

何炳棣院士九十华诞祝寿纪念专集

# 亚洲文明

季羨林



## 第四集



陕西师范大学

中国历史地理研究所  
西北历史环境与经济社会发展研究中心

编



黄盛璋 主编

顾问 赵世超 石兴邦 魏全瑞



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## “东学新学”文明求源百咏(代序)

黄盛璋

(一) 万物皆有源，求源靠寻根；东西学源异，“东学”今创新。文明分五段，“一锅煮”不行。夏夷初并立，融合汉族生；伊洛夏中国，黄淮中原平。宗庙中夏早，汉字最功臣。利簋“岁”为祭，巴舞钺出荆。洹上本名“阡”，纣亡不在殷。月相析为七，周历世无伦；“初吉”初干十，两弦自早分。夏令先行晋，齐桓田律新；中山非北狄，“规镜”是棋经。兵器先分国，铜位凿奇铭。晋分三级造，秦库不铸兵。锋刃要加挫，楚兵验锻痕。“郢君”戈非“若”，越剑“透”误“囿”。“宗”“主”非同字，“主”“示”扯未清；石柄饰非“主”，三字殷早分。狮山刘礼墓，宗正官印明。江陵楚破译，“屯氏”指迷津。郢城秦南郡，丹阳楚递秦。楚先报地籍，晋早马蹄金。匈奴官印解，赵最与胡亲。《行气》先三晋，医方楚学新；五星长沙早，南楚迈周秦。秦皇离渭北，封泥衡量称；章台长年住，统一证真因。南北官在北，妄牵长安城。兴乐非秦建，北官汉始营。秦都仿天象，“阿房”原自星。昆明凿水库，我始揭迷津。

(二) 丝路究何在？标签贴不能。玉石开先路，禹氏导玉门。扞弥河通北，龟兹往来循。印欧西来早，随畜逐水停。月氏于阗过，吐火罗证明。“大夏”迷西学，贵霜本土生。汉道清先探，海定后抢成。罗布非盐泽，两湖各异生。楼兰从在此，观堂误最深；鄯善城仍在，黄夏乱弹琴。“蒲昌”匈奴语，“卑緄”胡部名；居庐仓近此，土艮传舍兴。张骞凿何道？南道不通行。贰师归从北，高昌憩汉兵。陈汤从南北，兵分都护城。幻人来安息，“骊轩”非“大秦”。日逐东降汉，车师道始生；无头成北道，丝路囿囫吞。徐普开三道，《西戎传》所承。

甘英出悬度，往返已查明。李柏文书乱，橘超罪不轻。赵建高昌郡，张住楼兰征。都护经兴废，吕光道不经；丝路荒东段，法显迷南行。吐蕃兴丝路，造纸最先经。玄策四通印，中尼来往亲。

(三) 绿洲世不提，中国最先行。沙漠谁能改？“人造说”最新；“四滥”皆人造，沙化自此生。反行能逆转，“人为”是主根。改沙能变地，宁夏已施行；沙产配为套，科技赖更新。成败依“三近”，兴亡操在人。索励屯 L. K，“小河”通注滨。“海头”汉意译，“罗布”粟特名。百族千攻伐，赤地无牧耕。撤屯河改道，楼兰废主因。绿洲亡“三化”，人何所栖身？建设与环保，两手抓才行。沙漠无环境，唯一对居民；本末颠倒正，绿洲是命根。“三化”沦沙漠，衰亡数不清。水木为根本，九州一样情。亡羊当补牢，防沙卫前行。人进逼沙退，历史正翻新。绿洲先建学，东学再昌明。

(四) 绿洲依民族，新疆两命根。车师本土著，交河石器新。“五城”传九姓，车师前后廷。“高昌”汉意译，“比胥鞬”真名。徙屯先建垒：匈奴紧北邻；垒必依山建，高昌后徙城。“吐鲁番”何来？中外从不清。名属粟特语，现予指迷津：“安乐”对胡语，清兴满汉城。盆地楼兰国，“且末”鄯善名。鄯善“都”“郡”混，楼兰再都城。楼兰来印度，焉耆月氏经。南缘氏羌早，来源汉已明。尉头原塞种，塞语八国兴。坎井来中亚，维名最不根；喀什勘坎井，西源铁定钉。西迁非三路，西行只一军。北庭回鹘占，河中黑汗营。焉耆回鹘主，西州将早存。龙家东迁早，甘州最晚分。吐浑都新定，海西郡在青。萨毗非苏毗，羊同源待明。鄯州“野猫川”，“khrom”同节度名。

(五) 中华半海国，瞻前更顾今。海国今依重，兴衰各有因。东海燕齐辟，《海经》大楚兴。碣石非关外，汉官址现存。汉武通海陆，开辟功过秦。番禺总海外，南岛限徐闻。障塞汉国界，内外两道分。地峡汉先越，滇初通大秦。孙权宣南海，隋唐西海经。涨海汉海域，非洲唐早寻。奚通西航远，虔那东非行。宋元针路创，针经集大成。发明再加四，丝瓷系国名。落后先海上，从此变衰贫。明呼“千古变”，清惊病入心。海上几亡国，复辙应记清！郑和创新学，海国必复兴。五学前途远，一一闯新程。海图超世界，吴朴最先拼；四图方向异，来源年代分。五次凭真腊，“乌龟洋”待明。新陆谁先到？波震世界惊；“远航”



全臆造，一一扫出门：如非中国有，寸土也不争。牵星回回早，图样异针经；番火长后设，指角非汉名；牵星板外传，回回术是真。世界亲知见，贪占世不平。

(六) 东学求源出，文明汉土生；人地追最早，“西来说”拔根。求本而忘祖，文明源不清。悠悠口未塞，惭愧对先人；为学重致用，救世与救人。世界四矛盾，根本皆在人。人学中国早，孔学重人伦。自然灾害迫，西学叹无门。关系在合一，儒学重天人。文明皆人造，未来不可轻。民族纠纷大，国家更无伦。孔子和为贵，原理依此明。“四大”谁能解？解铃靠系铃；矛盾出科学，解难学即新。东学学问大，时势正造成。新知依实践，验证靠“三真”。混沌诸待凿，烈火验真金；先自推翻再，猛烧另请人。余生无他求，东学建必成。绿洲开世界，民族正闯新。西北两支柱，一一筑新层；基础依人地，“三观”创前程。求真置第一，标志为创新。中华生死以，岂敢惜残生。愚公山可移，泰山崩不惊。抛砖求引玉，先表此寸心。

## A Song of Neo-Orientology in Quest of the Origin of Civilization

By Huang Shengzhang

### I

All things in the world have their own origins, with some deep-rooted causes,  
Eastern learning and Western learning have derived from different sources.

I have been working for Orientology and its innovation,  
proposing that we'd recognize the five stages of civilization,  
that cannot be confused. A culture has its origin, formation, and  
development, diffusion and decline---with their reasons to understand.

In the beginning, there stood in confrontation the tribes of Xias and Yees,

from whose coalescence and minglement emerged the Hua (or Han) Chinese.  
The “Middle Kingdom” of the Xia people on Rivers Yi 'n Luo was grounded,  
in the Central Plains on Huanghe's mid and low reaches and Huaihe basins.  
In the Chinese kingdom the ruling tribe first th' ancestral temples founded;  
they invented th' iconic writing system with greatest contributions.

\* \* \* \* \*

Li-Gui's 'sui' is not Jupiter, but a name of worship ceremony.  
The ax from a Ba tomb revealed the Heroic Dance with testimony.  
The town on River Geng was named Lian first; and King Shou did not die in Yin.  
The Zhou calendar, unique in th' world, noted seven lunar phases keen,  
with moon quarters early observed well, and a month's first ten days called  
'chu-ji' (初吉).

Xia's statues were first practised in Jin; and Duke Huan ushered land laws in Qi.  
Zhongshan was not a land of the Diks! The 'scaled mirror' was but a chessboard!  
Rare bronze inscriptions disclose the memorial tablet of a deceased lord.  
My study of archaic weapons began at their kingdom allocations.  
Weapon-making in different kingdoms had different situations:  
there were offices at three ranks for fabrication management in Jin;  
the armoury was to store all weapons, but not to cast any, for Qin.  
To make the points and edges sharp, they must be struck again and again---  
in some Chu arms I have verified the forged pieces with scar and stain.  
I decoded the name of a lance of Chu, the word being 'Ying', not 'ruo';  
but scholars had mistaken the name 'wei' for 'tun' on a sword of Yue.

\* \* \* \* \*

The signs 'zong' and 'zhu' are often mixed up, although 'zhu' and  
'shi' cannot be

the same. The ornamental graph of a stone handle is not 'zhu': these three  
differed early in Yin. Liu Li was master of the tomb at Lion Hill,

which we can tell by his official seal. Jiangling, of Chu, was not known till we saw an unearthed seal. (It was not built in Qin or Han!) ‘Tunshi’, a place of Zhao, got identified by a coin; right here, Emperor Wu to raise a combat ’ gainst the flood built dams. Qin, we know, had made the Chu city, Ying,

its south prefecture; and later, Chu also handed down Danyang to Qin. First in Chu, people reported themselves to the Hades; in Jin, hoof-like gold coins were cast early. I found Zhao had the closest ties with the nomadic Huns by deciphering an official seal of them. It’s the people of Jin who first practised breathing exercises; and Chu was good at medicine. The five-planet periods unearthed in Changsha are the earliest we’ve seen: here Chu had run very far ahead, overtaking the Zhou court and Qin.

\* \* \* \* \*

The First Emperor often left Xianyang (on the north bank of River Wei), and all the year round in Zhangtai Palace (on the south bank) he stayed, for he was busy in unification, with the documents every day--- bound with clod seals by thousands---and a fixed amount for him had to be weighed!

The South Palace and the North Palace of Qin were both on the north shore; but many scholars mistook them to be in the same site of Han’s Chang’an, where the newly-built North Palace was not that Qin house! Neither Xinglo Palace was a Qin construction. Qin’s capital had been built with a plan following heavenly locations---Efang Palace was named after a star. Emperor Wu built Lake Kunming in Chang’an, only to be a reservoir!

## II

Where is the Silk Road? Don’t locate it randomly as trademarks! The jade game had paved the first route, and the Ru(e)zhi tribe led the way up to the ‘Jade Pass’. At Khema a stream flowed north, along which the Ruezhi tribe oft went and came



by Kucha. Indo-Europeans came early from th' west, by water and grass everywhere they would stop with their herds. The Yuezhi tribe went west by Khotan,

which I have attested by Tocharian records. Bactrian and Tocharian things are different; but in the west they have been taken as one thing.

In fact, the Kushān rulers were native people, not from China. In Qing the virgin exploration of Han roads had begun; later Hedin's claim for his new discoveries unfairly established in this field his fame.

Lob Nur is not the Salt Lake, which had a different life. Kroraina had been always here. Wang Guowei made a big mistake---because he had not seen the site---L. A. city, to place Kroraina elsewhere. The Charchan city still exists. Huang Wenbi and Enoki said it was gone! What a pity!

Lob is supposedly Phucamni, which had been called by the Huns, 'Bidi' being a Hun clan. The Julu Barn was near it. The post-house to th' west had been built at Tugen in Han. What route had Zhang Qian opened? People guessed

he'd taken the south route, which, was in fact not a thorough way, from my quest. General Li Guangli, triumphant, returned by the north route, at Gaochang his sweeping troops had stayed for a rest. But it was by two routes, when Chen Tang

waged his expeditions against the Huns, that his heroic army went, and from the Governor's city that his two detachments out he had sent.

\* \* \* \* \*

'Alexandrian' magicians must have come from Arsaces, not from 'Daqin'. But what places these names refer to in Mid-west Asia, is a hard nut! After Gushi was defeated, and the Rizhu-king of the Huns came in to surrender to th' Han Empire, a road by Gushi was established; but, not linking with Yumen, this "north route" was not complete. Th' ideas of

silk roads

are once blurred! A new route was paved (only) in the time of captain Xu Pu; hence three routes, recorded later in Xirong-Zhuan. And my study unfolds the ‘Suspending path’ Gan Ying had trod, and the ways to and fro he’d gone through.

Gaochang was first built as a prefecture by th’ captain Zhao Zhen, who refused Zhang Jun of Liang, who thus forced a war via Kroraina (--- hints from bamboo files).

Th’ archives of Li Bai (Gov’r nor’s civil adjutant) were guiltily confused when unearthed by Tatibana. The Gov’r nor’s post had been withdrawn at whiles. Lü Guang (of Qin), sweeping west, did not return past there, --- none used the forlorn

east section of the Silk Road then. So when the pilgrim Monk Faxian had gone astray traveling here he took the south route. Due to th’ Tibetan position, since paper-making was first transmitted by it, a south silk road had lain. In Tang, the envoy Wang Xuance, to India four times, fulfilled his mission, which has also made China and Nepal a close relation to maintain.

### III

Oases on th’ agenda in China (not in the world!) have been first placed early. Who can e’er change deserts? The newest theory, which Zhu Kezhen (竺可桢) raised,

that ‘man makes deserts’, hits home. In fact, man’s made unbridled excavating reclaiming, firewood-collecting and lumbering, all deteriorating the land and making it deserted. But man too can do something reverse in order to turn the tide. The most crucial point is still human making. It’s a fact that we’ve changed deserts into land in Ningxia, that’s won her spurs. Sand production, when framed into a whole system in the undertaking, depends fully on modern science and innovating technology; and

we must save the deserts that are near water and near human residence,  
that have been formed in the near past. Rise and fall are grasped in the human  
hand;

The vicissitudes of the West Areas must be taken for reference.

\* \* \* \* \*

General Suo Li built his army farms at L. K. The “Small River” flew  
into River Zhubin. While ‘Haitou’ is a Chinese translation, Lob Nur  
is a Sogdian name. In th’ West Areas for thousand times th’ hundred tribes had  
wars,

leaving the land barren for herding and farming. The river changed its course  
by Kroraina, ---that was the result after the far-sent Han troops was forced  
to stop military farming there, which was the main reason that had caused  
the kingdom to ruin. Desertization led to salinization,

that eventually brought on the ecological deterioration,  
and then the oases died out! But then, where could human beings survive?

Reconstruction and environmental protection: a double-edged knife.

We must take dual means to deal with such a situation: on one hand  
we must harness the desert; on the other hand we must build th’ oasis.

There’s no environment in deserts; it’s an actual fact only to land  
with residents. We should set the building of oases as the basis.

Otherwise, we would only see the result to the negligence of cause  
in our work of transformation, just like putting the cart before the horse.

\* \* \* \* \*

Sabulization, salinization and eco-degradation led

to the ruin of desert areas, which has had many a fall and wreck.

Water and plantation are for Xinjiang the two vital things overhead;  
the same is true for other places in China too, like a bottleneck.

If we have lost our sheep, we must repair the pen; and since the fence is shed,

we must build a new one. Just as pen-building is fundamental, the check of sabulization should be done in the first place. Man proceeds, and sand retreats. History's turning on a new page. The study of oasis and its application must now be made a new academic field, and a thriving neo-orientology can be built on its sound basis.

#### IV

Oases and the ethnic groups on them are the two points of the lifeline of Xinjiang, to sustain whose vigour both sides of Tianshan mountains combine. A native white race lived in Gushi. In Jiaohe I found implement stones, that shows an archaic culture. Gushi'd witnessed its kingdoms of two thrones; in Panjikath ('five cities') there co-existed nine families in reign. Gaochang was a Chinese blessing term; the original name was 'Pishken'. At that time, the Huns, lived very near on the north side, who easily came; for safety, you must first build fortresses for soldiers to the land reclaim, and fortresses must be built beside hills. In this light it is very clear that Gaochang (a city without hills) should have been moved only later here. Whence 'Turfan'? To give an answer no scholars, foreign or Chinese, can claim. Now I'll point out the secret of its origin: this was a Sogdian name, later called Anle ('safety and happiness') by the Hans. In the Qing days, the Hans and the Manchurians finally became new masters of the place.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Tarim Basin had been a stage for many an ancient tribe and clan; Kroraina (throned at L. A.) in th'east was quelled and renamed Charchan by Han. (But the name 'Charchan' used to be doubtfully applied to Caldmadana.) Kharosthi archives show that Charchan in Qin had once taken Kroraina as a second capital. Charchan functioned as a prefecture of Jin, which in th' word 'jun' (mistaken for 'du' !) on a Niya clod seal can be

seen---

And Kharosthi files hint that Kroraina's people from the Indus had come. Their history has long been obscure; and I'm glad to have traced their old home. On Tarim's north end, the Yuezhi tribe built towns when they passed by the places of Argi in their westward move. On the south brim lived the Di-Qiang races recorded in Han. Scythian languages prevailed th' eight kingdoms in this zone; and now in 'Weitou' (Tumshuk), the people, as a Scythian breed too, is known.

\* \* \* \* \*

The channel-well were an invention from Central Asia. Its Uygur name is unreliable. Having inspected the wells at Kash I could claim firmly their west origin. The Uygurs had not by three routes migrated: only one troop went westward, who founded the Black Khan kingdom situated 'tween rivers Syr and Amu. One troop of their forces took o'er the North Court (Beshbalik). With the Uygurs who'd become the rulers of Argi they fought. The chieftains of a Uygur tribe were made high-ranking generals, by Tang, of the Xizhou prefecture. The Uygur race of the North Court was so strong that Argi fell into their hands. The king of Lung tribe ran east to migrate, finally taking Ganzhou. Then Uygurs came to loot and rule, very late.

\* \* \* \* \*

Recently I identified the capital of the Tuyuhun race. the Haixi Prefecture was in Qinghai province. I'm now able to trace the difference 'tween the Tshal-byi tribe and the Supia tribe; but still unclear we are about the home of 'Yangtong' kingdom (to which Tuyuhun'd be near). The Qiang language is where G-yar-mo-thang (in Shanzhou prefecture) has come from---

Supia and Yangtong are Qiang people; their word equal to 'prefect' was 'khrom'.

## V

China's a country half maritime. When we recall history, we pay

more attention to th' future. Now all lands look to the sea to have their say; but they may rise or decline with various reasons. Yan and Qi had begun to exploit the East Sea; the merit of exploring the South Sea was won by Chu, as seen in Haijing. Jieshi did not lie beyond the Shanhai-Pass, where still stands the site of a Han palace. Emp'ror Wu ranked a higher class than the First Emperor of Qin by cutting through new routes on sea and land 'n opening up a broad prospect. Foreign affairs were put under the hand of Panyu. A route to Hainan Island was made in Xuwen. So the way for home journey was different from that for foreign deal. The border lay southmost by Zhangsai-Pass. The Strait in the south ocean was sailed through in Han.

Yunnan was the first place with a route to Daqin. The Wu emp'ror Sun Quan claimed his rule in the South Sea, ere which Han possessed it as maritime space. In Sui and Tang Chinese sailed to th' West Sea and, chasing for many a place near Africa. Xitong, a Tang envoy, travelled very far west, all the way to Kenya. In Song and Yuan Dynasties, compass-directed channels lay forward, and soon books of compass use was seen in perfect compilations. So now, besides the 'four inventions' (paper-making, printing, powder, and compass) we had silk, tea, paint, china---which were another four creations. Silk and china ware are so famous, to have been bound up with the brand of our country: Seres and China! Howe'er, alas! We finally lay behind first in the ocean, and our country became weak and poor, a prey of the strong! In Ming people were surprised to see many a foreign thing, "a change ne'er met since a thousand years" ! And China had an illness in Qing already incurable. The land was almost destroyed by invasions from the sea, a lesson that we must all remember for generations.

\* \* \* \* \*

We now cry seriously for a new study of Zheng He's navigations with a belief that our maritime state will surely have its renaissance.

During and after his seven expeditions, we had largest numbers in that greatest shipping voyage, of biggest vessels and competent hands, the richest stock of commodities, plus the greatest number of harbours to visit, the farthest lanes, and left large groups of immigrants in the lands of Southeast Asia. These five aspects---each of which can become a major---call for close studies, having a bright prospect to success even greater.

\* \* \* \* \*

China took the lead in the world in making maritime maps. It's Wu Pu who first collected all Zheng He's maps and matched them into a useful book. But there are four maps, whose directions are different, and the times too. They had different sources; but they can be paired to reveal a new look! On his fifth journey, Zheng He'd taken his lane via Cambodia: that I know by carefully studying the nautical maps he'd left. In his sixth row, howe'er, he might have taken a new course all the way to the 'Tortoise Sea', p'rhaps a place in West Africa. Who's the first to find the New continent? ---Zheng's men, says Menzies. A blast wave shocking the world! Fantastic though it be,

this "long voyage" is fabricated. We'd sweep out such an impertinent "discov'ry". If something does not belong to China, we'll not take it in by an inch. The Arabs had early known star-directing navigation; their nautical maps were different from our compass graphs the sea to win. Later, a foreign head on Chinese ships for nautical observation was posted. He used "fingers" and "angles" --- not Chinese terms---to indicate directions. So Arabian star-directing plates were thus transmitted out to others. That's really their invention, not for us to impropriate; this art's recognized in the world, which it's unfair for us to brag about.

## VI

Neo-Orientology has a task: th' origin of cultures to trace.



Chinese civilization has emerged in China as its native place.  
It is imperative to eradicate the ‘coming-from-the-west’ view  
to seek for the earliest people and earliest place that are due.  
What a pity not to know our homeland! China has its own foundation.  
But for that, we can’t clarify the origin of civilization.  
I feel ashamed before our forefathers that I have not quenched various kinds  
of wrong words. Learning must be useful in saving the world and people’s minds.  
In our time, there are conflicts between man and nature, person and person,  
And struggles from ethnic groups with the whole country, and nation with nation.  
These contradictions are haunting the world, whose radical cause on men rests.  
The humanities emerged early in China; to human relation  
Confucianism attached great importance. Nowadays, natural pests  
Have become unbridled; yet western learning can offer no salvation.  
The proper treatment of the relationship between nature and man  
In the Confucian outlook lies in their harmonious unification.  
All existing cultures have been created by men; and in no case can  
we neglect our future. It’s bad to have clash between nation and nation;  
within a country dissention will bring disorder. What’s really dear  
is peace, as promoted by Confucius. The principle is very clear!

\* \* \* \* \*

Who can solve the four big contradictions? Those people who’ve been involved!  
Contradictory things lead to science, which develops when problems are solved.  
Orientology is a great learning; it has been formulated now  
in the situation. In practice we acquire new knowledge, and see how  
to verify real knowledge with actual facts for the final truth. There are still  
many chaotic issues to clarify; and in a great fire I will  
temper myself and overthrow the incorrect conclusions of my own,  
and I sincerely welcome others to criticize me in a sharp tone.

Other than the establishment of Neo-Orientalism no aim  
I cherish. China's handling of the Tibet issue is epoch-making. All the same,  
In the reconstruction of the North-west, we must work for new creation.  
This place depends on two 'poles' (the people, the land) as its foundation.  
The all-round view, the development view and the dialectic view in mind,  
we will certainly march on in great expectations, and not lag behind.

\* \* \* \* \*

The foremost thing for me is to seek for truth and strive for innovations.  
To the motherland I have devoted my life, and for her renaissance  
I will defy all hardships, sparing no effort in my remaining days  
like the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains. I will keep calm in face  
of disasters, however frightful they may be. Here I offer a few  
humble remarks sincerely to invite opinions that are good and new.

(Translated by Zhou Liuxi)