

纳提什瓦

孟加拉国毗诃罗普尔古城 2013—2017 年发掘报告

Nateshwar: An Interim Excavation Report (2013-2017)
of the Vikramapura Ancient City in People's Republic of Bangladesh



(中国) 湖南省文物考古研究所
(孟加拉国) 阿哥拉萨 - 毗诃罗普尔基金会
柴焕波 S.M. 诺曼 主编 编著

Edited by

Chief Editor

Agrashar Vikrampur Foundation in Bangladesh
Hunan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology in China
Sufi Mostafizur Rahman Chai Huanbo

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内 容 简 介

孟加拉国考古学家于2010年发现毗诃罗普尔(Vikrampur)古城,并于2013年首次发掘古城的纳提什瓦(Nateshwar)遗址。2014—2018年,中国湖南省文物考古研究所和阿哥拉萨—毗诃罗普尔(Agrashar Vikrampur)基金会聘请的欧提亚·欧耐斯恩考古研究中心(Oitihya Onneswan Archaeological Research Center)组成联合考古队,先后三次对纳提什瓦遗址进行了大规模的考古发掘,取得了重大成果。通过地层学和一系列测年数据,纳提什瓦遗址可分为两个时期,年代为8—13世纪。考古发现遗址早晚的规模庞大、具有不同功能的大型佛教遗址,证实了这座都城的存在。作为南亚次大陆最后一个佛教中心的珍贵遗产,这个遗址将载入世界考古学的史册。

本书可供从事考古、历史、佛教研究的专家、学者、教师、学生参考、阅读。

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序一



毗诃罗普尔是孟加拉国历史上的一个重要名字，曾是文伽和三摩达吒地区统治者的胜利之营（Jayskandhavara）。今天，当地人在耕种、掘池或其他家庭动土过程中，经常发现有建筑遗迹、金属造像、铜板、陶塑、陶器、金属以及木制品。在毗诃罗普尔发现的造像、柱子和碑铭如今正在达卡的孟加拉国国家博物馆、拉贾希的瓦伦德拉研究博物馆、加尔各答的印度博物馆和世界不同国家的其他博物馆里展出。此外，许多偶然发现的文物也在国内外的个人收藏中。

尽管有一些历史记载和大量考古证据，但该地区一直没有进行过考古研究，特别是发掘工作。达卡博物馆当时的馆长、毗诃罗普尔地区的儿子纳利尼坎塔·巴塔萨利曾试图在1913年进行发掘，但未能启动。在将近一个世纪之后，我于2010年邀请苏菲·马斯塔费珠·诺曼教授领导的欧提亚·欧耐斯恩考古研究中心在毗诃罗普尔地区开展了发掘工作。在大范围的调查过程中，在许多地点都发现有古代聚落。在9个地点的试掘探沟内揭露出了文化遗存。2010年，在蒙希甘杰县沙德乡朗帕尔村的拉库罗普尔遗址开始了大面积发掘，并一直持续到2013年。到目前为止，此处已经发现了一个大型佛教寺院的一部分，值得一提的是，这是这一地区第一个发现的该类型寺院。¹⁴C测定其年代为公元990年至1050年，正处于毗诃罗普尔伟大儿子阿底峡尊者的生活时期。2013年，考古学家开始在纳提什瓦遗址进行工作，发现了密集的古砖和部分古代建筑遗迹。由于期望在毗诃罗普尔地区进行大量的考古研究工作，2013年，阿哥拉萨-毗诃罗普尔基金会通过孟加拉国谢赫·哈西娜总理的国际事务顾问利慈维教授向中国驻孟加拉国大使馆提出了寻求资金和技术援助、开展中孟联合考古发掘的想法。2013年4月17日至22日，在中国驻孟加拉国大使馆的安排下，湖南省文物局代表团访问了孟加拉国，他们考察了拉库罗普尔和纳提什瓦两个遗址，并决定与孟加拉国团队进行联合考古研究。

自2014年以来，在苏菲·马斯塔费珠·诺曼教授和柴焕波教授的领导下，年度的联合考古发掘工作一直在继续，并且有了重大发现。我必须感谢考古学家们如此迅速地出版了这份中期报告；我也感谢阿哥拉萨-毗诃罗普尔基金会所有成员在研究项目中的友好支持；我要感谢尊敬的文化部和财政部的各位部长和所有政府官员，以及蒙希甘杰地方政府在研究项目中的慷慨帮助；感谢孟加拉国文化部和湖南省文物考古研究所的经费资助。希望这份中期报告能够满足国内外学者和读者长期以来的需求，这是我们第一次能够通过它了解到毗诃罗普尔地区丰富的文化遗产。

努·奥·阿拉姆·列林 博士

孟加拉国阿哥拉萨-毗诃罗普尔基金会主席

Preface

1



Vikrampura is an important name in Bangladesh history, once being a *Jayskandhavara* (camp of victory) of the rulers of Vanga and Samatata region. Present-day locals have been discovering architectural remains, metal statues, copper plates, terracotta objects, potteries, metal and wooden objects during cultivation, digging ponds or conducting other activities for a long time. Sculptures, pillars and inscriptions found in Vikrampura are displayed in Bangladesh National Museum, Dhaka; Varendra Research Museum, Rajshahi; Indian Museum, Kolkata and other museums worldwide. Besides, many accidentally discovered artifacts are also in personal collections at home and abroad.

Despite several historical accounts and numerous archaeological evidences, no archaeological research, especially excavation, was conducted in this area for a long time. Nalinikanta Bhattasali, the then Curator of Dhaka Museum and a son of Vikrampura, attempted to excavate in 1913, yet failed to continue the initiative. After almost a century, I took the initiative in 2010 for excavation in Vikrampura involving 'Oitihya Onneswan' (archaeological research centre) under the leadership of Prof. Sufi Mostafizur Rahman. From extensive exploration, human settlements are revealed in test trenches at nine places. Large scale excavation commenced at Raghurampur, under Rampal union of Munshiganj Sadar upazilla in 2010 to 2013. Part of a large Buddhist Vihara has been discovered so far. It is worth mentioning that this Vihara is the first of its kind in Vikrampura. ¹⁴C dating of this Vikrampura Vihara is c. 990 – 1050 AD. During this time Atisha Dipankara Srijnana, the great son of Vikrampura was alive. In 2013, our archaeologists started excavation at Nateshwar, revealing dense old bricks and parts of ancient architectures. Expecting massive archaeological research in Vikrampura region, the Agrashar Vikrampur Foundation proposed the China-Bangladesh joint excavation plan for financial and technical assistance to the Chinese Embassy in Bangladesh through Prof. Gowher Rizvi, International Affairs Advisor to the Honorable Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina in 2013. Under the arrangement of the Chinese Embassy in Bangladesh, the delegation of Hunan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology visited Bangladesh from 17th to 22nd April, 2013. They investigated the Raghurampur and Nateshwar sites and decided to cooperate with Bangladesh team for joint archaeological research.

Since 2014 the joint annual excavation has been continuing under the leadership of Prof. Sufi Mostafizur Rahman and Prof. Chai Huanbo. Significant discoveries have been made. I must thank the archaeologists stitute for taking such a quick attempt to publish an interim report. I also thank all the members of Agrasor Vikrampur Foundation for their kind support. I would like to thank honorable ministers and all government officials of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs and Ministry of Finance, local administrations of Munshiganj for their generous help. I acknowledge the financial support of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, People's Republic of Bangladesh and Hunan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, China. I wish the interim report will fulfill the long awaiting demand of scholars and readers at home and abroad. For the first time, we will be able to learn about the rich heritage of Vikrampura through the Interim Report.

Dr.Nooh-UI- Alam Lenin

President of Agrasor Vikrampur Foundation, Bangladesh

序二



通过中孟考古工作者五年多的艰辛努力，毗诃罗普尔古城考古取得了骄人的成绩，《纳提什瓦——孟加拉国毗诃罗普尔古城 2013—2017 年发掘报告》是这个项目的阶段性成果，也是我们在“一带一路”倡议下交出的一份沉甸甸的答卷。

孟加拉国地处海上和陆上丝绸之路的要道，是我国在南亚的友好邻邦。在中国古籍中，孟加拉被称作朋加刺、榜葛刺等，自秦汉以来，就有友好交往的记录。毗诃罗普尔古城是孟加拉国历史上旃陀罗、跋摩、犀那三个王朝的都城，纳提什瓦遗址是古城内的一处重要的佛教遗址，年代在公元 8—12 世纪。考古发掘表明，纳提什瓦遗址无论在规模还是建筑特性上，在孟加拉国都是前所未有的，具有重要的学术价值。同时，毗诃罗普尔古城作为阿底峡尊者的故乡，在藏传佛教中具有重要的影响。作为经济与文化、宗教的重要地带，纳提什瓦一直是中孟交流的重要纽带。

毗诃罗普尔古城的考古工作才刚刚开始，任重而道远，我们愿意与孟加拉国同行一道，在考古发掘、学术研究和考古遗址公园建设方面进行全方位的合作，共赏孟加拉国古代灿烂的文明，共享中国在考古发掘和考古遗址公园建设方面的成功经验，增进中孟文化交流和孟加拉国民生福祉，使这一项目成为中孟友谊新的里程碑。

郭伟民 博士

湖南省文物考古研究所所长

Preface

2



The archaeological work in the Vikrampura ancient city has made remarkable achievements through the arduous efforts of Chinese and Bangladesh archaeologists over five years. *Nateshwar: An Interim Excavation Report (2013 – 2017) of the Vikrampura Ancient City in People's Republic of Bangladesh* is the fruit of this project and an impressive answer paper under the initiatives of “One Belt and One Road”. Bangladesh is a friendly neighbor of China, which is located in the junction of the maritime and land silk roads. In Chinese ancient literature, Bangladesh was called Peng-jia-la, Bang-ge-la, etc. Since Qin and Han dynasties, friendly exchanges between Bangladesh and China has been recorded. Vikrampura ancient city was the capital of three dynasties. From archaeological work, Nateshwar is an important religious site from 8th to 12th centuries AD, unprecedented in scale and architectural characteristics in Bangladesh, holding great academic value. Also, Vikrampura has an remarkable influence in Tibet as the hometown of venerable Atisha Dipankara Srijnana. Since 1950s, it has been a key link in China-Bangladesh relations. Archaeological work in Vikrampura ancient city has just begun, with a long way to go. We are willing to promote a full cooperation with our Bangladesh counterparts in archaeological excavation, academic research and archaeological park construction, to share the splendid ancient civilization of Bangladesh and China’s successful experience in archaeological work. This project will also enhance cultural exchanges between China and Bangladesh, improving local livelihood, making it a new milestone of friendship between China and Bangladesh.

Dr.Guo Weimin
Director of Hunan Provincial
Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, China

提要



毗诃罗普尔（Vikrampur）古城是2010年由孟加拉国考古学家发现的，2013年，孟加拉国考古学家首次在纳提什瓦（Nateshwar）遗址进行了考古发掘。2014年12月—2018年1月，中国湖南省文物考古研究所和阿哥拉萨—毗诃罗普尔（Agrashar Vikrampur）基金会聘请的欧提亚·欧耐斯恩考古研究中心（Oitihya Onneswan Archaeological Research Center）组成联合考古队，先后三次对纳提什瓦遗址进行了大规模的考古发掘，发掘面积达5236平方米，取得了重大成果。

通过地层学和一系列测年数据，纳提什瓦遗址可分为两个时期。第一期年代约在公元780—950年，即修建于德瓦（Devas）王朝（750—800年）时期，沿续至旃陀罗（Chandra）王朝（900—1050年）的前期。第二期年代约在公元950—1223年，这段时期为旃陀罗王朝后期、跋摩（Varman）王朝（1080—1150年）和犀那（Sena）王朝（1100—1223年）时期。据考证，这三个王朝都曾建都于毗诃罗普尔。作为阿底峡尊者的故乡，毗诃罗普尔在藏文典藏中，也是一个神圣的名字。这个规模庞大、具有不同功能的大型佛教遗址的发现，证实了这座都城的存在。纳提什瓦遗址的早期遗迹，是一组塔院（stupa court）和僧院（vihara）的综合体，遗址规模、整体布局及单体建筑的特点，在孟加拉国都是前所未有的。晚期遗迹主要为十字形中心神殿建筑及多边形塔等附属建筑，这是孟加拉国10—13世纪金刚乘建筑的典型范例。作为南亚次大陆最后一个佛教中心的珍贵遗产，这个遗址将载入世界考古学的史册。

Abstract



The Vikrampura ancient city site was discovered by Bangladeshi archaeologists in 2010. In 2013, Bangladesh archaeologists carried out the archaeological excavation at Nateshwar site for the first time. From December 2014 to January 2018, the joint archaeological team composed of Agrashar Vikrampur Foundation in Bangladesh and Hunan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology in China successively conducted three large-scale excavations at Nateshwar site. More than five thousand square meters were exposed and a series of significant results were achieved by the time. According to the site's stratigraphy and carbon fourteen dating, two periods were confirmed in Nateshwar Buddhist settlement. The first period is around between 780 – 950 AD, which was the Deva dynasty (750 – 800AD) and lasted to early Chandra dynasty (900 – 1050AD). The second period is circa between 950 – 1223AD, when late Chandra, Varman dynasty (1080 – 1150AD) and Sena dynasty (1100 – 1223AD) successively ruled this region. Their capitals were all located in Vikrampura according to the research on several copper plate inscription data. The name of Vikrampura, the hometown of venerable Atisha Dipamkara Srijnana, appeared also in Tibetan historical texts. The discovery of this large-scale Buddhist site with different functional zones proves the existence of the capital in the text. The earlier features at Nateshwar site are a complex of stupa court and vihara. The scale of the site, the overall layout and the characteristic of the single structure are unique in Bangladesh. The main later features are the cruciform central temple and octagonal stupas dating from 10th to 13th century, which are the typical structure of Vajrayana Buddhism in Bangladesh. This site will be written into the history of world archaeology as the last precious heritage of Buddhist center in South Asia subcontinent.

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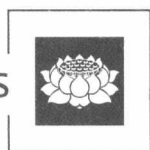


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