

樓蘭古國



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樓蘭古國

THE ANCIENT STATE OF LOULAN



主 编	穆 舜 英
责任编辑	阎 醒 民
摄 影	刘 玉 生
封面题字	龙 清 廉
翻 译	韩 琳
校 对	候 培 良

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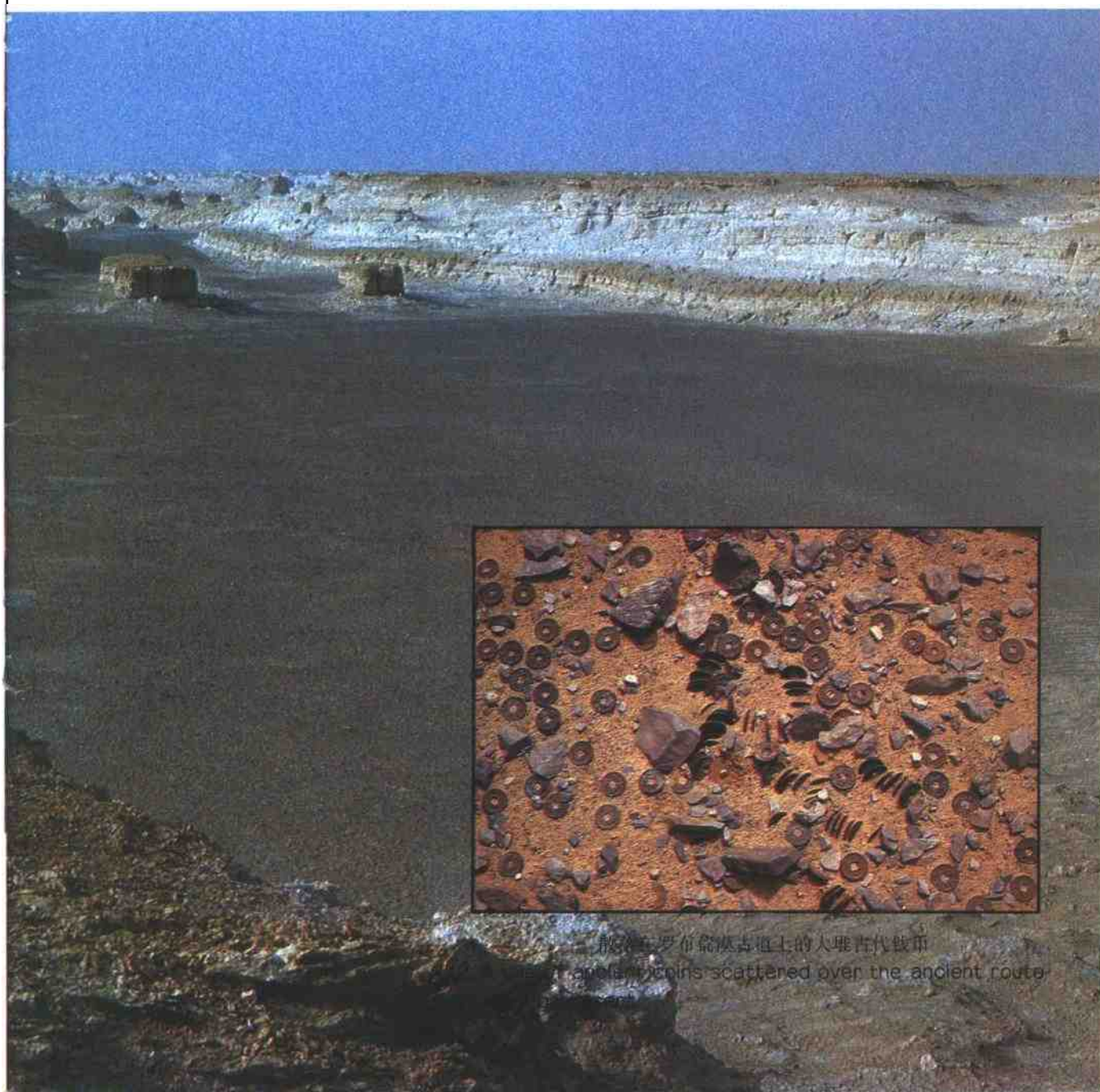
古楼兰国是公元前建立于古代西域(今中国新疆)地区的一个小国,它位于新疆的罗布泊西岸,是古代丝绸之路必经之地。当年的楼兰城周围水道纵横、绿树成荫,城中屋宇鳞次栉比,商旅云集,贸易繁忙。但令人迷惑不解的,就是这样一个曾有数千人口,商业经济发达的城市,在活跃了几个世纪后,竟突然地在历史上消失了。围绕着古楼兰国的兴衰史,使人们充满了神秘莫测之感。直至本世纪初瑞典探险家斯文赫定在新疆罗布荒漠探险中发现了楼兰古城,消息传出,震惊了世界,人们才初次看到了古楼兰文物;本世纪八十年代初中国的考古队正式对楼兰古城进行了考古调查和发掘工作,他们在楼兰古城发现了大量文物,又在古城附近发现了古水道、古农田、古佛塔和古墓葬等遗迹,使得古楼兰文明得以重现于世界。通往古楼兰国的丝绸古道和对古楼兰文化的研究引起了世界各国学者的注目。为满足人们希望了解古楼兰文明的要求,我们编辑出版本图册,以饷读者。

通往古楼兰国的丝绸古道。图
示穿越罗布荒漠的古道—白龙堆路。
干旱,无水,炎热,被人们视为“死
亡之地”

The Ancient Silk Road to the Ancient State of Loulan. The picture shows the ancient route passing through the Lop desert—the White Dragon Mound. For its violent gales, dry and hot weather, without water, it is called a “forbidden region of death”.



The ancient state of Loulan, a small one which was established in the ancient Western Regions (now Xinjiang in China) B. C. It was in the western bank of LopNur of Xinjiang, an only route by which to pass the Ancient Silk Road. In those days, around Loulan city there were criss-cross networks of waterway, shades of green tress, row upon row of houses, crowds of merchants and travellers doing brisk trades. But what makes people at a loss to account for is that such a city once with a population of thousands, its business economy fully developed, suddenly disappeared from the history after several prosperous centuries. The rise and fall of the ancient state of Loulan has all along presented a baffling mystery to us. The ancient state of Loulan was completely submerged by the desert. It was in the early part of this century that Sven Anders Hedin, a Swedish explorer, had found this ancient city of Loulan during his desert exploration to LopNur in Xinjiang. Immediately after the news was spread out, the world academic circles were greatly surprised and so people could see the historical relics of the ancient Loulan for the first time. At the beginning of 80's in this century, the archaeological team of China formally carried on archaeological investigations and unearthing work at the ancient City of Loulan. They found a great number of historical relics in the ancient City of Loulan and also some historical remains of ancient waterways, farmlands, Buddhist



散落在罗布荒漠古道上的大堆古代钱币
A large amount of ancient coins scattered over the ancient route



罗布泊西岸的古楼兰城，位于东经 $89^{\circ}55'22''$ ，北纬 $40^{\circ}29'55''$ ，是一座略呈三百米见方的城市，占地面积达十万八千二百四十平方米。人们从地面上至今尚可清晰地见到四周城垣的残迹，其中尤以南城垣保存为好。城内屋宇倒塌，房屋的木梁、木柱散落叠压在废墟上，地面遍布破碎的陶器残片和木盘、木碗残片。人们在此还可拾到汉代的五铢钱币。

古城城内中部是主要建筑所在，在一片大型建筑遗址中心至今仍保留有横列的用上坯砌成的“三间房”，其两旁还各有一座较大房屋的基址，呈口形。遗址上堆压的许多大型木料，有粗大的圆木柱，粗厚的木柱础，还有旋成螺旋状的木栏杆。有的木料长达五、六米，房基部的方木料上还可见到有朱漆的痕迹，这里可能就是统治者的衙府。在城东部有一座高达十米以上的佛塔，是早期印度盛行的“窠堵波”型的佛塔。城西部和城南部是平民住宅区，这里房屋营筑方法是中亚干旱地区常见的草泥涂抹法，房墙用芦苇杆或红柳树枝纵横排列成篱笆状，然后用草或皮绳加固，外涂草泥。屋顶也用树枝苇杆搭起，上加草泥。有木制的门框，与城中部建筑相比要粗陋得多。古楼兰城的发现，证实了古楼兰国曾有过一段繁荣发达的历史，但后来沦为荒漠。

从古楼兰城和城郊的古墓中，发现了大批精美的丝毛织品。利用蚕丝织成精美的丝绸是中国古代的一大发明，古楼兰地区发现的这批丝绸均属于中国东汉王朝时期内地的产品，这说明中国生产的丝绸早就成为古代丝绸之路上的重要商品了。

古楼兰城 遗址
The Ancient Loulan City (ruins).



pagodas and graves. The culture of the ancient Loulan has reappeared in the world. The Ancient Silk Road to the ancient state of Loulan and the studies of the culture of the ancient Loulan have attracted the attention of all the scholars in the various countries of the world. In order to meet the demands of people to know about the culture of the ancient Loulan, we have compiled and published this catalogue of books, offering it to the readers.

The ancient Loulan City on the western bank of LopNur is located at $40^{\circ}29'55''$ N and $89^{\circ}55'22''$ E. This city is about 300 square metres, covering the space of 10.8240 square metres. Now from the surface of the ground you can still see the remains of the City walls clearly, and especially the city wall on the south has been better preserved. Inside the city, all the buildings are collapsed, the roofs and wood posts of the buildings fallen apart on the ruins with one up on the other. On the ground there are broken potsherds, woodplates and woodenbowls everywhere, you can also find a number of the ancient "Wuzhu" (五珠) coins of the Han Dynasty here.

The distribution of construction inside the ancient city is like this: the central part of the city composes the main buildings in the City. In the centre of the ruins of many large-sized buildings, there are still kept several rows of the "three-roomed houses" which were built by adobe, and on both sides of them,



古楼兰城中居民住宅之一(遗址)

One of the buildings of the common people in the ancient Loulan City (ruins).

古楼兰地区发现的东汉丝织品中有绢、缣、绮、锦和刺绣。绢就是单色平纹绸，缣是比绢更为致密的平纹丝织品，绮则是用一色丝线织出有图案花纹的织品，锦是以多种彩色的丝线，采用重经重纬织出的有精美图案的一种高级锦缎织品。由于锦缎用料、配色、设计和织造等各方面都要求有高度的技艺水平，故古代常常把锦和金相提并论，“锦，其价如金。”

古楼兰地区发现的东汉织锦有许多品种，现在可以清晰识别出的有“延年益寿大宜子孙锦”，“长寿光明锦”，“长乐光明锦”，“长葆子孙锦”，“望四海贵富锦”，“寿为国庆锦”，“登高望锦”，“永昌锦”和“续世锦”等。除此之外还有罕见的瑞兽纹锦、瑞禽纹锦、走龙纹锦、鹿纹锦和鱼纹锦等等，琳琅满目，叹为观止。这些东汉织锦，色泽调和，花纹图案组合具有鲜明的东汉时代特点，其基本格调是吉祥行云攀枝卷叶纹和祥禽瑞兽纹为主体，夹织吉祥语，给人以富贵华丽之感。

与东汉丝织品同时出土的毛织品，也是一批珍贵的文物。毛织品是中国西北地区从事游牧生活的部族的产品。汉朝时，高级毛织品称“罽”，视同高级丝织品，都是豪门富商喜爱之物。这里发现的毛织品色彩鲜艳如新，其中尤以彩色毛毡和彩色羊毛制品更为罕见。

东汉丝毛织品的发现不禁令人想起当年作为丝绸之路重镇的古代楼兰国“立屯田于膏腴之野，列邮置于要害之路，驰节走驿，不绝于时日，商胡贩客，日款于塞下”的情景。

在丰富的古代楼兰文物中，有一批学术价值很高的文物，这就是发现的大量有文字的木简和文书。从本世纪初至今的八十年来，在古楼兰地区曾先后四次发现有文字书写的木简和文书，其中有用佉卢文字和汉文文字书写的两类，时期大约相当于公元三、四世纪时。

佉卢文字最早出现于公元前三世纪的印度孔雀王朝的阿育王时代，它书写的是印度语中的西北俗语，此种文字首先通行于印度西北部和今巴基斯坦一带，后向北传布流行于阿富汗、乌兹别克、塔吉克地区。在中国新疆的古代于田和古楼兰—鄯善国境内也有流行，现在已成为死文字。

史书记载，古楼兰国在公元前77年时因另立新王，曾改国名为鄯善，在古楼兰—鄯善国境内发现的佉卢文木简，是一批国家的文字档案，内容有国王敕谕，各类契卷，簿籍帐历，公文函件和私人信件等，这批文字材料对于研究和了解古楼兰—鄯善国社会政治，经济文化等各方面都具有重大学术价值。



古楼兰城中居民住宅之二(遗址)

Another buildings of the common people in the ancient Loulan City (ruins)

there are two larger foundation sites of the houses which are "U" shaped. On these ruins there are piles of large-sized timber, among which there are thick round woods, round plinthes and some spiral-shaped wood rails. Some pieces of timber are five or six metres long. From the foundations of the houses we can still see the traces of red paint on the square wood, this is probably the rulers' yaman. At the eastern part of the ancient City, there is a Buddhist pagoda more than ten metres in height, whose form is that of "翠堵波" which prevailed in the early Indian period. In the western and southern parts of the city are the residential quarters of the common people. All these houses were built by being coated with straw and mud a special method which was often used in the Central Asian arid areas. The walls of the houses were made in the form of wattled walls by using reeds or Hongliu (红柳) tree branches in criss-cross lines, then reinforced with straw or leather ropes, and then plastered with straw and mud outside. The roofs of the houses were also made of tree branches and reeds, coated with straw and mud on them. Beside these, the door-frames of the houses were made of wood. As compared with the buildings in the centre of the city, these houses looked apparently more simple and crude. The discovery of the ancient Loulan city confirmed that the ancient state of Loulan once had a historical period of flourishing and development, but later it became a desert.

We have found a large number of exquisite silk and woollen fabrics from the ancient graves in the city and in the suburbs. Using natural silk to be woven into superb silk clothes was a great invention of ancient China. These silk clothes discovered in the Loulan area all belonged to the products of the inland provinces during the Eastern Han Dynasty in China, and it shows that the silk fabrics made in China had been the staple commodity on the ancient Silk Road in the very early years.

Among these Eastern Han silk fabrics discovered in the ancient Loulan area are the spun, fine silk, damask, brocade and embroidery. As for the spun silk, it is a kind of silk with one color and of plain weave; fine silk is a kind of plain weave which is finer and closer; damask is a kind of spun silk with one colour silk lines woven into a kind of silk fabrics with figures and patterns; brocade is a kind of high level silk fabrics with various colour lines woven into many kinds of beautiful patterns by the method of repetition



在古楼兰地区发现的汉文本简和文书，其中有一些木简上写有明确的纪年年号，大部份属于中国魏、晋王朝统治时期。最早的一枚木简年号是中国三国时期魏主曹芳的嘉平四年的，此相当于公元252年，还有曹奂的景元四年、五年和咸熙二年、三年、五年，（相当于公元263—268年）；西晋时期的木简年号有泰始二年、四年、五年、六年（相当于公元266—270年），还有西晋皇帝司马炽的永嘉六年（即公元312年），最晚的一枚木简是建兴十八年（即公元330年）的。从简文的内容看主要记述了中国魏晋两朝在此设置的西域长史府和在此进行屯田将士的来往公文函件，开垦荒地，修渠筑坝和种植作物的情况。其中有一件木简简文还记录了当年屯田将士在此推广先进的农业技术—犁耕和牛耕的情况。

of warp and weft. As a very high-level skill was needed in the use of the materials, colour and designs and weaving of the brocades, etc. needed very high-level skill, people mentioned brocade in the same breath with the gold. As the saying goes, "brocade is the same as gold". There are various kinds of the Eastern Han silk fabrics discovered in the ancient Loulan area, now we can distinguish them clearly as: 〈延年益寿大宜子孙锦〉, 〈长寿光明锦〉, 〈长乐光明锦〉, 〈长葆子孙锦〉, 〈望四海宾客锦〉, 〈寿为国庆锦〉, 〈登高望锦〉, 〈永昌锦〉, 〈续世锦〉, etc. Besides these there are some brocades seldom seen, such as: auspicious birds and beasts pattern fabrics, dragon deer and fish pattern fabrics, etc. All these are really a feast for the eyes, and people wonder at the acme of the perfection of the art. The colour of these Eastern Han brocade weaves was blended well, and its figures and patterns were characteristic of Eastern Han period, its main style was auspicious patterns such as floating clouds with branches and rolling leaves, luckybirds and beasts pattern, and among these were woven some propitious words. People are made to feel them splendid and magnificent.

The Eastern Han woollen fabrics discovered at the same time are also a great number of precious historical relics. These woollen fabrics were the special goods for the nomadic tribes in the northwest part of China. In the Han Dynasty the high-level woollen fabrics was called "罽", both of the high-level silk and woollen fabrics were enjoyed by rich and powerful families and merchants. The woollen fabrics discovered here are beautifully coloured and look like new ones, and among them the coloured felt and 羊毛 are exceptionally rare.

The discovery of the Eastern Han silk and woollen fabrics certainly reminds us such a scene that in those days the ancient state of Loulan was a place of strategic importance, "立屯田于膏腴之野，列邮置于要害之路，驰节走驿，不绝于时日，商胡贩客，日款干室下"

精美的丝毛织品—东汉织锦
Elegant Silk and woollen fabrics-brocades of Eastern Han Dynasty.



大量文字记载的档案木简和文书的发现，使得人们对古楼兰国早期社会历史研究有了重要依据。

与此批木简文书同时发现的相当数量汉五铢钱币和一枚贵霜钱币，以及汉朝的漆器、铜镜、陶器，还有古楼兰城居民的日常生活用具和装饰品，从更广泛的方面向人们展示了古楼兰社会的面貌。

已经被沙漠淹没了几千年的古楼兰文明，终于重现于世界了。人们在赞叹古楼兰文明所显示的美好一面之余，不禁会想起在历史上曾发出灿烂光辉的古楼兰城是如何被沦为废墟的？为了解答这一历史上的“谜”，几十年来许多历史学家、考古学家和探险家都在多方探索，人们只有从古楼兰遗迹中寻找答案。

在古楼兰地区发现的最后一枚汉文木简是建兴十八年，也就是相当于公元330年。“建兴”是西晋最后一个皇帝愍帝司马邺的年号，但他只当了四年皇帝，西晋王朝即被异族势力所灭。以后司马氏王朝南迁，成立东晋王朝，立司马睿为帝，改年号为建武和太兴，河西走廊地区实际已属原西晋凉州刺史张轨所建前凉政权管辖，驻在古楼兰一都善国的西域长史李柏也投降了前凉。前凉张氏政权一直沿用西晋最后的一个年号“建兴”，这也说明了在公元330年时在古楼兰城尚有屯田将士在此活动。那么古楼兰城究竟废弃于何时呢？具体年代已无法可查考，但从史书上可以知道，在东晋隆安三年（即公元399年）时，东晋高僧法显路过此地时，记述这里已是荒无人烟，沦为荒漠了。这最后的半个世纪应是古楼兰城从繁荣走向灭亡的时期。在古楼兰城发现了一枚佉卢文木简，似乎也透露了这一历史信息，此枚佉卢文木简简文是：“国王伐色摩那在位之十一年七月，诸民远离国境。”伐色摩那是古楼兰一都善国最后一位国王，他统治年代是公元321—334年，从发现的佉卢文木简的记载中，在他统治的时期王国中有越来越多的人逃离国土，逃亡者有纳税人，失去土地的人及没有房屋的人等等，此一记载与汉文木简的年代基本一致，古楼兰城废弃的年代可能就在公元四世纪三十年代之后。由于古楼兰城居民的逃亡，屯田将士的撤离，以致造成田地荒芜，灌渠失修淤塞，干旱和沙漠笼罩了这块绿洲，古城终于成为废墟。

古楼兰城虽已成为历史遗迹，但古楼兰文明的发现却给我们新疆的历史增加了光辉，给人们留下深刻的印象。

耸立在罗布荒漠中残破的古楼兰城墙断垣

The broken walls of ancient Loulan City
in the Lop desert.



Among the large number of historical relics of the ancient Loulan, there are a part of relics with very high academic value, and these are a great number of inscribed wooden slip and documents with words on them. From the beginning of this century to the 80's now, people have one after another discovered inscribed wooden slips and documents written in words for four times. Among these slips there are two kind of words written on them, one Kind is written in Kharosthi scripts, and another in Han characters. The time of them may be traced back to approximately the third or fourth century.

Kharosthi script appeared early in the third century B.C. in the period of the Indian Maurya Dynasty during the reign of king Asoka. It was written in the northwest dialect of the Indian language, and first prevailed in northwest part of India and the present Pakistan area, then spread out to Afghanistan, Uzbek and Jazik regions, and it was also used in the ancient Yutian and ancient Loulan-the State of ShanShan of Xinjiang in China, but now it has already died out.

According to the records of historical documents, in the 77 B. C., because of creating another new king, the ancient state of Loulan had once changed its state's name into Shanshan. Those inscribed wooden slips written in Kharosthi scripts discovered in the ancient Loulan-Shanshan State look like the government official documents, the contents of which include the king's edict, various kinds of contracts, account books and records, documents, official letters and private letters, some regional official documents, religious books in the temples. These script materials have great academic value in studying and finding out the aspects of society, politics, economy and culture, etc in the ancient Loulan-Shanshan State.

On some of the inscribed wooden slips written in Han characters were written down the exact annal titles of the kings, the majority of which belonged to the reigns of the Wei and Jin Dynasties of China.



丰富的古楼兰文物—汉文文书和木简，汉五铢钱币，箭镞、漆器、金银饰物和项链。

7. Rich relics of the ancient Loulan-documents and inscribed wooden slips in Han characters, Wu Zhu coins of the Han Dynasty, metal arrowheads, lacquerwares, gold and silver ornaments and necklaces.



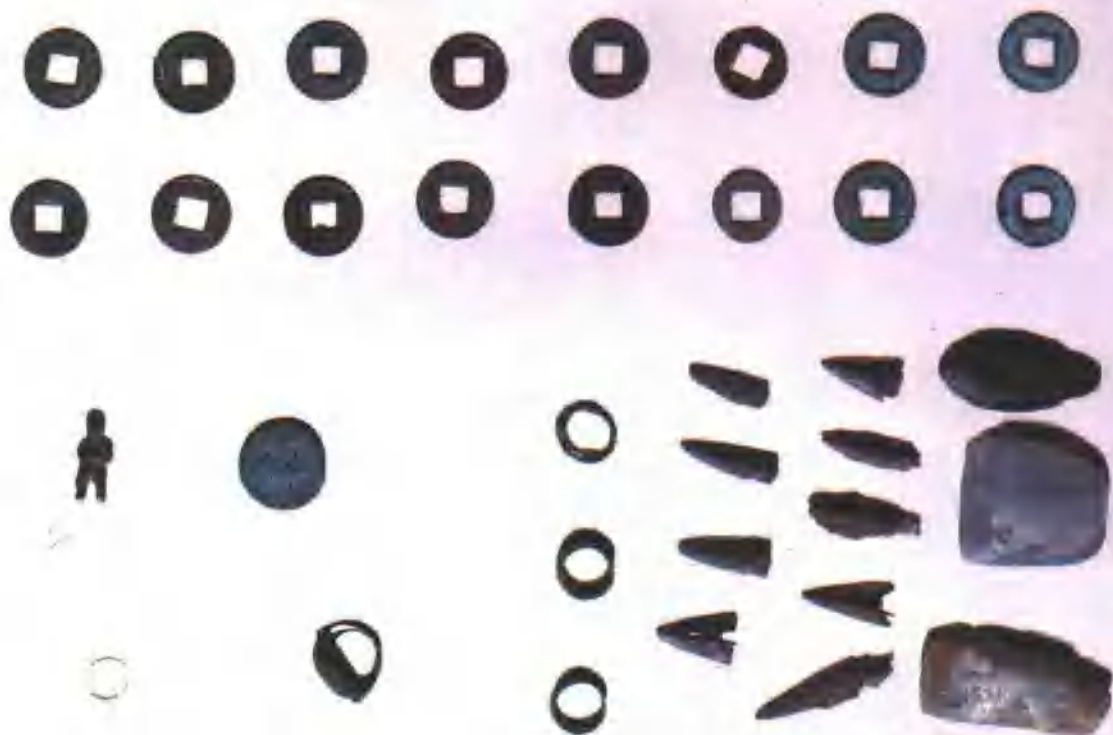
The annal titles of the earliest slips were of Wei Emperor Cao Fang's the fourth year of Jiapi in the period of "the Three Kingdoms" in China's history about A. D. 252; Cao Huan's the fourth, the fifth year of Jingyuan; the second, the third and the fifth years of Xianxi (it was about A. D. 263-268). The inscribed wooden slips of the Western Jin Dynasty had the annal titles of the second, the fourth, the fifth and the sixth years of Taji (it was about A. D. 266-270), and also had the Western Jin Emperor Sima Chi's annal title of the sixth year of Yongjia (i.e. A.D. 312); the latest one was the annal title of the eighteenth year of Jianxing (i.e. A.D. 330). From the contents of the slips we can see that they mainly recorded some correspondances and documents of the generals and soldiers who garrisoned the region and of the office of the Governor of the Western Regions which was set up here in the Wei and Jin Dynasties of China, and also some other materials of opening up wastelands, building up irrigation ditches and dams, planting crops. One of the slips also recorded a fact that in those days generals who garrisoned the region spread advanced agricultural technology-farming with plough and oxen.

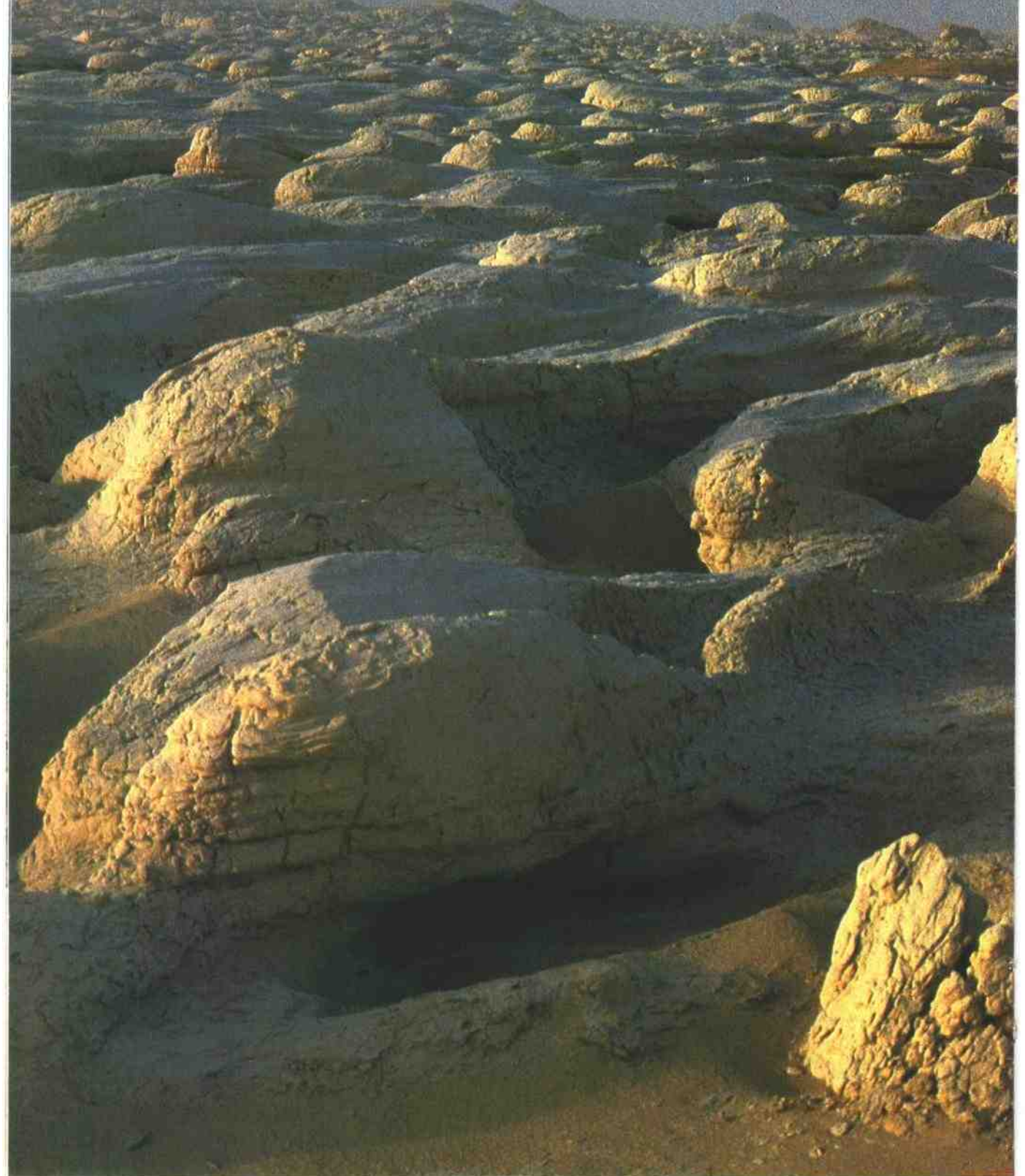
The discovery of a great number of recorded inscribed wooden slips and documents provides an important basis in studying the early social history of the ancient state of Loulan.

Other artifacts were also unearthed at the same time, such as a number of "Wuzhu" coins of the Han Dynasty, a coin in the Kushan period, and some articles of lacquerware, bronze mirror, pottery, some articles for daily use for the residents in the ancient Loulan city, and ornaments, all these show the wide social aspects of the ancient Loulan.

The culture of ancient Loulan has been submerged by the desert for several thousands years, and at last it has reappeared in the world. Besides highly praising the ancient Loulan culture and its other good aspects, people can't help thinking of how this ancient Loulan city which was once a glorious one, became ruins and engulfed by the desert. In order to answer this historical "mystery", many historians, archaeologists and explorers have explored for several decades, but it is only from the ancient Loulan ruins that people can find the answer.

The latest slip written in Han characters found in the ancient Loulan area was in Jianxin the eighteenth year, that is about A. D. 330. Jianxin is the annal title of the last emperor Min's reign who was called Sima ye, but this title was only used for four years, after this time the Western Jin Dynasty was over-





thrown by the forces of different races, the Sima's Dynasty moved to the south, and established the Eastern Jin Dynasty with Sima Rui as its emperor, and changing the title of reign as Jianwu and Taixing. As a matter of fact, the Hexi Corridor already came within the jurisdiction of Xiliang which was founded by ZhangGui who was originally a district magistrate of Xiliang of the Western Jin Dynasty. The governor of the Western Regions who lived in the ancient state of Loulan-Shanshan also surrendered to Xiliang. Zhang's reign of Xiliang had continuously used the last title of the Western Jin Dynasty Jianxing, and this shows that in the year of A. D. 330, there were generals and soldiers who had garrisoned and reclaimed the region here. But when was the ancient Loulan city abandoned at all? Nobody can tell the



新疆吐鲁番地区雅丹地貌密集的“雅丹”地貌中
The Ancient State of Loulan Submerged
in the “Yaodan” topography of the Lop desert.

exact date, but from the historical documents we can see that in the Eastern Jin Longan the third year (i. e. A. D. 399), when the eminent monk Fa Xian passed here, he described it as the desert without any people, so the last half of this century should be the period when the ancient Loulan became extinct after flourishing for some time. One slip in Kharosthi script discovered from the ancient Loulan city almost shows the same historical situation, the contents of this slip is: “ In the reign of Fa Ser Mona (伐色摩那) King on July the eleventh, many people had left far away from the state”. Fa Ser Mona was the last king of the ancient state of Loulan-Shanshan, and he ruled from A. D. 321-334. From the records of the slips in kharosthi scripts we find that in the period of his reign, many people had left their state, among whom