

# 西域國寶錄

A COLLECTION OF IMPORTANT HISTORICAL  
SITES AND RELICS  
IN THE WESTERN REGIONS

新疆14處全國重點文物保護單位巡禮

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FOURTEEN  
HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CULTURAL  
RELICS UNDER STATE PROTECTION IN  
XINJIANG



新疆人民出版社

西域國寶錄

IN THE WESTERN REGIONS

新疆

2735  
97  
177



2266/25

# 西域國寶錄

A COLLECTION OF IMPORTANT HISTORICAL  
SITES AND RELICS IN THE WESTERN REGIONS

新疆14處全國重點文物保護單位巡禮

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FOURTEEN  
HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CULTURAL  
RELICS UNDER STATE PROTECTION IN XINJIANG

新疆人民出版社

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING PRESS

0830177

策 劃 王澍梅  
編 輯 邱小山 王博  
攝 影 邱小山 王 露 高蘭清  
劉國瑞 胡湘利 楊 宏  
柳洪亮 張鐵男 賽 英  
陳金寶  
撰 文 王 博 霍旭初  
英文翻譯 劉文鎖 趙 靜  
裝幀設計 曉曉工作室  
責任編輯 王澍梅

Schened by Wang Shumei  
Editors Qi Xiaoshan Wang Bo  
Photographers Qi Xiaoshan Wang Lu  
Gao lanqing Liu Gaorui  
Hu xiangli Yang Hong  
Liu Hongliang Zhang Tienan  
Sai Ying Chan Jinbao  
writers WangBo huo Xuchu  
Translators Lui Wensuo Zhao Jing  
Designed entirely by the Xiaoxiao De-  
signing Room  
Executive editor wang Shumei

### 圖書在版編目(CIP)數據

西域國寶錄:英漢對照 / 邱小山編 - 烏魯木齊: 新疆

人民出版社, 1999

ISBN7-228-05427-X

I. 西... II. 邱... III. ①文物 - 簡介 - 新疆 - 英、漢 ②博  
物館 - 簡介 - 新疆 - 英、漢 IV. K872.45

中國版本圖書館 CIP 數據核字(1999)第 60029 號

### 西域國寶錄

A COLLCTION OF IMPORTANT HISTORICAL SITES  
AND RELICS IN THE WESTERN REGIONS

出版: 新疆人民出版社

地址: 烏魯木齊市解放南路 348 號

電話: 2825887 郵政編碼: 830001

印刷: 深圳金湖企業公司印刷廠印刷

發行: 新疆人民出版社

開本: 889X1194 (mm) 1/32

印張: 4

版次: 1999 年 9 月第 1 版

印次: 1999 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印數: 1—5000 冊

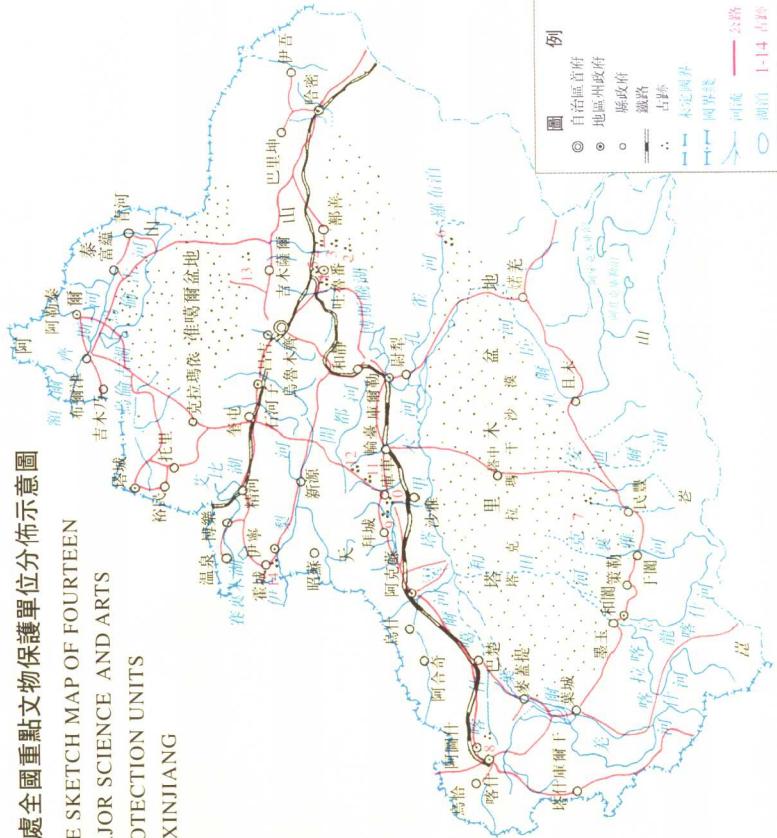
ISBN7-228-05427-X

定價: 39 圓

2000. 2. 15  
北京圖書大廈  
No.0632056

## 新疆 14 處全國重點文物保護單位分佈示意圖

THE SKETCH MAP OF FOURTEEN  
MAJOR SCIENCE AND ARTS  
PROTECTION UNITS  
IN XINJIANG



1. 交河故城
2. 高昌故城
3. 阿斯塔那古墓
4. 柏孜克里克石窟
5. 蘇公塔
6. 樓蘭故城
7. 尼雅遺址
8. 阿爾奇泥加麻扎
9. 克孜爾石窟
10. 庫木吐拉石窟
11. 蘇巴什佛寺遺址
12. 森木達姆石窟
13. 北庭故城
14. 伊犁將軍府舊址

- 1.The Ruins of Ancient Jiaohe City
- 2.The Ruins of Ancient Gaochang City
- 3.Astana Cemetery
- 4.Bezlik Grottoes
- 5.Sugong Minaret
- 6.The Ruins of Ancient Loulan City
- 7.Niya Site
- 8.Apakhija Mazar
- 9.Kizil Grottoes
- 10.Kumtura Grottoes
- 11.Subashi Site
- 12.Simsim Grottoes
- 13.The Ruins of Ancient Beiting City
- 14.The Ruined Mansion of Ill General

## 前 言

新疆位於亞洲腹地、中國的西北部，古稱西域，160多萬平方公里的土地，是我國面積最大的一個省區。

新疆南部綠洲賴以高山雪水、河流滋潤，但氣候乾旱少雨。雅丹荒沙景觀中保留下了座座聲名遠揚的“龐貝城”——樓蘭、尼雅、交河故城，造就了世界著名的“地下博物館”——阿斯塔那古墓，保存了許許多多的“美男美女”干尸。新疆北部與亞歐草原相連，山地波連起伏，氣候明顯較之多雨、稍顯潤澤、綠草如茵。山地草原石人、鹿石氣勢恢弘，岩刻畫藝術豐富多彩，座座古墓傳遞着草原文化的精神。這一切不僅僅是我們珍貴的財富，也是新疆古代人民對世界文化的貢獻。

追尋新疆最古老的居民，舊石器時代晚期即距今一萬年以前，人類已

敲開了這片淨土、喚醒了沉睡的大地。新石器時期居民漸漸增多、足跡遍佈天山南北，青銅時代草原，綠洲文化發生深刻變化，生產力長足發展、物質日益豐富，顯現出東與黃河、西與西亞兩河、南與印度，北與亞歐草原有着密切的文化聯繫，隱匿着多彩的歷史脈息軌迹。這時出現了玉石之路、黃金之路，玉石成為中原王室寶器，黃金沿着草原通道進入了歐洲市場，成為貴族的豪華美飾。已在距今兩千二百多年前，新疆進入了西域三十六個綠洲城郭邦國的文明時代。經武帝劉徹統治的漢王朝鼎盛時期，張騫鑿空西域，增強了新疆與內地的親密關係。公元前60年漢政府在烏壘設立西域都護府，開府施政管理地方軍政事務，新疆正式列入中國版圖，各族人民休戚與共，共同開發、

建設這塊美麗富饒的寶地，創造了燦爛的多民族文化。新疆是絲綢之路最重要的路段之一。在漢唐強盛穩定時期，新疆絲路使者絡繹不絕，商業貿易廣泛，文化藝術薈萃交融，一片繁榮景象。

新疆歷來是多民族聚居的地區，曾有許多古老的部族、民族在此活動。戰國以降綠洲邦國語言不盡相同，樓蘭、車師、焉耆、龜茲、疏勒、于闐文化特點區域有別，居民形態容貌自來有着種族差异。塞人、月氏、匈奴、烏孫、羌人、鮮卑人、柔然人、突厥人、吐蕃人、黠戛斯人、回鶻人和蒙古人興衰變遷屢載史冊，活躍在天山南北，為新疆的文明發展做出了重要的貢獻，創造了不朽的文化。

新疆古跡，凝聚着先民的艱辛和智慧，文化內涵博大精深，展示着中

華西域的文明。自 1961 年、1982 年、1988 年、1996 年四次，國務院陸續將其中十四處最富有歷史文物價值的古跡公佈列為全國重點文物保護單位。它們代表著新疆各個歷史時期文化的特點：淹埋千年之久的綠洲城邦遺址和古城，難解之謎的乾尸古墓，曾興盛之極的佛教寺院石窟、清代伊犁將軍府舊址，富有近現代民族風土人情的麻扎（陵墓）和獨特建築藝術的宣禮塔。行進在絲綢之路古道，人們閱讀流沙秘籍，賞識崑山美玉，聆聽天山、金山神話，尋覓古跡，鑒賞文物，感受到的是真切和翔實，體驗的是如詩如畫的歷史。塔克拉瑪干大沙漠中的殘牆斷壁留下了許許多多的神密和疑惑，等待着您的探索、研究和詮解。

## FOREWORD

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region is located in the north-western China and in the hinterland of the Asia. It is the largest province with an area of about 1.66 million square kilometers in China. The inhabitants in the southern Xinjiang rely on the snow-melt water of the high mountains and many famous Sites Like Loulan, Jiaohe, Niya, and cemeteries such as the well-known Astana, called the 'underground museum', have been preserved. In the tombs of Astana are preserved well many wonderful female and male mummies. The northern Xinjiang is joint with the Eurasian prairie and its topographical features is undulate, and its climate is obviously more moist and rainy. The stone statues and Olennye Kamenis are magnificent, the rock arts is varied and rich, the ancient tombs transmit messages of the Prairie culture. The historical sites and relics are not only precious wealth, but also the contributions of the ancient people of Xinjiang making to the world culture.

The oldest inhabitants in Xinjiang appeared from the late Paleolithic Age, about ten thou-

sand years ago. The populations gradually increased and spread all over both sides of the south and north of the Tianshan Mountains in the Neolithic Age. In the Bronze Age, the oasis culture and prairie culture took place profound changes, showing close cultural contacts with Huanghe R. in the east and the Mesopotamia in the Western Asia and India in the south and Eurasian prairie in the north of Xinjiang. Xinjiang got into the civilization period with thirty-six states which were called the 'Thirty-six States in the Western Regions' in the ancient Chinese annals about 2, 200 years ago. When in the reign period of the Emperor Liu Che of the Western Han Dynasty, Zhang Qian had been dispatched as the imperial envoy to the Western Regions, and so Xinjiang increasingly contacted with the inlands of China since from then on. The establishment of the local government , Xi Yu Du Hu Fu, which administered the affairs military and political of the Western Regions, in 60, B. C, made Xinjiang to be officially listed in the domain of China from then on. The people of various nationalities had been jointly developing and

building the fertile lands of Xinjiang, and this is one of the most important parts of the Silk Road. In the powerful reign period from the Han Dynasties to Tang Dynasty, a continuous stream of envoys had been walking on the route of the Silk Road in Xinjiang; the commercial trade was extensive, the different cultures and arts mingled and exchanged each other, all of these present a prosperous scene.

Xinjiang is the region where many different nationalities lived in some compact communities from time immemorial all through the ages, and where many ancient tribes and nationalities had moved about. The languages of the states kingdoms in the oasis were different since the Warring Period. The cultural characteristics of Loulan, Cheshi, Yanji, Qiuzi, Shule, Yutian was distinguished, and the looks and physique of inhabitants showed some racial difference. The names of nationalities, such as the Saka, Rouzhi(Yue - shih), Xiongnu(Huns), Wusun, Xianbei, Rouran, Turks, Tibetans, Huihu(Uighur), Mongol, etc., can be seen in the historical records. They had made many important contributions to the development

of Xinjiang's civilization, and created immortal cultures.

The historical sites and relics in Xinjiang are the creature of the nature and the embodiment of the superb wisdom and hardships of the ancient Xinjiang people. Their cultural intention is abundant and profound. They reveal the ancient civilization of the Western Regions in China. In 1961, 1982, 1988 and 1996, fourteen splendid archaeological sites the most important in Xinjiang have been respectively listed in the Historical Monuments and Cultural Relics Under State Protection by the State Council. These archaeological sites, among which are there the sand - buried city - state ruins and mysterious tombs, from which were unearthed some mummies, and grotto temples which had been flourishing in the past, the ruined mansion of the Ili General of Qing Dynasty, and the Mazar and tower of mosque showing the architectural art and local conditions and customs of modern-times, etc., represent the cultural characteristics of various historical stages of Xinjiang. In the great desert of Taklamakan, there are many important and unknown ruins waiting for us to explore.

# 目 錄

新疆 14 處全國重點文物保護單位分佈示意圖 .....	5
前 言 .....	6
自然景觀 .....	10
<b>吐魯番盆地古跡</b>	
1. 吐魯番市交河故城 .....	20
2. 吐魯番市高昌故城 .....	26
3. 吐魯番市阿斯塔那古墓 .....	32
4. 吐魯番市柏孜克里克石窟 .....	42
5. 吐魯番市蘇公塔 .....	48
<b>塔里木盆地古跡</b>	
6. 姝羌縣樓蘭故城 .....	52
7. 民豐縣尼雅遺址 .....	58
8. 喀什市阿帕克霍加麻扎 .....	68
9. 拜城縣克孜爾石窟 .....	72
10. 庫車縣庫木吐拉石窟 .....	84
11. 庫車縣蘇巴什佛寺遺址 .....	92
12. 庫車縣森木賽姆石窟 .....	98
<b>天山以北古跡</b>	
13. 吉木薩爾縣北庭故城 .....	104
14. 霍城縣伊犁將軍府舊址 .....	112
文物瑰寶鑒賞(23 件) .....	116

# CONTENTS

THE SKETCH MAP OF FOURTEEN HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CULTURAL RELICS UNDER STATE PROTECTION IN XINJIANG	5
FOREWORD	6
NATURAL LANDSCAPE	10
THE SITES IN THE TURFAN BASIN	
1. The Ruins of Ancient Jiaohe City	20
2. The Ruins of Ancient Gaochang City	26
3. Astana Ancient Cemetery	32
4. Bezklik Grottoes	42
5. Sugong Minaret	48
THE SITES IN THE TARIM BASIN	
6. The Ruins of Ancient Loulan City	52
7. Niya Site	58
8. Apakhoja Mazar	68
9. Kizil Grottoes	72
10. Kumtura Grottoes	84
11. Subashi Buddhist Temple Site	92
12. Simsimsim Grottoes	98
THE SITES IN THE NORTH OF THE TIANSHAN MOUNTAINS	
13. The Ruins of Ancient Beiting City	104
14. The Ruined Mansion of Ili General	112
THE RARITIES OF CULTURAL RELICS	116

26.32735  
Q097  
0036177

2266/65



# 西域國寶錄

A COLLECTION OF IMPORTANT HISTORICAL  
SITES AND RELICS IN THE WESTERN REGIONS

新疆14處全國重點文物保護單位巡禮

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FOURTEEN  
HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CULTURAL  
RELICS UNDER STATE PROTECTION IN XINJIANG

新疆人民出版社

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING PRESS

0036177

策 劃 王澍梅  
編 輯 尹小山 王 博  
攝 影 尹小山 王 露 高蘭清  
劉國瑞 胡湘利 楊 宏  
柳洪亮 張鐵男 賽 英  
陳金寶  
撰 文 王 博 霍旭初  
英文翻譯 劉文鎖 趙 靜  
裝幀設計 曉曉工作室  
責任編輯 王澍梅

Schened by Wang Shumei  
Editors Qi Xiaoshan Wang Bo  
Photographers Qi Xiaoshan Wang Lu  
Gao lanqing Liu Gaorui  
Hu xiangli Yang Hong  
Liu Hongliang Zhang Tienan  
Sai Ying Chan Jinbao  
writers WangBo huo Xuchu  
Translators Lui Wensuo Zhao Jing  
Designed entirely by the Xiaoxiao Designing Room  
Executive editor wang Shumei

### 圖書在版編目(CIP)數據

西域國寶錄:英漢對照 / 尹小山編.- 烏魯木齊: 新疆人民出版社, 1999

ISBN7-228-05427-X

I . 西... II. 尹... III. ①文物 - 簡介 - 新疆 - 英、漢 ②博物館 - 簡介 - 新疆 - 英、漢 IV. K872.45

中國版本圖書館 CIP 數據核字(1999)第 60029 號

### 西域國寶錄

A COLLCTION OF IMPORTANT HISTORICAL SITES  
AND RELICS IN THE WESTERN REGIONS

出版: 新疆人民出版社

地址: 烏魯木齊市解放南路 348 號

電話: 2825887 郵政編碼: 830001

印刷: 深圳金湖企業公司印刷廠印刷

發行: 新疆人民出版社

開本: 889X1194 (mm) 1/32

印張: 4

版次: 1999 年 9 月第 1 版

印次: 1999 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印數: 1—5000 冊

ISBN7-228-05427-X

定價: 39 元

2000. 2. 15  
北京图书大厦  
No.0632056

# 目 錄

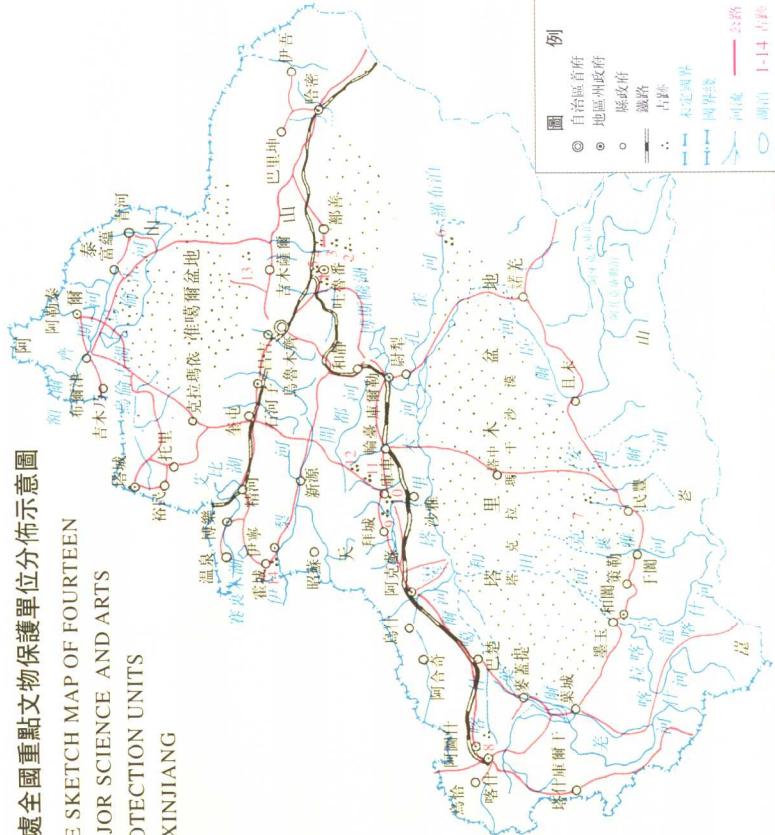
新疆 14 處全國重點文物保護單位分佈示意圖 .....	5
前 言 .....	6
自然景觀 .....	10
<b>吐魯番盆地古跡</b>	
1. 吐魯番市交河故城 .....	20
2. 吐魯番市高昌故城 .....	26
3. 吐魯番市阿斯塔那古墓 .....	32
4. 吐魯番市柏孜克里克石窟 .....	42
5. 吐魯番市蘇公塔 .....	48
<b>塔里木盆地古跡</b>	
6. 姮羌縣樓蘭故城 .....	52
7. 民豐縣尼雅遺址 .....	58
8. 喀什市阿帕克霍加麻扎 .....	68
9. 拜城縣克孜爾石窟 .....	72
10. 庫車縣庫木吐拉石窟 .....	84
11. 庫車縣蘇巴什佛寺遺址 .....	92
12. 庫車縣森木賽姆石窟 .....	98
<b>天山以北古跡</b>	
13. 吉木薩爾縣北庭故城 .....	104
14. 霍城縣伊犁將軍府舊址 .....	112
文物瑰寶鑒賞(23 件) .....	116

# CONTENTS

THE SKETCH MAP OF FOURTEEN HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND CULTURAL RELICS UNDER STATE PROTECTION IN XINJIANG	5
FOREWORD	6
NATURAL LANDSCAPE	10
THE SITES IN THE TURFAN BASIN	
1. The Ruins of Ancient Jiaohe City	20
2. The Ruins of Ancient Gaochang City	26
3. Astana Ancient Cemetery	32
4. Bezklik Grottoes	42
5. Sugong Minaret	48
THE SITES IN THE TARIM BASIN	
6. The Ruins of Ancient Loulan City	52
7. Niya Site	58
8. Apaknoja Mazar	68
9. Kizil Grottoes	72
10. Kumtura Grottoes	84
11. Subashi Buddhist Temple Site	92
12. Simsimsim Grottoes	98
THE SITES IN THE NORTH OF THE TIANSHAN MOUNTAINS	
13. The Ruins of Ancient Beiting City	104
14. The Ruined Mansion of Ili General	112
THE RARITIES OF CULTURAL RELICS	116

## 新疆 14 處全國重點文物保護單位分佈示意圖

THE SKETCH MAP OF FOURTEEN  
MAJOR SCIENCE AND ARTS  
PROTECTION UNITS  
IN XINJIANG



1. 交河故城
  2. 高昌故城
  3. 阿斯塔那古墓
  4. 柏孜克里克石窟
  5. 燕公塔
  6. 楼兰故城
  7. 尼雅遗址
  8. 阿帕克霍加麻扎
  9. 克孜尔石窟
  10. 库木吐拉石窟
  11. 苏巴什佛寺遗址
  12. 森木赛姆石窟
  13. 北庭故城
  14. 伊犁将军府舊址
- 1.The Ruins of Ancient Jiaohe City
  - 2.The Ruins of Ancient Gaochang City
  - 3.Astana Cemetery
  - 4.Bezlik Grottoes
  - 5.Sugong Minaret
  - 6.The Ruins of Ancient Loulan City
  - 7.Niya Site
  - 8.Apakhoja Mazar
  - 9.Kizil Grottoes
  - 10.Kumtura Grottoes
  - 11.Subashi Site
  - 12.Simsim Grottoes
  - 13.The Ruins of Ancient Beiting City
  - 14.The Ruined Mansion of III General

## 前 言

新疆位於亞洲腹地、中國的西北部，古稱西域，160多萬平方公里的土地，是我國面積最大的一個省區。

新疆南部綠洲賴以高山雪水、河流滋潤，但氣候乾旱少雨。雅丹荒沙景觀中保留下了座座聲名遠揚的“龐貝城”——樓蘭、尼雅、交河故城，造就了世界著名的“地下博物館”——阿斯塔那古墓，保存了許許多多的“美男美女”干尸。新疆北部與亞歐草原相連，山地波連起伏，氣候明顯較之多雨、稍顯潤澤、綠草如茵。山地草原石人、鹿石氣勢恢弘，岩刻畫藝術豐富多彩，座座古墓傳遞着草原文化的精神。這一切不僅僅是我們珍貴的財富，也是新疆古代人民對世界文化的貢獻。

追尋新疆最古老的居民，舊石器時代晚期即距今一萬年以前，人類已

敲開了這片淨土、喚醒了沉睡的大地。新石器時期居民漸漸增多、足跡遍佈天山南北，青銅時代草原，綠洲文化發生深刻變化，生產力長足發展、物質日益豐富，顯現出東與黃河、西與西亞兩河、南與印度，北與亞歐草原有着密切的文化聯繫，隱匿着多彩的歷史脈息軌跡。這時出現了玉石之路、黃金之路，玉石成為中原王室寶器，黃金沿着草原通道進入了歐洲市場，成為貴族的豪華美飾。已在距今兩千二百多年前，新疆進入了西域三十六個綠洲城郭邦國的文明時代。經武帝劉徹統治的漢王朝鼎盛時期，張騫鑿空西域，增強了新疆與內地的親密關係。公元前60年漢政府在烏壘設立西域都護府，開府施政管理地方軍政事務，新疆正式列入中國版圖，各族人民休戚與共，共同開發、

建設這塊美麗富饒的寶地，創造了燦爛的多民族文化。新疆是絲綢之路最重要的路段之一。在漢唐強盛穩定時期，新疆絲路使者絡繹不絕，商業貿易廣泛，文化藝術薈萃交融，一片繁榮景象。

新疆歷來是多民族聚居的地區，曾有許多古老的部族、民族在此活動。戰國以降綠洲邦國語言不盡相同，樓蘭、車師、焉耆、龜茲、疏勒、于闐文化特點區域有別，居民形態容貌自來有着種族差异。塞人、月氏、匈奴、烏孫、羌人、鮮卑人、柔然人、突厥人、吐蕃人、黠戛斯人、回鶻人和蒙古人興衰變遷屢載史冊，活躍在天山南北，為新疆的文明發展做出了重要的貢獻，創造了不朽的文化。

新疆古跡，凝聚着先民的艱辛和智慧，文化內涵博大精深，展示着中

華西域的文明。自 1961 年、1982 年、1988 年、1996 年四次，國務院陸續將其中十四處最富有歷史文物價值的古跡公佈列為全國重點文物保護單位。它們代表著新疆各個歷史時期文化的特點：淹埋千年之久的綠洲城邦遺址和古城，難解之謎的乾尸古墓，曾興盛之極的佛教寺院石窟、清代伊犁將軍府舊址，富有近現代民族風土人情的麻扎（陵墓）和獨特建築藝術的宣禮塔。行進在絲綢之路古道，人們閱讀流沙秘籍，賞識崑山美玉，聆聽天山、金山神話，尋覓古跡，鑒賞文物，感受到的是真切和翔實，體驗的是如詩如畫的歷史。塔克拉瑪干大沙漠中的殘牆斷壁留下了許許多多的神密和疑惑，等待着您的探索、研究和詮解。