
TITLES AND ABSTRACTS

会议标题和摘要

THURSDAY 8TH NOVEMBER
THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

11月8日晚上7点
伦敦大学亚非研究院

19:00–19:15	Welcoming Remarks Professor Graham Furniss (Pro-Director, SOAS)	开幕辞 Paul Webley教授 (主任, 伦敦大学亚非研究院)
19:15–20:15	Public Keynote Lecture Håkan Wahlquist Museum of Ethnography, Stockholm <i>Sven Hedin and Huang Wenbi: The Sino-Swedish Expeditions and their Legacy</i> This paper will give the background to Hedin's archaeological discoveries and their contents, what influenced them and what influence they in turn exerted. It will then turn to the first collaborative archaeological excavations, the Sino-Swedish Expeditions from 1930 and consider their aftermath, especially the research conducted by the Chinese archaeologist Huang Wenbi. Huang was a member of the expedition and conducted research under its auspices, but on the whole, for political reasons, kept apart from it. He continued related field archaeology in Xinjiang after 1935 right into the 1950s, and continued to keep some contact with Hedin. The lecture will bring us into the present day, thus covering the whole chronological scope of the conference, by introducing the exploratory Sino-Swedish trip to the area between Keriya and Endere in 1994, including showing a short video.	公开主题演讲 Håkan Wahlquist 斯德哥尔摩民族志学博物馆 “斯文赫定和黄文弼：中瑞西北科考之行及其探研” 本文将介绍赫定的考古发现背景及内容，以及他们受到什么影响，又影响了什么。之后，将转向1930年起中瑞西北考察的第一次合作考古发掘，并关注后续事情，尤其是中国考古学家黄文弼组织的研究。虽然黄文弼是考察团的一员，也在赫定的主持下进行研究，但就整体而言，由于政治原因，他又对考察团保持疏离。1935年至20世纪50年代，他继续在新疆进行相关的田野考古工作，并继续与赫定保持联系。通过介绍1994年西北考察团在和克里雅和安迪尔之间的区域中的探查，以及一个简短的视频展示，这个讲座将带我们从过去来到现在，从而覆盖会议涉及的所有时期。
20:15–21:00	Reception	欢迎会

FRIDAY 9TH NOVEMBER
THE BRITISH LIBRARY CONFERENCE CENTRE

11月9日
大英图书馆会议中心

09:00-10:00 Registration and tea and coffee

登记 / 咖啡与茶

10:00-10:15 Opening Remarks

开幕辞

Baroness Blackstone
(Chairman, The British Library Board)

Baroness Blackstone
(大英图书馆董事会主席)

10:15-11:30 Session 1

第一部分

The Tarim Basin: Geographical Context

塔里木盆地：地理环境

Chair: Lukas Nickel

(Dept. of History of Art and Archaeology, SOAS)

主持人：倪克鲁

(艺术史和考古史系,伦敦大学亚非学院)

Tim Williams

(Institute of Archaeology, University College, London)

Tim Williams

(伦敦大学学院考古研究所)

Mapping the Southern Taklamakan

“南塔克拉玛干测绘”

An ICOMOS thematic study provided a broad overview of the diversity of the Silk Roads, as a platform for developing a strategy a UNESCO transnational serial nomination project. The study explored the problems of mapping the diverse routes and sites of the Silk Road, with their wide geographic and chronological expanse. The Southern Taklamakan formed an interesting case study within this broader project, as the maps of Hedin and Stein provided a detailed and complex picture of site distribution. The thematic study explored the development of a ‘corridor’ based approach to identifying areas and sites to be included in the nomination strategy.

作为联合国教科文组织跨国题名项目的发展计划平台，国际古迹遗址理事会的专题研究为丝绸之路的多样性提供了全面介绍。该研究探讨了在广泛的时间和空间中，测绘丝绸之路多条线路和遗址的问题。由于赫定和斯坦因的地图提供了细致而全面的遗址分布图，在这个宏大的项目中，南塔克拉玛干成为了一个有趣的研究案例。这一专题研究探讨了以“走廊”的发展为基础的方法，确定列入题名计划中的地区和遗址。

Philippe Forêt

(School of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of St Gallen)

傅雷博士

(人文与社会科学学院, 圣加仑大学)

‘An Interesting Geographical Change’: Hedin, Stein and Huntington’s Surveys of Climate Change

“‘一个有趣的地理变化’：赫定、斯坦因和亨廷顿的气候变化调查”

Studying the contribution of the lakes of Central Asia to the discovery of global warming must touch on science policy in the early 20th century, the uneasy relationship that learned Europe used to have with the environmental history of colonial Asia, and the production and mobility of new and potentially troubling knowledge. I intend to provide an account of how three independent scholars engaged the Royal Geographical Society of London and the international geography community. I will intertwine their maps, private letters, travelogues and scientific reports from the field with the history of theorizing on climate change. My analysis of Sven Hedin, Ellsworth Huntington and Aurel Stein’s interactions with their colleagues promises to challenge the current narrative on the discovery of global warming.

从研究中亚湖泊的作用来发现全球变暖与20世纪初科学政策的必然联系，了解欧洲与作为殖民地的亚洲环境历史的动荡关系，以及产生和传播令人担忧的知识。我打算描述三个独立的学者是如何加入伦敦皇家地理学会和国际地理学界的。我将把他们在这一地区的地图、私人信件、游记和科研报告，与气候变化的理论探讨史结合起来。我对斯文赫定、埃尔斯沃思·亨廷顿和奥莱尔·斯坦因与其同事之间互动的分析，挑战目前关于发现全球变暖的认识。

11:30-12:00 Group Photograph

集体照

12:00-13:00 Sandwich Lunch

午饭（三明治）

13:00–15:00 **Session 2**
The Tarim Basin: Early Interactions

Chair: Mike Heffernan
(University of Nottingham)

Michael Frachetti
(Washington University in St. Louis)

Ancient Pastoralism High and Low: Mountain nomads and their link with desert economies of Inner Asia

Recent research in Inner Asia has illustrated that some of the earliest mobile pastoralist societies were concentrated in the comparatively rich, mountainous regions of the Pamir and Tian Shan Mountains. These communities emerged during the early 3rd millennium BC. In this paper I explore and compare the modes of pastoralist ecology and regional interaction that aligned populations from more arid territories of Inner Asia - such as the Taklimakan - with their regional 'highland' neighbours.

Henri-Paul Francfort and Corinne Debaine Francfort
(Le Centre national de la recherche scientifique, Paris)

Some aspects of early ornamental and figurative arts in Xinjiang: ancient discoveries and new researches

Some recent finds from the Keriya valley and other areas in the Taklamakan, in the Xinjiang Uigur Autonomous Region of PRC, provided a rich corpus of ornamental and figurative material from the Iron Age (1st mill. BCE). This material, in wood and textile, exhibits relationships with the rock art of Central Asia and, to some extent, with Scythian and Achaemenid arts.

This 'local' trend of arts continued later, in spite of more Western and Indian influences, and it is reflected in some of the ornaments of the Buddhist arts recovered by Hedin, Stein and other expeditions. But if we look towards the earlier periods, the Bronze Age seems to provide some clues and many problems relevant for the question of the origins of the Central Asian art trends mentioned above.

Armin Selbitschka
(Munich University)

From Western Asian Glass Beakers to Chinese Silk Robes: Telling evidence retrieved from burials along the Southern rim of the Taklamakan desert

Reading the subtitle of this paper, one might wonder in what way material evidence gained from tombs situated along the Southern rim of the Taklamakan desert is telling. One way to answer the question would be looking for traces of cultural exchange in the area during the first centuries AD. Many findings like the glass beakers and Chinese silks referred to in the title obviously were imported to the Central Asian oases. In this respect, scholarship often speaks of 'cultural influences' without explaining how exactly the importing parties were influenced. My paper thus not only addresses the matter of where certain influences came from, but also the question of what impact (if any) the material findings had on the local societies.

第二部分
塔里木盆地：相互作用

主持人: Mike Heffernan
(英国诺丁汉大学)

Michael Frachetti
(美国华盛顿大学圣路易斯分校)

“古代畜牧业的高地与低地：山地游牧民族和它们与亚洲内陆沙漠经济的联系”

最近在亚洲内陆的研究已说明一些最早的游牧民族社会集中于帕米尔和天山山脉中较为富庶、多山的区域。这些团体出现于公元前三世纪初。在本文中，我从牧民的这二者的生态模式和区域互动模式方面，探索和比较了人口大致相当的较为干旱的亚洲内陆群体（如塔克拉玛干）和他们在这一地区的“高地”邻居。

Henri-Paul Francfort 和 Corinne Debaine-Francfort
(法国国家科学研究中心研究主任，巴黎)

“关于新疆早期装饰和图形艺术的一些观点：古老的发现和新的研究”

最近在中国新疆维吾尔自治区塔克拉玛干的克里雅河谷和其他地区的一些发现为我们提供了丰富的铁器时代装饰和图像材料。这些木制和纺织品材料显示出与中亚岩画艺术的联系，以及在某种程度上与斯基泰和阿契美尼德艺术的联系。

尽管更多地受到西方和印度的影响，这一“本土的”艺术趋势仍然延续着，并反映在一些赫定、斯坦因所收购和其他探险所得的佛教装饰物中。但若是我们追溯较早时期，青铜时代似乎为以上所提及的中亚艺术趋势的起源问题提供了若干线索和一些相关问题。

Armin Selbitschka
(慕尼黑大学)

“从西亚的玻璃杯到中国的丝袍：讲述从沿塔克拉玛干南缘墓葬中检测到的证据”

读了本文的副标题，人们可能好奇从沿塔克拉玛干沙漠南缘的墓葬中获得资料是如何作为证据使用的。回答这个问题的办法之一，是注重公元一世纪时期在该地区的文化交流痕迹。许多发现比如在标题中提到的玻璃杯和中国丝绸显然被进口到了中亚绿洲地区。在这个方面，学界常说的“文化影响”却没有解释进口方到底如何受到影响。因此，我的论文不仅解决某些影响来自何处的问题，还要解决所获证据材料对当地社会有什么影响（如果有的话）的问题。

15:00–15:30 Tea and Coffee

咖啡与茶

15:30-17:00 Session 3
Xiaohe

Chair: Julian Henderson
(University of Nottingham)

Idris Abdurusul
(Honorary Director, Xinjiang Institute of Archaeology)

Latest Developments in Multidisciplinary Research on Xiaohe Culture

Located in the southwest of Lop Desert, the Xiaohe tombs are the most representative Lop desert bronze age site, dating back 3,500 to 4,000 years. The dry climate has meant that many of the graves remain much as they were at the time of burial. Not only have the anthropological remains, such as the coffins, bodies, and grave goods, been fairly well preserved, but the majority of the agrarian artefacts that were linked with human lives (animals, plants, grains etc.) have also survived. The tombs' wealth of anthropological and environmental data has attracted a great deal of attention from Chinese and international scholars alike. In addition, recent surveys have shown that Xiaohe cultural relics are also found in the Taklamakan desert, thus broadening the geographical parameters of research into the early Bronze Age in Xinjiang.

Since 2006, the Xinjiang Institute of Archaeology, in collaboration with the Research Institute for the Humanities and Nature (Japan), Jilin University Research Centre for Chinese Border Archaeology, and the Peking University School of Archaeology and Museology, have carried out DNA analysis and animal morphology on samples of grain and livestock excavated from the Xiaohe site. They have also collated samples of natural stratigraphic sections from around selected grave sites and carried out palaeo-environmental analysis. The results of the preliminary research indicate that: the grain found at Xiaohe was common wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), originating in the Near East; the genetic structure of the domesticated cattle is extremely closely related to those of Near Eastern cattle, suggesting that the presence of domestic cattle in Xiaohe is likely to be the result of their spread from western Eurasia. Sedimentary analysis has proven that: the living environment of the Xiaohe people was one of continual, intense sandstorms, and the period in which Xiaohe culture flourished was also one of relatively plentiful fresh water supplies. Furthermore, the DNA analysis of human bones from the Xiaohe graves carried out by Jilin University RCCFA has made important progress. The results show that the genetic make-up of the Xiaohe people was extremely complex, including European, North Asian, Central-Western Asian, East Asian and South Asian elements.

Håkan Wahlquist
(Museum of Ethnography, Stockholm)

Folke Bergman and the Discovery of Xiaohe

Folke Bergman was one of the members of the Sino-Swedish Expeditions. During his work in the Lop Desert he was led to an ancient burial site by a local hunter. This was the site later known as Xiaohe but, despite his documentation, the site was not rediscovered for another seven decades when Bergman's work was translated into Chinese. This paper will present the story of this discovery and Bergman's work and documentation.

第三部分
小河遗址

主持人: Julian Henderson
(名誉主任, 新疆文物考古研究所)

伊弟利斯·阿不都热苏勒
(美国华盛顿大学圣路易斯分校)

“小河文化及其多学科研究的最新进展”

深处罗布泊西南荒漠的小河墓地, 是罗布泊地区青铜时代最具代表性的遗存, 墓地年代约在距今3500~4000年左右。干燥少雨的气候环境, 使得墓地相当一部分墓葬还保存着埋藏时的原貌, 除棺木、尸体、随葬品等人工遗物、遗迹保存较好外, 大量与人类活动密切相关的自然遗物(动物、植物标本)、遗迹等也得以良好保存。墓地丰富的人文信息、环境信息, 引起了国内外学术界的极大关注。另外, 据最新调查, 小河文化遗存在塔克拉玛干沙漠腹地也有分布, 无疑大大拓展了新疆青铜时代早期文化研究的视野。

2006年至今, 新疆文物考古研究所与日本综合地球环境学研究所、吉林大学考边疆考古中心、北京大学考古文博学院合作, 对小河墓地出土小麦及牛、羊等样本进行了DNA分析、动物形态学分析, 并选择墓地附近自然地层剖面采集样品进行古环境分析。初步的研究成果表明: 小河的小麦均为普通小麦, 起源于近东地区; 小河牛均为黄牛, 其遗传构成与近东牛非常接近, 暗示驯化牛在小河的存在很可能是西部欧亚地区驯化牛向东传播的结果。沉积物的分析证明, 小河人的生存环境一直有较为强烈的风沙活动, 小河文化繁盛的阶段也是这一地区淡水资源比较充分的时段。另外, 吉林大学边疆考古中心对小河墓地出土人骨的DNA分析也取得了重要的进展, 分析结果表明小河人群的遗传构成非常复杂, 包括欧洲成分、北亚成分、中亚成分、东亚成分和南亚成分。

Håkan Wahlquist
(斯德哥尔摩民族志学博物馆)

“福尔克·贝格曼和小河遗址的发现”

福尔克·贝格曼是中瑞考察团的成员之一。在罗布泊沙漠工作的时候, 他被一个当地猎人带到了一处古老的丧葬遗址。这便是之后闻名于世的小河遗址。尽管有贝格曼文档记载, 但是直到他的著作被翻译成中文之前, 这个遗址在七十年中都没被再度发现。本文将介绍关于这一发现的故事以及贝格曼的工作和文档记载。

Leo Aoi Hosoya

(Department of Literature, Kyoto University)

Rise and Fall of Arid Area Life - A case study of Xiaohe Tomb site (1,600-1,000BC), Xinjiang

In collaboration with the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Bureau of Cultural Heritage, we 'Agriculture and Environment Interaction in Eurasia: Past, Present and Future' project of Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto, Japan, carried out interdisciplinary research on the Xiaohe Tomb site, Taklamakan, from 2006 to 2011. As the result, we obtained reliable archaeobotanical and archaeozoological evidence to indicate that, in the Xiaohe period in the area, people cultivated wheat and there was meadow that was large enough to herd cattle. How, then, was the present desert of the Xiaohe area formed? By detailed analyses of wheat grains from coffins and pollen from coffin coating mud, we found out that extreme intensification of wheat production resulted in degradation of the land, particularly salinization, to lose productivity. Xiaohe people must have moved out from the area after that. Historical records of the Taklamakan area show that the history there has been repeated cycles of emergence of human residence, degradation of the land, and moving out of the land. Our close research of Xiaohe Tomb site revealed the detailed process of the cycle and desert expansion, which is one of biggest environmental problems to date.

細谷葵

(京都大学文学研究科)

“干旱区生命的荣衰——以新疆小河墓地遗址 (1600-1000BC)为例”

在与新疆维吾尔自治区文物局合作中，我们日本京都人与自然研究所的“欧亚地区农业和环境的相互作用：过去、现在和未来”项目，自2006年至2011年，开展了对塔克拉玛干小河墓地遗址的跨学科研究。作为成果，从我们获得的植物考古和动物考古的可靠证据表明，该地区在小河期间，人们种植小麦，并且有足够大的草甸用来放牧。那么，现在小河地区的沙漠是如何形成的？通过对棺中的小麦粒和棺外涂抹泥料中的花粉进行分析，我们发现小麦的产量极具增加，导致土地退化、特别是眼见化，使得土地失去肥力。于是，小河人只好离开这个地方。塔克拉玛干地区的历史记录显示了历史上已出现人类居住、土地退化、离开该地的反复循环。我们对小河墓地遗址的密切研究发现了这个循环的详细过程，以及沙漠扩张这个迄今为止最大的环境问题之一的详细过程。

18:30-20:00 Reception – all welcome

Royal Asiatic Society
14 Stephenson Way
London NW1 2HD

欢迎会 – 欢迎所有人

Royal Asiatic Society (皇家亚洲学会)
14 Stephenson Way
London NW1 2HD

20:30 Dinner – open for booking

Kennedy's Restaurant
184-186 Goswell Road
London EC1V 7DT

晚饭 – 可供预订

Kennedy's Restaurant
184-186 Goswell Road
London EC1V 7DT

SATURDAY 10TH NOVEMBER
THE BRITISH LIBRARY CONFERENCE CENTRE

11月10日
大英图书馆会议中心

09:30–10:45 Session 4
Khotan and Kroraina I

Chair: Professor Naomi Standen
(University of Birmingham)

Arnaud Bertrand
(École Pratique Des Hautes Études, Paris)

Water Management in Jingjue 精絕 Kingdom: The Transfer of a Water Tank System from Gandhara to southern Xinjiang in the Third and Fourth Centuries C.E.

The present scholarly consensus is that the Chinese Han dynasty military force (2nd century B.C.– 2nd century A.D.), when it reached the city-oases of the southern and northern Taklamakan Desert (in the modern Xinjiang region of Western China), introduced new agricultural and water techniques to the region. If this theory stands confirmed for some oases, the influence nevertheless is not only from one side. In fact, a great majority of the water systems still existing today among the oases of the region are either a product of local invention or of Western influence.

Among these, water tanks excavated on the site of old Niya 尼雅 (Uighur Niya ۋىيىن; Southern Taklamakan), known since the Han dynasty as Jingjue 精絕, strike one with their distinctive shape.

They were discovered in the early twentieth century, but few scholars have taken the time to analyze in depth their historical and technical relationship with the site and with the cultural panorama of Southern Xinjiang. In this article, by examining a combination of archaeological and textual records, I intend to show that migrants from the Gandhara region (Pakistan) either introduced or developed a tank-based water technique within the agricultural and economic systems of the Jingjue oasis during the Kroraina kingdom's rule over the Southern Taklamakan territories (third to late fourth century).

Stefan Baums
(University of Munich)

The Kharoṣṭhī Documents from Niya and Their Contribution to Gāndhāri Studies

In four expeditions to the sites of Niya, Endere, Loulan and Dunhuang, Sir Aurel Stein (1900–01, 1906–08 and 1913–16) and Ellsworth Huntington (1905–06) discovered altogether 764 Kharoṣṭhī documents on wood, leather, silk and paper, which are comprehensively edited in Boyer, Rapson, Senart & Noble 1920–29. The number of known documents from this site has been augmented by subsequent expeditions (most notably the Japanese-Chinese joint research group from 1988 to 1997) and a series of chance finds, bringing the total number of currently known Kharoṣṭhī texts from Niya to ca. 850. Most of these documents record administrative and business transactions dated to the third century CE, but a number of Buddhist texts and scribal exercises are also included in the corpus.

第四部分
于阗和楼兰/鄯善 (一)

主持人: Naomi Standen教授
(英国伯明翰大学)

Arnaud Bertrand
(巴黎高等研究实践学院)

“精绝王朝的水利管理：蓄水池系统从犍陀罗时期到公元三、四世纪南新疆时期的转变”

目前的学术共识认为，当中国汉朝（公元前二世纪至公元二世纪）的军事力量到达塔克拉玛干沙漠（即今中国西部新疆地区）南部和北部的城市绿洲时，为这个地区带来了新的农业和水利技术。即使这个理论在某些绿洲地区是稳固成立的，然而它的影响也不仅仅限于一个方面。事实上，作为当地的发明或受到地方影响的结果，绝大多数的水利系统现在仍然存在于这个地区的绿洲中。其中，发掘于老尼雅遗址（维吾尔语 ۋىيىن；南塔克拉玛干）即汉代精绝的蓄水池，有着其独特的形状。

这些蓄水池发现与二十世纪早期，但很少有学者花时间来深入分析它们与尼雅遗址、与南部新疆文化全貌的历史和技术关系。在这篇文章中，通过结合考古学和文字记录来研究，我希望展现在楼兰王国统治整片塔克拉玛干地区时期（三世纪至四世纪晚期），来自犍陀罗地区（巴基斯坦）的移民引进或开发了一个基于蓄水池的水利系统以及精绝绿洲的农业和经济体系。

Stefan Baums
(慕尼黑大学)

“从尼雅得到的佉卢文文献和它们对犍陀罗语研究的贡献”

在尼雅、安迪尔、楼兰和敦煌的四次探险考察中，斯坦因爵士(1900-1901, 1906-1908, 1913-1916)和埃尔斯沃思·亨廷顿(1905-1906)发现了共764件记于木头、皮革、丝绸和纸上的犍陀罗文献。它们被Boyer, Rapson, Senart和Noble在1920-1929年间全面地编辑整理。随后的考察（最著名的是中日联合研究小组在1988年至1997年的考察）以及一系列的发现，使得目前已知的尼雅佉卢文文献总数增加到约850件。这些文件记录着可追溯到公元三世纪的管理和商业交易，而一些佛经和抄写练习也包括在这些文集中。

As discoveries of Kharoṣṭhī documents continue to be made at Niya, our knowledge of the Kharoṣṭhī scribal system and of the Buddhist and non-Buddhist literature recorded in this script has been revolutionized by the recovery of 77 long birch-bark scrolls and ca. 300 palm-leaf manuscript fragments from Buddhist monasteries in the Gandhāran heartland, as well as the continued growth of the Kharoṣṭhī epigraphic corpus. This paper will first reexamine the documents from Niya on the background of our new knowledge of Gāndhārī language and literature (with special attention to dialectal and scribal connections between the Kharoṣṭhī community at Niya and those in Gandhāra), and it will reconsider the contribution that the documents make to the wider field of Gāndhārī Studies. The second part of the paper will present plans for a comprehensive digital reedition and grammatical, lexical and paleographic description of the Niya documents under the auspices of a newly established center for Gāndhārī manuscript studies at the University of Munich and the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities.

随着佉卢文文献不断在尼雅被发现，在犍陀罗中心地带的佛寺中发现77件桦树皮稿卷和约300件贝叶经残片，以及逐渐增多的佉卢文碑文材料，彻底发改变了我们对佉卢文抄写系统和手稿中记录的佛教与非佛教文献的认识。首先，本文将基于我们对犍陀罗语和文学的新认识（尤其注意在犍陀罗时尼雅与其他地区佉卢群体的方言和抄写的关联），重新审视尼雅文献。本文将重新思考这些文献对更广泛的犍陀罗领域的贡献。本文的第二部分将谈及在慕尼黑大学和巴伐利亚科学及人文学院新成立的犍陀罗手稿研究中心的主持下，一个全面的数字再编辑尼雅文献的语法、词汇和古地理描述的计划。

10:45–11:15 Tea and Coffee

咖啡与茶

11:15–13:15 **Session 5**
Khotan and Kroraina II

第五部分
于阗和楼兰/鄯善（二）

Chair: Imre Galambos
(Cambridge University)

主持人：Imre Galambos 高奕睿
(剑桥大学)

Valerie Hansen
(Yale University)

Valerie Hansen
(耶鲁大学)

Kroraina and Khotan in Historic Records and Excavated Documents

“历史记载和出土资料中的楼兰和于阗”

The kingdom of Kroraina, which included ancient Niya, Loulan, Miran, and Yingpan, thrived in the two centuries from AD 200 to 400; Khotan, only 150 miles (220 km) to the west, reached its peak between 800 and 1000. Transmitted sources, whether the Chinese dynastic histories or monks' travel accounts, give some basic information about both places, and excavated documents reveal much more. Buddhists at Kroraina, for example, married and had families in spite of having taken vows of celibacy, while the residents of Khotan formed assemblies mentioned only in excavated documents.

楼兰王国，包括了古代尼雅、米朗和营盘，在公元200年到公元400年间繁荣了两个世纪；往西只有150英里（220千米）之遥的于阗，在800年到1000年间达到巅峰状态。在流传下来的资料中，不管是中国的朝代历史传染源，是否中国的朝代的历史，或是僧侣的游记，都给出了关于两地的一些基本信息，而出土的文献揭示了更多信息。例如，在楼兰的佛教徒，尽管立誓禁欲，但仍然会结婚成家，而有关于阗居民的记载只集中见于出土的文献。

Puay-Peng Ho
(Chinese University of Hong Kong)

何培斌
(香港中文大学)

Form and Meaning: Architecture of the Buddhist kingdoms around the Taklamakan desert between 4th-7th centuries

“形式和意义：4-7世纪间塔克拉玛干沙漠边缘佛教王国的建筑”

The edge of the Taklamakan desert is strewn with Buddhist kingdoms, large and small, that were active in the promotion and practice of Buddhism around 4th to 7th centuries. These kingdoms were visited by many travellers and monks who left behind detailed description of the customs, rituals and settings. The two most well known figures are Faxian (337-422) and Xuanzang (602-664) who travelled through the region and visited many monasteries and witnessed many rituals. What can we learned from the architecture they saw and described? Did these buildings reflect the particular Buddhist persuasions that were followed in different localities?

塔克拉玛干沙漠的边缘分布着大大小小的佛教王国，它们在大约4-7世纪时积极促进和皈依佛教。许多旅行者和僧侣都拜访过这些王国，并留下对其风俗、宗教和景象的详尽描述。其中最著名的两位是法显(337-422)和玄奘(602-664)，他们穿越这片区域，参观了许多寺庙并目睹了许多仪式。我们可以从他们见到和描述的建筑中了解到什么？这些建筑是否反映了其后被不同地区追随的特定佛教派别？在二十世纪初，斯文·赫定和奥莱尔·斯坦因对许多这些佛寺进行了发掘。

In the early 20th century, sites of many of these monasteries were excavated by Sven Hedin and Aurel Stein. This paper aims at uncovering the architecture of these monasteries by collaborating the textual and archaeological materials, supplemented by visual materials from objects and murals found in the region. It will also discuss the variation of architectural form in this region and attempt to explain the meaning of these variations through understanding the way these buildings were used and perceived.

Kojima Yasutaka

(Chair, Academic Research Organisation for Niya, Bukkyo University)

Sino-Japanese Research at Niya and Dandan-Oiliq: An Overview

This paper will present an outline of the Sino-Japanese cooperation on research of the Niya and Dandan-Uiliq sites ruins, both of which achieved major results. The Sino-Japanese expedition teams carried out nine site excavations of Niya between 1988 and 1997 and four site excavations at Dandan-Uliq between 2002 and 2006. Research on both continues today. In addition, I have been involved in over a hundred international collaborations and will discuss some of these, including a scholarship offer and the elementary school construction.

本文旨在通过结合文本材料和建筑材料、以该地区的物品和壁画的视觉材料为补充，揭示这些佛寺的建筑，本文还将讨论该地区建筑形式的差异，并试图通过了解这些建筑物的用途和氛围，解读这些差异的含义。

Kojima Yasutaka

(佛教大学尼雅遗址学术研究组织主席)

“在尼雅和丹丹乌里克的中日研究: 概述”

本文将展现在尼雅遗址和丹丹乌里克遗址的中日合作研究概貌，在两处的研究都取得了主要研究成果。在1988年至1997年间，中日考察队在尼雅遗址进行了九次遗址发掘，另外从2002年至2006年还在丹丹乌里克遗址进行了四次遗址发掘。关于这两方面的研究如今仍在继续。此外，我曾参与了百余个国际合作并将讨论其中的一部分，包括奖学金机会和小学的建设。

13:15-14:15 Sandwich Lunch

午饭 (三明治)

14:15-16:15 **Session 6**
Khotan and Kroraina III

第六部分
于阗和楼兰/鄯善 (三)

Chair: Ursula Sims-Williams
(The British Library)

主持人: Ursula Sims-Williams
(大英图书馆)

Joe Cribb
(British Museum)

Joe Cribb
(大英博物馆)

Chinese and Indian influences on Khotanese money, 1st-2nd century AD

“中国和印度对公元1-2世纪于阗货币的影响”

Since the discovery by Hoernle and Stein of copper and lead coins with Chinese and Indian inscriptions around the ancient city of Khotan, there has been much speculation on the date and significance of these coins. New material of this kind continues to be found in Xinjiang. This paper will reexamine Hoernle and Stein's finds together with more recently found material in the light of advances in understanding of Indian interventions in Xinjiang in the 1st-2nd centuries AD.

自从霍恩雷和斯坦因发现于阗古城周围刻有中国和印度铭文的铜币和铅币以来，已经有许多关于这些硬币年代和意义的猜测。新的这类次啊聊在新疆还在陆续被发现。本文将重新审视霍恩雷和斯坦因的发现，并根据最近发现的材料，理解公元一世纪至二世纪时印度在新疆干涉行为的进程。

Oktor Skjærvø and Wen Xin
(Harvard University)

The 7th/8th-century Khotanese Legal Documents

In this paper we discuss a newly discovered Khotanese wooden tablet, which records the grain expenditure over eight months from a local community in ancient Khotan. This tablet is closely connected in its content with a previously published document of similar format, now in the Sam Fogg Collection in London. Considered together, they offer new information on two important aspects of a local society in Khotan. Firstly, they give us a clear picture of how the grains from this community were spent: a large number of them were given monthly to an 'Inner Office', presumably a governmental institution, as tax; some were sold to individuals; some were sent to different locations; some were given to Chinese people and monks as they passed; and around ten individuals received certain amount of grains every half month. Secondly and more importantly, these documents reveal the structure of the local society in Khotan. The half-monthly expenditure of grains to individuals points to the existence of a public granary and a communal ownership of food in a small village. By examining these records, new information can be obtained on the composition, the nature and the taxation type of local communities in ancient Khotan.

Helen Wang
(British Museum)

Money in the Southern Taklamakan

Much of my work relating to money on the Silk Road has involved revisiting the detailed reports of the expeditions by Aurel Stein and Sven Hedin, in the light of more recent work by archaeologists, and by linguists who have produced detailed translations of the many documents that have been found at sites in Xinjiang. For the last few years I have been part of an international team looking at how textiles functioned as money on the Silk Road, and my paper for this conference will reflect some of the research results of this project.

Oktor Skjærvø 和文欣
(哈佛大学)

“七至八世纪的于阗法律文件”

在这篇文章中，我们将讨论一个在于阗新发现的木板，它记录了在古于阗时期的当地社会八个多月的粮食开销。这个木板上的内容与一份之前公布的格式类似的文本（现藏于伦敦 Sam Fogg Collection）密切相关。总之，它们在有关于于阗当地社会的两个重要方面提供了新的信息。第一，它们向我们描绘了一幅当地社会如何消费粮食的清晰画面：很大一部分粮食作为粮税每月一次交到大概是政府机构的“内府”；一些被卖给个人；一些被运到不同地区；一些被送给路过的中国人和僧侣；大约十个人每半个月会收到一份粮食。第二，也是更重要的一点，这些文件揭示了于阗的当地社会结构。每半个月给予个人的粮食支出表示了一个小村庄内存在公共粮仓和集体所有权。通过研究这些记录，可以得到关于古于阗当地社会的构成、性质和税务类型的新信息。

Helen Wang
(大英博物馆)

“南塔克拉玛干的货币”

我研究丝绸之路上货币的工作，大部分是根据最近的考古成果和语言学家对在新疆各处遗址发现文献的详细翻译，来重新审阅奥莱尔·斯坦因和斯文·赫定详细的探险报告。过去的几年中，我一直是在研究丝绸之路上的纺织品如何作为货币使用的国际团队成员，我在这次会议上的论文将展示该项目的一些研究成果。

16:15–17:00 **Session 7**
Documentation

Helen Persson
(Victoria & Albert Museum)
Digitising Stein Textiles

John Falconer and Rachel Roberts
(IDP, The British Library)
New Photography and Video Resources from Recent Field Trips

Susan Whitfield and Vic Swift
(IDP, The British Library)
IDP: Providing a Holistic Resource

第七部分
记录工作

Helen Persson
(维多利亚和阿尔伯特博物馆)
“数字斯坦因织物”

John Falconer and Rachel Roberts
(大英图书馆国际敦煌项目)
“最近实地考察的新影像资源”

Susan Whitfield and Vic Swift
(大英图书馆国际敦煌项目)
“国际敦煌项目：提供全面的资源”

17:00–17:15 **Closing Remarks**

闭幕辞