

東方奇程 史坦因的生平與著作

Fascinated by the Orient Life and Works of Marc Aurel Stein

18.3 ~ 4.5.2008

匈牙利教育和文化部主辦

Presented by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Hungary

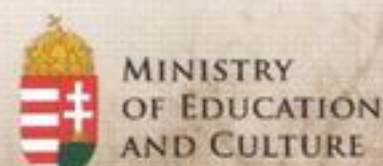
匈牙利科學院圖書館東方收藏部與香港大學美術博物館聯合策劃

Jointly organised by the Oriental Collection of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
and the University Museum and Art Gallery of The University of Hong Kong

冠軍科技集團協辦

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香港大學美術博物館

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史坦因簡歷

1862年11月26日	生於佩斯的圖格禮·瓦西
1871—1873年	就讀於佩斯的皮亞里斯特會小學
1873—1877年	就讀於德勒斯登路德教派的克羅依茨學校
1877—1879年	就讀於布達佩斯路德教派的中學
1879—1880年	於維也納的大學學習梵文及比較語言學
1880—1881年	進入德國萊比錫大學，師從比勒教授（1837—1898）
1881—1884年	於杜賓根大學學習印度文及古波斯文，1883年獲得博士學位
1884—1885年	於英國研究東方藏品
1885—1886年	參加布達佩斯路多維克軍事學院舉辦的軍事課程
1886—1887年	在英國繼續進修。出版第一本東方學術作品《印度斯基泰錢幣上的瑣羅亞斯神祇》
1887年11月	離開歐洲前往印度
1888—1899年	擔任英屬印度旁遮普大學的註冊主任和拉合爾東方學院的院長
1892年	主編《克什米爾王記》梵文本的評述版
1895年	當選為匈牙利科學院的會員
1889—1900年	擔任加爾各答經學教育學院的校長
1900年	出版《克什米爾王記》的英譯本
1900年5月—1901年5月	到和闐及相鄰的沙漠進行第一次中亞考察
1901年11月—1903年12月	成為旁遮普學校的視察員
1903年	第一次中亞考察遊記《沙埋和闐廢址記》正式出版
1903—1910年	擔任西北邊省及俾路支斯坦的教育視察官及考古主管
1904年9月	歸化英籍
1906年4月—1908年10月	第二次考察中亞
1907年	第一次詳細的中亞考察報告《古代和闐》正式出版
1909年1月至1911年12月	研究大英博物館的新藏品；於歐洲各國主持學術講座
1910—1917年	擔任西北邊省的考古監督及白沙瓦博物館的榮譽館長
1912年6月	獲英屬印度爵士勳銜
1913年7月—1916年2月	第三次考察中亞
1917年	正式退休，獲“特別職務”的延聘
1921年	第二次中亞考察報告《西域考古記》正式出版
1924—1925年	第一次前往中東，後至歐洲
1926年	於斯瓦特旅遊以確認亞歷山大大帝奧爾諾斯包圍戰的位置
1927—1928年	兩度前往俾路支斯坦，探究印度河流域及蘇美爾人文化之間的關係
1928年	在印度正式退休。第二次前往中東。第三次詳細的中亞考古報告《亞洲腹地考古記》正式出版
1929年	《亞歷山大向印度河進軍的路線》正式出版
1929年12月—1930年1月	於美國演講
1930年8月—1931年6月	第四次考察中亞，因不獲發掘許可證，而被逼放棄
1932年	於俾路支斯坦進行第一次伊朗考察
1932—1933年	於波斯灣進行第二次伊朗考察
1933—1934年	於法爾斯東部進行第三次伊朗考察
1935—1936年	自法爾斯西部至俾路支斯坦，進行第四次伊朗考察

1937 年	《印度西北部與伊朗東南部的考古調查》正式出版
1938 年 3 月—5 月	於伊拉克北部進行中東羅馬古城牆的空中勘測
1938 年 10 月—1939 年 5 月	自伊拉克至外約旦，進行空中勘測
1940 年	《伊朗西部的古道》正式出版
1940 年 12 月—1941 年 3 月	於拉加斯坦邦進行考古調查
1941 年 10 月—1942 年 2 月	於印度河流域的科希斯坦縣進行考察
1942—1943 年	於巴哈瓦爾布爾、奇拉斯及拉斯貝拉進行短期考察
1943 年 10 月	10 月 19 日抵達喀布爾；10 月 26 日逝世於美國公使館



史坦因在崑崙山脈與助手合照
坐者由左依次為：蔣孝琬，史坦
因與他的愛犬 Dash，雷蘭生
站者由左依次為：依布拉欣姆，
哲斯范生及奈克蘭生

**Group with Stein and Assistants at
Ulugh-Mazar**

From left to right, seated: Jiang
Xiaowang, Stein with his dog Dash,
Rai Bahadur Lal Singh. Standing:
Ibrahim Beg, Jaswant Singh, Naik
Ram Singh.

敦煌千佛洞內藏的經卷

十一世紀時關閉藏經洞，經卷、文書和佛畫僅藏於十五立方米的小洞內，當中大部份是佛教經文以及摩尼教、景教、道教和儒教的文獻，還有非宗教的文件，從中可瞭解當地日常生活的概況。最早的文件為 406 年，最近的則是 1002 年。洞穴關閉的原因仍不明。史坦因和其他學者認為當是黨項族建立的西夏王國擴張所致，現則認為與穆斯林土耳其第一個王朝——黑汗王朝的擴張有關。

Dunhuang, Qianfodong, Bundles of Manuscripts

The Library Cave contained some 15 cubic metres of manuscripts and paintings. Most of the religious texts preserved here are Buddhist, but there are also Manichean, Nestorian Christian, Daoist and Confucian texts, as well as secular documents offering a glimpse into the everyday life of the town. The earliest dated document dates to 406, while the latest from 1002. The reason for the cave being sealed in the 11th century is not known. Stein and other scholars believed it to be the result of the Tangut expansion. Today it is thought to be connected with the expansion of the first Muslim Turkish dynasty of the Karakhanids.



Chronology of Marc Aurel Stein

26 November 1862	Born in Tüköry utca, Pest
1871–1873	Studied at the Piarist Elementary School, Pest
1873–1877	Studied at the Lutheran Kreuzschule, Dresden, Germany
1877–1879	Studied at the Lutheran high school, Budapest
1879–1880	Studied Sanskrit and comparative philology in Vienna
1880–1881	Studied at the University of Leipzig, attending classes by Georg Buhler (1837–1898)
1881–1884	Studied Indology and Old Persian at the University of Tübingen; granted his doctorate degree in 1883
1884–1885	Studied oriental collections in England
1885–1886	Attended compulsory military service at the Ludovika Academy, Budapest
1886–1887	Further studies in England; his first important contribution to Oriental studies <i>Zoroastrian Deities on Indo-Scythian Coins</i> published
November 1887	Travelled to India
1888–1899	Appointed as Registrar of Punjab University and Principal of Oriental College, Lahore
1892	<i>Kalhana's Rajatarangini</i> , critical edition of the Sanskrit text published
1895	Elected member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
1889–1900	Principal of Calcutta Madrasah
1900	English translation of <i>Kalhana's Rajatarangini, a Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir</i> published
May 1900–May 1901	Carried out his first Central Asian expedition to desert sites in the vicinity of Khotan
November 1901–December 1903	Appointed Inspector of Schools in the Punjab
1903	<i>Sand-Buried Ruins of Khotan</i> , popular account of the first expedition published
1903–1910	Served as Inspector-General of Education, and Superintendent of Archaeology, in Northwest Frontier Province and Baluchistan
September 1904	Became a British subject
April 1906–October 1908	Carried out his second Central Asian expedition
1907	<i>Ancient Khotan</i> , detailed report of the first expedition published
January 1909–December 1911	Visited Europe to work on the new collection at the British Museum; lectured in several countries
1910–1917	Became Superintendent of Archaeology in Northwest Frontier Province, and Honorary Curator of Peshawar Museum
June 1912	Made Knight Commander of the Indian Empire; compiled <i>Ruins of Desert Cathay</i>
July 1913–February 1916	Carried out his third Central Asian expedition
1917	Officially retired, but obtained extension of service on “special duty”
1921	<i>Serindia</i> , detailed report of second expedition published
1924–1925	Conducted his first visit to the Middle East, continued visits in Europe
1926	Made a Tour of Swat, identification of Aornos of Alexander the Great
1927–1928	Two explorations in Baluchistan in search of the links between the Indus Valley and Sumerian civilizations

1928	Finally retired from service in India, paying second visit to the Middle East; <i>Innermost Asia</i> , detailed report of the third expedition published
1929	<i>On Alexander's Track to the Indus</i> published
December 1929–January 1930	Lectured in the United States of America
August 1930–June 1931	Carried out his fourth Central Asian expedition, abandoned because of lack of excavation permit
1932	Carried out his first Iranian expedition in Iranian Baluchistan
1932–1933	Carried out his second Iranian expedition along the Persian Gulf
1933–1934	Carried out his third Iranian expedition in Eastern Fars
1935–1936	Carried out his fourth Iranian expedition, from Western Fars to Iranian Kurdistan
1937	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissances in Northwest India and Southeast Iran</i> published
March–May 1938	Made an aerial survey of Middle Eastern Roman Border-walls in northern Iraq
October 1938–May 1939	Made an aerial survey in Iraq, extended into Trans-Jordan
1940	<i>Old Routes of Western Iran</i> published
December 1940–March 1941	Conducted archaeological tour in Rajasthan
October 1941–February 1942	Visited Indus-Kohistan, explored 'route of the hanging chains'
1942–1943	Made short explorations in Bahawalpur, Chilas, and Las Bela
October 1943	Arrived at Kabul on 19 October, died at the US Legation on 26 October

敦煌千佛洞45號窟密室裡的泥塑像
 圖片展示部份修復過的泥塑像，主像為坐佛，旁立阿難陀和大迦葉，還有絲路東緣最受歡迎的造像觀音、地藏菩薩和四大天王立像。藻井模印佛像。45號窟建於公元650至780年。



Dunhuang, Qianfodong, alcove with stucco images in cave Ch.iii.a, Cave 45

Partially restored stucco sculptures, with Buddha flanked by his disciples Ananda and Kashyapa, two of the most popular bodhisattvas of the Eastern Silk Road Avalokitesvara and Kshitigarbha, and Lokapalas or Guardian Kings. The ceiling above contains stencilled Buddha images. Originally built 650–780 C.E.

Marc Aurel Stein was one of the greatest figures of international archaeology. He was born and educated in Budapest, and his mother tongue was Hungarian. His interests led him on to distant lands, and he found support for his scholarly work in Great Britain, of which he was to become a citizen. He nevertheless maintained close links with his native country, and nothing shows his attachment better than the bequest of his books, some of his documents, and his entire photographic collection, to the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

We Hungarians are proud of Aurel Stein. He was a serious and devoted scholar, like his fellow countryman, Sándor Körösi Csoma. Obstinate and almost manically determined, he went after what others had given up as lost. He often found it, and as a responsible man of ideas, he did everything in his power to save it for posterity. Stein's actions were made within a framework of world heritage, believing that the cultural legacy of former ages is a common treasure for all mankind, and that scholars must act to preserve its value.

It is now with great pleasure that we present you, with the assistance of the Champion Technology Group, the valuable collection of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. We find this opportunity very important to offer the Chinese public, at last, a chance to know the real Aurel Stein – as the purposeful, suffering and responsible man that he was. We wish viewers a lasting experience, and a pleasant rediscovery!

Dr István Hiller

Minister of Education and Culture
The Republic of Hungary



匈牙利節在中國
HUNGARIAN SEASON in CHINA

2007 至 2008 年度中國匈牙利節“自由與愛情”聚焦匈牙利文化節目
Programme of “Liberty, Love!” Hungarian Culture
in Focus, Hungarian Season in China 2007/2008

Curators:

Kinga Devenyi, Keeper of the Oriental Collection of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Agnes Kelecsenyi, Deputy-keeper of the Oriental Collection of the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Curator of the Stein Collection

戴維妮·金嘎，匈牙利科學院圖書館東方收藏部主任

凱萊切尼·阿格奈什，匈牙利科學院圖書館東方收藏部副主任，
史坦因收藏專管員



史坦因在拉合爾留影

這快拍照片捕捉史坦因飲奶茶時的神態。

Stein at Lahore

Informal snapshot of Aurel Stein drinking milk tea.

史坦因是國際考古學界最偉大的人物之一。他出生並成長在布達佩斯，母語是匈牙利語。他對遙遠的地方充滿著嚮往，當時的英國政府積極地支援了他的科學工作。史坦因雖然加入了英國國籍，但是他對祖國的感情一直很深，在他的遺囑裏，史坦因把部分書籍、文件和全部的照片收藏都捐贈給了匈牙利科學院圖書館。

我們匈牙利人民很以史坦因而自豪。跟匈牙利的本地人比克洛什·瓊瑪·山道爾（Körösi Csoma Sándor）一樣，史坦因也是一位矢志不渝，同時認真而嚴謹的科學家。他堅定地，幾乎瘋狂地尋找別人認為已經失傳的文化，他多次找到這些文化寶藏，並作為一位有責任的思想者，他盡其所能地為後人保護著這些歷史寶藏——在他的思想中有著強烈的保護世界遺產的意識，他認為歷史留下的文化，是人類共同的珍寶，而保護它們是研究家的重要職責。

由於冠軍科技集團的支援，我們很榮幸能向您們介紹匈牙利科學院圖書館的珍貴收藏。這展覽對我們來說也極富意義，我們希望中國人民能夠瞭解這位充滿激情卻飽經滄桑，帶有歷史使命感的，真實的史坦因。

願您們此次得到前所未有的經驗，在重新發現之旅中獲得樂趣！

匈牙利教育文化部部长
希萊爾·依什特萬博士

Aurel Stein: Selected Bibliography

1886–1887	“Zoroastrian Deities on Indo-Scythian Coins” published
1892	<i>Kalhana's Rajatarangini</i> , critical edition of the Sanskrit text
1900	<i>Kalhana's Rajatarangini, a Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir</i> , English translation
1903	<i>Sand-Buried Ruins of Khotan</i>
1907	<i>Ancient Khotan</i>
1912	<i>Ruins of Desert Cathay</i>
1921	<i>Serindia</i>
1928	<i>Innermost Asia</i>
1929	<i>On Alexander's Track to the Indus</i>
1937	<i>Archaeological Reconnaissances in Northwest India and Southeast Iran</i>
1940	<i>Old Routes of Western Iran</i>

史坦因主要著作

1886–1887 年	發表《印度斯基泰錢幣上的瑣羅亞斯神祇》
1892 年	主編《克什米爾王記》梵文本的評述版
1900 年	《克什米爾王記》的英譯本
1903 年	《沙埋和闐廢址記》
1907 年	《古代和闐》
1912 年	《沙漠契丹廢址記》
1921 年	《西域考古記》（共五冊）
1928 年	《亞洲腹地考古記》
1929 年	《亞歷山大向印度河進軍的路線》
1937 年	《印度西北部與伊朗東南部的考古調查》
1940 年	《伊朗西部的古道》

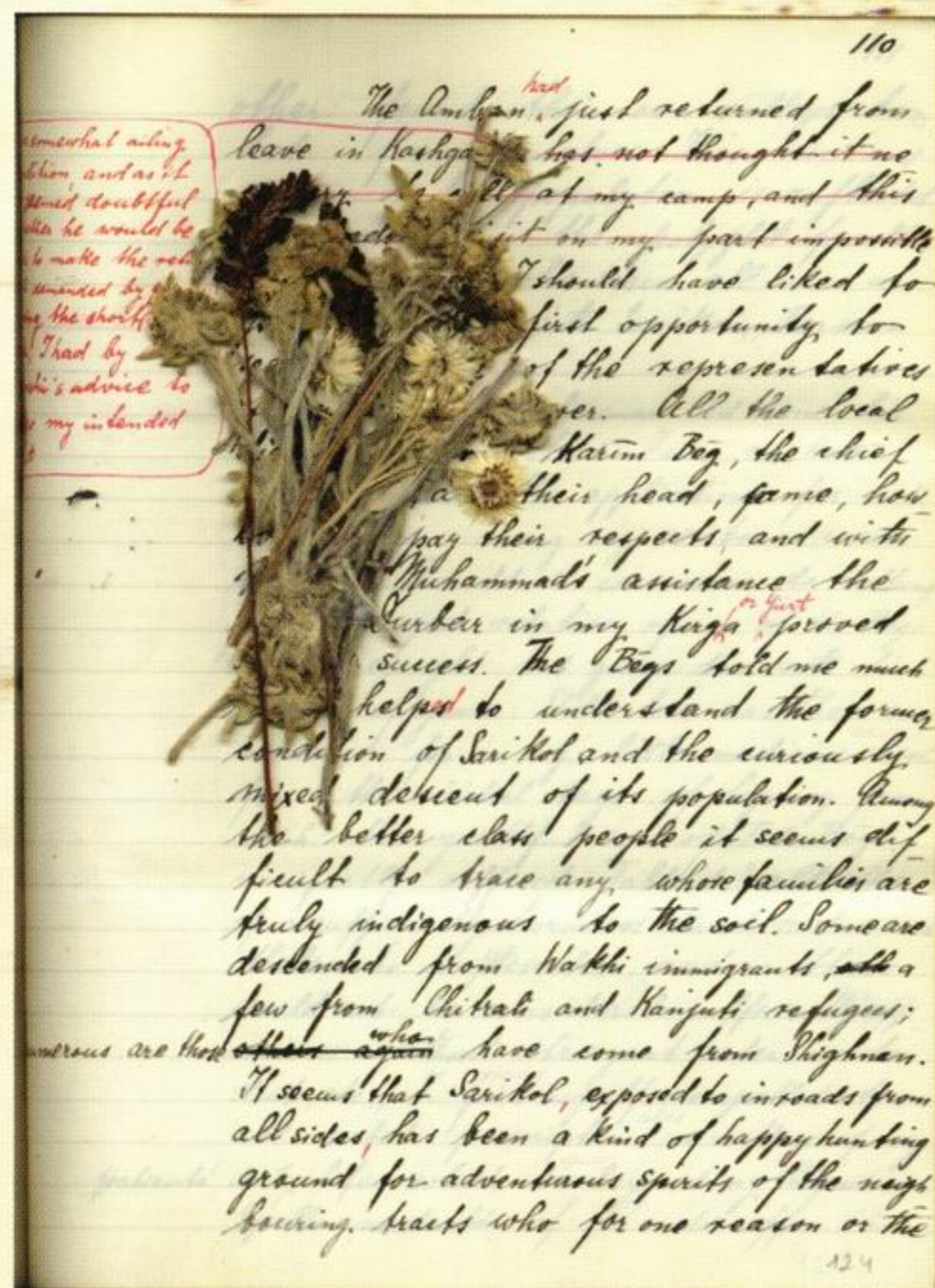


奧貝克設計《史坦因勳章》

1930年，匈牙利科學院主席團聘請匈牙利的勳章大師奧貝克設計勳章，訂製一枚銀章給史坦因，以表揚他對學院的建樹和捐獻。

Stein Medal by Fülöp Ö. Beck

In 1930, the Presidency of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences commissioned a silver version of a medal by Hungary's most famous medallist, Fülöp Ö. Beck to acknowledge Stein's contributions and donations to the Academy.



《沙埋和闐廢墟記》手稿

這是史坦因詳述首次考察中亞的手稿，內有他夾放的乾花。

Manuscript of Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan

Manuscript of the popular account of the first Central Asian expedition, with dried flowers laid by Stein in it.



在尼雅發現公元三世紀有木雕的房屋廢墟

照片是房屋廢墟發掘後，飾有木製雙槽壁架的廳堂。

Niya, Ruins of a House with Wooden Sculptures, 3rd century C.E.

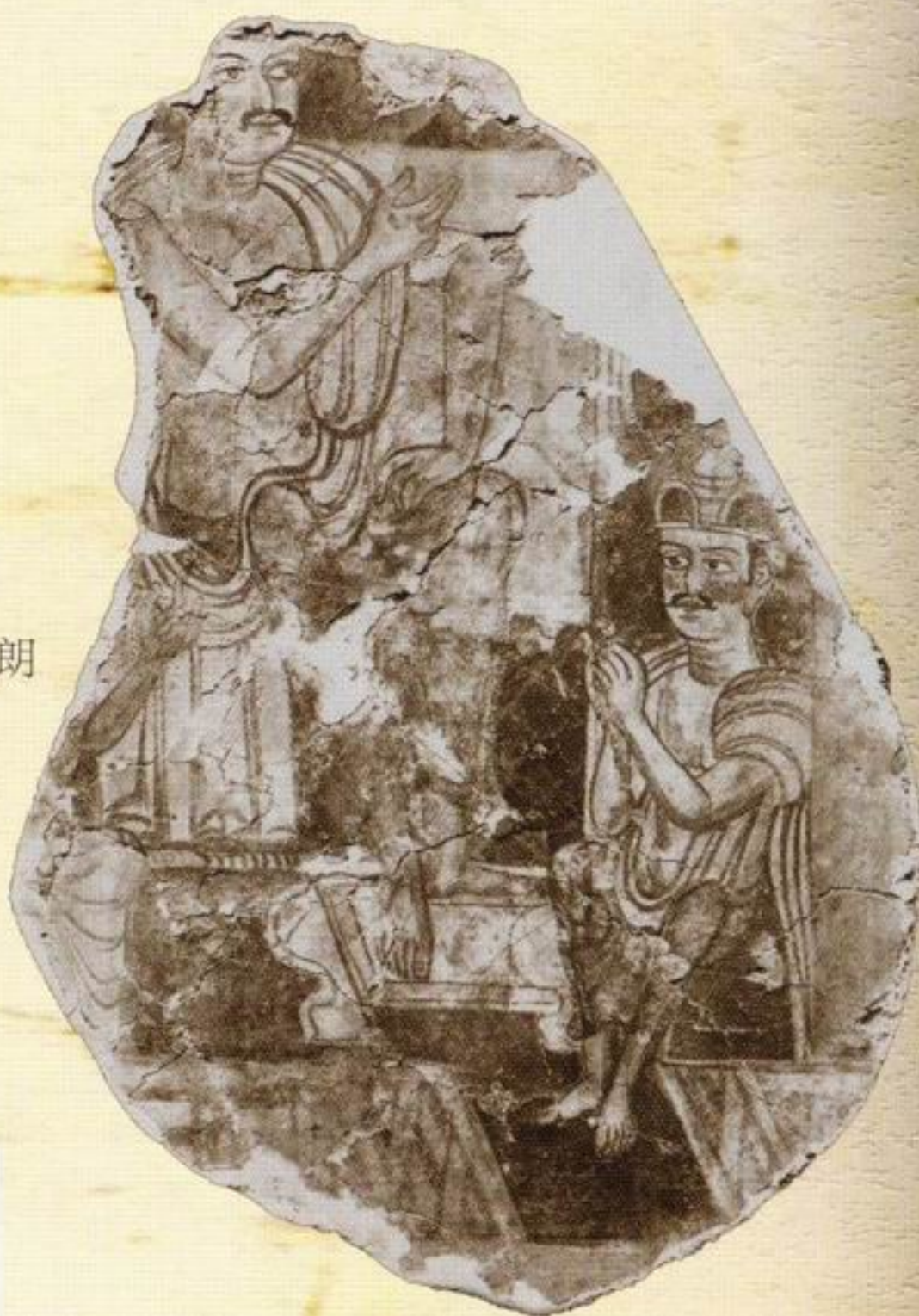
The photograph shows hall iii of ruined house N.xxvi. after excavation with decorated wooden double bracket.

磨朗出土的佛殿壁畫殘片

磨朗是樓蘭古國的一個小聚居地，也是早期佛教的中心。磨朗出土的壁畫曾受犍陀羅佛教藝術和古典西方藝術的影響。

Miran, Fresco Fragment of Ruined Buddhist Shrine, M. III.

Miran, one of the smaller settlements in the kingdom of Kroraina, was an early centre of Buddhism. The murals found in Miran show not only the influence of Gandharan art, but that of the classical West.



敦煌千佛洞外觀

四世紀中葉敦煌開始發展為佛教中心，信徒不斷在過去一千年來興建和修飾石窟，共約有 500 個，內有四萬五千平方米壁畫和兩千多個泥塑造像，成為世界佛教藝術的一大奇觀。

Dunhuang, exterior view of the

Caves of the Thousand Buddhas

From the mid-4th century a Buddhist community flourished at Dunhuang, where the building and decorating of cave temples continued for over a thousand years. The complex consists of about 500 caves with 45 thousand square metres of frescoes and over 2000 stucco statues; forming one of the most extraordinary Buddhist monuments in the world.



艾斯基摩蘇爾的古羅馬橋，右有警察

史坦因在空中嘗試瞰察古羅馬在地上的遺蹟。

Roman Bridge, Eski Mosul, with Policeman on the Right

Along with aerial surveys, Stein continued his reconnaissance on the ground in search of the remains of the Roman Empire.