

THE
ROMAN LEGIONS
THAT VANISHED

Echoes through the Millennia of History

消失的 罗马军团

千年的历史回响



顾 问：蔡 武
策 划：李 冰 励小捷
主 编：郭长建 李向平 梁和平
副 主 编：吴 伟 李 涛 雷 珈
文字撰稿：陈正义
图文提供：关 亨 蒋生连 蒲有文 曹文龙 宋国荣
张得智 陈正义 常 静 闫志杰
翻 译：汉 定 王国振

责任编辑：汤贺伟
助理编辑：张美景 李 晶
装帧设计：闫志杰 刘 鹏
设计制作：刘 鹏

鸣谢

甘肃省金昌市委宣传部
甘肃省永昌县委宣传部
甘肃省永昌县文化出版局
甘肃省永昌县文化馆
甘肃省永昌县博物馆

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

消失的罗马军团：千年的历史回响：汉英对照/甘肃省人民政府新闻办公室编.
—北京：五洲传播出版社，2007.1
ISBN 978-7-5085-1051-4
I.消… II.甘… III.军队史—罗马帝国—画册 IV.E192-64
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2006) 第148462号

消失的罗马军团——千年的历史回响

五洲传播出版社
地址：北京市海淀区北小马厂6号华天大厦24层
邮编：100038
电话：(86-10) 58891280/58880274
网址：[//www.cicc.org.cn/books](http://www.cicc.org.cn/books)

印刷：北京画中画印刷有限公司
开本：230×297mm 1/16
印张：8
版次：2007年1月第一版第一次印刷
印数：1-3000册
书号：ISBN 978-7-5085-1051-4
定价：198.00元

THE ROMAN LEGIONS THAT VANISHED

Echoes through the Millennia of History



消失的

罗马军团

千年的历史回响

甘肃省人民政府新闻办公室 编

Compiled by Information Office of
Gansu Provincial People's Government

国际传播出版社

China Intercontinental Press

THE ROMAN LEGIONS THAT VANISHED

Echoes through the Millennia of History

序言

4 千年的历史回响

第一章

6 **罗马崛起 东征兵败**
10 罗马人的“世界帝国梦”
18 克拉苏远征帕提亚
26 罗马战俘戍边安息

第二章

28 **西汉文明 通联西域**
32 西汉派使通西域
40 郅支单于西走康居
42 陈汤大破郅支城

第三章

48 **史海钩沉 千年回响**
50 骊靬——一个来自古罗马的名字
56 艰辛求索，探寻历史真相
64 考古遗存，见证历史烽烟
86 土著居民，异域遗风异俗
106 旧事新闻，中外媒体广泛关注
116 质疑的声音



尾声

123 历史与文化的永恒魅力

附录

124 中外学者研究及媒体报道大事记

目录 CONTENTS

Preface

- 5 Echoes Through the Millennia of History
-

Chapter 1

- 7 **Expansion of Rome Falters in the East**
10 Rome's Dreams of a Global Empire
18 Crassus Embarks on His Parthian Campaign
26 Roman Prisoners of War Garrison the Parthian Frontier
-

Chapter 2

- 29 **Western Han Cultural Exchange, Communication and Trade with the Western Regions**
32 The Western Han Dynasty Sends Envoys to the Western Regions
40 Chanyu Zhizhi Moves West to Kangju
42 Chen Tang Overwhelms Zhizhi Town
-

Chapter 3

- 49 **The Dilemmas of History: Trying to Detect an Echo from Thousands of Years Ago**
50 Liqian—A Name from Ancient Rome
56 A Difficult Quest for Historical Truth
64 Archaeological Evidence: A Veritable Historical Beacon
86 The Exotic Customs of Local Residents: A Historical Remnant?
106 Historical and Contemporary Discoveries Arouse Wide Attention from Domestic and Foreign Media
116 Critical Voices
-

Epilogue

- 123 The Eternal Charm of History and Culture
-

Appendix

- 124 Research by Chinese and Foreign Scholars and Media Report

序

千年的历史回响

公元前2世纪前后，世界上出现了两大帝国，即东方的西汉王朝和西方的罗马共和国。

公元前53年，一支东征的古罗马军队在卡里战役中几乎全军覆没。6000名杀出重围的第一军团将士，却神秘地消失在牧草连天的亚美尼亚草原，也永远地消失在历史的天空下，再也没有回到罗马。他们去了哪里？他们后来的命运又是如何？

18年后，在西汉时期的中国版图上，忽然出现了一个奇特的县名——“骊靬”。为什么用这个连大多数中国人都觉得奇怪的名字？它因何而设？安置的又是些什么人？

2000多年后，在中国西北一个普通的乡村，发现了一些长相“欧式”的中国人，他们身材高大，肤色暗红，鼻梁高耸，眼窝深陷，须发黄棕卷曲，却讲着地道的西北方言，人们曾戏称之为“黄毛部落”。而他们生于斯，长于斯，祖上几代人也几乎从未离开过脚下的这片土地。他们因何会是这等容貌？

沧海桑田，逝者如斯。岁月留给了人们太多的疑问。

戈壁黄沙，大漠无言。历史的真相究竟是什么？

有人说，那支神秘消失的罗马军团，最终来到了中国；这个叫“骊靬”的小县，就是他们最后的归宿；如今这些具有西方人特征的中国人，就是他们的后裔！

但是，也有人发出了质疑的声音。

为了揭开这个千古之谜，中外的专家学者进行了大量艰辛的考古探索、研究论证工作，他们的研究成果和考古发现，提供了一些拨开迷雾的线索。

也许，漫漫2000多年间，在那支罗马远征军残部命运的背后，隐藏着更多惊人的秘密！



Preface

Echoes through the Millennia of History

Around the 2nd century BC, two predominant empires existed on planet Earth. They were the Western Han Dynasty in the East and the Roman Republic centered in the West.

In 53 B.C. an expeditionary force of Roman legionnaires under the leadership of Crassus was routed at the Battle of Carrae. Some 6,000 Roman survivors of this conflict on the Armenian Plain never returned to Rome. It seems as if they fell through the cracks of history. Where did they go? What happened to them after their military defeat?

Eighteen years after this historic defeat of Roman forces, evidence emerged of a county in China's Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), which boasted a name strange to the local Chinese, a name that seemed to offer a clue to the fate of these missing soldiers from the First Legion. This place name was Liqian. How did such a strangely named county emerge? Who lived there? What was so different about this town?

More than 2,000 years later, Chinese natives with a European appearance were still being discovered in an ordinary village in this region of northwestern China. Strongly built, these people had a fair complexion, high foreheads, sunken eyes and curly reddish brown hair. Despite such un-Chinese like physical features, they spoke local Chinese dialect just like their neighbors. People outside the village referred to them as the "Yellow Hair Tribe". All had been born as locals and their families had been living in this same place for many, many generations. So how was it possible that they displayed features so completely different from those of the other local people and so like people from lands many thousands of miles away.

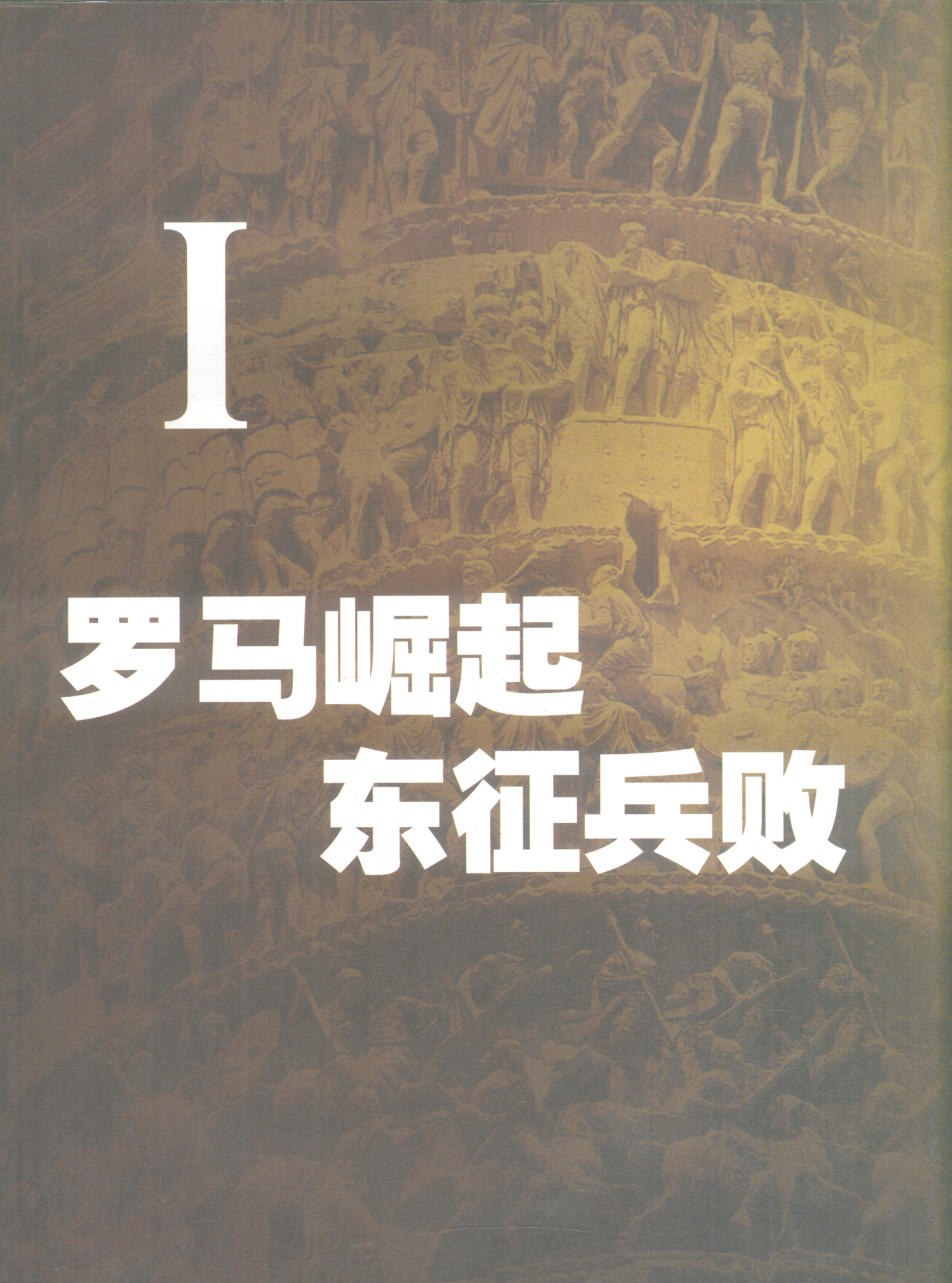
The history of our planet and the people who live on it is to a large degree completely unknowable to us. How can we possibly tell with any degree of certainty what is true and what is not true about the past?

Some claim that this lost generation of Roman legionnaires made their way to China and eventually, one way or another, made their homes in the newly established county of Liqian. Such theorists claim that those of Western appearance in these lands today are the descendants of these intrepid pioneers.

For every historian who subscribes to such a notion there is another who demurs.

In order to investigate fully all aspects of this enigmatic historical riddle, Chinese and international scholars, archaeologists and historians have carried out painstaking research. The results they have come up with have not definitively settled the dispute but they have undoubtedly supplied much food for thought.

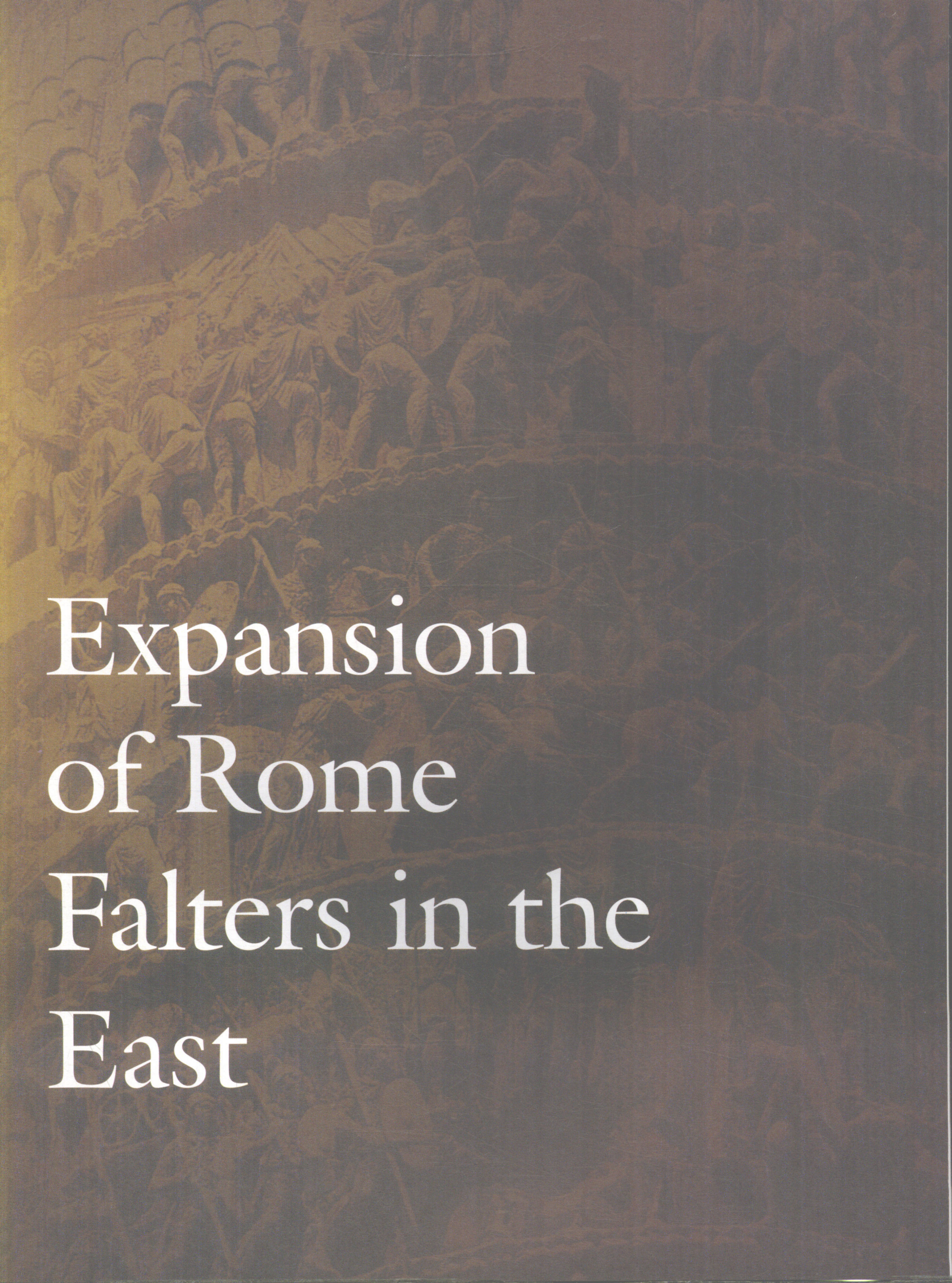
One thing is clear: The whole mystery provides a fascinating insight into the western China's growing contact with the Western world in the period of history around 2,000 years ago.



I

罗马崛起

东征兵败



Expansion
of Rome
Falters in the
East



罗马帝国疆域图

Map of Roman Empire





罗马人的“世界帝国梦”

Rome's Dreams of a Global Empire

从公元前3世纪中期到前2世纪后期，罗马通过一系列战争由意大利本土扩张成东起小亚细亚，西抵大西洋沿岸，地跨欧亚非三洲的地中海世界霸主。

公元前247年，帕提亚王国建立。中国古籍把帕提亚称作安息。帕提亚（安息）约于公元前115年开始向东扩张，于公元前94年占领了亚美尼亚，领土扩张到南高加索和小亚细亚地区，王国面积达200万平方公里，成为仅次于汉帝国和罗马共和国的世界第三大国，但实力远逊于前两大强国。

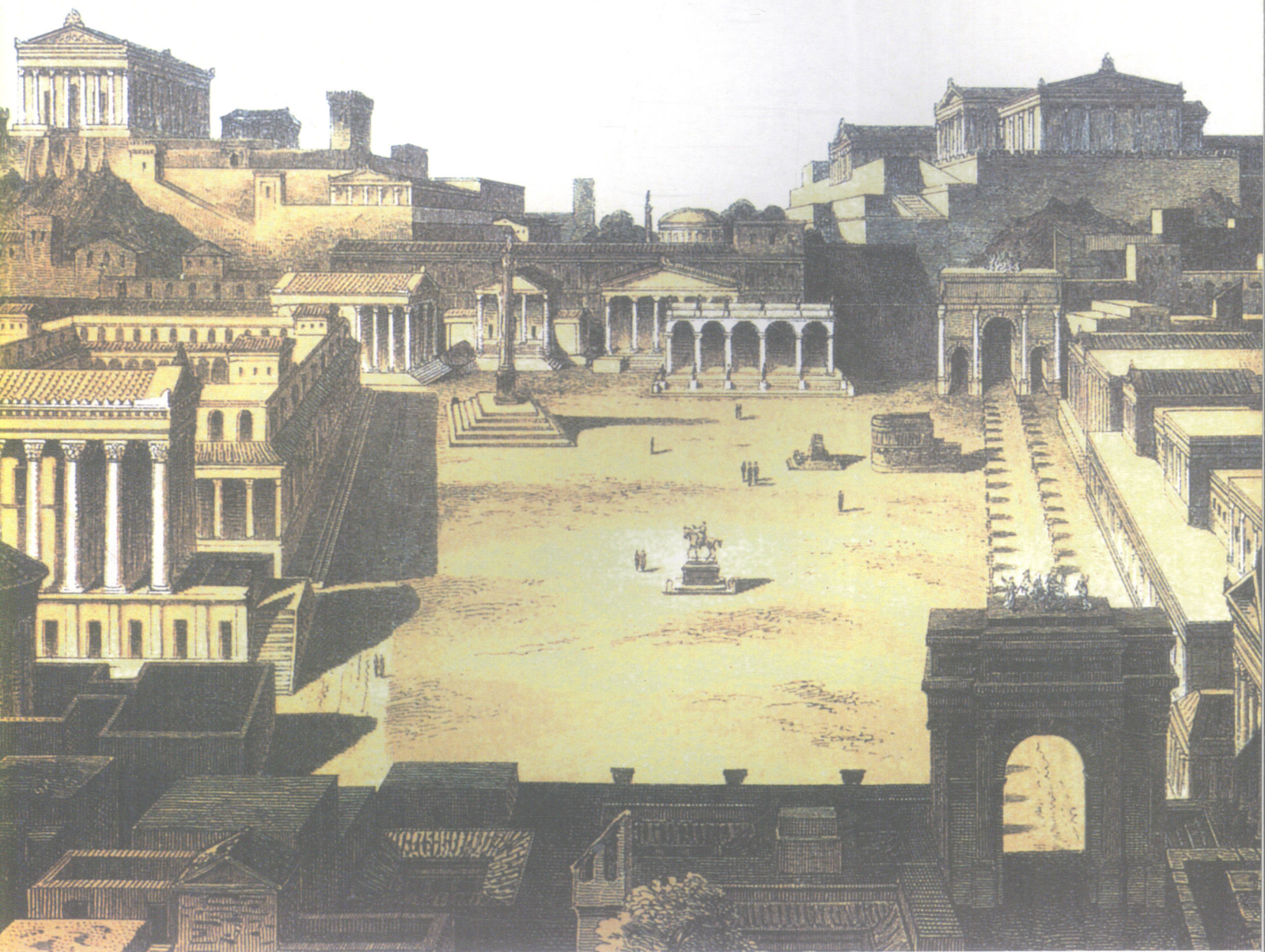
帕提亚的崛起令其自身成为了罗马继续东扩过程中，首当其冲的打击目标。罗马东扩的最终目的，是要踏着亚历山大大帝的足迹把罗马东界推至中亚、阿富汗及印度河流域，以和东方文明古国汉王朝直接交往并进行贸易。

From the middle decades of the 3rd century B.C. to the latter part of the 2nd century B.C. Rome, through a series of military campaigns, expanded from its base in what is modern-day Italy to become effectively a sprawling

Mediterranean empire. At the height of its power, the Roman Empire encompassed regions in Europe, Asia and Africa and stretched from Asia Minor in the east to the Atlantic coast in the west.

In 247 B.C., the Parthian Empire (known in ancient Chinese texts as Anxi) was founded. The Parthian Empire began to expand to the east around 115 B.C., and conquered Armenia in 94 B.C. At that time its realm extended to South Caucasia and Asia Minor and covered an area of some 2 million square km. It became perhaps the third most powerful empire in the ancient world, behind the Han Empire and the Roman Republic. Its overall power, however, was much inferior to that of the two ancient “superpowers”.

The rise of the Parthian Empire made it an obvious target for the Roman leaders as they looked to expand to the east. They aspired to push the boundaries of the Republic east as far as Central Asia, to the Afghan and Indian River basin following in the daunting footsteps of Alexander the Great. The Roman leaders craved the opportunity to trade directly with the Han Dynasty, the enormously wealthy and powerful empire in the east.

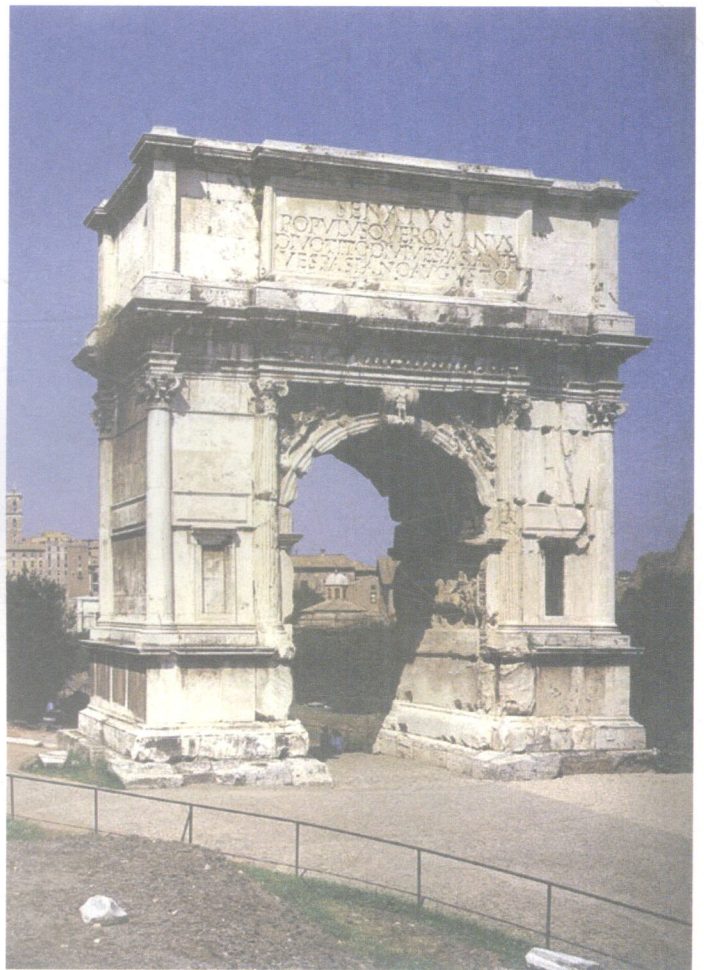


古罗马城
Ancient Roman Town



罗马军队受降图

Roman troops accepting the surrender



凯旋门是古罗马统治者为了炫耀侵略战争的胜利而建造的纪念性建筑。
Roman Triumph built by ancient Roman rulers to show their military deeds





罗马城城徽——“母狼哺婴”。

相传在古代，特洛伊城被希腊攻破后，特洛伊王子逃到意大利，成为罗马人的祖先。王位传到里亚·西尔维娅时，被其叔父所篡夺。新国王将西尔维娅害死，并将她所生二子装在筐内，扔入台伯河中。筐被河水冲到岸上，被一母狼搭救。两孩子被母狼哺乳长大后，为母亲报仇雪恨，并于公元前753年在母狼哺育他们的台伯河畔建城。其中一子名罗慕洛，罗马之名即由此而来。现在罗马城的城徽设计即取材于“母狼哺婴”的历史故事。

Roman city emblem: Female Wolf Feeding Babies.

Legend has it that when the city of Troy was seized by Greece troops, the Troy prince fled to Italy where he became the forefather of the Romans. Historically, the kingdom was usurped by the uncle of a female king, forcing her to put her two sons in a basket which was carried by river waters down stream. The two boys were rescued by a female wolf who fed them with her milk. One of the two boys, Romolo, built a town by the river in 753 B.C., which was Rome. The city emblem derives its theme from the history.



古罗马引水渠
Irrigation channel of ancient Rome