

A  
COLLECTION  
OF  
HISTORICAL  
ARCHIVES  
OF  
TIBET

西藏  
檔案  
卷一  
粹史

藏文書名：  
西藏檔案卷一粹史

西藏自治区档案馆编

COMPILED BY

THE ARCHIVES OF THE TIBET AUTONOMOUS REGION

# 西藏歷史檔案薈粹

西藏自治区档案馆

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A COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF TIBET

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西藏自治區檔案館編

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西藏民族的悠久历史和文化是中华民族的宝贵财富，是世界文明的璀璨明珠。江泽同志在1990年7月25日视察西藏时指出：西藏民族的历史和文化是中华民族历史和文化的重要组成部分，是中华民族的骄傲。

The splendid historical culture of the Tibetan nationality  
is an important component part of the cultural  
treasure-house of the Chinese nation.

Jiang Zemin

July 25, 1990

Tibet Historical Archives

藏民族優秀的歷史文化是中華民族的文化寶庫中的重要組成部分

江澤民 一九九九年七月十五日  
於西藏歷史檔案館

ઘરની વિષાદાત્મક પત્રોનું  
અનુભૂતિસાથે

Authentic documents, Historical witnesses.  
Li Tieying

الله  
يَعْلَمُ  
أَنَّكُمْ  
مِّنَ الْمُنْتَهَىٰ  
أَنْتُمْ  
أَنْتُمْ  
أَنْتُمْ

《西藏歷史檔案薈粹》編輯委員會

總編 軒 曼

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୭୭। ଶୁଦ୍ଧାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କୁ ସାଧୁକ ମେନ୍‌ଲ୍ୟକ୍ ବିନା । ପାତ୍ରକୁ କୁଳେ ଏବଂ ଶିରିଷାଶବ୍ଦି ପରିକୃତାମଧ୍ୟ କୈଣିଯିବା  
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ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନାମଧ୍ୟ କୈଣିଯିବା

ଦ୍ୟାୟଦିକରନ୍ତୁ ଶ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟ । ୧୯୭୨ ପରିବାରଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟ । ୧୯୫୫ ସନ୍ତ୍ରୀଷନ୍ତିର୍ମଲିଷ ଶଶ୍ରୀଷି କୁଣ୍ଡିଷ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମିଳିଷ ।  
ଶଶ୍ରୀଷିରେ ବନ୍ଦିକରନ୍ତିର୍ମଲିଷ କଣ୍ଠରେ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦେଖିଲାମି । ଦ୍ୟାୟଦିକରନ୍ତୁ ଶ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟ । ୧୯୭୨ ପରିବାରଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟ । ୧୯୫୫ ସନ୍ତ୍ରୀଷନ୍ତିର୍ମଲିଷ ଶଶ୍ରୀଷି କଣ୍ଠରେ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦେଖିଲାମି ।  
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## 序　　言

中國是個歷史悠久、幅員遼闊、民族衆多的國家。藏民族成爲中華民族大家庭的一員，是長期歷史發展的結果。

自一千多年前，唐室文成公主出嫁給吐蕃贊普松贊干布以來，吐蕃和中原民族就在經濟、文化等方面有了廣泛而密切的聯系。到公元十三世紀中葉，隨着蒙古民族的崛起和元朝的建立，吐蕃疆土歸入大元帝國的版圖。從那時起直到中華人民共和國成立後的今天，七百餘年間，西藏地方作爲中國的一個行政區域，始終處於中央政府的統轄之下。

本書刊載了從公元1277年至1956年百餘份藏文、蒙文、漢文、滿文等十分寶貴的檔案文獻和文物，其中絕大部分係未曾公布過的西藏自治區檔案館的館藏珍品。論其數量，雖猶如西藏歷史檔案寶庫中的幾頁紙，但是它們作爲人類歷史活動的真實記錄，也足資證明西藏是中國領土的一部分。

本書包含檔案原件的影印件與藏、漢、英三種文字的譯文，內容豐富，圖文並茂，別具特色，對國內外廣大讀者均具有很高的史料價值、藝術價值和學術研究價值。另一方面，由於本書包容了跨幾個世紀的藏、蒙、漢、滿、英等多種文字，對譯工作十分艱難，加上編譯時間短和我們水平有限，不妥之處在所難免。望讀者及各方專家、學者不吝賜教，加以指正。

《西藏歷史檔案薈粹》編輯委員會  
公元1994年10月書於拉薩

## FOREWORD

China is an ancient, vast and multi-national country and as part of the Chinese nation, the Tibetan people's role has developed through history.

Over a thousand years ago, the marriage of Princess Wencheng from the Tang Dynasty royal family and King Songzan Gambo of Tubo (ancient name of Tibet) marked the beginning of the close relationship between the Tubo people and the people of the central areas of China in the economic, cultural and other fields. During the mid-13th century, with the rise of the Mongolian nationality and the founding of the Yuan Dynasty, Tubo became part of the Yuan Empire. From that time to the present era of the People's Republic of China, a period spanning over 700 years, Tibet has remained an administrative division under a central Chinese government.

This book contains more than 100 documents written in Tibetan, Mongolian, Chinese and Manchu which come from archives dating to the period between 1277 and 1956. Most are in the Archives of the Tibet Autonomous Region and have never before been made public. Those published here represent just a small part of the archives of Tibetan history, but they are a faithful record of human history and capable of adequately verifying the fact that Tibet is a part of China's territory.

This book features photocopies of the originals and translations of these documents in Tibetan, Chinese and English. It is an informative book, with coordinated photos and articles, and an invaluable resource for the study of Tibetan history, art and other subjects. Nevertheless, due to the fact that the material covers a period of seven centuries, and because of the difficulties of working

through several languages and the constraints of time and knowledge, there may be imperfections in the book. We shall be grateful for any comments you might have.

Editorial Staff

October 1994

Lhasa

כתר נזירים

ମୁକ୍ତା ଦେବାଦିତିକନ୍ଦିଷିଦ୍ଧିପିଣିଷିକିଦ୍ଧିନା ଶାଖିଦିନାଶାଶ୍ଵିଦ୍ଧିକିରିଷାମହିନ୍ଦିକିପାଦିନା  
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## 凡例

一、本書以影印件與藏、漢、英譯文為一體，向讀者原原本本地展示、介紹所載檔案原件的形式、文種和內容。

二、本書所載檔案的標題和譯文中的公元紀年，均由編譯者所加。本書收錄檔案說明文字中標注的尺寸均以厘米為單位。

三、本書影印件的原有文字是藏文或漢文時，除有英文譯文外，藏文或漢文僅列標題。個別影印件藏文或漢文字跡難以辨認的，附以藏文或漢文的錄文。此外，個別檔案文字繁複，為壓縮篇幅，只在符號〔 〕內作內容概略介紹。

四、本書元代檔案按皇帝聖旨、金字聖牌、帝師法旨、皇太后懿旨、皇太子令旨、宣慰司官員文告等類別順序編排，其它朝代檔案均按時間先後編排。

五、本書檔案文字缺損部分，以符號……表示，并在符號〔 〕內略加注明。

六、本書不同檔案中同一人名或地名的藏、漢文譯音，原則保留歷史上翻譯習慣，各個時代用字時有不同。

七、本書藏文人名、地名等的英文譯音，基本上按藏文拼音規律，用拉丁藏文代字轉寫。並且，為了便於閱讀，原藏文固有的上加字、前加字和又後加字多數酌情刪去。藏文三十個字母的拉丁代字為 ka kha ga ng ca cha ja nya ta tha da na pa pha ba ma tsa tsha dza wa zha za va ya ra la sha sa ha a，四個母音的拉丁代字為 i u e o。

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. This book features the form, language and content of the original archives, comprising photoprints and translations in Tibetan, Chinese and English.
2. The title and date of the Christian Era for each piece of translation are provided by the editor and translator. The size is indicated in terms of cm. in the explanations made for the archives.
3. If the original text of a photoprint is in Tibetan or Chinese, an English translation is provided together with a title in Tibetan or Chinese. In a few photoprints where some of the Tibetan or Chinese words are indiscernible, a printed version in Tibetan or Chinese is prepared for easier reading. Besides, a brief account is given within the mark [ ] to avoid redundancy or repetition wherever it exists in the text of a few archives.
4. Archives of the Yuan Dynasty are arranged in the following order: imperial edicts, an imperial plate bearing words raised with gold, decrees from imperial tutors, decrees from an emperor's mother and a prince, a proclamation issued by the Pacification Commissioners Office, etc. The archives of other dynasties are in chronological order.
5. Missing words in archives are indicated by [ ] with a brief note contained within.
6. Chinese and Tibetan transliterations of the same Tibetan person or place follow the transliterations used historically, and characters may differ from dynasty to dynasty.
7. By and large, the English transliterations of Tibetan persons or places are based on Tibetan spelling and transformed into Latin letters in lieu of Tibetan let-

ters. For easy reading, the prefixes, suffixes and the elements fixed above words in the Tibetan language have been omitted whenever possible. The Latin letters used in lieu of the 30 Tibetan letters are: ka, kha, ga, ng, ca, cha, ja, nya, ta, tha, da, na, pa, pha, ba, ma, tsa, tsha, dza, wa, zha, za, va, ya, ra, la, sha, sa, ha, a. The four vowels are: i, u, e, o.