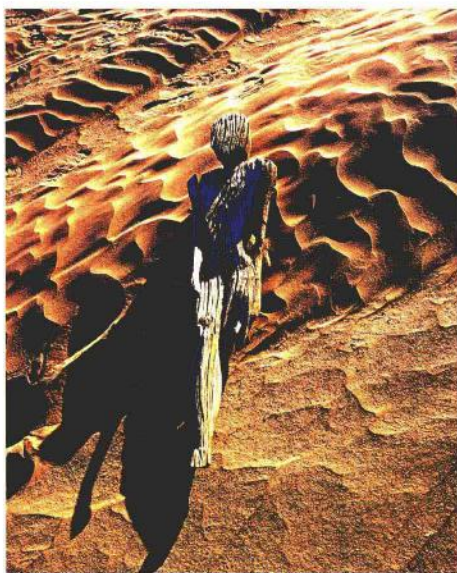


# 新疆十大之谜

THE TEN  
MAJOR  
ENIGMAS  
IN  
XINJIANG

新疆美术摄影出版社



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新疆美术摄影出版社  
中青人文化传媒有限公司



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Enigma about Monsters in the Kanas Lake  
喀纳斯湖怪之谜



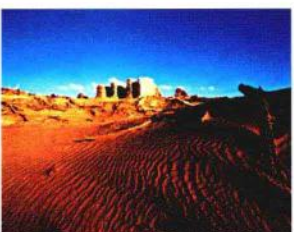
Enigma about the Xiaohé Graveyard  
小河墓地之谜



Enigma of Niya  
尼雅之谜



Enigma of Lop Nur  
罗布泊之谜



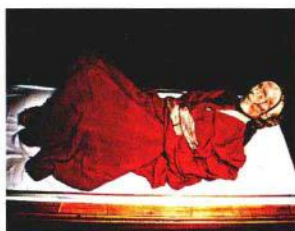
Enigma about Loulan  
楼兰之谜

# THE TEN MAJOR ENIGMAS IN XINJIANG

# 新疆十大之谜



Enigma about Savage  
野人之谜



Enigma about Ancient Corpse  
干尸之谜



Enigma about Tomb Complex in Shape of  
Wheat – land Loop  
麦田圈古巨石堆建筑之谜




Enigma about Stone Bails and kamennaya baba  
石球 石人之谜



Enigma about Petrogram  
岩画之谜





数千年前的佛塔  
讲述着当年的繁华  
至今色彩艳丽的绢帛  
证明着丝路曾有的兴盛  
楼兰——

一个最能引起人们遐思的名字  
一个永远迷失了的文明古国



高达 10.5 米的魏晋时期的佛塔，是楼兰古城的象征。

Buddha stupa dated in Wei and Jin periods with height of 10.5 meters is a landmark of the Ancient Loulan City.

# Enigma about Loulan

樓蘭之謎



**我很奇怪，我们瑞典怎么就没有  
一块比我在楼兰发现的木简和纸片更  
古老的石头？**

**——斯文·赫定**

**I wonder why there is no older stone in Sweden than  
the wooden chips and paper slips discovered in Loulan?**

**——Sven Herdin**



**楼兰旭日 Sunrise in Loulan**

1900年3月28日，瑞典探险家斯文·赫定完成了罗布泊西部的探险开始返程。这时，他和他的维吾尔族向导阿尔迪克发现用于考察的一把铲子遗留在营地。阿尔迪克返回营地寻找时遇到了风暴，迷失了方向，但却在迷途中意外地闯入了一座古城，他发现了许多文物和雕刻精美的木板、古代铜钱。斯文·赫定对阿的发现大喜过忘。1903年，斯文·赫定进入了这座古城，并出土了大量的文物。回国后，他向世界宣布，他发现了中国史籍记载的著名的楼兰城。他的发现震惊了世界。

从此，举世闻名的新疆重要古迹楼兰就像一个强大磁铁吸引着全世界的目光。楼兰古城位于罗布泊西北角，是汉唐时期西域交通的枢纽，在古代丝绸之路路上占有极为重要的地位。中国的丝绸、茶叶，西域的马、葡萄、珠宝，最早都是通过楼兰进行交易的。许多商队经过这里时，都要在此暂时休息。当时楼兰城内商铺连片，佛寺香火缭绕，东来西往的各国使团客商、僧侣游客常年不断，多种语言文字在这里交流。楼兰王国从公元前176年以前建国，到公元4世纪前后消亡。

汉武帝时，探险家张骞就带回了有关楼兰的信息。《史记·大宛列传》中记载：“楼兰、姑师邑有城郭，临盐泽。”说明公元前2世纪楼兰已是个“城郭之国”了。张骞两次出使西域，开辟了东西方的通路，同时汉朝与当时强大的匈奴争夺控制西域的斗争也日趋激烈。公元前108年汉将王恢征服了楼兰。经过数次大规模的军事征战，汉王朝彻底控制了西域，同时也打通了东西方的贸易通道——丝绸之路。





你是怎样在历史的隧道中迷失？  
是谁掠走你的喧闹和繁华？

三间房遗址  
Remains of san Jianfang

楼兰美女娇柔的面庞  
又怎么一夜间皱纹满面？  
信徒般的探寻者怀揣着万倍的虔诚  
前仆后继地迈过岁月的尸体  
长跪在你的胸前  
仔细端详着每一粒细沙  
渴望解读你留下的  
一个个神奇的谜底。



Lacquer cover

It was unearthed from the ancient tomb of East Han Dynasty at Gaotai, outskirts of the ancient city of Loulan in 1980, with radius of 13cm and height of 2cm.

漆盖  
1980年楼兰古城城郊高台东汉古墓出土。直径13厘米、高2厘米。





楼兰城民居遗址  
Remains of folk residence in Loulan

**残破的民居  
依稀分辨出当年的模样  
秦月汉关  
让人遥想当年  
就像一场美梦  
引起人们无穷的回味**

On March 28th 1900, Sven Hedin, a Sweden explorer was his way back from the exploring trip to the west lop Nur when he and his Uygur guide, Ardick discovered a spade for inspection left in the camp. Ardick was caught in the sandstorm while returning to the camp for it. So he lost his direction and found himself into an ancient town, where he discovered many cultural relics and exquisitely - carved wooden board as well as ancient coins. Sven Hedin felt overjoyed by his discovery. In 1903, Sven Hedin entered this ancient town and unearthed a large quantity of cultural relics, declaring to the world upon his return to home that he discovered the famous town of Loulan recorded in Chinese history book. His discovery shocked the world.

From then on, Loulan, an important well - known town, has been attracting the worldwide attention like a magnet. The ancient city of Loulan is located in the north-western corner of the Lop Nur as a hub of communication in the west region during Han and Tang Dynasties, taking up an important position on the ancient Silk Road. Chinese silk, tea were traded here with horse, grape and jewel from the west region at the earliest time. Many caravans had a rest when passing here. The city of Loulan then were lined with shops along the streets, dotted with Buddhist temples where joss sticks and candles were burning, missionary, traveling traders and monks came in and went away in succession; communication was made in multi - languages. The Loulan Kingdom was founded in 176 B.C and declined in 630 A.D. with a history of 800.

During the reign of emperor Wudi during Han Dynasty, Zhangqian, an explorer brought back information about the Loulan. Dawan Biography • Records of History states: "Louland, Gushi fief, has a city wall nearby a salt lake". It shows that Loulan





**太阳般形状的墓地  
是楼兰先人对太阳的崇拜？  
还是对太阳的恐惧？  
数不清的树木  
成了数不清的墓主人  
对太阳的祭奠  
渴望如太阳般永生  
却埋藏了一个都城的繁华  
难道这就是  
楼兰消失的原因？**

丝绸之路的开通，使东西方交通和丝绸之路贸易兴盛起来，同时也刺激了位于丝绸之路咽喉地位的楼兰古国的经济繁荣和发展。楼兰王国全盛时期，东起古阳关，西到尼雅河畔，南至阿尔金山，北到哈密一带，而楼兰古城就是楼兰王国的政治、经济、文化的中心。但4世纪时，楼兰突然从这个世界上消失了。楼兰古城一带“上无飞鸟，下无走兽，遍望极目，欲求度处则莫知所诣，唯见死人髑髅为异识耳。”盛极一时的楼兰文明不明原因地随着岁月而去了。

不同学科的研究者从各自前观点来解释这个未解之谜：有人认为是由于罗布泊的枯竭，自然环境的恶化，河流改道等原因。也有人认为是孔雀河上游不合理地引水、蓄水，人为造成的。更有人认为丝绸之路改道、异族入侵等原因造成的，如此等等，不一而足。那么，究竟哪方面更接近历史真实呢？

22年前，考古学家在距孔雀河数里的地方，发现了3800年前“楼兰王国”的神秘墓葬。该墓葬不惜以大量树木为代价而建造。步入其中可以看到一组组用七层胡杨木桩围成的同心圆，木桩粗达30余厘米。整座墓地远远望去，就如一轮古老沧桑的太阳，镶嵌在戈壁荒原上。由此，人们称其为“太阳墓葬”。

考察发现，墓葬木桩可以固沙强梁，没有它们，在沙地上，要挖掘营建深达两米多的墓穴是很难的。然而固沙为何采取如此形式，显现如此图案？它代表着什么意义？难道是“太阳崇拜”吗？果真如此，为何墓主人均为仰身直肢面向西方而不是东方？“楼兰王国”是敢于营建大规模“太阳墓葬”，而大肆砍伐林木的活动呢？“楼兰王国”的先民们，为什么要在沙漠中建造如此奇异的太阳形墓葬？它究竟代表了什么意义呢？

斯文·赫定认为他所发现的就是楼兰王国的都城，这已被多数学者专家所认同，但至今仍然有人持不同意见。那么，这个遗址到底是不是楼兰城呢？

**太阳形墓葬**

Sun - shape tomb

此为试读，需要完整，请访问：[www.ertongbook.com](http://www.ertongbook.com)





Ancient wind - eroded city wall 被风蚀了的古城墙

had become a "city state". Zhangqian twice went to the west region and opened up a road between the east and west when the struggle between the imperial court of Han Dynasty and Huns over the control of the territory was becoming more hectic. In 108 B.C., Wang Hui, a general during Han Dynasty conquered Loulan. After a large scale of military campaign on many occasions, Han imperial court controlled the west region thoroughly and opened up trade pass between the west and east—the Silk Road.

The opening of the Silk Road made the communication and silk trade between the east and west boom up and stimulated the economic prosperity and development of the ancient Loulan kingdom at the strategic passage of the Silk Road. In its prime period, the Loulan kingdom started east from the Yumen Pass, ended west to the Niya River, south to the Altun Mountains and north to Hami region. The ancient city of Loulan is the center of politics, economy and culture in the Loulan Kingdom. In the 4th century, Loulan suddenly disappeared in the world. The Loulan civilization once prosperous in history has been gone with ages anyway, thus forming what it is now: "No bird fly in the sky and no beasts move about, with signs of bleakness and dried skeletons as a landmark."

The researchers in different subjects explain the enigma from different perspectives. Some people hold that the current case results from dried - up Lop Nur, natural environment variation and change of river

你在这里守候了几千年  
你在等候什么？  
你在期盼什么？  
是那曾在你梦中都会响起的驼铃声  
还是那像谱了曲一般的吆喝交响  
许是在等候东来的艳丽丝绸  
或是在期待西来的上等香料  
楼兰姑娘已出门多时  
还不见她回来的身影  
这怎不让人心焦



三叶纹缂织毛布

1980 年古城高台东汉古墓出土。在深色底上织出石榴形花环、三叶纹、波浪纹。

Trefoil woolen cloth woven done by the tapestry method in fine silks and gold thread

It was unearthed from the ancient tomb of East Han Dynasty at Gaotai, outskirts of the ancient city in 1980, with pomegranate, Trefoil and wavy patterns on the dark background.





### “长寿明光”锦(局部)

1980年古城郊高台东汉古墓地出土。长22.5厘米,宽37厘米,织纹显虎、龙、鹿、鸟等动物,动感非常强烈。

Brocade entitled "Light of Longevity" (section)

It was unearthed from the ancient graveyard dated in East Han Dynasty at Gaotai in 1980, with length of 22.5cm and width of 37cm, bearing animals pattern like tiger, dragon, deer and bird with strong dynamic sense.

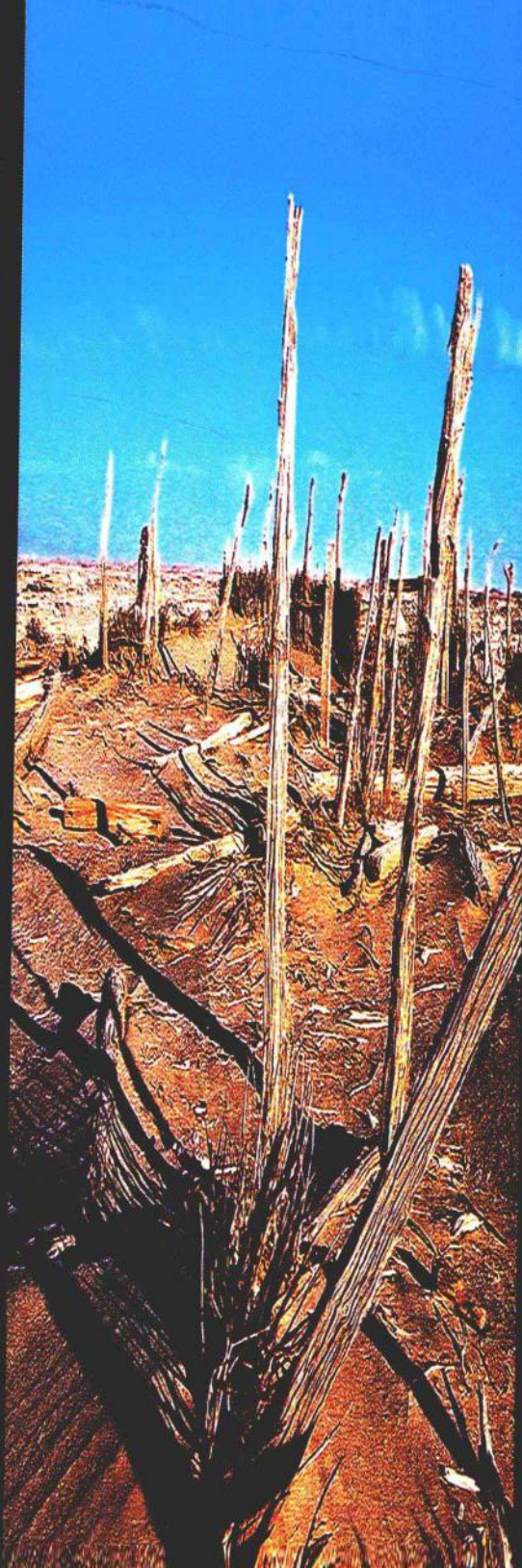


### 白玉斧

人类大约在新石器时代进入了罗布泊地区,发展着石器文化。白玉斧长11.6厘米,刃宽6厘米,这或许是财产、或许是权力的象征。

### White - jade ax

During the about Neolithic Age, man entered the Lop Nur region and developed stone culture. The ax is 11.6cm long and 6cm wide, which is perhaps a sign of asset or power.



### 汉文纸文书

魏晋时期文书, 1980年在三间房的东小间发掘。正(左)反(右)两面均书有文字。长14厘米,宽4厘米。麻纸,质地粗糙结实。楼兰曾发现了大约700件文书和木简,大多为汉文书写,是楼兰历史的重要资料。

### Chinese paper document

It was document during Wei and Jin periods, which was excavated at Dong Xiaojian, San Jianfang in 1980. Both front (left) and back (right) bear language, with measurement of 14cm and 4cm. The hemp is coarse and solid in texture. About 700 pieces of document and wooden chips have been discovered in Luolan, most of which are written in Chinese character. They are important data of loulan history.





在编号为罗布泊地区铁板河一号墓(LOTMI)里发现一具保存完好的女性木乃伊。她面目清秀,深目微闭,属于白种人,被誉为“楼兰美女”。那么她的先辈是何时迁来的?又是什么地方迁来的?随之而来的疑问是从楼兰王伐色摩那(汉名元孟)到鄯善王尉屠耆,他们是白种人呢?还是黄白混血?如果是白种人他们属于什么民族?如果是混血,又是哪两个民族婚生的?楼兰国的居民都有哪些民族?哪个民族是主体民族?……

1979年,新疆考古所的一支考察队在罗布泊以东发现了一些外形特殊的古墓。墓中死者有的衣着完整,头戴尖毡帽,帽顶还插了几根绳。这种奇特的服饰令考古学家惊讶不已。经仔细测量发现,这些人属于“深目高鼻”的古欧洲人种,与现代北欧人很相似。他们的头骨可以分成两组,一组与南西伯利亚、阿尔泰地区青铜时代的安德洛诺沃文化相近;另一组与时代更古老的阿凡纳沃文化相近。也就是说,在同一地点,埋葬着两批体态不同的古欧洲人。

后来,考古学家又在楼兰古城东郊东汉的墓葬中,找到了5个欧洲人种遗体。有人根据楼兰人毛发成分测定,认为这些人很可能与来自东地中海的民族有关。总之,如果说楼兰古国是个民族成份十分复杂的国家,那么,这些古欧洲人到底是什么民族?他们是出于什么目的而千里迢迢奔赴楼兰?后来他们又去了哪里?

面对楼兰,斯文·赫定迷茫的自问:“我很奇怪,我们瑞典怎么就没有一块比我在楼兰发现的木简和纸片更古老的石头?”

楼兰,一个等待人们去破解的千古之谜。





San Jianfang set off against sunset 夕照三间房

course: others think it is caused by man's improper diversion and storage of water on the upper reaches of the Peacock River. Still others believe that such a situation arises from change of routes for the Silk Road and invasion of alien nationality etc. None of them serves adequate reason. Which aspect comes closer to the historical fact?

Twenty - two years ago, archeologists found the mysterious tombs for "Loulan Kingdom" 3800 years ago several li away from the Peacock River. The tombs were made of wood in large quantity. Entering inside, you can see groups of concentric circles fenced with diversiform leaved poplars in seven layers, with radius of over 30cm. The whole tomb, viewed from the distance, looked like an old sun embedded in Gobi desert. On account of this, the people call it as "Sun Tomb".

The survey indicates that the wooden fence can fortify sand and consolidate grave. Without it, it would have been difficult to construct a two - meter - high tomb. However, why was sand fortified in such a manner, showing such a pattern? What does it stand for? Wasn't it "worship for the sun"? Why the owner of the tomb lie on back with straight limbs facing to the west instead of the east? Was "Loulan Kingdom" ruined in a large scale of wanton logging activity for construction of "Sun Tomb"? Why did the ancestors of "the Loulan Kingdom" construct such a strange sun tomb in the desert? What does it signify after all?

Sven Herdin thought what he discovered was just the capital city of Loulan kingdom, which was already accepted by most of the experts and scholars. But still some people hold different ideas. Is this ruin the city of Loulan?

A well - preserved female dried corpse was discovered in the No.1 grave coded Tiebanhe in the Lop Nur region. She looked pretty, with her deep - set eyes slightly closed, falling within white people and being acclaimed as "beauty of Loulan". When did her forefathers move here? From where did they come here? The following question is if they belong to white people or people of mixed blood between the white and yellow from Loulan King Fasemora (Yuanmen called in Han Chinese name) to Shanshan king Wei Tuqi. The questions go on like this, such as: What nationality do they belong to if they are white people? What are two nationalities that give birth to this ethnic group





if they belong to people of mixed blood? What are those nationalities that we call Loulan residents? What ethnic group is the dominant one?

In 1979, an expedition team from Xinjiang institute of archeology discovered some special—shape ancient tombs to the east of the Lop Nur. Some of the dead inside the tombs wore intact clothes and pointed felt hats with several strings poked in its top. Such strange apparel makes archeologist sigh with wonder. After a careful survey, these people belong to ancient European race with “deep-set and high nose”, who are quite similar to modern northern European. Their skulls can be divided into two groups: one is similar to Andronovo culture in southern Siberia and Altay region during the Bronze Age; another is close to more ancient Yamnaya culture or, that is say, two types of ancient European are buried in the same spots.

Later on, archeologists found five remains of European race in the tombs of East Han Dynasty in the eastern outskirts of ancient Loulan city. According to the determination of Loulan people's hair element, some people think these people have much to do with the nationalities in the Mediterranean. In conclusion, if the ancient state of Loulan is a multi-national county, what nationality are these ancient Europeans on the earth? For what purpose did they come to Loulan from afar? Afterwards, where did they settle down?

Facing Loulan, Sven Hedin asked himself confusedly: “I feel surprised why there isn't a stone in Sweden older than the wooden chips and slips of paper in Loulan?”

Loulan, an ancient enigma yet to be explained.





许多人来了再没能走，  
留下了累累白骨和谜一般的沉默；  
许多人走了却还想来，  
挡不住荒原那神秘的诱惑.....

Many people have come without returning,  
Only to leave their skeletons and riddle-like silence.  
Many people have left with intention of coming,  
Resisting no temptation from that mysterious desert.

# 羅布泊之謎

## Enigma of Lop Nur