



# 庭州文物集萃



A Collection of Choice Cultural Relics in Tingzhou



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Compiled by

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编

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## 前 言

“山不在高，有仙则名；水不在深，有龙则灵。”庭州风华，文物留存；愿君览阅，常备手中。

尊敬的朋友们，您所得到的这本小图册，仅仅是新疆昌吉回族自治州文物瑰宝的一个集萃。但是，这本小小的集萃会向您展示一幅历史画卷的浓缩剪影，并让您在看到康家石门子“生殖崇拜”岩画等闻名于世的历史遗迹，看到诸多流光溢彩的馆藏文物珍品的时候，感受到一方水土孕育一方文明的历史进程。这些丰富的古代文明的传世见证，充分表现着祖国灿烂文化和经济、政治在西北边疆一角的昌盛；也显示着作为祖国不可分割一部分的昌吉地区的悠久历史，昭示着中华民族自古以来多元一体格局形成的历史渊源。

文物，作为人类历史的实物见证，它以独具的历史、科学、艺术价值和特殊的形象感染力，对人民群众和青少年有着不可替代的直观教育作用。

发挥文物的作用，就必须对文物在进行科学保护下，经常地、充分地进行研究、宣传，尽可能广泛地普及文物的基本知识，让读者在了解文物知识，观赏文物珍品中，自发地产生爱祖国、爱家乡的崇高情感，从而激励人们继承和弘扬中华民族古代文化的优秀传统，维护祖国的荣誉和尊严，增强民族的自尊心和自信心。

基于以上的认识，我们尝试着选编了昌吉州馆藏文物中的部分珍品，集成图册，公开出版，以飨读者。

愿《庭州文物集萃》能成为您了解昔日庭州，今日昌吉州的一个小小窗口，也能成为昌吉州对外开放的一个文明标志；为提高昌吉州的知名度，促进经济发展、文化交流、增进民族团结和认同发挥应有的作用。

编者

一九九一年四月

## Foreword

There is an old Chinese saying that goes, "A mountain would be famous however small it is if immortals live on it." The historical and cultural relics of the ancient prefecture of Tinchou are just an embodiment of the superb wisdom and talents of that times.

The book is compiled for our dear readers to have a handy appreciation of these treasures, which presents with only a collection of choice relics selected from the historical treasures of the Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture of Xinjiang.

This junior book, however, displays a panoramic view of a long history by micro form through which the readers must surely be impressed by the historical evolution that gave birth to a civilization on this unique land when seeing the rare world-famous sites like the Rock Carvings about "Phallus worship" (Phallicism) at Kangjia Shimenzi, etc or those exquisite and splendid historical relics collected in the museum. All these varied cultural relics witness the prosperity of brilliant national culture, economy and politics in the frontier area of Northwest China in ancient times. They manifest the long history of Changji, an inalienable part of our country, and serve as an evidence to the historical origin of the making of multipolar integration pattern of Chinese nations.

The cultural relics, as an objective witness to the history of the mankind, play both perceptible and irreplaceable part of object teaching to the people as well as the young

just for their historic, scientific, artistic value and the appeal of special images.

In order to bring cultural relics into full play, we must, under scientific protection, undertake constant and overall study and dissemination to popularize the basic knowledge about cultural relics as much as possible.

The knowledge and admiration of rare and precious cultural relics enables the readers to arouse spontaneous lofty emotion for their hometowns and motherland which subsequently gives rise to incentive to inherit the fine tradition of ancient culture of Chinese nations and carry it forward, to maintain the national honour and dignity, raising their self-esteem and self-confidence.

Just for the abovesaid purposes, an attempt is made to compile and publish this book, which contains only part of choice relics selected from Changji Museum. It is hoped to satisfy the readers' needs.

The book is expected to be a small window into which the readers could acquire a better understanding of the ancient prefecture of Tinchou and today's opening to the outside world, it plays an important role of enhancing the popularity of Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, promoting economic development and cultural intercourses and strengthening the national unity.

The Editor

April, 1991

## 历史沿革

昌吉回族自治州境内确切可考的人类生存的早期细石器遗址,距今约有八千年甚至更早的历史。三千年左右古代民族的社会经济生活可从四道沟原始村落遗址中得到生动真实地再现。两千多年前的汉代,称雄一时的匈奴曾游牧于此,当地的车师等土著游牧民建立了著名的“山北六国”,其辖境绝大部分在今昌吉州境内。这些行国的中心车师后国的王城就设在吉木萨尔县一带。三国时,汉朝设置的西域长史和戊己校尉仍然存在。此后暂时中断了与中原王朝的亲密关系。晋代属高车,北魏属柔然,北周属突厥,隋代属西突厥。到了唐朝,中央政府再次统辖了天山北麓等西域广大地区,于公元640年在可汗浮图城(今北庭故城)设庭州,后于公元702年改金山都护府为北庭都护府,公元712年又统管伊州(今哈密地区)和西州(今吐鲁番地区),因而称之为北庭大都护府,府治庭州。其辖境由新疆东部直至巴尔喀什湖以东以南的广大地区。北庭城也随之成为中国西北地区盛极一时的政治、军事、经济和文化中心,庭州的牧业、农业、商业、交通和手工业都得到了极大的繁荣和发展。公元九世纪初,西迁回鹘入据北庭,又在高昌建立了西州回鹘汗国,北庭成为高昌的陪都。此时,今昌吉地区已完全属于西州回鹘汗国所辖,改称别失八里(意即五城)。元代,忽必烈在别失八里建宣慰司都元帅府,使其成为当时新疆及其邻近地区的政治、军事中心。明代,这里是蒙古察合台后裔的活动中心。清代,今昌吉一带归伊犁将军府统领,并筑堡戍守、屯田储粮,使土地得到了大规模开发,为以后农业发展奠定了基础。同时,形成了商业繁荣的金奇台和银锭采(今玛纳斯县)。

作为丝绸之路北道重要路段的昌吉州,其丝路的开通始于秦汉,兴于北魏至隋唐,历代可考的文物古迹和史书记载,都可使人们了解当时商贾东西往返,载货驼队如缕相继、昼夜兼程的盛况。

一九四九年后,昌吉地区的历史揭开了新的一页,一九五四年,昌吉回族自治州成立。

## Historical Evolution

The ancient site of the early part of the microlithic era, when human lived, found in the area of the Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, boasts a history of 8000 years or even earlier according to confirmed textual research. The ancient site of the primitive village at Sidaogou in Mulei witnesses the social and economic life of the ancient people dating back to some 3000 years ago in a lifelike form. During the Han Dynasty over 2000 years ago, the original nomads like Jushi, etc set up the famous kingdoms, i. e. "Six Kingdoms North of Tian shan Mountain", the jurisdiction of which covered most of the area of today's Changji. The court of the Late Jushi Kingdom, centre of those Kingdoms, were just located in the vicinity of present-day Jimsar County. Up to the period of the Three Kingdoms, the provincial and senior military governorship established in the Han Dynasty had been put in practice. From then on their close ties with the imperial court of the Central Plains were temporarily broken off. Respectively they belonged to Gaoche, Rouran, Turks and Western Turks during the Jin Dynasties, Northern Wei Period, Northern Zhou Period and the Sui Dynasty. The central court again took the area north of the Tian shan Mountain under its rule during the Tang Dynasty and the prefecture of Tinzhou was set up in Khan's Futu City (the present-day ruins of the ancient Beiting City) in A. D 640 and later became the Beiting Military Viceroy's Office based at prefecture of Tinzhou, instead of the Jin Shan Military Viceroy's Office. In A. D 712, it administered the prefecture of Yizhou (today's Hami Prefecture) and that of Xizhou (today's Turpan Prefecture). It was therefore renamed the Beiting Grand Military Viceroy's Office with the vast area east of Xinjiang and east and south of Balchas Lake (in the

present day CIS) under its jurisdiction. The ancient Beiting city had been all the rage as the political, military, economic and cultural centre of the northwestern areas of China. The remarkable prosperity and development in animal husbandry, agriculture, commerce, traffic and handicraft had been achieved. At the beginning of the ninth century, the Huigu started to immigrate westward into Beiting and then established Huigu Khanate of Xizhou. Beiting then became a subordinate city to Gao Chang. Till then the area of the present day Changji prefecture came completely under the rule of the Huigu Khanate of Xizhou, renamed Bieshibali (i. e. five cities). During the Tang Dynasty, Mongol Khan established the Executive Chancery in Bieshibali, which served as the political and military centre of that time of Xinjiang and its adjacent areas. It became the centre of the descendants of Mongol Chagatai Khanate during the Ming Dynasty. During the Qing Dynasty, the area of the present-day Changji was in the reign of the Headquarters of Ili General in Huiyuan City (today's Huo cheng County). The practice of having garrison troops engaging in the frontier guarding as well as reclamation of wasteland put the land under considerable development and cultivation. A solid foundation was laid for the coming development of agriculture subsequently. Meanwhile the commercially prosperous counties such as 'Gold Qitai' and 'Silver Suilai (today's Manas County) emerged.

The Prefecture of Changji, located in the important section of the northern route of the Silk Road, started the route in the Qin and Han Dynasties and the route was made popular during the Northern Wei Period and Cui and Tang Dynasties.

The distinct and lifelike sites and cultural relics and the historical documents all help the readers learn well about the grand occasion of the businessmen engaged in trade journey to and fro between the east and the west, escorted by teams of camels loaded with goods, travelling day and night.

A new chapter was revealed in the historical annals of Changji in 1949 and the Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture was founded in 1954.

- 1、石核 距今约 8000 年
- 2、石核 新石器早期
- 3、细石器 距今约 8000 年

- 1 Stone ware  
Dated back to some 8000 years
- 2 Stone ware  
The early part of the New Stone Age
- 3 Microlitho ware  
Dated back to some 8000 years





4、石祭器 西周一战国

5、石祖 西周一战国

6、石祖 西周一战国

4. Stone sacrificial utensil  
From Western Zhou Dynasty  
to Warring States Period

5. Stone phallus  
From Western Zhou Dynasty  
to Warring States Period

6. Stone phallus  
From Western Zhou Dynasty  
to Warring States Period

7. 圆孔器 西周—战国

8. 穿孔锄形器 西周—战国

9. 穿孔锄形器 西周—战国

7. Vessel with a round hole  
From Western Zhou Dynasty to  
Warring States Period

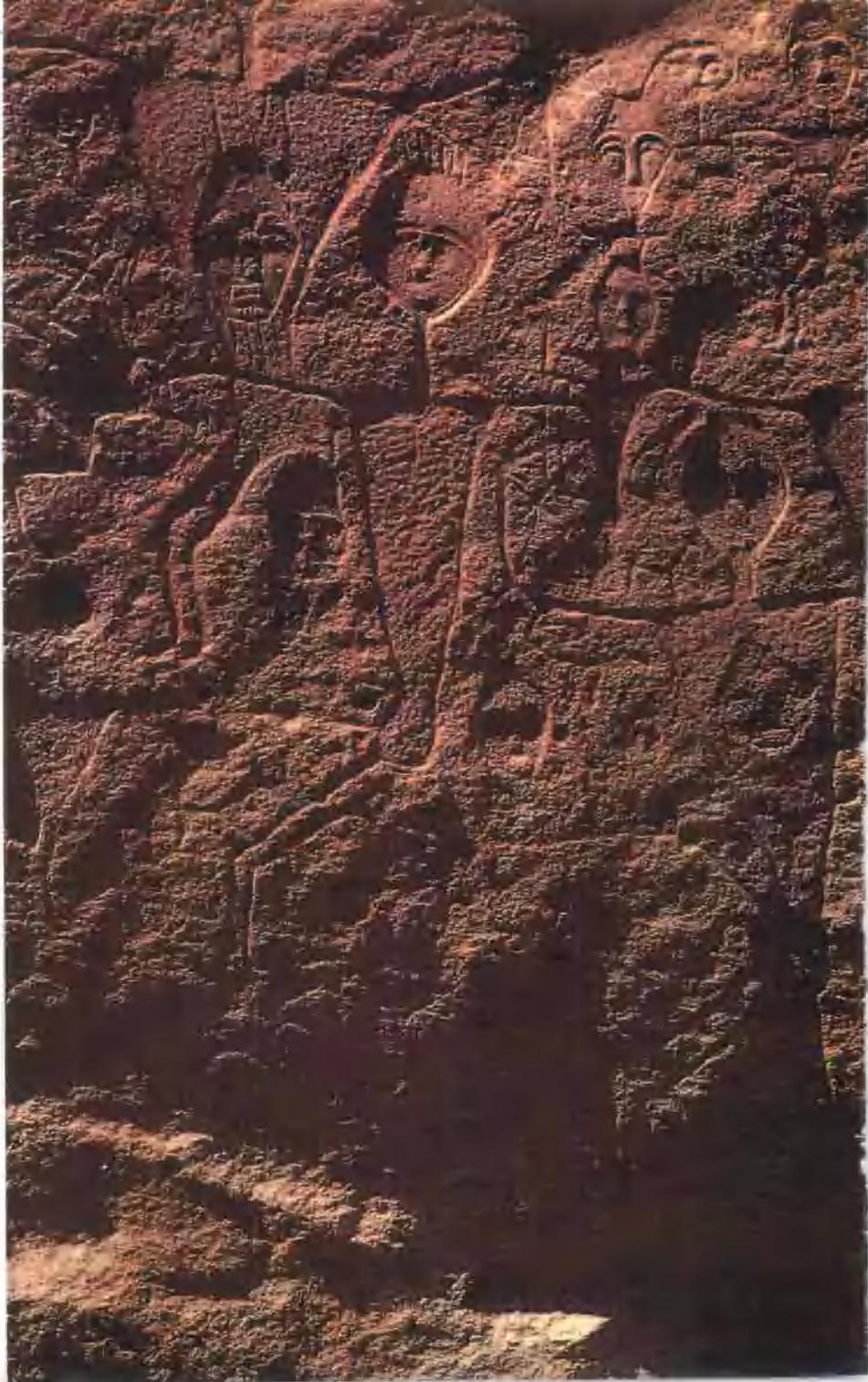
8. Punched hoe shaped ware  
From Western Zhou Dynasty  
to Warring States Period

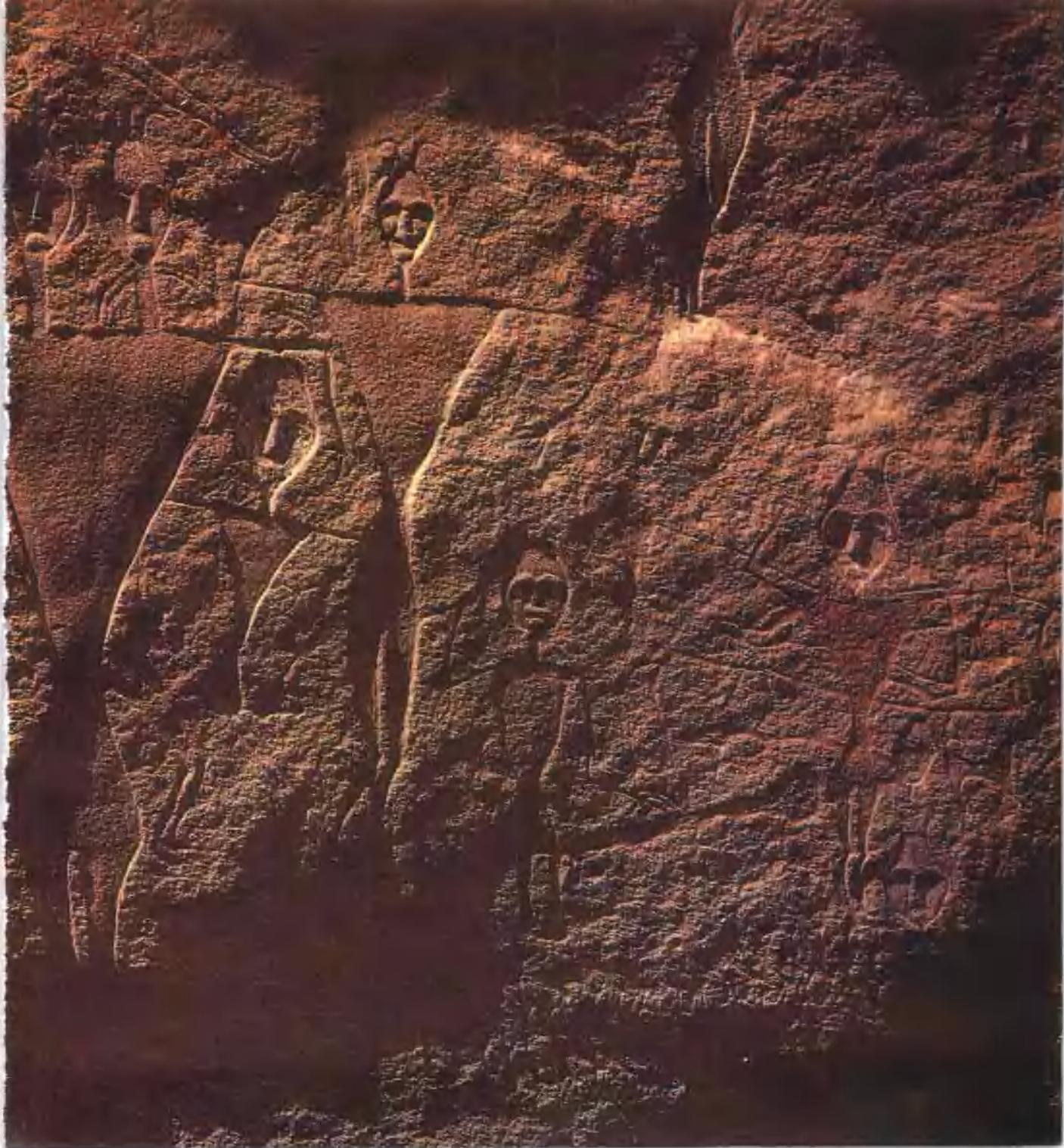
9. Punched hoe shaped ware  
From Western Zhou Dynasty  
to Warring States Period

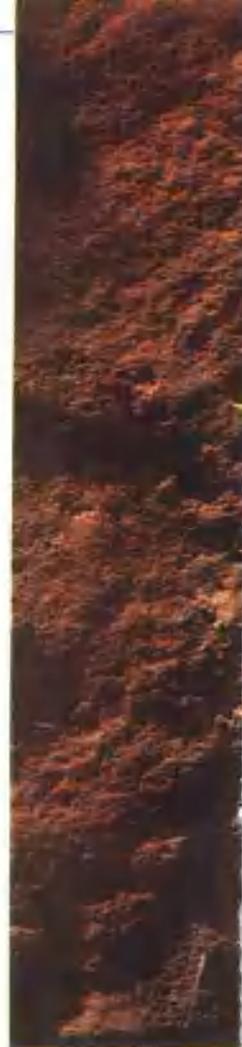
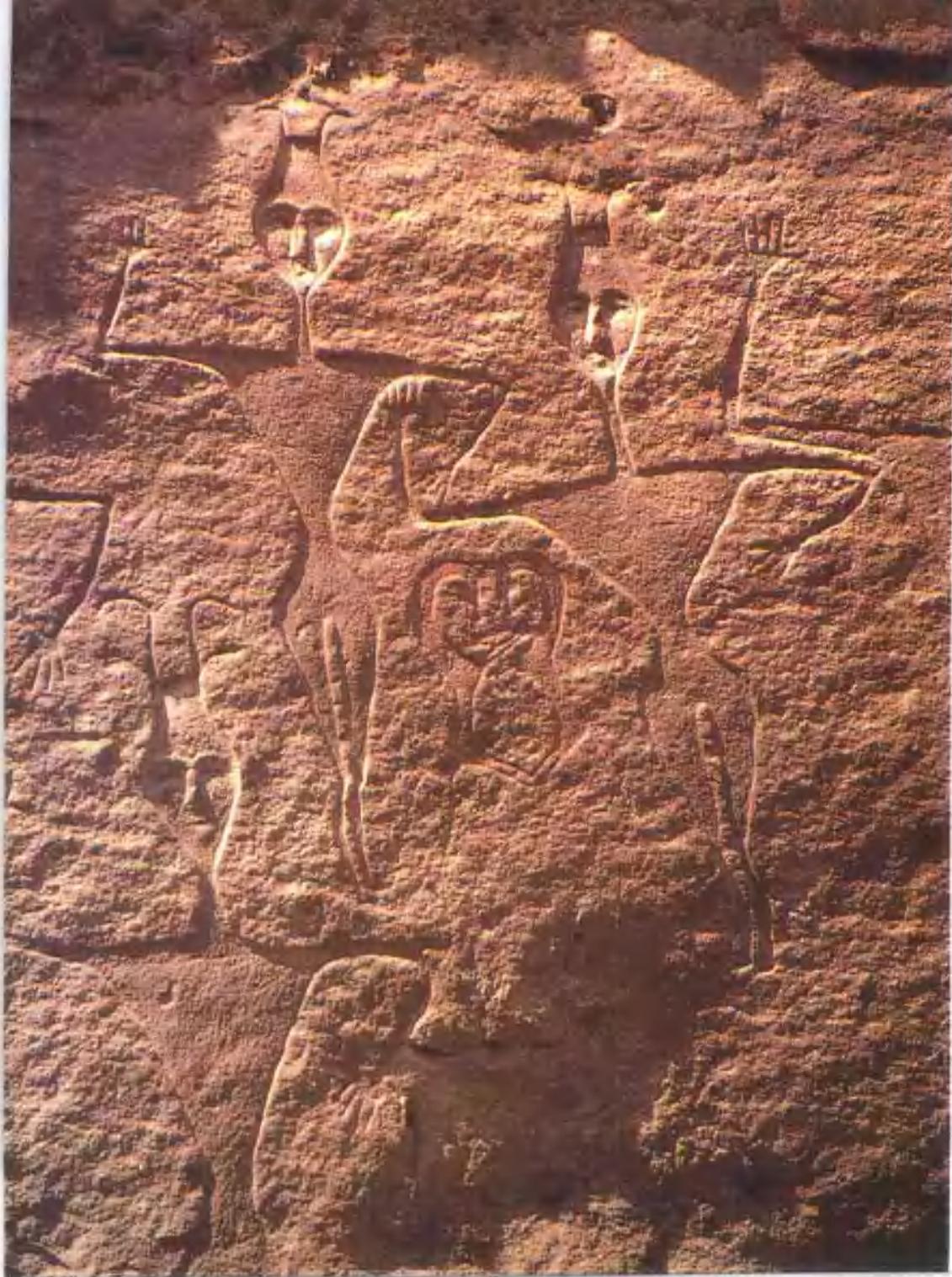


10、双头同体图 距今 3000 年

10. Painting of "One body  
with double heads"  
Dated back to 3000 years









11. 舞女、对马图 距今 3000 年  
12. 猴面人身双虎图 距今 3000 年

11. Painting of female  
dancers and pair of horses  
Dated back to 3000 years

12. Painting of Human body  
but monkey's face with  
two tigers  
Dated back to 3000 years



13、石雕头像 秦汉

13. Head statue of stone  
Qin and Han Dynasties



14、字符图 战国—隋唐

14. Pictographic Note Figure  
From Warring States Period  
to Sui and Tang Dynasties

15、千佛像 宋

15 Figure of One Thousand Buddhas  
Song Dynasty