

CULTURAL HERITAGES ON THE SILK ROAD OF XINJIANG

新疆丝绸之路文化遗产



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前言

新疆位于古代丝绸之路的重要枢纽地段,是东西方古代文明的交融荟萃之地,也是丝绸之路上保存历史文化遗产最为丰富的地区之一。保存至今的大量古遗址、古墓葬、古建筑、石窟寺,以及各民族的饮食、服饰、歌舞、音乐等传统民俗文化,共同构成了丝绸之路上鲜明而独具特色的历史文化遗产。

中国是《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》的缔约国,历来都重视世界文化遗产的申报、保护工作,认识到加强文化遗产保护对于传承民族优秀文化,弘扬和培育民族精神,增强民族自豪感和凝聚力,传播科学文化知识,保持人类文化多样性,促进世界各国、各民族之间的相互尊重和理解具有无可替代的作用。2004年,中国国家主席胡锦涛在致第28界世界遗产委员会会议的贺词中指出,“保护世界遗产是历史赋予我们的崇高责任,是实现人类文明延续和可持续发展的必然要求,是造福人类的千秋功业”,并要求我们必须进一步提高对遗产保护必要性和紧迫性的认识。

2006年,丝绸之路跨国联合申报世界文化遗产工作正式启动,国家文物局和世界遗产中心在新疆吐鲁番市召开了丝绸之路申遗国际协商会议,通过了《丝绸之路跨国联合申遗吐鲁番行动计划》。2007年,国家文物局确定了丝绸之路中国段申报世界文化遗产的预备名单,包括丝绸之路沿线河南、陕西、甘肃、青海、宁夏、新疆六省区的48处遗产地,新疆有12个全国重点文物保护单位被列入其中,成为丝绸之路跨国联合申遗的重要组成部分。申遗工作是系统的文化遗产保护工程,对改善新疆遗产地的环境整治、文物本体的保护、遗产地的管理水平、保护专业队伍的培养等工作将起到积极的推动作用,对推动新疆经济和社会发展、增强民族自信心、维护民族团结、促进社会和谐发展,具有重大的现实意义和深远的历史影响。

根据国家申遗工作计划,2012年6至7月,世界遗产委员会将审议包括新疆段在内的丝绸之路申遗项目。为配合申报世界文化遗产的宣传工作,新疆维吾尔自治区文物局组织出版了《新疆丝绸之路文化遗产》大型画册。为做好画册的编辑出版工作,相关专业人员多次赴遗产地现场拍摄图片,并与文物部门的专家学者积极沟通,收集整理画册所需的相关材料。这本画册的出版是新疆文化遗产深厚内涵的最好展示,它对推动新疆文化遗产的宣传、弘扬民族文化、促进对外文化交流将起到积极作用。

预祝新疆丝绸之路申报世界文化遗产工作圆满成功。

新疆维吾尔自治区副主席

陈尔东·阿不都热西提

2010年4月28日

Foreword

Xinjiang is located in the important hub of the ancient Silk Road, is a converging place of ancient civilization between East and West, also is one of the region in which the most abundant historical and cultural heritages were preserved. It remains a large quantity of ancient sites, ancient graveyards, ancient architectures, cave temples, and each ethnical foods, dressings, singing and dancing, music, etc. traditional folk custom, they together comprises the remarkable unique historical and cultural heritages on the Silk Road.

China was signatory to the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, always paid more attention to the nomination and conservation work of the world heritage, recognized that it played an irreplaceable role to intensify cultural heritage for carrying on excellent ethnical culture, breeding and enhancing national spirit, strengthen the sense of national pride and the cohesive force, spreading the knowledge of science and culture, and promoting respecting and understanding each other of each country in the world, each ethnics. In 2004, in speech of congratulation for the 28th session meeting of the World Heritage Committee. Chairman Hu Jintao pointed out " the World Heritage conservation is a lofty responsibility which history has entrusted to us, is a necessary requirement to realize lasting and continuable developing of human being' s civilization, is an achievement which benefit future generations ", it require that we must improve more the understanding of necessity and urgency of the heritage conservation.

The Silk Road world heritage national coordination nomination start up in due form in 2006, The State Administration of Cultural Heritage and the World Heritage Center held an international conference coordinated with relevant countries for the nomination of the Silk Road, passed *Transnational nomination of the Silk Road Turfan Action Plan*. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage they confirmed the tentative list of the Silk Road China section nomination, including 48 sites in Henan, Shanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang six provinces along the Silk Road, among them 12 sites national cultural heritages from Xinjiang which become an important composition of the Silk Road world heritage serial nomination. The nomination work is a systematic cultural heritage protecting program, will play active and promoting role on environmental improvement of heritage sites in our region, protection of cultural relics, management capacity of heritage sites, conservation staff training. According to the world heritage nominating plan of our country, on June or July of 2012, The Silk Road application program including Xinjiang section will be submitted to the World Heritage Committee for consideration. For cooperating the propagandizing work of the world heritage application, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region organized publishing the large catalog the Cultural Heritages on the Silk Road of Xinjiang. In order to do a better job of editing and publishing the catalog, professionals concerned went to the heritage sites for several times and took photos on the spot, and communicated with exports, collected and sorted out relevant materials needed by the catalog. The catalog publishing is the best show for profound cultural connotation of Xinjiang cultural heritage, it will play an active role on disseminating Xinjiang cultural heritage, expanding national culture, promoting cultural exchange.

Wish Xinjiang the Silk Road world heritage nominating work complete success.

Vice Chairman of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

Tieliwa'erdi-Abudurexiti

April 28.2010

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概述

1972年，联合国教科文组织通过了《保护世界文化与自然遗产公约》（简称《公约》），把各国具有世界突出意义和普遍价值的文物古迹和自然景观列入《世界遗产名录》。1985年11月，中国加入《公约》承诺履行规定的义务和责任，自1987年12月中国第一批遗产地列入《世界遗产名录》起，截止目前中国已有长城、泰山、敦煌莫高窟等38处列入世界遗产，其中文化遗产27处，自然遗产7处，文化与自然双重遗产4处，世界遗产数量已位居世界前列。

丝绸之路东起长安（或洛阳），西至东罗马帝国的君士坦丁堡，横贯欧亚大陆。它在人类文明的形成和发展历史中发挥过举足轻重的作用，是东西方文化交流的主动脉，新疆正处于这条大动脉的中枢地域，也就是历史上汉文史籍所指的“西域”故地。曾在这片土地上活跃的各民族人民创造了灿烂的文明，所留下的古代文化遗存内容包罗万象，有城址、墓葬、村落、寺院、石窟、矿冶、窑址、作坊、田园、渠道、烽燧、道路，以及石器、陶器、铜器、铁器、金银器、干果、面食、农作物、文书、碑志、丝织品、衣饰、皮革、毛织物、漆器、画卷、玻璃器、钱币、印信、雕塑品等，目前，据统计新疆现有文物保护单位3327处，其中中国公布的全国重点文物保护单位58处。这些遗址、遗物共同构建了新疆古代文明的框架，复原或补充了新疆古代历史的脉络，真实反映了古代人类生活的画面，是新疆古代各民族融合和团结的见证。

新疆申报世界文化遗产工作最早起始于上世纪九十年代期间交河故城的申遗工作。限于当时社会经济发展条件、遗产保护工作以及遗产地环境整治工作的滞后，以交河故城为代表的新疆第一次申报世界文化遗产工作暂时中断了。2000年，在中国国家文物局的大力支持下，《吐鲁番地区文物保护与旅游总体规划》编制工作启动，于2003年完成，2004年批准公布，这是中国制定的第一个区域性文物保护规划，为以交河故城为代表的申遗工作奠定了坚实的基础。随着新疆社会、经济、文化事业的高速发展，在各级政府的支持下，新疆遗产地的文物本体保护、环境整治工作都取得了显著成就。新疆各族人民对文化遗产的渴望愈来愈强烈，新世纪之初新疆申遗工作再次提上了日程，丝绸之路（新疆段）跨国联合申遗工作再次成为新疆各族人民的大事。

在联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会的世界遗产战略中，大型线性文化遗产跨国联合申遗是目前世界遗产申报中的新趋势，丝绸之路是最引人注目的项目。为了加强丝绸之路沿线国家之间的合作，复兴这一古老而闻名的贸易通道，联合国开发计划署启动“丝绸之路”区域项目。世界遗产中心在2003年8月和2004年7月两次派专家组对丝绸之路沿线部分国家进行考察调研，2005年11月又在哈萨克斯坦的阿拉木图召开了联合国关于中亚后续申报的定期报告会。新疆在丝绸之路上的特殊位置，决定了它应当发挥在本地区的重要角色，积极促进整个地区的合作成功。

2006年7月，中国国家文物局召开了“丝绸之路联合申遗国内协商会

Summarization

In 1972, UNSECO passed the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (abbreviated *convention*), it took significant and valuable cultural remains and natural landscape be inscribed in World heritage list. On November 1985, China took part in the *Convention* and undertook to carry out the prescriptive obligation and responsibility. Since China first set of heritage were listed, up to now we already had the Great wall, Tianshan Mount, Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes and so on 38 sites which had been listed, among them 27 cultural heritages, 7 natural heritages, the number of heritage already placed the forefront of the world.

The silk road traverses Eurasia east from Chang'an (or Luo yang) west to Constantinople of East Rome Empire. The Silk road are the main artery of cultural exchange between East and West that have contributed greatly to the common prosperity of human civilizations, Xinjiang is located in the hub of the main artery, the "west region " (or Xi yu) in ancient Chinese record. Many ethnic peoples created glorious civilization, the ancient cultural remains included city ruins, cemeteries, village hamlets, monasteries, cave temples, mining and smelting sites, workshops, gardens and fields, ditches, beacon towers, roads, and stone-wares, potteries, copper-wares, iron-wares, gold and silver wares, dry fruits, food, crops, manuscripts, tablets, silk, clothing and ornaments, leather, wool, lacquers, painting scrolls, glass, coins, official seals, scriptures etc, nowadays Xinjiang has 3,327 cultural heritages protecting units, among them 58 national cultural heritages were promulgated by the State Department. The remains and reliques construct together frame of Xinjiang's ancient civilization, restore or supplement the trait of Xinjiang's ancient history reflect actual life of ancient people, witness Xinjiang's ancient ethnics merging and uniting.

The work of Xinjiang preparing nominating world heritage started originally from nomination of Jiaohe city ruins. Limited by social economical development conditions in those years, lag of heritage conservation and environment improvement, the first application of Xinjiang world heritage broken off temporarily. In the year of 2000, under vigorous support of National Cultural Relics Bureau, started up to compile *Comprehensive Plan of Heritage Conservation and Tourism in Turfan Region*, finished in 2003, authorized to publicize in 2004, this is the first regional cultural relics conservation planning, it established stable foundation for world heritage nomination of Jiaohe city ruins. With the speedy development of Xinjiang's social and economic career and under the support of government, heritage protecting and environment improvement all had tremendous movement. Each ethnic people of Xinjiang have stronger and stronger desire to world heritage nomination, the Xinjiang world heritage nomination brought up to the schedule again at the beginning of the new century, Xinjiang section of the Silk Road became again a great event of all ethnics people of Xinjiang.

In the world heritage strategy of UNSECO world heritage committee, large-scale serial world heritage transnational nomination is the new trend today, the Silk Road is the most outstanding project. In order to enhance cooperation between countries along the Silk Road and revive the old and famous trade channels, the Development(exploitation) and Planning Department of the United Nations started "the Silk Road" regional project. The world heritage centre dispatched expert mission twice to approached and investigated part of countries along the Silk Road in August of 2003 and July of 2004. The United Nations called regular report meeting about Central Asia following-up nomination on November 2005. The unique location decides that Xinjiang should play the essential role in this region, to promote actively collaboration of the whole area successfully.

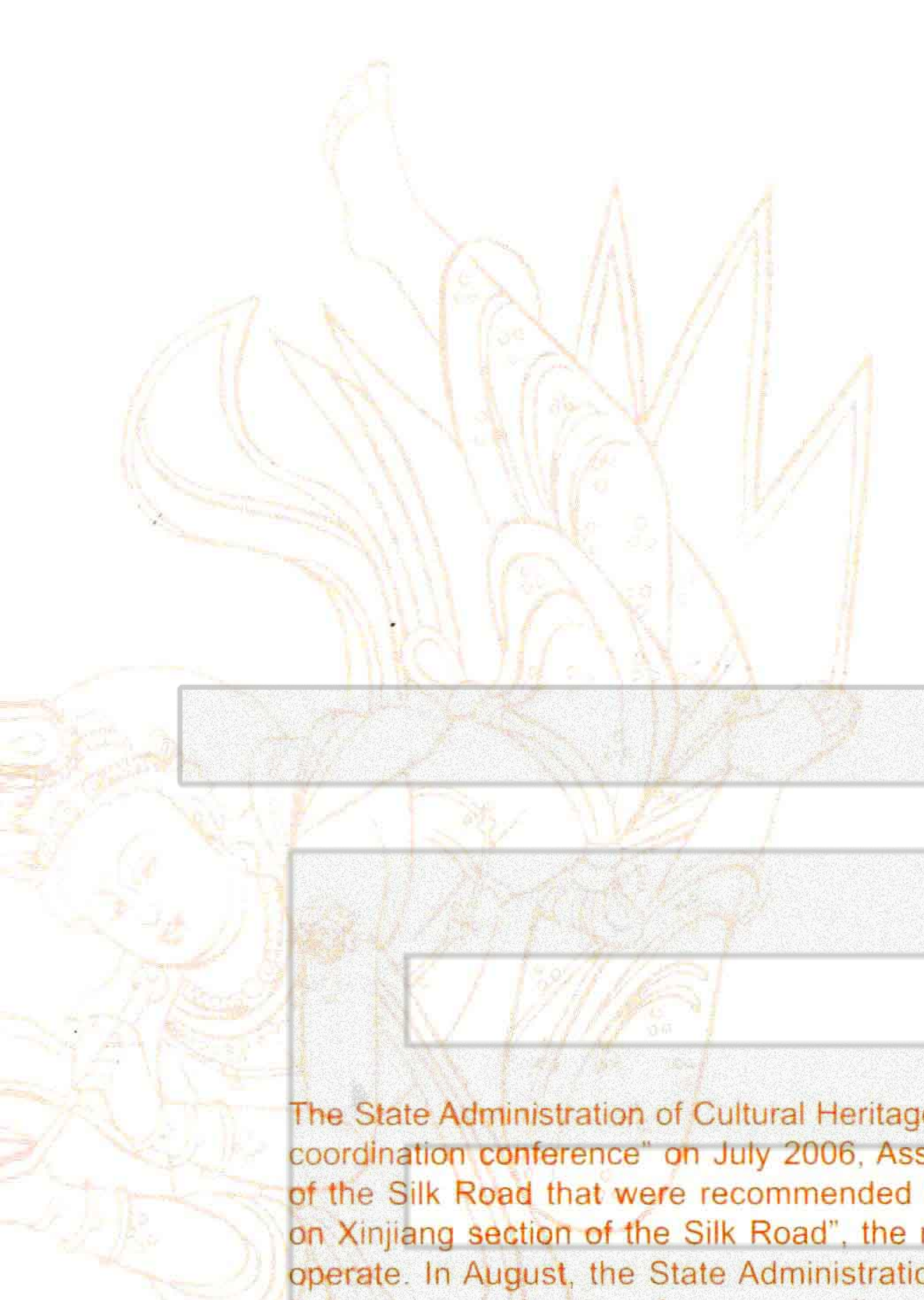


议”。经专家评审，由新疆文物局推荐的与丝绸之路主干线有关联的遗产地被确定为“新疆段丝绸之路拟认定点”，新疆段丝绸之路申遗工作正式启动。8月，中国国家文物局和世界遗产中心共同在吐鲁番市召开了丝绸之路申遗利益相关者国际协商会议。会议就丝绸之路跨国联合申报世界文化遗产相关事宜进行磋商、协调，形成通过了《丝绸之路跨国联合申遗吐鲁番行动计划》。10月，来自哈萨克斯坦共和国、吉尔吉斯斯坦共和国、塔吉克斯坦共和国、乌兹别克斯坦共和国、中国、意大利、世界遗产中心和国际古迹遗址理事会的代表约40人，在乌兹别克斯坦撒马尔罕召开国际协商会，与会各方就丝绸之路联合申遗工作组织上的支持、国与国之间的合作、资源提名等方面达成了共识。2007年4月，世界遗产中心在塔吉克斯坦首都杜尚别召开了第三轮中国与中亚国家间的国际协商会。6月，中国国家文物局在乌鲁木齐市召开了丝绸之路联合申遗工作会，与会代表对新疆的申遗工作给予了高度评价，顺利通过了预备名单的初步认定工作，并制定了丝绸之路申遗工作计划。8月，中国国家文物局组织专家组对新疆申遗的遗产地进行现场考察，根据考察重新确定了丝绸之路新疆段申报世界文化遗产的预备名单。2008年2、3月，中国国家文物局再次组织专家对新疆已列入预备名单的遗产地进行了现场调研，就现场考察中发现的问题提出了具体指导意见。

申遗工作同时也是一项积极的文化遗产整体保护工程，遗产地的环境整治、文物本体的保护、遗产地的管理水平、保护专业队伍的培养等都将得到极大的改善。丝绸之路新疆段申遗工作正式启动以来，在中国国家文物局、新疆维吾尔自治区人民政府的大力支持下，经过相关部门的协同努力，申遗工作取得了初步成绩：

建立健全了的申遗工作机构。新疆成立了“新疆维吾尔自治区丝绸之路（新疆段）申报世界文化遗产工作领导小组”，领导小组下设项目执行办公室，主要负责组织实施新疆段丝绸之路拟认定点的本体保护工作；新疆文物局专门成立了由局领导、丝绸之路沿线地州文物部门主要负责人参加的“丝绸之路跨国联合申报世界文化遗产（新疆段）工作领导小组”，开展与新疆“申遗”相关的工作协调、资料收集和宣传工作；相关各地州也成立了协调领导机构，完善了各遗产点的管理机构，设置了文物保护管理所或文物保护工作站。

新疆各遗产地的文物保护规划编制工作进展顺利。交河故城、高昌



The State Administration of Cultural Heritage held "the Silk Road world heritage nomination national coordination conference" on July 2006. Assessed by experts, the heritage sites on the main route of the Silk Road that were recommended by our bureau were confirmed to be "application sites on Xinjiang section of the Silk Road", the nomination of the Silk Road Xinjiang section started to operate. In August, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and the World Heritage Center held an international conference coordinated with relevant countries for the nomination of the Silk Road. The conference discussed and negotiated the related issues about transnational nomination of the Silk Road, formed and passed *Transnational nomination of the Silk Road Turfan Action Plan*. In October, more than 40 representatives from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, China, Italy, the World Heritage Center and ICOMOS, held international coordination conference in Samarkand of Uzbekistan, all participant had reached the agreement on organization support, cooperation between countries, resource nomination and so on. On April 2007, the World Heritage Center held the third round international coordination conference between China and five Center Asia Countries in Dushanbe of Tajikistan. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage held a conference for serial nomination on June, participants had expressed their appreciation on Xinjiang's nomination preparation, and passed preliminary identification of tentative list, and made a plan of the Silk Road nomination. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage organized expert group conducted on-site investigation to heritage sites of Xinjiang, they confirmed again the tentative list of the Silk Road Xinjiang section nomination by the investigation. On February and March 2008, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage commissioned experts again to conduct on-site investigation of heritage sites on the tentative list they put forward specific guiding advances to the problem found in on-site investigation.

The world heritage nomination simultaneously is an active conservation projection of the whole cultural heritages, environmental improvement of cultural heritage, management capacity of heritage sites, conservation staff training all would be improved obviously. Under the strong support of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and government, through cooperative effort, Xinjiang section of the Silk Road world heritage nomination had tentative achievements since it operated:

Established sound organization for the world heritage nomination, the Autonomous set up "Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region leading group of the Silk Road (Xinjiang section) nomination the World Heritage", the leading group found the project executive office to responsible for organizing and implementing properties protection of application sites for nomination in the Silk Road; the Cultural Relics Bureau specially set up "the leading group of the Silk Road (Xinjiang section) transnational nomination the World Heritage " in which is participated by leaders of the Cultural Relics Bureau and heads of cultural relics department from prefectures along the Silk Road, to do coordination, compiling materials and promotion about Xinjiang the World Heritage nomination; relevant prefectures also set up coordinating leading organization, perfect management organization, set up cultural relics protection institute or station.

故城和库木吐喇石窟等已经完成遗产地的保护规划并开始实施；根据中国国家文物局批准的《丝绸之路新疆段重点文物抢救保护计划》，以遗产地的本体保护工作为重点全面展开，以前所未有的规模实施文物保护工程，加快了新疆申遗遗产地的本体保护工作的步伐。环境整治与基础设施建设全面展开并取得了显著成绩，利用国家遗产地环境整治与保护设施专项资金，按照世界遗产环境标准，根据遗产地保护规划对遗产地有计划地开展环境整治与基础设施建设。

新疆积极组织参加申遗工作的相关业务培训，全面提高申遗工作水平。新疆遗产地管理人员先后参加了中国国家文物局在漳州、西安、兰州举行的与遗产申报有关的业务培训，以及在兰州、洛阳、西安举行的申遗工作交流会，通过专家授课、成功申遗的遗产地管理机构负责人经验介绍，极大地提高了新疆遗产地管理人员的工作业务水平。

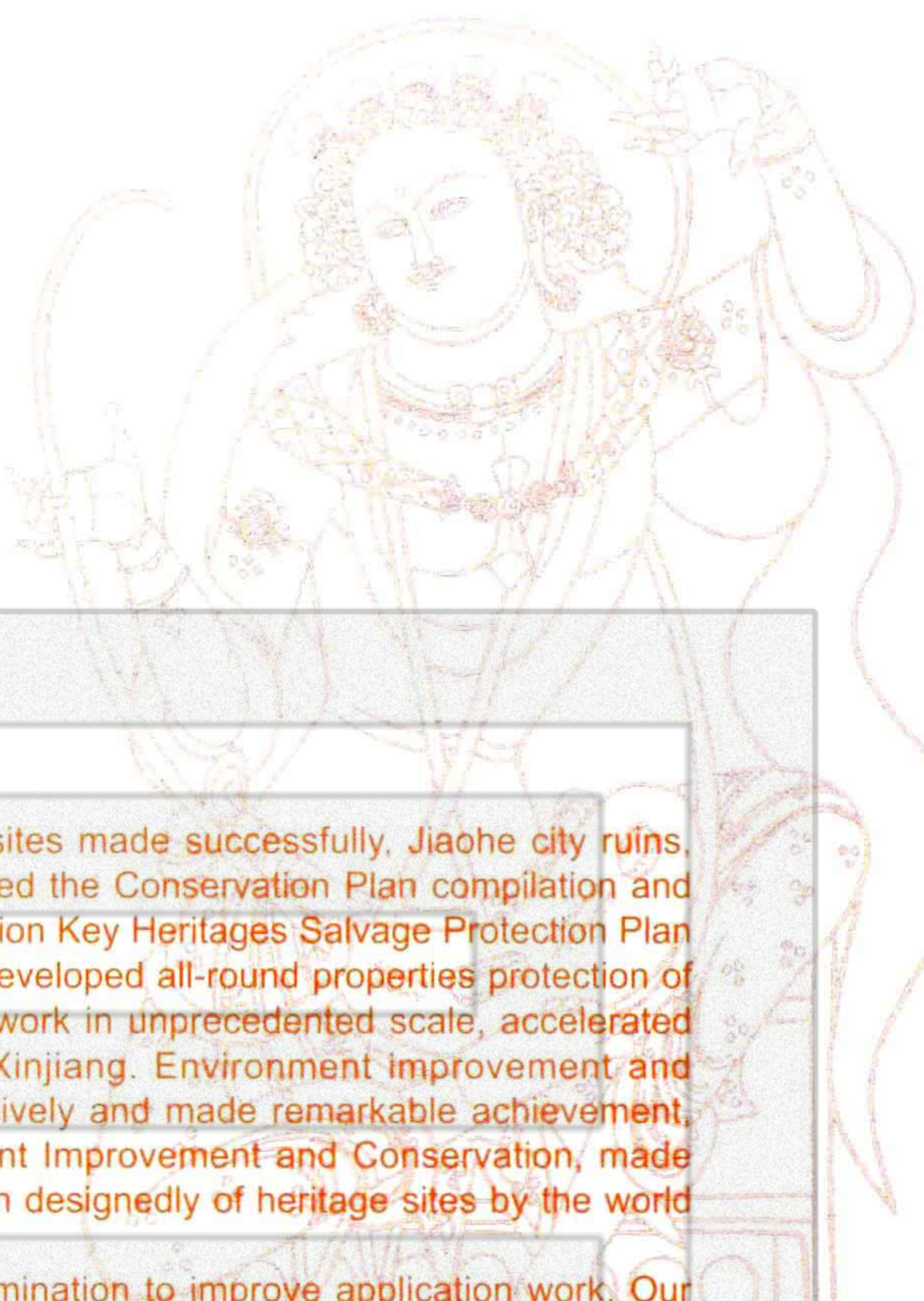
新疆遗产地管理法规、申遗文本编制，申遗档案整理工作进展顺利。截止2008年5月，新疆各遗产地所在地政府完成了12处遗产地的管理法规的修订工作，为遗产地的保护管理提供了法律依据。按照中国国家文物局统一部署，新疆组织考古、文物保护、规划、宗教研究等方面的专家，与遗产所在地专业人员一起，依照《世界遗产名录》材料申报格式和《业务指南》，完成了12处遗产地的申报文本编写工作，并通过了中国国家文物局的验收。同时各遗产地按照申遗要求建立了完善的申遗资料档案室，按照档案标准收集、整理与申报遗产相关的文字、图片、影像资料档案，加强了各遗产点的考古调查、资料收集整理和研究工作。

根据中国国家文物局的申遗工作计划，2012年6、7月间，世界遗产委员会第36届会议将提名包括新疆段在内的丝绸之路申遗项目，新疆有信心做好丝绸之路新疆段的申遗工作，申遗成功也是新疆各族人民的共同心愿。随着申遗工作的全面推进，与申遗相关的工作越来越艰巨，按照世界文化遗产申报工作的要求仍有大量的工作要做。目前第三次中国文物普查工作全面深入展开，新疆的文物数量将成倍增加，乡土建筑、工业遗产、近现代史迹等新兴遗产种类越来越丰富，坚守在文物工作第一线的广大文物工作者是文化遗产保护工作的中流砥柱。做好丝绸之路新疆段申遗工作，将激励新疆文物战线上各族干部职工的工作热情，对新疆文物事业的发展起到极大的推动作用。

新疆维吾尔自治区文物局局长

耿吉青

2010年3月18日



The Conservation Plan compilation of various heritage sites made successfully. Jiaohe city ruins, Gaochang ancient city and Kumtula caves already finished the Conservation Plan compilation and came into effect; According to the Silk Road Xinjiang Section Key Heritages Salvage Protection Plan issued by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, developed all-round properties protection of heritage sites, implemented cultural relics conservation work in unprecedented scale, accelerated the step of properties protection of heritage sites in Xinjiang. Environment improvement and basic facilities construction had been taken comprehensively and made remarkable achievement, using the special fund of the State Heritage Environment Improvement and Conservation, made environment improvement and basic facilities construction designedly of heritage sites by the world heritage standard and protection plan.

Organizing and attending actively training course on nomination to improve application work. Our management staffs successively took part in training course opened by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage in Zhangzhou, Xi'an, Lanzhou, and nomination intercommunication conference, it enhanced greatly management staff abilities of our heritage sites by expert's teaching and experiences introduced by head of heritage sites management organization that were nominated successfully.

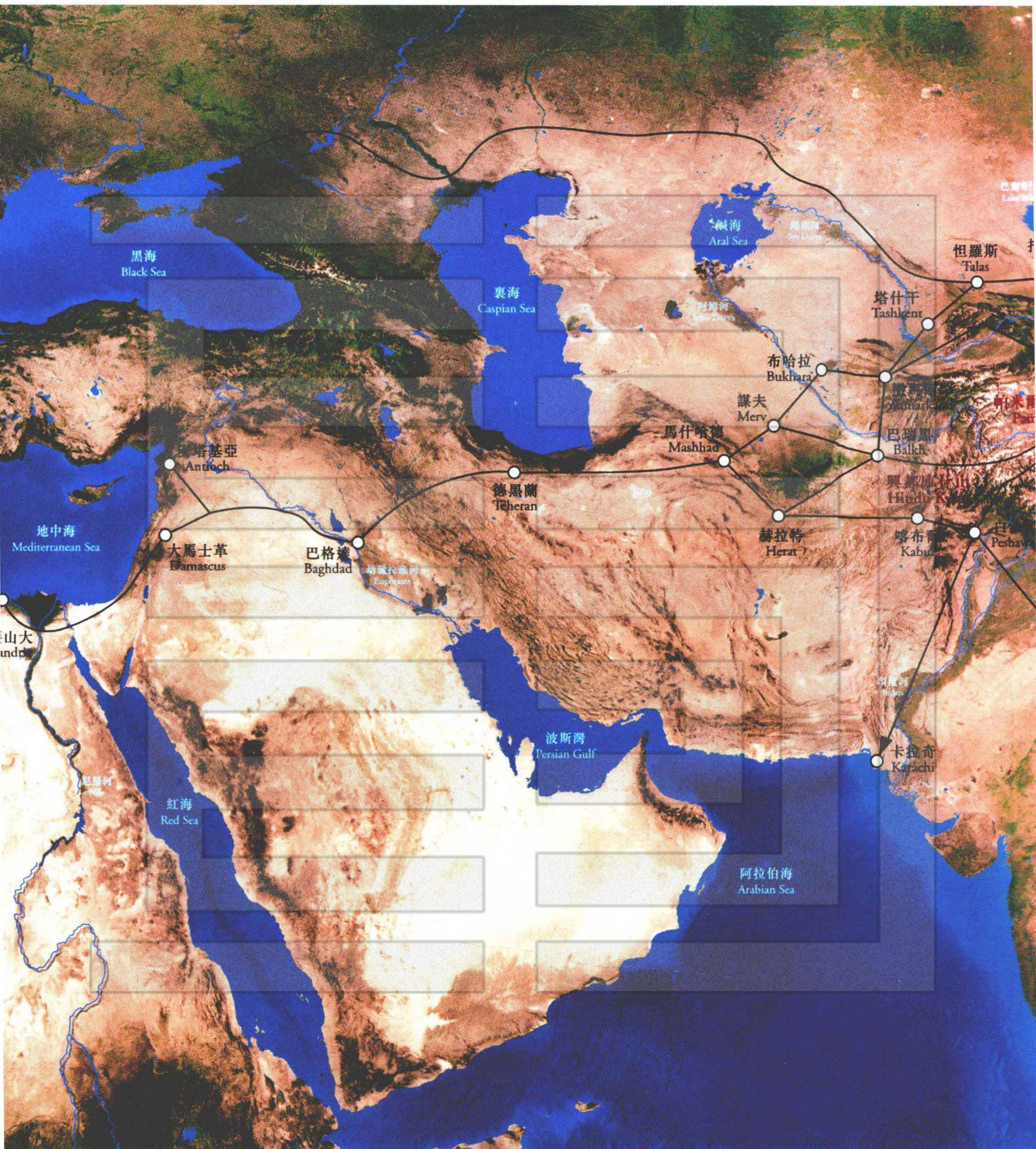
Heritage sites regulations, nomination documents compilation, nomination file collecting were made out successfully. The various governments which heritage sites located in had finished editing and issuing regulations of twelve sites up to May 2008 to provide law basis for conservation and management of heritage sites. According to unified deployment of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, we organized experts on archaeology, conservation, programming, religion, with heritage sites professional staffs according to format of nominating the World Heritage List and the Operational Guidelines to finish compiling nomination documents of 12 heritage sites, and were passed by inspection of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. At the same time each heritage site set up special archives to collect and sort out word, picture, and video materials on the world heritage nomination, strengthen archaeological investigation, material collection and sorting, and research works.

According to the World Heritage nomination plan of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, in June or July of 2012, The World Heritage Committee 36th session will nominate the Silk Road application program including Xinjiang section, we are confident to do application work of the Silk Road Xinjiang section. With the overall advancing of the world heritage nomination, application work become more and more arduous, there still large number of works require us to do. At present the third national cultural relics general investigation carry out thorough, the quantity of Xinjiang cultural relics will increase by several times, countryside architectures, industry heritages, remains of modern history etc newly risen heritage species will be richer and richer, numerous workers standing fast at forefront of cultural relics are mainstay of our cultural heritages conservation. Accomplishing very well the Silk Road Xinjiang section nomination will inspire work passion of every ethnical cadres and employees, promote tremendously development of Xinjiang cultural relics career.

Director of Cultural Heritage Bureau of Xinjiang

Sheng Chun Shou

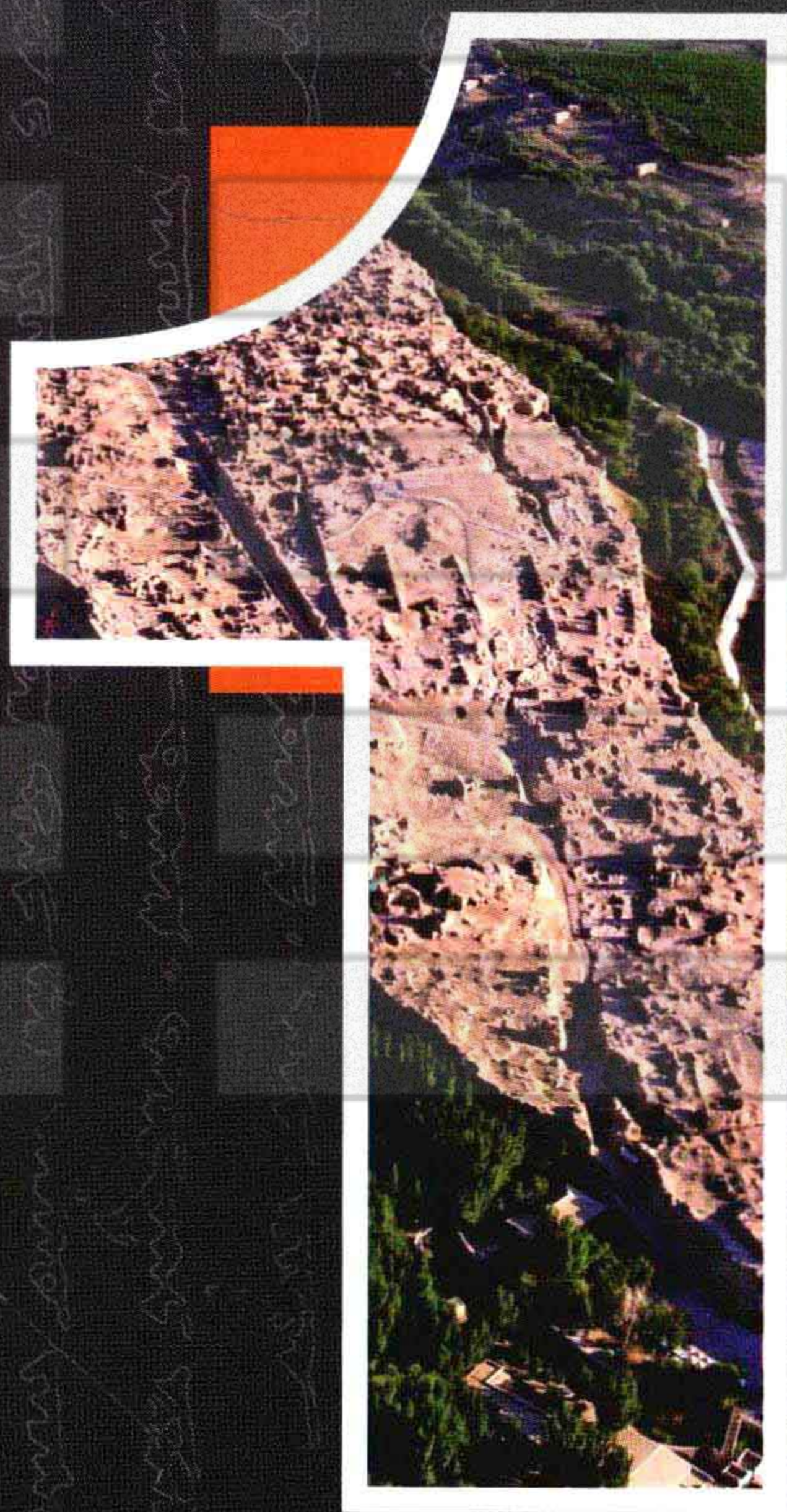
March 18,2010





丝绸之路

Map of the Silk Road



Jiaohe Ruins

交河故城