

丝路遗珠

吐鲁番博物馆
吐鲁番学研究院
编著

Compiled by Turfan Museum &
Academia Turfanica

交河故城、高昌故城
申报世界文化遗产文物精品展

Pearls on the Silk Road

Exhibition of Yar City and Qocho City
Application for the List of World Heritage



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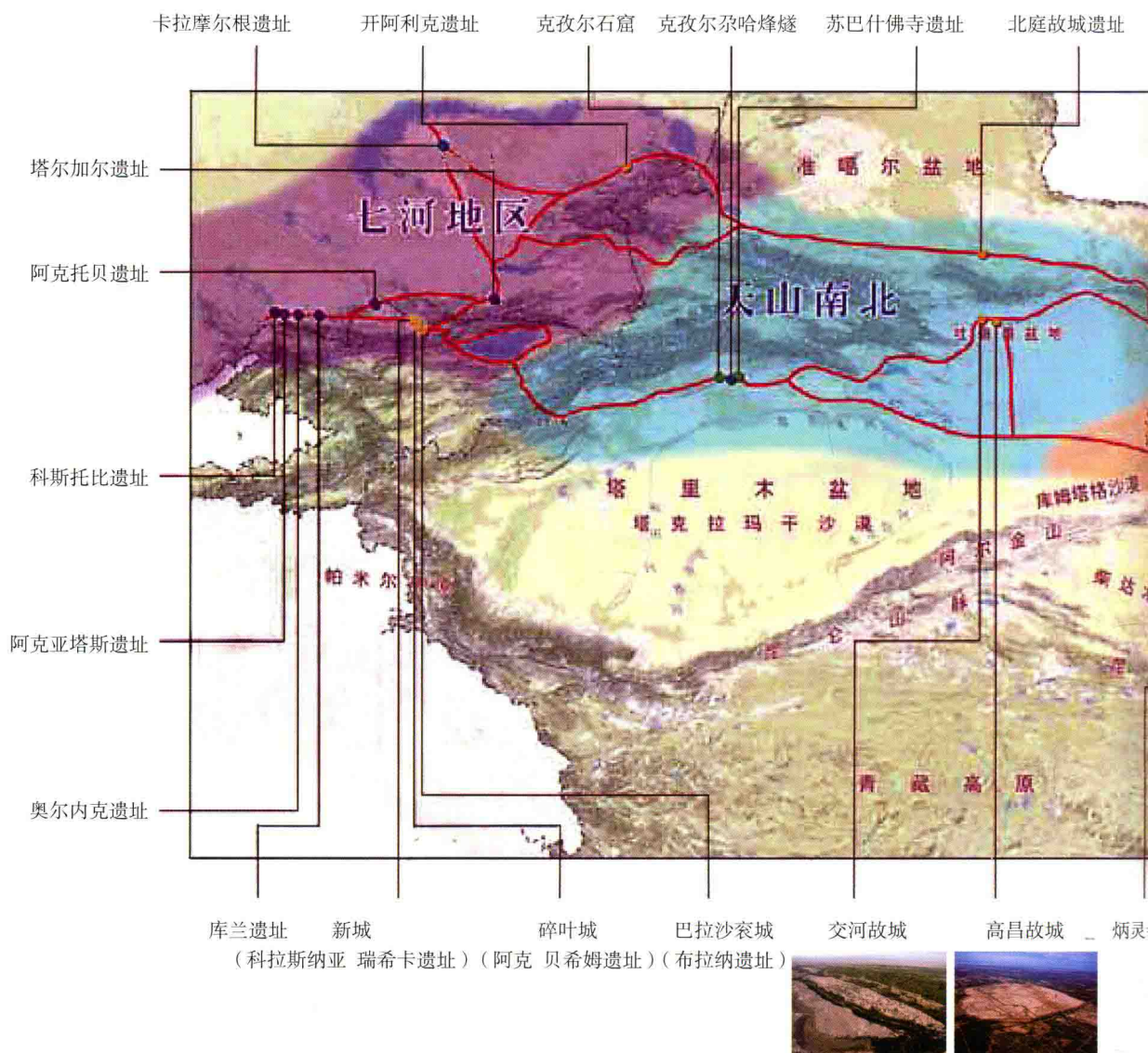
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联合申报的“丝绸之路：起始段和天山廊道的路网”，主要是指从中国古代的长安/洛阳往西、经河西走廊，进入天山山脉地区，其西端到达中亚的七河地区。路网跨距近5000公里、总长达8700多公里，在地域上连接了亚洲古老的中国华夏文明和中亚文明中心。分布于中国、哈萨克斯坦和吉尔吉斯斯坦三国境内的代表性遗迹，是公元前2世纪至公元16世纪欧亚大陆交通、经济和文化交流以及社会发展的重要见证。

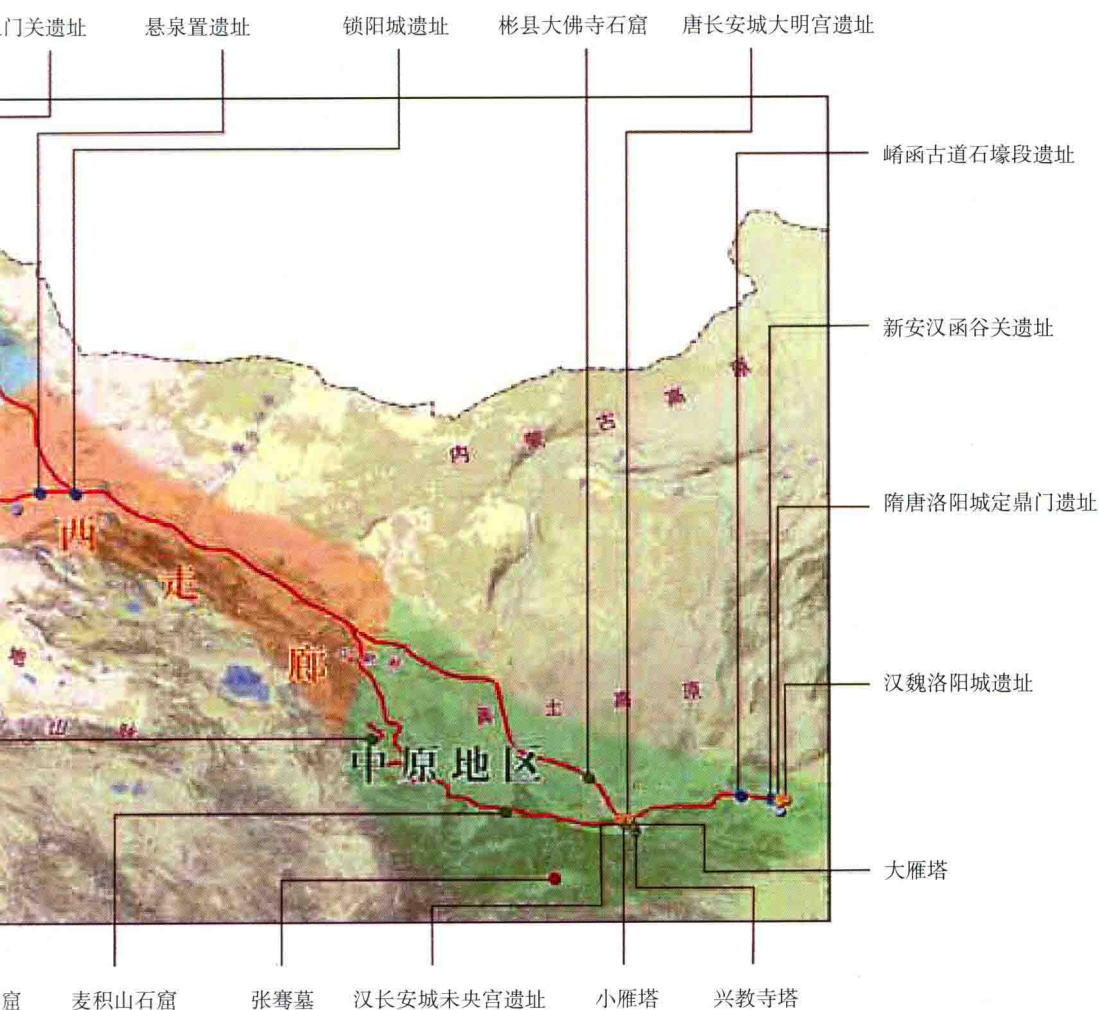
This time the joint declaration of “the Silk Roads: Initial Section of the Silk Roads, the Routes Network of Tian-shan Corridor” are composed of the initial section of the entire Silk Roads used from the 2nd century BC till the 16th century AD and the transport routes network distributed in the geographic region of the Tian-shan



“丝绸之路：起始段和天山廊道的路网”申报世界文化遗产遗址点路线图

Route Chart of Sites in the Silk Roads: Initial Section and the Routes Network of Tian-shan Corridor

Mountains; boasting prominent status, ultra long distance, extraordinarily rich interchanges, far reaching and profound influence, and spectacular natural sceneries along the routes, they form an essential component of the Silk Roads. Started from the capital city Chang'an/Luoyang of ancient China, winding westward through the Hosi Corridor into the area of the Tian-shan Mountains, the nominated section of the Silk Roads crosses a distance of nearly 5000 km and linked by a routes network of over 8700 km in total length; constituted by the representative heritage sites distributed within the present-day territories of China, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan, and the interrelations of communication and exchange developed between them during the 18th centuries' historic evolution. The Silk Roads are routes of integration, exchange and dialogue between East and West that have contributed greatly to the common prosperity of humankind for almost 2 millennia.





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前 言

Foreword

交河故城、高昌故城所在的吐鲁番盆地，位于天山山脉南麓，扼守欧亚陆路交通要冲，是丝绸之路中路的重镇。历经岁月的洗礼，两座古老的城池虽已满目沧桑，残垣断壁，但那些高大雄伟的城墙、屹立的马面、宏伟的寺庙殿堂、宽阔的大道、巧夺天工的官署、别致的可汗堡，依然展现出了丝绸之路沿线的社会经济、城市建筑技术、宗教信仰及多民族文化的交流与传播；它们虽已荒废数百年，但是所沉淀的历史文明，犹如两颗遗留在丝绸之路上的璀璨明珠，绚丽多彩。

公元前2世纪，西汉张骞凿空西域，开通丝绸之路，中国的丝绸、漆器和铁器传至中亚、西亚乃至地中海沿岸，西域诸国的骏马、胡桃、葡萄等来到中原。扼丝路要道的交河和高昌，成为东西方物资交换的中转站，中西文化的汇集处。公元前60年，西汉在西域建立西域都护府，这里正式列入中国版图。交河和高昌经历了高昌壁（高昌垒）、高昌郡、高昌王国、唐西州、高昌回鹘政权等时期。现存交河和高昌故城遗址主要是高昌回鹘时期的遗存，这里一直是多民族聚居，多宗教并行，多种文化交融的区域，成为世界文明的交汇地。

Yar City and Qocho City were two major settlements in the Turpan Basin, which is located at the southern foot of the Tian-shan Mountains. These cities were important strategic towns that safeguarded a communication hub of the Silk Roads. Ravaged by time, the two cities are ruins now, but their magnificent city walls, standing abutments, grand temples and palaces, broad avenues, wonderfully constructed government offices, and beautiful Khan Fort reflect the social economy, urban architecture, religions and diverse cultures along the Silk Road. The civilizations of historical sedimentation make them two brilliant pearls on the Silk Road, although they were fall into disuse for hundreds of years.

In the 2nd century BC, Zhang Qian of the Western Han Dynasty reached the Western Regions and contributed prominently to the open-up of the Silk Roads. From then on, silk, lacquer wares and ironwares from China were transported to Central Asia, while horses, walnuts, grapes from the Western Regions were transported to Central China. As important cities that safeguarded the Silk Roads, Yar City and Qocho City became transfer stations for exchange of goods between the East and the West, and a junction for meeting of eastern and western cultures. In 60 BC, the Western Han Dynasty established the Protectorate of Western Regions, formally governing this region as a part of China. The cities of Yar and Qocho were variously centres of the Qocho Garrison, Qocho Commandery, Qocho Kingdom, Xizhou Prefecture of Tang Dynasty, and Uyghur Kingdom of Qocho. The existing ruins of Yar City and Qocho City mainly belong to the Uyghur Kingdom of Qocho. The Turpan Basin — a region characterized by the coexistence of multiple ethnic groups, several religions and diverse cultures for centuries — has served as a nexus of exchange between the East and the West, and among world civilizations since ancient times.





交河故城篇

Yar City





交河故城全景
The Site of Yar City



沙河二水自交流，天设危城水上头。
断臂悬崖多险要，荒台废址几春秋。
羌儿走马应辞苦，胡女逢人不解羞。
使节直穷西域去，岸花漫草莫相留。

【明】陈城《崖儿城》

交河故城篇

Yar City

交河故城是公元前2世纪至公元14世纪丝绸之路东天山南麓吐鲁番盆地的中心城市，公元前1世纪发展为西域古国车师前国的国都，此后历为高昌国、唐西州、高昌回鹘王国等下辖的交河郡或交河县。公元640年，唐置安西都护府于交河城，成为唐帝国控制天山南部乃至西域广大地区的重要行政、军事、交通、宗教中心。交河故城依托自然台地的选址特征、独具匠心的城市布局、天然浑厚的建造技艺、形制多样的建筑遗存以及城址周边的墓葬和石窟，见证了古代西域地区车师、高昌国、高昌回鹘等文明，见证了“都护府”等边疆管理模式及其对丝路畅通交流的重要保障，展现了丝绸之路沿线有关城市文化、建筑技术、佛教及民族文化的交流与传播。



交河故城航拍图

Anerial View of Yar City

Yar City was an important central town on the Silk Roads from the 2nd century BC to the 14th century. It is located in the Turpan Basin on the southern side of the eastern Tian-shan Mountains. In the 1st century AD, it became the capital city of the Jushi Kingdom; subsequently, it variously held the status of a prefecture or a county under the Kingdom of Qocho, the Tang Dynasty and the Uyghur Kingdom of Qocho. In 640, the Tang Empire established Anxi Protectorate in Yar City, transforming the city into an important administrative, military, religious, and communication hub from which the empire controlled the south of the Tian-shan Mountains and the Western Regions. Built on a distinctive high natural terrace, the city was characterized by a unique urban layout that ingeniously utilized the natural landscape and displayed exquisite architectural artistry. The site is home to a diversity of architectural ruins, as well as several cemeteries and caves in the areas surrounding the ruins. These remnants bear witness to the ancient cultures of the Kingdom of Jushi, the Kingdom of Qocho, the Uyghur Kingdom of Qocho, and other cultures. The site also illustrates the “protectorate system” of rule and how this mode of frontier management ensured the smooth flow of traffic along the Silk Roads. The city is a physical proof of how the ethnic groups along the Silk Roads interacted and transmitted diverse urban cultures, architectural skills, Buddhism, and ethnic cultures.



交河故城坐落于吐鲁番市西郊约10公里的雅尔乃孜沟谷环抱的台地上，平面呈柳叶形，台地最长处约1750米，最宽处约300米，总面积37.9万平方米，建筑面积22万平方米，四周崖壁陡峭，最大落差达30米，形成天然屏障。现存城市形制依然保留着不同历史时期、不同性质且风格迥异的建筑遗存，择中立衙、大道连街、门临小巷具有中原城市的布局特征，而佛教大寺院正门——中央大道——城门的布局则受中亚城市影响。城市建筑中采用的“压地起凸法”、“垛泥法”挖地为穴、夯土为墙、拱砌窑洞等技艺流传至今。交河城那宽阔的大道、宏伟的大佛寺，构思巧妙的官署、错落有致的民居、戒备森严的东门、排列有序的塔林，乃世界建筑史的奇迹，彰显了交河城当年贸易的繁荣与佛教的兴盛。

Yar City is located approximately 10 km to the west of Turpan City, on a willow-leaf-shaped distinctive high natural terrace surrounded by the Yarnaiz Valley. The terrace measures approximately 1750 m in length at its greatest extent and reaches 300 m at its widest point. Altogether, the terrace contains an area of 376,000 sqm with nearly 220,000 sqm area of construction. The terrace's precipitous cliffs stand 30 m tall at the highest point and form a natural barrier around the city. The existing urban structures still display architectural remains of different historical periods, different styles, and different characteristics. The overall layout of the city resembles that of cities in Central China: government offices were located in the city center, the avenues were solely for transportation purposes and made no provision for entrances to individual buildings, and doors were permitted only on side streets. However, the site also displays a syncretic style of urban planning as the main gate of the city and the largest Buddhist temple were connected by a straight and broad central avenue, a layout typical of many Central Asian cities. Architectural skills utilized in the construction of the city include "yadiqitu" (recessed and semi-recessed), "stacked mud" digging out yards, rammed earth walls, and building arched cave dwellings. Several of these techniques remain in use in the region. As wonders of world architectural history, the site's broad avenues, Grand Buddhist Temple, ingeniously planned government offices, charmingly arranged dwellings, heavily fortified East Gate, and the orderly Forest of Stupas all without exception demonstrate ancient Yar City's role as a center of bustling commerce and flourishing Buddhist civilization.

