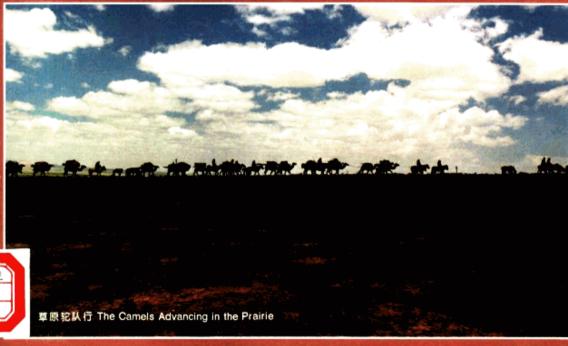




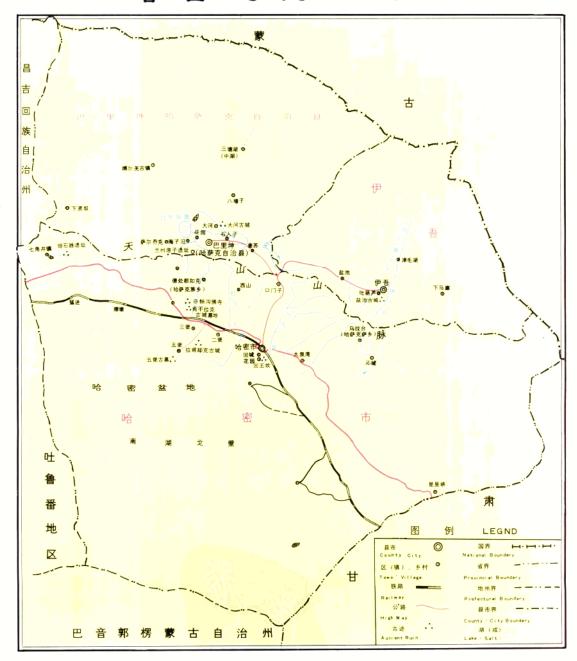
哈密古代文明 HAMI ANCIENT CIVILIZATION



新疆美术摄影出版社

SKETCH MAP OF HAMI PREFECTURE

哈密地区示意图



本图由新疆维吾尔自治区测绘局审查合格 新 S(1997)011 号

素有"西域襟喉,中华拱卫","中原门户,嘉关锁钥"之称的哈密,位于我国新疆东端。北部与蒙古人民共和国接壤,边境线长达 606.5 公里;南越库鲁克塔格大沙漠,与巴音郭楞蒙古自治州相连;东与河西走廊相接;西与鄯善县、木垒哈萨克自治县毗邻。下辖两县一市,境内有维吾尔、汉、回、哈萨克等 28 个民族聚居,人口 44.6 万,面积 15.3 万平方公里。

巍巍天山,东西横贯,得天独厚的地理条件与肥沃的山地草原孕育了哈密悠久的 历史和灿烂的文化。七角井盆地细石器遗址的发现说明这里早在一万年以前就有人类 活动。距今三四千年前,新疆进入了铜石并用和青铜时代。在哈密发现的这一时期的考 古文化,其特征是彩陶与青铜器、石器共存。所见彩陶,无论从器形或是图案风格夫分 析,都有了甘肃地区的影响,个别器形可在四坝文化中找到完全相同的实例。在哈密五 堡绿洲生活的古代居民,过着相当稳定的居住生活,经营农业和畜牧业。陶器、木器制 造及铜金属的冶炼,都是重要的家庭手工业。值得一提的毛纺织业在当时已进入了手 工纺织的高峰,可算得这一阶段内新疆地区毛织物工艺的一个代表。引起人们注意的 是,在五堡墓地还发现有完整的古尸,经人类学研究认为属高加索人种,也有部分蒙古 人种。显然,哈密很可能是这两大人种的结合部。距离现在两千五百多年前,活动在新 疆天山以北广大草原地带的塞人也曾到达巴里坤草原,此后又有乌孙、月氏和匈奴等 相继进入哈密地区。乌孙王"昆莫"可能就是"昆吾"的转音,史载"当是之时,东胡强而 月氏盛",乌孙和匈奴都一度受制于月氏,直到公元前二世纪初,匈奴强盛而占据月氏 地,哈密便为匈奴势力所统治。汉神爵二年(公元前60年)西汉设西域都护府,标志着 西域广大地区正式成为中国版图的一部分。东汉时期,匈奴分裂,北匈奴呼衍王部一直 活动在巴里坤草原。南北朝至隋唐,匈奴衰而柔然兴,巴里坤一带仍是其重要的活动基 地。《魏书·唐和传》载:唐和"与兄弟契携外姓李宝避难伊吾,招集民众二千余家,臣于 蠕蠕。蠕蠕以契为伊吾王"。后又有高羔子为伊吾城主。六世纪中叶,突厥汗国在伊吾 设其城长。唐初,突厥伊吾城长"举七城降唐"。唐在此置伊州,下设伊吾、纳职、柔远三 县。不仅如此,唐朝又设伊吾军,地守在伊州西北的甘露川。耶律大石西迁,属西辽领 疆。公元1271年元朝建立,在西域设阿力麻里行中书省,哈密属之。元蒙时期称回鹘为 畏兀儿,称伊州为哈密力。从此哈密之名便沿用至今。明初有割据自立之哈密国。公元 1404年归附明朝,明设哈密卫,与河西所设7卫统称8卫。这是明朝政府在边境设立 的重要军事机构。公元1678年为蒙古准噶尔部占领;后内附清朝,次年编旗设队。后又 设厅、直隶厅。民国时期收归新疆省府治下,先后改名哈密行政区与哈密专区。中华人 民共和国建立后正式定名为哈密地区。从此哈密的历史揭开了新的篇章。

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中 CHINA 新 疆 XINJIANG

哈密古代文明 HAMI ANCIENT CIVILIZATION

哈密地区文物管理所、博物馆编 Edited by Administrative Office of Cultural Relics of Hami Prefecture and Hami Museum

> 刘国瑞 祁小山缟著 Written and Photographed by Liu Guorui and Qi Xiaoshan





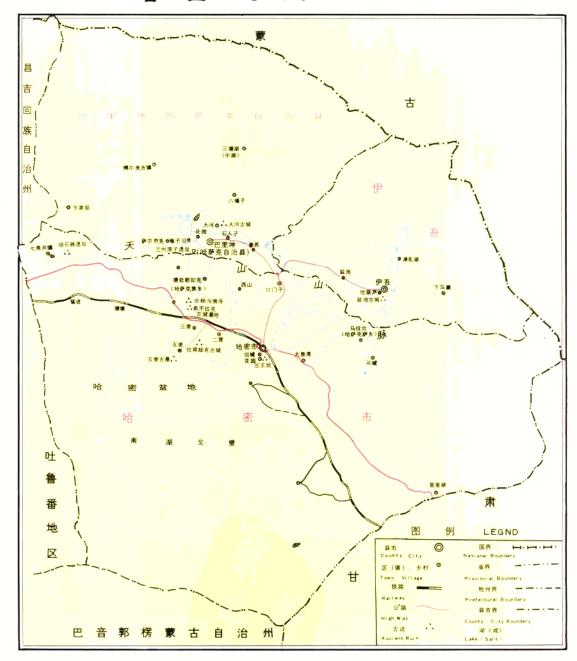
新疆美术摄影出版社 Xinjiang Fine Arts & Photographing Press

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前 言

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巍巍天山,东西横贯,得天独厚的地理条件与肥沃的山地草原孕育了哈密悠久的 历史和灿烂的文化。七角井盆地细石器遗址的发现说明这里早在一万年以前就有人类 活动。距今三四千年前,新疆进入了铜石并用和青铜时代。在哈密发现的这一时期的考 古文化,其特征是彩陶与青铜器、石器共存。所见彩陶,无论从器形或是图案风格去分 析,都有了甘肃地区的影响,个别器形可在四坝文化中找到完全相同的实例。在哈密五 堡绿洲生活的古代居民,过着相当稳定的居住生活,经营农业和畜牧业。陶器、木器制 造及铜金属的冶炼,都是重要的家庭手工业。值得一提的毛纺织业在当时已进入了手 工纺织的高峰,可算得这一阶段内新疆地区毛织物工艺的一个代表。引起人们注意的 是,在五堡墓地还发现有完整的古尸,经人类学研究认为属高加索人种,也有部分蒙古 人种。显然,哈密很可能是这两大人种的结合部。距离现在两千五百多年前,活动在新 疆天山以北广大草原地带的寒人也曾到达巴里坤草原,此后又有乌孙、月氏和匈奴等 相继进入哈密地区。乌孙王"昆莫"可能就是"昆吾"的转音,史载"当是之时,东胡强而 月氏盛",乌孙和匈奴都一度受制于月氏,直到公元前二世纪初,匈奴强盛而占据月氏 地,哈密便为匈奴势力所统治。汉神爵二年(公元前60年)西汉设西域都护府,标志着 西域广大地区正式成为中国版图的一部分。东汉时期,匈奴分裂,北匈奴呼衍王部一直 活动在巴里坤草原。南北朝至隋唐,匈奴衰而柔然兴,巴里坤一带仍是其重要的活动基 地。《魏书·唐和传》载:唐和"与兄弟契携外姓李宝避难伊吾,招集民众二千余家,臣于 蠕蠕。蠕蠕以契为伊吾王"。后又有高羔子为伊吾城主。六世纪中叶,突厥汗国在伊吾 设其城长。唐初,突厥伊吾城长"举七城降唐"。唐在此置伊州,下设伊吾、纳职、柔远三 县。不仅如此,唐朝又设伊吾军,地守在伊州西北的甘露川。耶律大石西迁,属西辽领 疆。公元 1271 年元朝建立,在西域设阿力麻里行中书省,哈密属之。元蒙时期称回鹘为 畏兀儿,称伊州为哈密力。从此哈密之名便沿用至今。明初有割据自立之哈密国。公元 1404 年归附明朝,明设哈密卫,与河西所设7卫统称8卫。这是明朝政府在边境设立 的重要军事机构。公元1678年为蒙古准噶尔部占领;后内附清朝,次年编旗设队。后又 设厅、直隶厅。民国时期收归新疆省府治下,先后改名哈密行政区与哈密专区。中华人 民共和国建立后正式定名为哈密地区。从此哈密的历史揭开了新的篇章。

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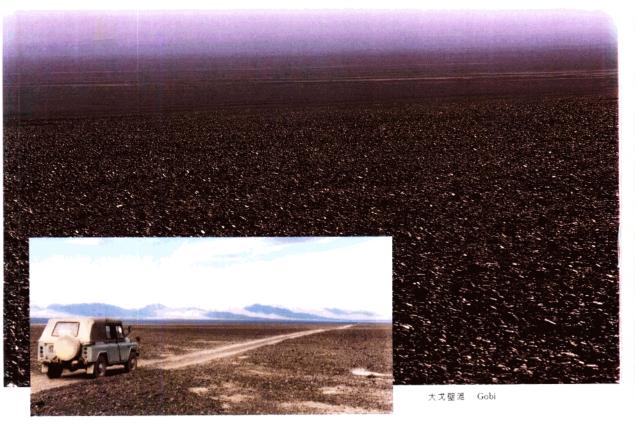
FOREWORD

The Hami prefecture is located at the east of Xinjiang, China. Under it there are two counties and one city, inhabited by twenty—eight ethnic groups, inclusive of Uighur, Han, Hui, Kazak, etc. It has a population of 440,000 and a land area of 153, 000 square kilometres.

The Hami area, with unique geographic advantages, fertile upland meadows, has a long history and splendid civilizations. A discovery about the microlithic remains in the Qijiaojiang Basin shows that human beings lived here as early as 10,000 years ago. About 3,000 or 4,000 year ago, Xinjiang had been in stone—bronze age and bronze age. The important characteristics of archaeological culture in Hami is bronze wares and stone implements found together. The ancient people of Wupu Oasis in Hami had a stable life, and they were engaged in agriculture and livestock husbandary. The techniques of pottery—making, wooden ware—making, copper ware—smelting, especially the weaving technique of woollen fabrics reached high standards. Most of complete mummies unearthed at Wupu cemetery are regarded as Caucasian through anthropology's study, some are Mongoloid.

About 2,500 years ago, the Sakas moving about in the grassland of northern Tianshan Mountains had get to Barkol Prairie ever since. Later on, Wusun, Rozhi, Huns also went into Hami area. In 2 C. B. C, the Hami area was belonged to Huns domain. In 60 B. C, the Han Dynasty set up the Supervising Office of Western Regions (西域都护府). It represented that the Western Regions was normally included into China's domain. From Southern & Northern Dynasties to Sui - Tang Dynasties, Huns state declined and Rouran rose. During the middle of 6 C. A. D, the Kanate of Turki set up Chengzhang (城长). The government of Tang Dynasty then set up Yizhou and Yiwu Army. After Yeludashi moving westward, the Hami area was in the territorial land of Western Liao Dynasty. It was belonged to Xingshen(行省) in Yuan Dynasty, the Yizhou also was called "Hamili", origin of Hami's name. At the beginning of Ming Dynasty, it once found a Hami Kingdom. In Qing Dynasty, it set up Ting (斤)and Zhili Ting(直隶厅). It was taken back by the Xinjiang provincial government, and changed its name into the Hami administrative district or the Hami prefecture during the reign of the Repulic of China. After the founding of the People's Repulic of China, the place was officially designated the Hami prefecture.

The ruins found in Hami area, such as sites, tombs, rock carvings, ancient cities, stelets, etc, all are historical legacy of various ancient people. They are also the important part of ancient Chinese culture.



便路行车 Driving a Vehicle in the Trail



巴里坤草原 Barkol Prairie

自然景观

天山是亚洲中部著名山系,全长2500 公里。它横贯新疆中部,人们习惯将乌鲁木 齐以东的山段称为东部天山。东部天山横亘 于哈密地区中部,这个由几条平行山脉和山 间盆地组成的山泵几乎占据了哈密境内绝 大部分面积,宽厚高大的山体,包涵、截留了 主要来自海洋的湿润气流,使它成为哈密北 部干旱区的"湿岛"。雪线以下茂密的原始森 林和广阔的山甸草原栖息着雪豹、棕熊等野 生动物,盛产鹿茸、羚羊角、雪莲等名贵药 材。这里既是良好的牧场,又是幽美的避暑 胜地。在哈密盆地南部,库鲁克山北部形成 的哈顺戈璧,是我国最大的石质戈壁,它向 东北延伸便是历史上著名的 800 里流沙河 —— 其贺延碛大戈壁。东部天山南北两侧的 热量与水源状况有显著差异,即北部巴里坤 哈萨克自治县、伊吾县以牧业为主,南部哈 窓市以农业为主的特点。

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Tianshan Mountains is one of the most important mountain ranges in the Central Asia which measures 2,500 kilometers and extends across the whole middle part of the China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. The eastern section of the mountains which is located to the east of Urumqi is customarily called eastern Tianshan Mountains. The most parts of Hami Prefecture are occupied by the eastern Tianshan Mountains which consist of several parallel running ranges and the basins between them, thus formed a unique landscape of " four mountain ranges and three basins".



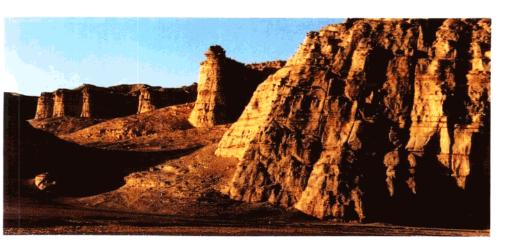
高山牧场 Alpine Pasture



转场 The Migration



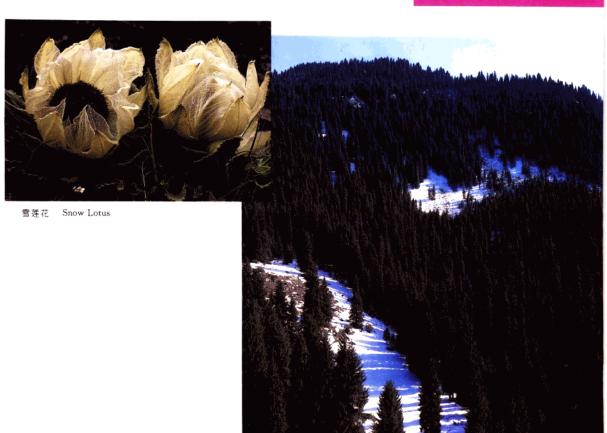
山间牧羊 Herding the Sheep in the Mountain Area



雅丹景观 Yardang landforms



沙漠 Desert

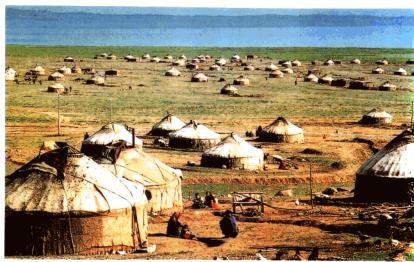


天山松林 Pine Forest of the Tianshan Mountain

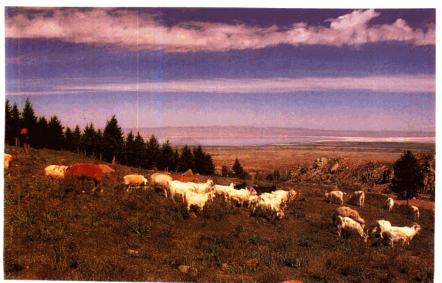
山间河谷 River Valley in the Tianshan Mountain



沙漠之由——骆驼 Camel — the Boat of Desert



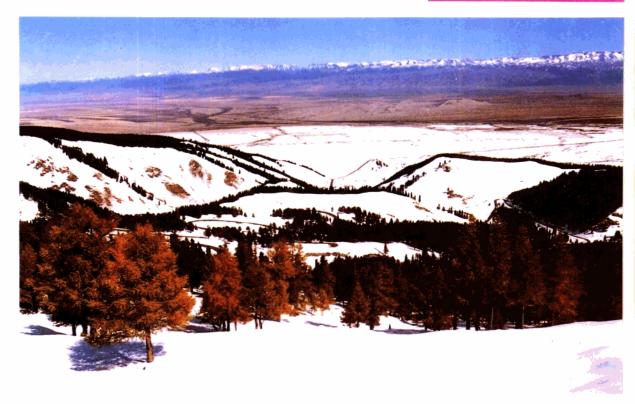
Barkol Lakeside in Summer



远眺巴里坤湖 Viewing the Barkol Lake 10



春日麦田 Wheat Field in Spring



冬天的天山口门子大坂 Koumenzi Pass of the Tianshan Mountain in Winter





秋天的林间小路 The Path among the Forest in Autumn



001. 七角井细石器遺址景观 The Microlithic Site of Qijiaojing

细石器遗址

距令近万年的七角井细石器 遗址,位于哈客市七角井镇东。在约 6000 平方米的范围内发现大量细石器。这些石器以硅质岩、石 英和燧石为原料,根据一定程成石模、压制细石叶制成石模、压制细石叶制成石模、压制组石叶制度等 大石钻、石刀及各类复合工具。石器制作与我国华北地区细风器 文化的风格几乎完全一致,具有同一传统。现为哈客市重点文物保护单位。

MICROLITHIC REMAINS

On the east of the town of Qijiaojing is a microlithic locality which must be dated to circa 10,000 years BP. The microlith have been found in an area of about 6,000 square meters and most of them are made from the raw materials of quartz, flintor silica stones. Now, this locality has been designated as one of the major science and arts protection units of Hami city.



002. 细石叶 Micro-blades



003. 细石核 Micro-cores



004. 石球 Bola



005. 石磨及磨棒 Quern and Stone Roller

006. 石磨棒 Stone Roller

STONE ARTIFACTS

Besides the microlith, a lot of ground stone artifacts have also been found in Hami. They are mainly made from igneous rocks and consist of quern, cup, mortar, pestle and hammer, etc.

各类石器

除细石器外,哈密还发现 了大量的以火山岩为主要原 料的磨制石器,如石磨、石杯、 石臼、石杵、石锤等。体现了远 古时期哈密居民在石器制作 方面的高超技艺。



007. 石锄 Stone Hoe



008. 石臼 Stone Mortar



009. 鹤踏锄 Stone Hoe in the Shape of Crane Mouth