



北京大学中国考古学研究中心稽古系列丛书之一

# 异宝西来

## 考古发现的丝绸之路舶来品研究

*West and East*  
*Archaeological Objects Along*  
*the Silk Roads*

*Edited by*  
*Bruno Gentis*  
*and*  
*Qi Dongfang*

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Shanghai Classics Publishing House



CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CHINESE ARCHAEOLOGY,  
PEKING UNIVERSITY

DIPARTIMENTO ASIA, AFRICA E MEDITERRANEO  
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI "L'ORIENTALE"

ISMEO

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# 序一

## Forward

中西交通的动力来自于不同文明间的相互吸引。中国境内出土的外国遗物,原中国社会科学院考古研究所所长徐苹芳先生曾经做过系统的整理,近年来又有不少新的发现。从保存的状况看,这些异域珍宝保存状态都比较好,即使是很薄的玻璃器,可见中国古人对其珍视的程度。这些来自远方的器物在中国都有具体的出土地点,我们可以借以了解这些文物的年代下限,也就是不晚于什么时间,但是,对于这些文物生产和制作的“原境”的研究,需要多方面的合作,才能够取得比较满意的成果,因为这些文物来自不同的文明,制作时间跨度很大。

意大利那不勒斯东方大学亚洲、非洲和地中海系跟北京大学考古文博学院计划通过长期的合作,深化学术界对中西交流的研究,《异宝西来:考古发现的丝绸之路舶来品研究》其中的一项阶段性成果。除了需要感谢两位主编葛崑和齐东方教授不懈的努力之外,北京大学考古文博学院的魏正中教授做了大量的基础性工作甚至是行政性工作,也是需要特别感谢的。尤其欣喜的是,通过这种长期的合作,一些年轻学者成长了起来,可以预见他们在未来的中西交通的研究中,都会成为中坚力量。

The attraction of a different culture was the driving factor in the communications between China and the West . XuPingfang, former dean of the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, created a comprehensive catalogue of western antiquities found in China years ago. In recent years have seen the discovery of a large number of important sites and artefacts. Many of these treasures have been found in a good state of preservation, even fragile glassware, giving witness to the care with which ancient Chinese cherished them. These objects which are clearly imported from faraway locations have been found in concrete archaeological contexts in China, so that we can define the date before which they were made. As far as the issue of studying the original context in which they were created, there is a need of wider cooperation in order to obtain significant answers, since these objects came from several different civilizations over a long period of time.

Dipartimento Asia Africa e Mediterraneo of the Università degli Studi di Napoli “L'Orientale” and the School of Archaeology and Museology in Peking University have been planning to work together in this area for a long time, aiming at improving academic research about the communications between China and the West. “*West and East: Archaeological Objects along the Silk Road*” represents a significant academic achievement. Thanks must go to the two chief editors, Prof. Bruno Genito and Prof. Qi Dongfang for their unstinting efforts in the collection and coalition of this book. Special thanks are also due to Prof. Giuseppe Vignato of Peking University, for the support that he has provided throughout this process. This book has also allowed the young scholars involved in this process to understand the importance of international academic collaboration. They

就如美国学者谢弗在其名著《唐代的外来文明》中所揭示的那样，外来文明对中华文明产生过巨大而深远的影响；同样，中华文明也为世界文明作出过杰出的贡献。除了持续研究中国境内出土的外国遗物之外，我们也计划通过双方的友好合作，陆续开展外国境内所存中国文物的研究工作，期待这两方面的工作都能够不断有成果问世。

考古文博学院院长  
杭侃

will grow as a strong force in the field of communication between China and the West in the future.

Just as Edward Schafer suggested in his famous book, *The Golden Peaches of Samarkand*, western civilization had huge and extensive influences on China, while Chinese civilization also contributed a lot to the global civilization in general. In addition to researching western antiquities found in China, moving forward we must do more work on Chinese antiquities found in Western contexts. By moving forward in a spirit of collaboration we hope there will soon be more significant achievements on both sides.

The Dean of  
School of Archaeology and Museology  
Hang Kan

## 序二

### Forward

在历经数年共同开展卓有成效的合作研究之后,在此我非常荣幸地介绍由北京大学考古文博学院的齐东方和那不勒斯东方大学亚洲、非洲和地中海系的葛崑共同编辑出版的这本书。

2011年以来,我校与北京大学考古文博学院签署并不止一次更新协议,确立并发展了非常密切的考古学合作关系。

我们非常清楚这类旨在整合不同学术背景的科研活动的艰难与复杂,近年来在赵辉教授和杭侃教授的领导下,北京大学考古文博学院在这方面拥有崇高声望。

本书的题目《异宝西来:考古发现的丝绸之路舶来品研究》讨论了丝绸之路考古问题,也是探讨丝路历史复杂本质的现代尝试。

特别鸣谢我们的校长埃尔达·默里奇奥教授,她一直支持并鼓励我校在考古学领域的此类合作,也非常感谢本书的两位编者——齐东方教授和葛崑教授,以及为本书最终出版辛勤工作的所有人。

亚洲、非洲和地中海系主任  
米凯莱·贝尔纳蒂尼

It is with particular pleasure that I present this volume edited by Qi Dongfang of the School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University and Bruno Genito of the Dipartimento Asia Africa e Mediterraneo, Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale". Since 2011 our University and the School of Archaeology and Museology of the Peking University, have developed an intense relationship of archaeological collaboration.

This book is the product of an intensely complex collaboration which has brought scholars from a number of disciplines and backgrounds. This could not have been achieved without the prestige by the School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University, directed in recent years by Prof. Zhao Hui and now by Prof. Hang Kan. Entitled: "*West and East: Archaeological Objects along the Silk Roads*", this book is related to the archaeological issues of the Silk Roads. It provides a modern approach the complex nature of the historiographic category of Silk Road.

Special thanks go also to our Rector, Prof. Elda Morlicchio, for his unstinting support of this collaboration. Special thanks also to the two editors of the volume, Prof. Qi Dongfang, and Prof. Bruno Genito, along with the other collaborators have worked hard to bring us this innovative work.

The Director of  
Dipartimento Asia, Africa e Mediterraneo  
Michele Bernardini

# 致 谢

## Acknowledgements

这次中意考古合作自发端至今,七年时光匆匆而逝。因种种构想而促成意大利亚非研究院(IsIAO)也就是如今的意大利地中海与东方学国际研究协会(ISMEO)、那不勒斯东方大学(UNO)亚洲、非洲和地中海系与北京大学考古文博学院一同开始本书的编辑,也已经过去了相当长的一段时间。

我们不禁要对这些年来促使工作得以顺利开展的各方致以最诚挚的谢意:首先感谢中意双方所有的撰稿者,感谢北京大学考古文博学院,衷心感谢赵辉和杭侃两位院长以及考古系诸位同仁。他们的开放包容让这场前所未有的合作成为可能。

我们同样感谢亚非研究院和如今地中海与东方学国际研究协会及其历任主席:盖拉尔多·尼奥利、马可·曼奇尼和阿德里亚诺·罗西;感谢意大利外交与国际合作部(MAECI);感谢文化促进与交往总局第六办公室(DGPRC)在2008年至2015年期间给予我们资金支持;感谢意大利驻中国大使馆以及里卡尔多·谢飒和白达尼大使。

我们也衷心感谢多家意大利文化机构,没有他们的支持,项目成果将大打折扣。感谢那不勒斯东方大学及其中多位负责人帕斯夸里·奇列洛、丽达·维伽诺妮、埃尔达·默里

Seven years have passed since this Chinese-Italian archaeological collaboration started, and indeed, a rather long time has gone by, since the ideas and the concepts that led IsIAO (Istituto Italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente) and now again ISMEO (Associazione Internazionale di Studi sul Mediterraneo e l'Oriente), UNO (Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale") the Dipartimento Asia, Africa e Mediterraneo and the School of Archaeology and Museology of the Peking University, actually developed this editorial project.

We cannot refrain from expressing our deepest thanks for the work that it was made possible to carry out in these years: first of all to the Chinese and Italian contributors, to the School of Archaeology and Museology of the Peking University and their directors Zhao Hui, Hangkhan, and different colleagues, who were sufficiently open-minded to allow a collaboration never before experienced.

We are mostly grateful also to IsIAO and new ISMEO and its Presidents, Gherardo Gnoli, Marco Mancini, and Adriano Rossi, to MAECI (the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation), to Office VI of its Directorate-General for Cultural Promotion and Relations (DGPRC); which from 2008 to 2015 wanted to give its financial contribution to the initiative, to the Italian Embassy in China and the Ambassadors, Riccardo Sessa and Alberto Bradanini.

Profound gratitude is also due to the various Italian Cultural attachés; without their support much less would have been achieved, and to UNO and their different Rectors Pasquale Ciriello, Lida Viganoni,

奇奥；感谢国际交流办公室及其负责人玛丽娜·圭代蒂、尼可莱塔·德·多米尼奇斯，感谢亚洲研究系以及现在的亚洲、非洲和地中海系及其历任负责人：阿尔贝托·文图拉、弗朗西斯科·斯菲拉、罗伯托·托托里和米凯莱·贝尔纳蒂尼，感谢相关工作人员、执行秘书安吉洛·福斯康托以及他们的同事卡梅拉·阿尔法诺、安娜·萨索和露西亚·科佐利诺，感谢真纳罗·达历山德罗。

意大利方面我们还非常感谢土耳其、伊朗和中亚考古、东西方交流以及亚洲、非洲和地中海关系等博士项目，感谢考古学跨学科服务中心(CISA)对项目的学术支持，特别是对“丝绸之路考古”系列会议的赞助，感谢我的同事露西亚·卡特琳娜，她一度是本项目的组织者之一，感谢法比亚娜·拉娅诺和安德烈·蒙泰拉宝贵且必不可少的组织及学术工作。

考古学跨学科服务中心、那不勒斯东方大学还从资金及技术方面支持了本项目，为此我们要感谢鲁道夫·法托维奇和法布里齐奥·佩萨多主席，以及伊莱奈·布拉甘蒂尼、罗塞拉·潘奈恩、安东内拉·圣尼诺、科技指导委员会的安德烈·德安德烈，以及罗萨里奥·瓦伦蒂尼。

最后还要特别感谢魏正中教授，是他最早建议中意学者进行此类合作。尽管没有直接参与本项目，但他提供了宝贵的人力和学术支持。

Elda Morlicchio, the office of the International Relationships and their different responsible Marina Guidetti, Nicoletta De Dominicis, to Dipartimento di Studi Asiatici and then Dipartimento Asia, Africa e Mediterraneo and their different Directors, Alberto Ventura, Francesco Sferra, Roberto Tottoli and Michele Bernardini and the related staff composed by and the Administrative Secretary, Angelo Fusco; to Carmela Alfano, Anna Sasso and Lucia Cozzolino of the same office and to Gennaro D'Alessandro.

We are also profoundly grateful from the Italian side also to Dottorato di Ricerca in *Turchia, Iran e Asia Centrale, Archeologia. Rapporti tra Oriente ed Occidente, Asia, Africa e Mediterraneo* and to CISA/Centro Interdipartimentale di Servizi per l'Archeologia, which have been the scientific sponsors for different initiatives specially the series of conferences dedicated to the *Archaeology of the Silk Roads*, and my colleague Lucia Caterina who was one of the coo-organizer of the initiative, Fabiana Raiano, Andrea Montella for their precious and indispensable organisational and scientific work.

The financial and technical support from Italian side has also been granted by the *Centro Interdipartimentale di Servizi per l'Archeologia* (CISA), UNO and for that, many thanks are devoted to the Presidents Rodolfo Fattovich, Fabrizio Pesando, the colleagues Irene Bragantini, Rossella Pannain, Antonella Sannino, Andrea D'Andrea of the Directive and Technical-Scientific Committee, and Rosario Valentini.

Last but not least a special mention and thanks are deeply due to Prof. Giuseppe Vignato who first suggested this kind of collaboration to Chinese and Italian colleagues and who, although not directly involved in the initiative, did not miss his invaluable support and human and scientific support.



# 前言

## Preface

葛巍、齐东方 著,李雨生 译

Bruno Genito, Qi Dongfang, trans. by Li Yusheng

自从1877年被德国地理学家李希霍芬(Ferdinand Freiherr von Richthofen)首次命名以来,丝绸之路(Seidenstraße)一词的内涵与外延因层出不穷的考古新发现而被不断刷新丰富,并推而广之成为研究旧大陆古文明交流的专门领域。在中国考古学史上,丝路中国段发现的外来物品是中外考古研究的恒久课题,对这些外来物品的追根溯源也曾是中国考古学者了解域外考古成果的最初动力。如今,中国的丝绸之路研究更因国家经济发展战略的调整而得到了政府的大力支持。就像100多年来自中国新疆的精美文物在欧洲所造成的轰动那样,今天丝绸之路在它所连接的遥远东方再度成为焦点,应接不暇的展览和精美印刷的图录被不断策划与出版,收入本书的49件器物也是其中当之无愧的主角。

这些器物因其独特的造型与纹样而备受中外考古学者关注,但长期以来,最了解这些器物发现背景的中国学者,因为中国国内域外考古传统的缺失,很难充分占有资料开展研究;而对中国发现外来器物兴趣浓厚的外国学者,又

Since first denominated by German geographer Ferdinand Freiherr von Richthofen in 1877, *Silk Routes (Seidenstraße)*, the signification of which has already been renovated and enriched by inexhaustible archaeological findings, are extended to be a specialized field concerning with communications among different ancient civilizations of Old World. During the development of the Chinese Archaeology, the study of exotic objects unearthed along the *Silk Routes* in China were not only the eternal theme for Chinese and overseas scholars, but also the initial motivation for Chinese archaeologists to learn foreign archaeology. For now, due to the adjustment of national economic development strategy, *Silk Routes* study in China receives more powerful support from the government. Just like the great sensation in Europe caused by exquisite antiquities from Xinjiang a hundred years ago, in the distant East which was once connected by, *Silk Routes* come back again in a more fashionable way. New exhibitions and fine printed catalogues are being planned and published, in which the 49 objects of our book now are playing the well-deserved major roles.

Due to the unique shape and unparalleled decorative motif, these exotic objects have attracted so much attention of Chinese and overseas scholars. However, for such a long time, as the ones who know the context best, Chinese scholars have difficulties in collecting analogous findings abroad systematically because of the absence of foreign archaeological study tradition in China. On the other hand, foreign scholars, who always show great interests in exotic findings from China, also could not understand their original context comprehensively because of the language barrier etc.



常常因为语言等原因无法全面了解它们的出土背景。本项目的初衷便是试图通过推动中外合作来打破这种壁垒。具体来说，在前期广泛搜集资料并保持密切沟通的基础上，选取跟陆上丝绸之路关系最密切的、西北五省区出土的宋代以前的49件外来物品为研究对象，这些遗物包括了不同的材质和渊源，多数来自科学考古发掘，拥有可靠的出土背景信息，有的还有明确的年代下限。由中方提供出土背景及研究状况的详细资料，然后意方学者根据这些资料重新审视过往研究并撰写条目，最后再经双方讨论定稿。除此之外，项目收录了项目双方负责人的两篇论文，反映出中外学人各自对丝绸之路的独特理解。项目最终成果以中、英双语出版，方便中外学者参阅。器物的中文名采用中国国内学界长期以来约定俗成的称呼，而英文名则按照意方建议尽量从简。

本项目从刚开始的偶然提议到如今付梓在即，断断续续八年时光匆匆而过，其间由于早已为中国学者所熟悉的种种原因，意方学者一直希望的实物观摩环节始终无法成行，一定程度上限制了合作研究的进一步深入。但或许可以这么理解，缺憾本身即意味着未来更为广阔的合作空间，衷心希望我们这本小书的出版可以为将来开展更深层次的中外合作考古研究略尽绵薄之力。

The original intention of our project, therefore, was designed to break through the block by means of international cooperation. To be specific, based on the wide searching and close communication with each other during earlier stage, the Chinese and Italian scholars finally chose 49 objects unearthed from the five northwest provinces which held the closest relationship with the ancient *Silk Routes* before Song Dynasty. Different in textures and cultural backgrounds, most of these objects were obtained through scientific archaeological excavation, which means they owned explicit context, not only that, what is even more rare hence more valuable part, is that some of them had clear *terminus post quem*. Our project was first started from China, that is to say, Chinese scholars prepared detailed description of the context of the chosen objects and review of past research, based on this, Italian cooperators studied and wrote the items. In the end, there was a discussion between the Chinese and Italian scholars to finalize. In addition to this, there are also two papers written by the co-leaders from both sides, which also reflect the different comprehensions of *Silk Routes* between the Chinese and Western scholars. The project will be published in Chinese and English, which, from our point of view, will be beneficial for both Chinese and foreign academics. Another thing needs to note is about the names of the objects. For the Chinese ones, we used the calls which had been conventionalized for such a long time, while for the English names, we adopted our Italian cooperators' suggestion to denominate in a more simplified way.

Our project started from a very occasional proposal, since then till the forthcoming publication, seven years passed. Unfortunately, for various reasons which had already been familiar by Chinese scholars, the visiting and observation of the chosen objects, extremely wished by our Italian cooperators, could not be planned throughout, which, to some extent, limited our possible further cooperation. However, maybe the imperfection itself also means much wider cooperative space in the future. We sincerely hope the publication of our book could make its due contributions to the deeper archaeological cooperative research between Chinese and foreign academics in the future.

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