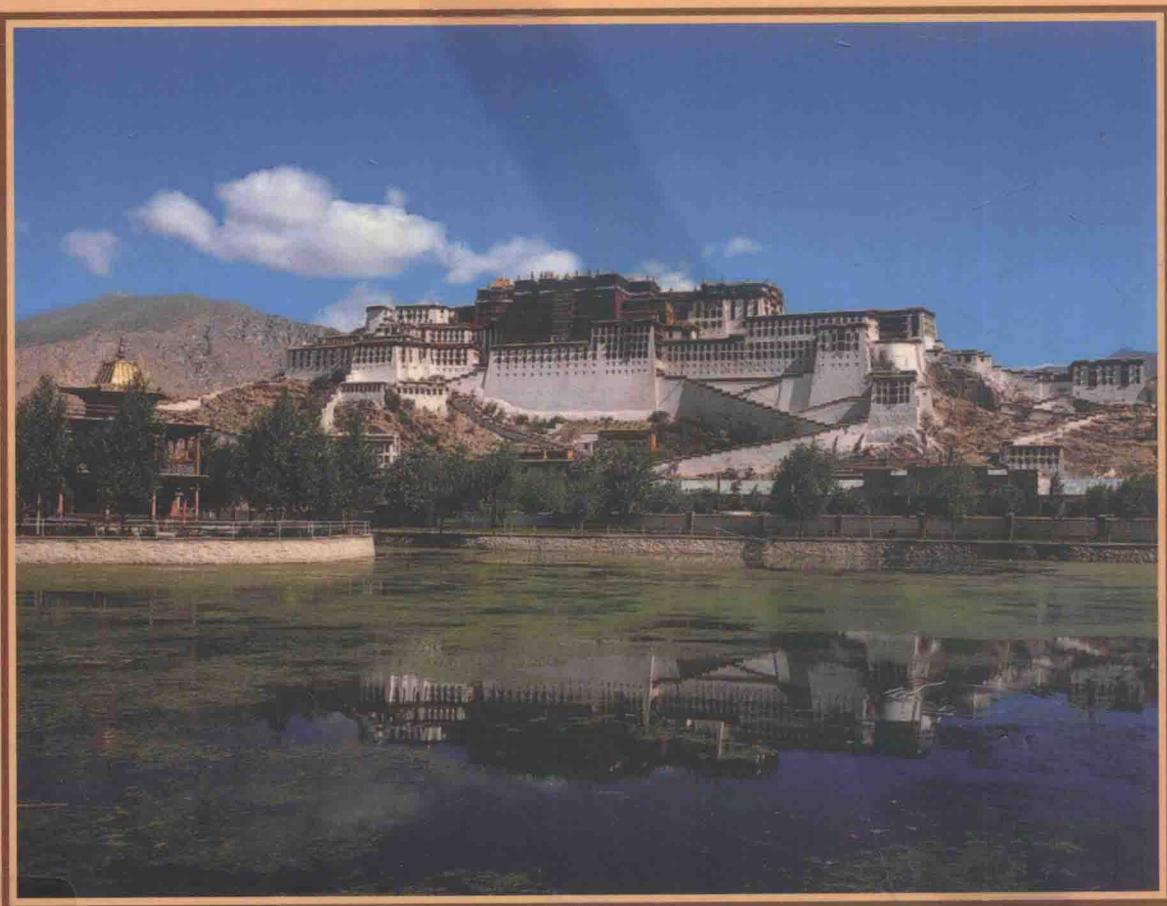


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国家文物局 主编

西藏自治区分册



文物出版社

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前　　言

中国是世界上著名的文明古国之一，具有悠久的历史和光荣的传统。保存于地上、地下丰富多彩的文物，是悠久历史和灿烂文化的见证，是进行科学研究的重要实物资料。它们以自己的真实性和形象性给人民以深刻的教育，帮助人民认识自己的历史和创造力，提高民族自信心，增强民族自豪感，振奋民族精神。

中华人民共和国成立以来，为切实了解现存的不可移动文物状况，各地曾进行了大量的各种形式的调查工作。根据国务院通知，进行了两次全国性的文物普查。第一次始于1956年，第二次始于1981年。20世纪80年代的全国文物普查，规模大，时间长，调查内容广泛。在各级政府的领导下，由于社会各界的大力支持，广大文物考古工作者的辛勤工作，这次文物普查取得了前所未有的成绩。为了对历次文物调查的成果进行系统整理和科学总结，国家文物局决定编辑出版一套《中国文物地图集》。

《中国文物地图集》力图运用地图形式，对历次文物调查所获大量资料进行科学概括，综合反映中国文物工作中已有的学术成果和新的重大发现，全面记录中国境内已知现存的不可移动文物的状况，以充分发挥它们的作用。这套多卷本地图集的编制，是文物保护、管理和研究的一项重要基础工作，是各省、自治区、直辖市文物考古专业人员与地图工作者通力协作的科学研究成果。它将为科学工作者提供重要的第一手材料；为国家制定文物保护、管理和研究的长远战略决策与政策法规提供有益的资料；为国家经济建设部门规划、选址和设计提供可靠的依据，尽可能避免在生产过程中造成对文物的破坏。

《中国文物地图集》是一套大型工具书，包括各省、自治区、直辖市分卷三十二册和全国重要文物分册一册，将陆续编辑出版。

编辑出版具有中国特色的文物地图集，在我国尚属首次尝试，这是一项极其复杂艰巨的工作，书中难免错误、不当之处，衷心希望广大读者提出宝贵意见。

《中国文物地图集》编辑委员会

וְלֹא

《藏文大藏经》卷之三

Preface

China, one of the countries with world-famous ancient civilizations, has a long history and a glorious tradition. The rich cultural relics preserved both on the ground and underground are evidence for the long history and the splendid culture, as well as important material data for scientific researches. They make an impression on the people with their reality and vividness and help the people to realize their own history and creativity, to enhance their national confidence and sense of pride and to inspire their national spirit.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, a huge amount of survey work in various forms has been carried out in different areas in order to find out the current situation of movable cultural relics. Overall surveys have been carried out for two times according to notifications of the State Council. The first one started in 1956 and the second one in 1981. The latter lasted for a long time in the 1980s and went on a large scale. The contents of the survey were very extensive. Under the leadership of governments at all levels and with the full support from various circles and the tremendous efforts of archaeological workers, this work has achieved an unprecedented success. In order to systematize and synthesize scientifically the results of all surveys, the National Bureau of Cultural Relics decides to publish *An Atlas of Chinese Cultural Relics*.

The Atlas of Chinese Cultural Relics is compiled with great assiduity to summarize scientifically the huge amount of original information acquired from the surveys, to reflect the academic results and new important discoveries achieved in Chinese cultural relics work and to record comprehensively the current situation of the movable relics known so far in the territory of China, so as to bring them into full play. The compilation of the atlas is a piece of important basic work of cultural relics protection, management and researches, and at the same time is a cooperative scientific research project of professional archaeologists and geographers from all the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. It will provide scientific researches with extremely important first-hand material, furnish the drawing up of the national relics protection, management and research long-term strategy and administrative policies and acts with scientific information and offer reliable data for planning, locating and designing national economic constructions, so as to avoid destroying relics in the process of construction.

As a large-scale reference book series, the *Atlas of Chinese Cultural Relics* consists of 32 volumes covering the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and one volume on important cultural relics of the whole country, which will be compiled and published in succession,

It is the first attempt in China to compile and publish an atlas of cultural relics with distinctive Chinese features. The work is quite complicated and formidable. Errors in the books are unavoidable, and criticisms and suggestions from readers will be whole-heartedly welcomed.

The Editorial Board of *An Atlas of Chinese Cultural Relics*

凡例

1. 本地图集包括省、自治区、直辖市分册和全国重要文物分册。各省、自治区、直辖市分册内容包括：文物工作和文物状况概述；序图；文物地图（专题文物图和市、县文物图）；重点文物图；文物单位简介；文物单位索引。
2. 原则上收录经历次文物调查确定的现存不可移动的文物，包括少量为保护而进行搬迁的古建筑和碑刻等。
3. 所收文物年代下限一般为1949年，1949年以后仅记录已公布为各级文物保护单位者。
4. 经过清理或发掘的古遗址和古墓葬、已经拆除的古建筑，原址已无文物而留有科学记录资料的也予收录，并在所在地“简介”中登记，但只编序号。不编分类号。
5. 收录的不可移动文物分为七大类（用汉语拼音字母顺序代表）二十七小类，在地图上各用不同符号表示（详见图例）。
6. 同一时代或不同时代有内在联系的不同类别的文物，如作为一处，则列入主体文物所属类别，在文物单位简介中予以说明。
7. 一处文物单位分布范围较大，包含的文物数量较多且较重要者，仍编为一处，下列子目。
8. 文物单位编号以县级行政区为单位分类编排，分为总顺序号和分类顺序号。各类中按时代早晚顺序排列。个别跨县的较大型文物，分别在各县文物分布图中收录，在文物单位简介中加以说明。
9. 文物单位名称原则上采用本名（学名）或影响较大的俗名。无法用上述方式命名的，以其所在地的村庄或自然地点命名。
10. 年代采用中国史学界公认的纪年。有些古人类与古脊椎动物化石地点使用地质学年代。历史时期使用王朝纪年。个别边疆地区一些难以确认朝代而大致属“青铜时代”的，标以“青铜时代”。1912年起的近代和现代文物，一般使用公元纪年。

卷之二

୩. ଦିନ' ରତ୍ନ' ସର୍ଗନ' ପାଦି' ରିଣ' ଦର୍କଣ' ଦୁ' ଛେଷଣ' ଶ୍ରୀ' ଦୁଃଖ' ହେତୁ' ମରା' ହନ' କି' ଶ୍ରୀ' ଦୁ' ୨୯୯୮ରେ' ଏବଂ ଘିନା
୨୯୯୮ରେ ଘିନା ଶ୍ରୀ ରତ୍ନ' ସର୍ଗନ' ପାଦି' ରିଣ' ଦର୍କଣ' ଦୁଃଖ' ହେତୁ' ମରା' ହନ' କି' ଶ୍ରୀ' ଦୁ'

୧. ରେଣ୍ଡକ୍ରିପ୍ଶନ୍ ଏବଂ ଶୁଦ୍ଧାକ୍ରିଯୁଳ୍ ରେଣ୍ଡକ୍ରିପ୍ଶନ୍ ଏବଂ ଶୁଦ୍ଧାକ୍ରିଯୁଳ୍ ଏବଂ ଶୁଦ୍ଧାକ୍ରିଯୁଳ୍ ଏବଂ ଶୁଦ୍ଧାକ୍ରିଯୁଳ୍

শি. মুসলিম শান্তি পর্যবেক্ষণ বৰ্ষ প্রতি কৃত আন্দোলন।

Notes on the Use of the Atlas

1. This Atlas consists of volumes covering the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and a volume on important cultural relics of the whole country. The contents of each of the former are: a summary on cultural relics work and the current situation of cultural relics; introductory maps; maps of cultural relics; illustrations of state-protected cultural relics; a brief account of cultural relics units; and an index to cultural relics units. The maps of cultural relics include those of particular subjects and those of county level administrative areas.

2. The Atlas records in principle the extant unmovable relics identified in surveys, including some ancient buildings, inscribed stones, etc. which have been moved for protection.

3. The latest time limit for recording relics in the Atlas is generally the year of 1949; those later than 1949 are included only if they are promulgated as cultural relics units under the protection of different levels.

4. The ancient tombs, settlements and buildings which have been excavated or demolished and whose scientific data have been kept but the relics are not preserved in situ are also included in the Atlas and registered in the brief account(in the item related to their location)with general ordinal numbers but without category ordinal numbers.

5. The unmovable relics recorded in the Atlas are divided into seven categories (represented alphabetically in the Chinese *pinyin*)and twenty seven subcategories, and are marked in the maps with various symbols(see the Legend).

6. The cultural relics of the same period or of different times regarded as one unit are grouped in the category to which the main monument belongs and then explained in the brief account of cultural relics units.

7. The relics units distributed widely and comprising a great number of important monuments are each listed as one unit with its main contents noted.

8. The relics units are numbered by the county-level administrative area as well as by the category thus given both general ordinal numbers and category ordinal numbers. The units of each category are arranged in chronological order. Several large transcounty units are marked in the relics distribution maps of all corresponding counties and are noted in the brief account of cultural relics units.

9. The relics units are called in principle by their original names(scientific names)or their popular names if the latter are well-known. The units which can not be named in this way are given names after the villages or natural places where they are located.

10. The Atlas adopts the chronology generally accepted in Chinesc historical circles. For some localities of palaeoanthropological and palaeovertebrate fossils geological periods are adopted. The dynastical chronology is adopted for historic times. A few units in China's border areas difficult to be dated by the dynastic chronology but roughly belonging to the Bronze Age are marked as of this period. For the modern and contemporary cultural relics later than the year 1912 the Christian era is generally adopted.

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