, Hunting Takins in Southern Shaanxi and A Trip in Hainan; and Vol. 2 consists of 4 chapters: Trips to Fujian and Jiangxi, Paleontology Explorations in the Eastern Sichuan, Exploring Yunnan, and Archaeological Surveys of the Three Gorges Area.

Owing to limited experience and level, we might make some mistakes in translating and editing this book. Your criticisms and corrections will be highly appreciated.

September 1, 2011

目录

中亚新征服图片集	1
铲齿象之墓.....	119
铲齿象之墓.....	120
尘暴之后的修理工作	120
沙漠降雨的作用.....	121
穿越庞江 (P' ang Kiang)	121
布尔吉苏木 (BULG-IN-SUMU)	122
重回乳齿象营地	122
探索远古湖岸	123
狼营.....	124
狼营供水	125
一只母铲齿象和她的孩子.....	125
旅行队到达狼营.....	126
狼营的其他化石	127
狼营东部的勘察	127
铲状长牙乳齿象的死亡陷阱	129
拥挤的墓穴中挖掘骨头.....	131
图片	134
THE GRAVE OF THE SHOVEL-TUSKED MASTODON.....	137
PLANS FOR FURTHER WORK AT MASTODON CAMP, 1930.....	137

REPAIRS AFTER A DUSTSTORM.....	137
EFFECTS OF RAIN IN THE DESERT.....	138
THROUGH AND BEYOND P, ANG KIANG.....	138
BULGA-IN-SUMU	138
AGAIN AT MASTODON CAMP.....	139
EXPLORATION OF AN ANCIENT LAKE-SHORE	140
WOLF CAMP	140
WATER-SUPPLY AT WOLF CAM P.....	141
A MOTHER AND BABY SHOVEL-TUSKED MASTODON	142
ARRIVAL OF THE CARAVAN AT WOLF CAMP.....	143
OTHER FOSSILS AT WOLF CAMP.....	143
RECONNAISSANCE EAST OF WOLF CAMP.....	143
A DEATH-TRAP FOR SHOVEL-TUSKED MASTODONS.....	145
BONES FROM THE CROWDED GRAVE.....	147
PICTURE	150
狼营	153
狼营	154
日常工作	154
新鲜肉类供应	155
狩猎狼时, 在平原里迷路	156
狼群的丰富与活动	159
营地宠物——羚羊宝宝	160
猛烈的暴风雨	162
失去酒精供应	163

去北京弄酒精的旅途	164
从北京返回到狼营	165
更多新化石类型	167
未出生的乳齿象幼儿	168
把化石运送到北京	169
一大群羚羊	170
狼营上新世河床的动物群	170
中国人反对更深入的工作	171
早期人类发现遗址的可能性	171
狼营工作的尾声	172
图片	172
 WOLF CAMP	 173
ROUTINE WORK.....	173
THE FRESH MEAT SUPPLY.....	174
LOST ON THE PLAINS WHEN HUNTING WOLVES.....	175
WOLF CAMP.....	176
THE ABUNDANCE AND ACTIVITIES OF WOLVES.....	178
A BABY GAZELLE AS A CAMP PET.....	179
A VIOLENT STORM.....	180
LOSS OF THE ALCOHOL SUPPLY	181
A TRIP TO PEKING FOR ALCOHOL.....	182
RETURN FROM PEKING TO WOLF CAMP.....	183
MORE NEW FOSSIL TYPES	185
AN UNBORN BABY MASTODON.....	186

TRANSPORT OF FOSSILS TO PEKING.....	187
A LARGE HERD OF GAZELLES.....	187
FAUNA OF THE PLIOCENE BEDS AT WOLF CAMP.....	188
CHINESE OPPOSITION TO FURTHER WORK.....	188
POSSIBILITY OF FINDING REMAINS OF EARLY MAN.....	189
END OF WORK AT WOLF CAMP.....	189
PICTURE	190

陕西南部狩猎羚羊.....	191
陕西南部狩猎羚羊.....	192
我们探索的开端	192
坐火车从北京到关应堂	192
带着骡子行走.....	193
前往西安府的路上.....	193
中国道路的交通	194
潼关.....	195
华山之行—花山村	196
古都—西安府	197
军事活动的扰乱.....	198
灵台庙—猎人的总部	199
在太白山的山麓小丘的庙里野营.....	200
雇用猎人	201
出发去打猎	201
山里草场的营地	202
刘猎人预言成功	203

爬上太白山的山峰	203
最终的羚羊.....	204
竹林里的追逐游戏.....	205
峡谷里潮湿的一夜.....	206
我的第一只羚羊.....	207
为博物馆收集背景资料.....	209
雪山上的狩猎	209
委托猎人留下来完成狩猎工作	211
与撤退士兵的约定	212
提供医疗帮助	213
踏上北京的回程	214
图 片.....	215

THE HUNT FOR TAKIN IN SOUTHERN SHENSI.....	219
OUR QUEST BEGINS	219
FROM PEKING TO KWANYINGTANG BY RAIL	219
ON THE ROAD TO SIANFU	220
TRAFFIC ON A CHINESE ROAD.....	221
TUNGKWAN.....	222
A SIDE TRIP TO HUA SHAN-THE FLOWER MOUNTAIN VILIAGE	222
THE ANCIENT CAPITAL, SIANFU	223
MILITARY DISTURBANCES	225
LINGTAI MIAO-HUNTERS' HEADQUARTERS.....	226
CAMPNG IN A TEMPLE AT THE FOOTHILLS. OF THE TAIPAI	

SHAN.....	226
ENGAINING A HUNTER	227
WE SET OUT FOR THE HUNT	227
A MOUNTAIN MEADOW CAMP.....	228
LIU PREDICTS SUCCESS	229
CLIMBING TO THE PEAKS OF THE TAIPAI SHAN.....	229
STALKING THE GAME IN THE BAMBOO JUNGLES	231
A WET NIGHT IN THE GORGES	232
MY FIRST TAKING.....	233
COLLECTING BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR MUSEUM GR.....	234
HUNTING NEAR SNOW-LING	235
WE LEAVE OUR HUNTERS TO COMPLETE THE WORK.....	236
WE KEEP HOSPITAL HOURS	239
OUR RETURN TO PEKING	239
PICTURE	241

中国北部和中部的收集.....	245
中国北部和中部的收集.....	246
我的第一次中国收集之旅.....	246
刑龙山的爬行动物和两栖动物	247
蓟州北的收集.....	249

中国收集时的艺术·····	249
安徽省长江流域之旅·····	250
宁国府的收集方法·····	250
宁国府的蛇·····	251
海龟、青蛙和火蛇·····	254
宁国府附近的鱼群·····	254
湖南洞庭湖之旅·····	255
一种罕见的江海豚·····	255
湖南北部的哺乳动物·····	256
洞庭湖的鱼群·····	256
与湖平学院的研究员合作·····	258
长江流域芜湖的扬子鳄·····	258
扬子鳄的洞穴·····	259
运输冬眠的扬子鳄·····	259
扬子鳄在人口稠密地区的生存·····	260
中国扬子鳄与美国扬子鳄的亲缘关系·····	260
绥远省·····	261
山西省的动物群·····	262
懂得中文的重要性·····	262

图片.....	264
COLLECTING IN NORTHERN AND ENTRAL CHINA.....	265
MY FIRST COLIECTING TRIP IN CHINA	265
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS OF THE TUNG LING REGION.....	266
COLLECTING AT KICHOWPEH	267
THE “ART” OF COLLECTING IN CHINA	268
A TRIP TO THE YANGTZE VALLEY IN ANHWEI PROVINCE.....	268
COLLECTING METHODS AT NINGKWOFU	269
SNAKES OF THE NINGKWOFU AREA.....	270
TURTLES, FROGS AND A SALAMANDER	273
FISH FAUNA NEAR NINGKWOFU	273
TRIP TO TUNGTING LAKE, HUNAN PROVINCE	273
A RARE RIVER DOLPHIN	274
MAMMALS OF NORTHERN HUNAN	275
FISH FAUNA OF TUNGTING LAKE	275
COOPERATION OF HUPING COLLEGE FACULTY	276

ALLIGATORS FROM WUHU IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY	277
ALLIGATOR DENS.....	276
TRANSPORTING DORMANT ALLIGATORS	278
SURVIVAL OF ALLIGATORS IN A POPULOUS REGION.....	278
RELATION OF CHINESE AND AMERICAN ALLIGATORS...	279
SUIYUAN PROVINCE	280
FAUNA OF SHANSI PROVINCE.....	281
VALUE OF A KNOWLEDGE OF THE LANGUAGE	281
PICTURE	284
 海南行, 1922-1923.....	 285
海南行.....	286
向海南出发.....	286
传教士在那大镇的合作.....	286
在海南开展工作的困难.....	287
阿森, 导游和解说员	288
捕鱼的方法	289
那大镇的活动	289
海南农民讨价还价	290
王艺术家的问题	291
海南人与雨漠不关心	293
歹徒活动	294