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日本国政府世界文化遗产保护基金

交河故城 保护与研究

新疆人民出版社

责任编辑 丁璇
封面设计 王国玲
摄影 解耀华 刘玉生 杨文
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绘图 梁涛 哈斯叶提
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日文翻译 刘学堂

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解耀华 主编

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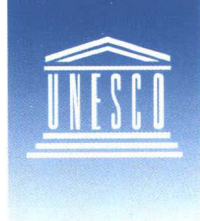
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主 编 解耀华

副主编 邱 陵

胡隽秋

刘学堂

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Preservation and Research of the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe

Editor—in—Chief: Xie Yiaohua

Associate Editors—in—Chief: Qiu Ling

Hu Junqiu

Liu Xuetang

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1999

序

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交河故城是中国历史文化的珍奇瑰宝,同时也是2000多年以来东西方古代文明交流的一座里程碑,像交河故城这样集诸方文化之大成,极富文化多样性的遗址,在中国乃至世界都是罕见的,也是全世界、全人类所共有的文化遗产。

1992年以来的四年间,联合国教科文组织对这个人类重要的文化遗产进行了修复保护。能够从事这项工程,对我们而言是十分荣幸的事情,修复文化遗产不仅是表达对祖先的敬重,更是历史赋予我们的崇高使命。

交河故城第一阶段保护修缮工程的顺利完成,《交河故城保护与研究》一书的出版,都昭示着交河故城保护事业的继续发展。我们期待着交河故城能早日出现在世界文化遗产的名录中。

最后,我还要特别对日本国政府为交河故城修复保护工程提供的捐助表示谢意,对为此项工程的成功做出积极不懈努力的中方负责人解耀华先生,以及为此项工程做出贡献的单位和个人表示由衷的敬意和感谢。

联合国教科文组织驻中国、蒙古、朝鲜代表处代表

野口 昇

1999年4月于北京

Foreword 1

The Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe is a historic and cultural gem of China. People call it a milestone in cultural exchanges between the East and West through the past more than 2000 years too. Relics like the Ruins of Jiaohe imbuing with a variety of culture are infrequent in China and the world. Therefore, we can say that the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe is a cultural heritage not only of China, but also of the whole world.

During the four years from 1992 to 1996, the UNESCO had been devoting itself to the renovation of the cultural heritage of humanity. We participate a great honor in this project. I think this can not only expresses our respects for ancestor, but also is our great duty.

We have accomplished the first phase of the project of the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe smoothly. In addition, we will publish the book *"Preservation and Research of the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe"* soon too. All these foretell that the cause of the preservation of the Ruins of Jiaohe will farther develops. We have been looking forward to that the UNESCO World Heritage list will soon nominate the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe.

In the end, I wish to thank the Japanese government which supplied the project contribute. Moreover, I extend thanks to Mr. Xie Yaohua, the person in charge of the project, who has made great efforts for the project, as well as to all that have contributed to the project.

Noboru NOGUCHI
Representative, UNESCO Beijing Office
Beijing, April 1999

序 二

交河故城的修复保护工程,是联合国教科文组织日本信托基金在中国所实施的第一个项目。几年来,我们一直期盼着这一事业的完成。三年前此项工程如期竣工。今天,在这部凝结着交河故城保护工程丰硕果实的报告专集即将问世之际,我要向中华人民共和国、联合国教科文组织、日本国等各方面全体有关人士所付出的巨大努力表示深深的谢意。同时,让关心我们这一事业的各位共享这份喜悦。

提起“丝绸之路”,人们都说它联结了西方古罗马,东方唐长安,而事实上,它由长安继续向东延伸,直到我国当时的都城奈良。现在,皇室的奈良珍宝馆(即正仓院)内还珍藏着途经古代长安运到日本来的古代波斯及西域的文物。因此,对“丝绸之路”上众多驿站中占有特别重要地位的交河故城,在世界上所具有的重要性以及它在人类史上所具有的价值加以关注,并决定向这一文化遗产的修复保护事业提供援助,现在说来已经是六年以前的事情了。日本国政府及国民不仅是对本国的文化遗产,而且对世界的名胜古迹、文化遗产都有着强烈的愿望,希望对它们加以修复保护。然而,当我们看到具有悠久历史的文明古国——中国,所拥有的不计其数的文物古迹时,就会感到我们的这项文化使命任重而道远。这次我们对交河故城遗址所进行的保护修复工程带有一定的尝试性,虽然工程已经竣工,在专家们眼中,恐怕还是会暴露出许多需要完善和补足的地方,我们要认真地加以总结。但愿此项工程的完成能够成为一个契机,使中国和全世界的人们能够强化文化遗迹的保护意识,并进一步加强对这一事业的努力和奉献。

最后,我再次感谢全体有关人员为此所做出的巨大努力。同时愿全世界人民更加关心文化遗迹的修复保护事业,愿中国 and 全世界的重要文化遗产都能够得以完好的保存,愿新疆维吾尔自治区不断繁荣昌盛。

日本国驻中国大使馆公使

吉泽 裕

1999年4月于北京

Foreword 2

The restoration of the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe is the first project that the UNESCO/Japan Trust Fund sponsored in China. We have been looking forward to success of the cause for years. Three years ago, the project was completed according to schedule. Now a special report that is an embodiment of achievements of the project will soon come out. I would like this opportunity to show deep thanks to all the related personages from the People's Republic of China, UNESCO and Japan, who have made great efforts to the project. At the same time, let everybody who concerns themselves with this cause share together the joys today.

No one ever mentions the Silk Road without saying that it linked Roman in the West and Chang'an of Tang Dynasty in the East. In fact, it continuously stretched, from Chang'an, eastwards right to Nara, which was the capital of our country at that time. Today, in royal treasure museum at Nara (i. e. the Shoso—in) are collected cultural relics of ancient Persia and Western Regions, all of which have come to Japan by way of ancient Chang'an. The Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe occupied an important place among the numerous posts on the Silk Road. Thus, six years ago Japanese government began to pay close attention to its importance in the World and its value in the history of human being. They also decided to afford aids for the preservation and restoration of it at the same time. Both the Japanese government and people strongly thirst for to preserve and restore cultural heritages of their own country and the World. As a country with ancient civilizations, China has a long history and large quantities of historic relics and ruins. How to preserve and maintain them is a long—term and hard task. We have been feeling the heavy responsibilities. The conservation project of the Jiaohe Ruins, which has been completed, is just an attempt. In experts' eyes, there must be some places needing consummate. Therefore, we should sum up our experiences seriously. I wish the success of this project could be a chance of prompting protection of historic relics.

Lastly, I would like thanking again all the related staffs for their great efforts. At the same time, I wish all people of the world could concern the preservation cause of cultural heritages more. I wish the cultural heritages of China and of the whole world could be well preserved, and wish the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region prosperity.

Yutaka YOSHIZAWA
Japanese Minister in China
Beijing, April 1999

序 三

交河故城是一个大型遗址,对其保护和研究是一项长期的系统工程。1992年以来,中国政府、新疆维吾尔自治区有关部门在联合国教科文组织和日本政府世界文化遗产保护基金组织的支持下,合作开展了一项对交河故城较大规模的保护修缮工作。1996年,这项保护工程圆满完成,可以毫不夸张地说,它为交河故城今后的长期保护奠定了较为坚实的基础。不仅如此,还为保护我国其他大型遗址和生土建筑遗址提供了非常宝贵的经验。《交河故城保护与研究》一书是这次工程经验的总结性报告。

交河故城遗址是国务院 1961 年公布的第一批全国重点文物保护单位,位于新疆维吾尔自治区吐鲁番市西 10 公里的雅尔乃孜沟村。交河,始见于《史记》,汉代为车师前王庭治所,历经汉、唐和回鹘高昌时期而形成现在面积达 30 多万平方米的规模。目前,整个遗址保存仍相当完整,城市布局亦十分清楚,有官署区、民居区、寺庙区等,交河故城建筑物的墙体均是从坚硬的高土台上掏挖再板筑而成,形成了十分独特的风格。交河故城自两汉以来一直是西域地区政治、经济、文化中心之一,在东西方的文化交流中发挥过重要的作用,是“丝绸之路”上的一座历史名城。加之遗址本身又是举世罕见的生土建筑城市标本。因此,它在文物保护及研究工作中亦有重要价值。

经过中外专家的共同努力和艰苦工作,该项保护工程最终得以圆满完成,并取得了一系列的重要成果。这项研究成果促进了对交河故城的研究,加深了人们对故城的了解。以前,由于条件限制,人们对故城的了解十分有限,更缺乏系统的研究,相关资料亦很零散,为配合工程,有关专家对故城进行了全面的调查研究。例如,现存交河故城遗址的全面情况;遗址台地崩塌和遗址物理化学成分的现状、形成原因;遗址建筑土体成分;遗址建筑物墙体损坏原因、墙体表面化学变化的状况;遗址中的佛教寺庙遗址、洞窟等。专家们的调查研究工作几乎涵盖遗址的各个方面,并针对存在的问题提出了处理意见,形成了《交河故城保护工作前期研究》、《交河故城遗址保存现状调查报告》、《交河故城佛教遗址调查报告》、《交河故城修复工程方法的研究》等报告。另外,专家们还搜集整理了有关交河故城的资料 80 余万字,对城址进行了较全面的测量,制成

Foreword 3

The protection and studies of the Ruins of Jiaohe is a long—term systematic project. Supported by UNESCO and Japan Trust Fund for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage, the Chinese government and the concerned departments of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region cooperatively launched a big—time project to protect and do up the site in 1992. It was finished smoothly in 1996. I can say unexaggeratedly that the consummation of the project has settled a comparatively stable foundation for future long—term protection of the Ruins of Jiaohe. Moreover, it offered us valuable experiences for protection of other big sites and earthy construction ruins in our country. The book “Preservation and Research of the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe” is a summarized report of the project.

The State Council designated the Ruins of Jiaohe as a nation—wide major arts and sciences protection unit in 1961. It is located at Yarnaizi Village, 10 km west of Turfan City of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. It was first constructed in Han Dynasty and had ever been the capital of Jushi Kingdom for times. Around the close of the end of Yuan and beginning of Min, the City was abandoned gradually. Jushi, Han, Huihu, and other nationalities have ever lived and developed here early or late; and so the dimensions of the Ruins of Jiaohe can reach the extant over 30 ten thousands square meters. The whole ruins are well preserved until now. We can see that the composition of the city is still as clear as before. It consists of government office area, inhabitant areas, temple area, city gates, streets, and so on. The walls of the constructions are all artfully made up on the high plateau by means of reducing the circumjacent ground or tamping and building with soils. As a well—known historic city on the Silk Road, the Ruins of Jiaohe has all along been a political, economic and cultural center and played an important role in the cultural exchanges between East and West since the two Han Dynasties. Other than these, the City itself has an extremely distinctive characteristic, i. e. it is a sample of ancient earthy city construction rare in the world. Therefore, it has an essential value in protection and study work of cultural relics.

The state and the governments at all levels of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region have throw into a great quantity of manpower, large material resources and a large number of financial capacity for the protection project for years. Cooperated with UNESCO and the Japan Trust Fund for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage, the State Bureau of Cultural Relics and the concerned departments of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region launched a project to protect the Ruins of Jiaohe between the years 1992 and 1996. After arduous efforts by experts from China and foreign countries, the work has a complete success finally. The major results are as follows:

1. Promoted the research work of the Ruins of Jiaohe and deepened the understanding of it. Limited by conditions, people has less understanding before of what the ruins was. Studies on the ruins are not systemic. Interrelated materials are also scattered. Now experts have made a comprehensive investigation to the ruins according to special subjects in order to coordinate with the project. The subjects contain nearly every aspect;

- A. General state of the extant ruins
- B. Physical and chemical analysis of the cause of the site plateaus' collapse
- C. Components of earthy bodies of the construction
- D. Cause of damages of the buildings' walls, chemical change of the surface of the walls

各种图纸近 300 幅。

为配合交河故城保护修缮工程,还进行了大规模的考古发掘工作。发掘内容涉及民居、寺庙、古井、墓葬等,面积达 8000 多平方米,取得了丰硕的成果。考古发掘、研究的成果,不仅为保护修缮工程提供了科学依据,同时也极大地加深了对交河故城的认识。

为了确保工程质量,在深入研究、探索交河故城的历史及其破坏原因的基础上,有关专家还就保护工程涉及的主要项目进行了试验,目的是通过试验找到最佳方案。例如,对于风蚀墙体的修补,专家们拟定了三个方案,并做了试验,最后选择添加钙结核的粘土夯补方案对风蚀墙体进行修补,取得了很好的效果。

洪水冲刷是台地遭受破坏的重要原因之一。此次保护工程修建了 710 米的防护堤,基本解除了洪水对故城的直接威胁。

恶劣的气候是交河故城遭受破坏的另一个主要原因。为研究故城遗址的损坏原因和为保护技术、方法提供科学依据,在交河故城安装了一套先进的气象监测仪器,该仪器可通过电脑自动测量、记录风速、风向、气温、太阳辐射、降水、蒸发等气象数据,长期、系统地收集和掌握交河故城的各种气象资料,无疑会从整体上提高交河故城的保护、管理和研究水平。

仿建西北小佛寺是交河故城保护工程的重要组成部分。它不仅仅增加了一处旅游景点,更重要的是仿建也是一个研究过程,通过仿建和研究加深了我们对吐鲁番地区这一时期佛教寺院建筑风格、佛教艺术特点的了解和认识。

《交河故城保护与研究》就要出版面世了。这是一部比较全面反映交河故城保护及相关科学成果的学术报告集,是中外专家共同努力的成果。值此书出版之际,我代表国家文物局,向支持、参加交河故城文物保护工作的联合国教科文组织、日本国政府、新疆维吾尔自治区人民政府、吐鲁番地委、行署和自治区文化厅、文物局以及为此项工程付出艰辛劳动和贡献的单位、中外专家、工程技术人员表示由衷的谢意。

交河故城的保护与研究还有很多工作要做,我们正在制定长期规划,并逐步加以完善,相信通过各个方面的积极努力,交河故城遗址这一优秀的文化遗产会得到进一步的有效保护,这颗“丝绸之路”上的明珠,将会更加辉煌灿烂,永照千秋。

中国国家文物局副局长

1999 年 4 月于北京

E. The Buddhist temples and caves

As a result, they found the questions and gave advices. They also published a series of research reports, including "Studies on Protection work of the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe", "A Survey Report on Current Situation of the Ruins of Jiaohe", "A Survey Report on the Buddhist Temples in the Ruins of Jiaohe", and "A Study on Means of Restoration of the Ruins of Jiaohe", etc. Moreover, they collected and fixed reference materials concerning the Ruins of Jiaohe over 80 ten thousands words. They surveyed the ruins roundly, and drawn nearly 300 pieces of plans.

2. Extensive archaeological excavations. This time of excavations takes out plentiful and substantial achievements. Some residential houses, temples, ancient wells and tombs have been excavated. The excavation area reaches 8000 square meters. These archaeological achievements have not only provided scientific basis for the protection and restoration project, but also pushed the researches of the Ruins of Jiaohe forward.

3. Based on embedded researches, experts concerned tried out the main items of the project in order to find the optimal working plan. For example, they studied out three plans for repairing of the eroded walls. Through tests, they finally selected the one most effective, i. e., the material for reinforcement of the walls should be composed of ocher, calcium lumps and water.

4. Constructed an embankment 710 meters long to control summer flood that is one of the major causes of damage of the ruins.

5. Another cause of damage is the whether. We installed a set of climate—monitoring equipment at the Ruins of Jiaohe to observe the climate of the region of the Ruins of Jiaohe, collect and analyze climatic data. The equipment is capable of automatically measuring and recording by computer a variety of climatic conditions such as wind velocity, wind direction, temperature, solar radiation, precipitation, and evaporation. Systematic collection of the climatic data over a long period by the equipment will assuredly be conducive to a better preservation, research and management of the Ruins of Jiaohe.

6. Reconstructed the Northwest Small Temple. It not only provided visitors with a new sight, the more is that it is a research process, and deepened our understanding of the Buddhist architectural style and Buddhist artistic characteristic of this epoch in Turfan.

The book "Preservation and Research of the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe" is going to be published. It is the fruit of common efforts made by experts from China and foreign countries, mirroring the protection of cultural relics of the Ruins of Jiaohe and the correlative scientific research in a comparatively all—round way. On the publishing, I wish to express heartfelt thanks on behalf of the State Bureau of Cultural Relics to UNESCO, Japanese government, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region government, Turfan Prefectural Party Committee and Administrative Office, Autonomous Regional Cultural Bureau and Bureau of Cultural Relics. I also wish to express my thanks to the units, specialists, engineers and technicians from China and foreign countries who have put in a lot of hard work and made great contribution to the project.

We have much to do for the preservation and research of the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe. We are working out a long—term program and perfecting it. We believe that, by efforts of all circles, "the Ruins of Jiaohe" this first—class cultural heritage of humankind will be effectively preserved more. This bright pearl on the "Silk Road" will be still more brilliant and will shine throughout the ages.

Zhang Bai

Deputy—director, the State Bureau of Cultural Relics
Beijing, April 1999

序 四

交河故城是“丝绸之路”上具有两千多年悠久历史的名城,是古代西域政治、经济、文化中心之一,它对东西方经济和文化的交流起过重要的作用。保护和弘扬这一人类优秀的文化遗产,并使之永久地保存下来,留给我们的子孙后代,是一件光照千秋的伟业,具有深远的历史意义和现实意义。

交河故城在建筑学上独具特色,是罕见的生土建筑城市标本。绝大多数的建筑遗存,特别是街道、房舍、院落、窑洞等等,都是运用减地法,在坚硬厚实的高土台地上掏挖出来的。这种独特的建筑技法是古代交河人巧妙地利用自然条件改造大自然的杰作,显示出古代新疆各族人民的智慧和创造力。对于先民留在新疆大地上的历史文化遗迹,进行合理的保护和修缮,是我们义不容辞的义务。

交河故城是国家重点文物保护单位,也是新疆境内的一处大遗址。对此进行全面的综合性的保护修缮,在自治区还是第一次。该项目是我国政府与联合国教科文组织和日本国政府合作进行的。在工程实施过程中,中方与联合国教科文组织进行了富有成效的合作,中日双方专家和工程技术人员在实施保护工程与学术研究中,共同磋商,互相学习,建立了深厚的友谊。历时三年多的保护修缮工程,为我国大型遗址的保护修缮积累了经验;培养了人才,并产生了一大批科研成果,大大地提高了交河故城的知名度。这一工程为今后继续修缮和保护交河故城乃至其他文化遗址提供了范例,同时,对自治区的文物事业、旅游事业,以至吐鲁番地区经济的发展也将产生积极的影响。

Foreword 4

The Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe are the remains of a famous ancient city with a long history over 2000 years on the Silk Road. As one of the political, economic and cultural centers in the Western Regions in ancient times, this city played an important role in economic and cultural exchanges between the East and West. It is a great cause to protect and expand the excellent cultural heritage of humankind and to preserve it well forever for our descendants. This has not only profound historic significance, but also practical significance.

The Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe are distinctive in architecture. Most of the buildings, especially the streets, houses, courtyards, cave dwellings, and so on, are constructed by carving out of the natural ground. This kind of method is a clever move, i. e. according to the local situation to remake the nature, demonstrating the great intelligence of Jiaohe people. To protect and renovate rationally the historic remains in Xinjiang is our bounden duty.

The Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe, designated as a nation-wide major arts and sciences protection unit by the Department of States, is a big site in Xinjiang. It is the first time to comprehensively preserve and restore them in Xinjiang. The Chinese government, UNESCO and the Japanese government jointly carried out the project. The cooperation between China and UNESCO has attained good results in conducting the project. Experts, engineers and technicians from China and Japan exchange views and study each other in protection work and academic researches. As a result, they have promoted mutual understanding and forged profound friendship. Through three-year-long work on the project, we have accumulated a wealth of experience for protection and restoration of big site. We have been trained a large quantity of persons of ability, produced quantities of achievements in scientific research, and heighten greatly reputation of the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe. This project will also be promoted as a pilot for further restoration and preservation of the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe and such ancient sites. Meanwhile, it will exert an active influence to the cause of cultural relics and the tourism of the autonomous region and up to the economic development of Turfan too.

新疆是世界各国旅游爱好者向往的地方之一,有着非常丰富和奇特的自然景观,特别是吐鲁番地区就有 5 处国家重点文物保护单位,是自治区旅游资源最为丰富的地区之一,旅游业发展得天独厚。近年来,我们高兴地看到,前往交河故城参观的人数逐年增加,今后随着该遗址的保护维修,旅游环境的不断改善,参观游览的人会越来越多。生活在吐鲁番地区的各族人民要十分珍惜自己家乡的文物资源,不断增强文物保护意识,各级文物保护单位不仅要爱护文物遗址,还要在科学管理上下功夫,提高服务质量。

永久地保护交河故城这样一个大型古文化遗址,绝非一朝一夕一代人所能完成的,因此,我们把这次大规模的保护修缮工程的成果汇集成卷,以《交河故城保护与研究》专著正式出版,必将为今后有计划、有步骤地继续投入人力、财力和物力对交河故城进行保护提供重要的参考。目前,联合国教科文组织、日本专家和自治区文化厅共同制定的《1993~2002 年十年整体保护规划》,将是交河故城保护工作的开始,这个工作今后将继续进行下去。让交河故城永远屹立在新疆大地,成为“丝绸之路”上一道美丽的风景线。

新疆维吾尔自治区副主席
买买提明·扎克尔

مه متهمق زاکر

1999 年 4 月于乌鲁木齐

There are abundant marvelous natural phenomenon and historic relics in Xinjiang for tourists. In Turfan alone, there are five nation—wide major arts and sciences protection units. It is one of the richest places in tourist resource in the autonomous region. In recent years, Turfan's tourism has been forging rapidly ahead. People who visited the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe have been increasing year after year. With the protection and maintenance of historical ruins and the improvement of tourist conditions, tourists come here must be more and more from now on. Residents of various nationalities in Turfan should cherish the relic wealth of our hometown and be conscious of our responsibilities of the preservation of cultural relics. Departments in charge of cultural relics at all levels must not only take good care of historic ruins, but also strengthen the scientific administration of cultural relics and improve their service.

It need a long—term effort of more than one generation to protect and maintain forever the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe this kind of large—scale historic ruins. Therefore, it is necessary to publish the achievements of the first phase of the preservation and restoration project of the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe, in order to provide useful references to further work. Now UNESCO, specialists from Japan, and Xinjiang Provincial Cultural Bureau have jointly worked out the "Ten—year Program for Preservation of the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe during 1993—2002". However, it is just the beginning, the work will be continuing. Let the Ancient Ruins of Jiaohe stand like a giant on Xinjiang land forever, becoming a beautiful scenic point on the Silk Road.

Memtimin Zakir

Vice—chairman, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

Urumqi, April 1999

序 五

《交河故城保护与研究》一书,即将由新疆人民出版社出版面世,这是新疆文物考古界又一件可喜可贺的事情。

新疆古称西域,面积 160 多万平方公里,是全国面积最大的省份。自古以来就有许多不同的民族生息繁衍在这块广袤的土地上。新疆地处古代东西方经贸、文化交流的大通道——丝绸之路的中心地段,古代西域诸民族不断地从东西方文化中汲取营养,而形成了别具特色的古代西域文化风格。古西域文化是中华民族传统文化的重要组成部分,是中华民族历史文化长河中一支绚丽多彩的奇葩。创造古代西域文化的诸民族,在长期的历史演进过程中,相互交融,相互影响,而形成了今天新疆地区多民族平等相待,和睦共处,共同发展的局面。今天的西域文化也正以其包含着极为丰厚的历史底蕴而引起世人的关注。

新疆是全国最重要的文物省区之一,文物资源极为丰富,在全国文物事业中占有特殊地位。新疆地区有许多在国内外早已闻名遐迩的著名遗址,交河故城就是其中最具知名度的一处。开发、研究和广泛地利用这些文物资源对新疆各族人民进行爱国主义和历史唯物主义的教育,是新疆文化工作中一件非常重要而迫切的任务。要利用这些文物,首先必须保护好这些文物。近年来在国家制定的“保护为主,抢救第一”的文物政策的指导下,新疆文物考古工作者结合本地区文物情况的自身特点,求真务实,文物保护工作取得了可喜成绩。特别是由联合国教科文组织和中、日两国政府合作进行的交河故城的修缮与保护,是新疆第一次主要利用外资对大型遗址进行的科学保护工作。这项工程的顺利完成,锻炼了自治区文物保护队伍,提高了全疆文物保护研究水平,也是自治区文物保护事业中的一项重要成果。对一处大型遗址进行历史、考古、文物、保护诸方面的综合研究,并及时出版学术专著,这在新疆地区还是第一次。《交河故城保护与研究》一书是参加交河故城保护修缮工程的许多科研人员及关心交河故城的许多专家学者集体智慧的结晶。我们这支文物考古大军有很强的敬业精神,刻苦钻研业务,群策群力,这是新疆文物考古研究和文物保护事业得以顺利发展的根本保证。借此机会,我谨向工作在新疆文物考古工作第