

可樂考古
Kele Archaeology And Yelang Culture



贵州民族出版社
贵州省毕节地区社会科学联合会

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可乐考古与夜郎文化

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

可乐考古与夜郎文化/李虹主编. —贵阳: 贵州民族出版社.
2003.4

ISBN 7 - 5412 - 1099 - 4

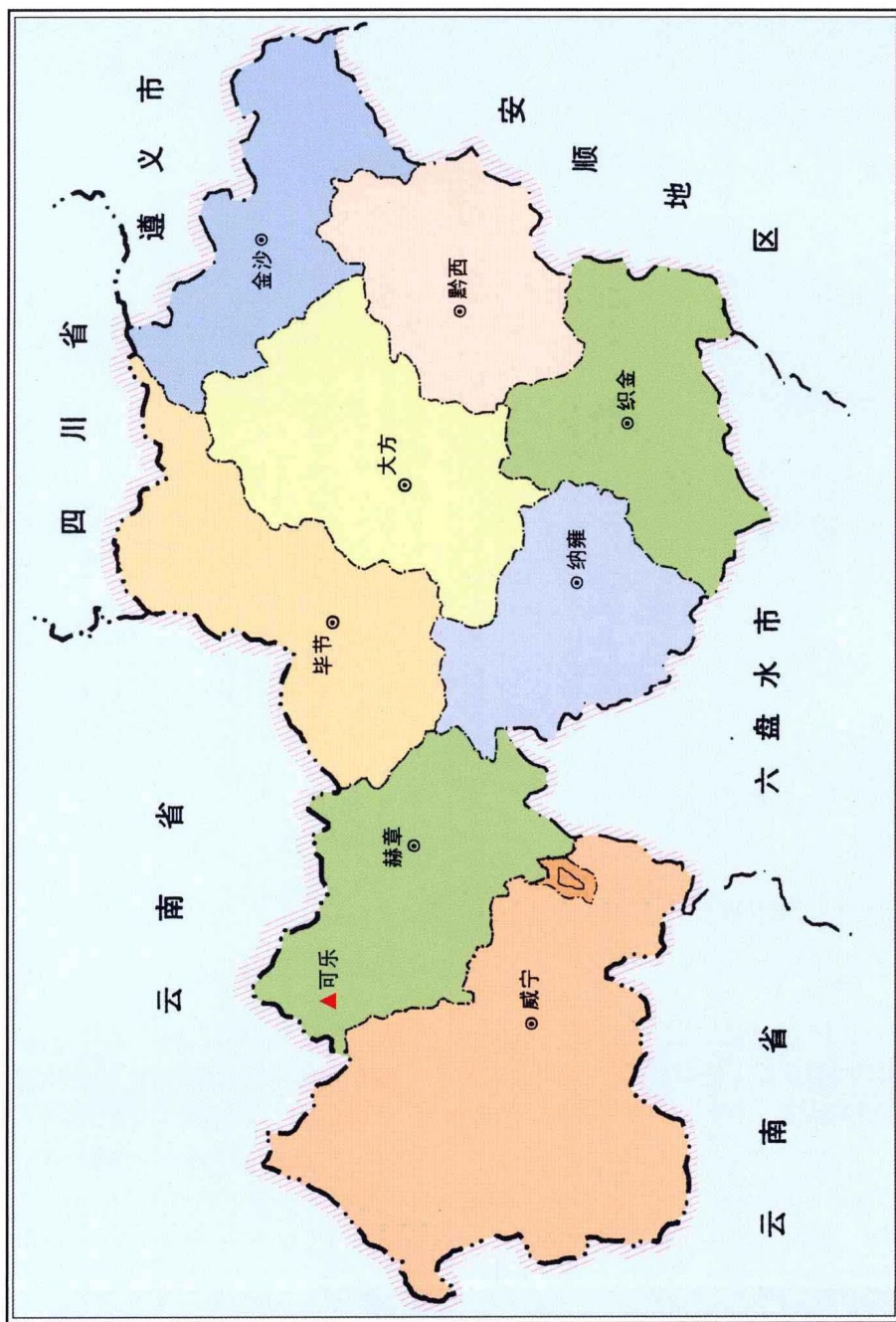
I . 可... II . 李... III . 夜郎(历史地名) - 文化 - 研究 -
文集 IV . K928 - 53

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 021258 号

书 名	可乐考古与夜郎文化
主 编	李 虹
出版发行	贵州民族出版社 (贵阳市中华北路 289 号 邮编 550001)
责任编辑	陈光明 李榕屏
经 销	贵州省新华书店
印 刷	中华商务联合印刷有限公司
开 本	960 × 787mm 1/16
字 数	270 千
插 页	56 页
印 张	13.25
版 次	2003 年 4 月第 1 版
印 次	2003 年 4 月第 1 次印刷
印 数	2000 册
定 价	38.00 元

毕节地区行政区划图

The Administrative Divisions Map of Bijie Prefecture





《史记·西南夷列传》有关夜郎的记载

Records about Yelang in Southwest Biography of Shi Ji

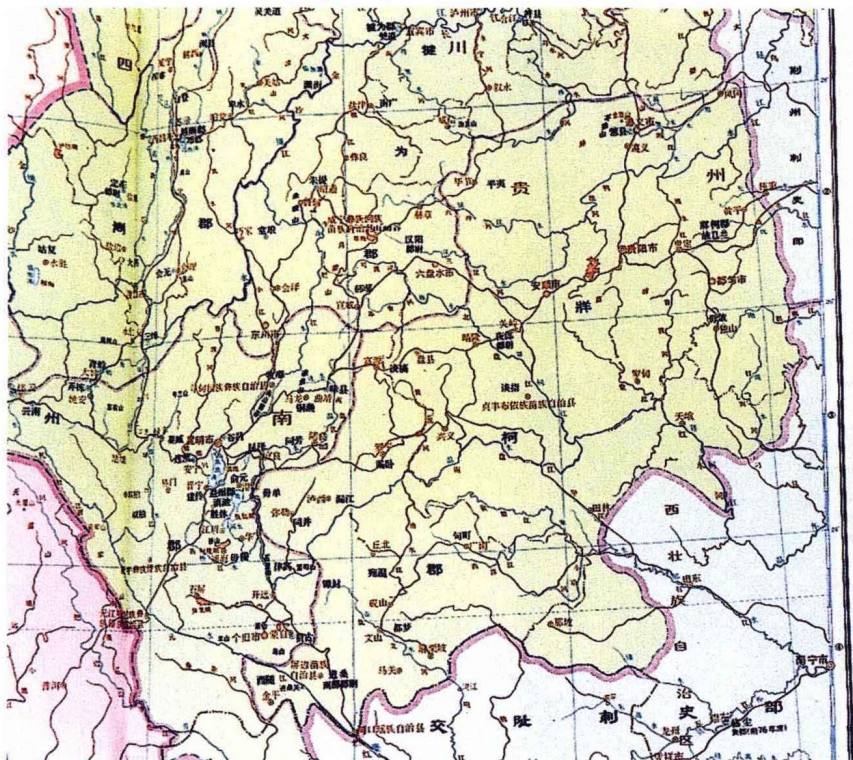
《史记》是最早记载夜郎历史的史籍。作者司马迁是中国古代伟大的历史学家。他生活的时代，正值汉武帝开发西南夷，在夜郎地区设郡置吏的时期。他的记载，应是可信的事实。不过，源出于《史记》的成语“夜郎自大”却是被后人曲解的一段故事。

Shi Ji is the earliest ancient book recorded the history of Yelang. Si Maqian, the writer of it, was a great historian in ancient China. He lived at the time when Emperor Wu of Han Dynasty developed the Southwest and established county and official in Yelang area. His records are credible. However, the idiom of the “Ludicrous conceit of the king of Yelang” originated in Shi Ji is a misinterpreted story by the descendants.



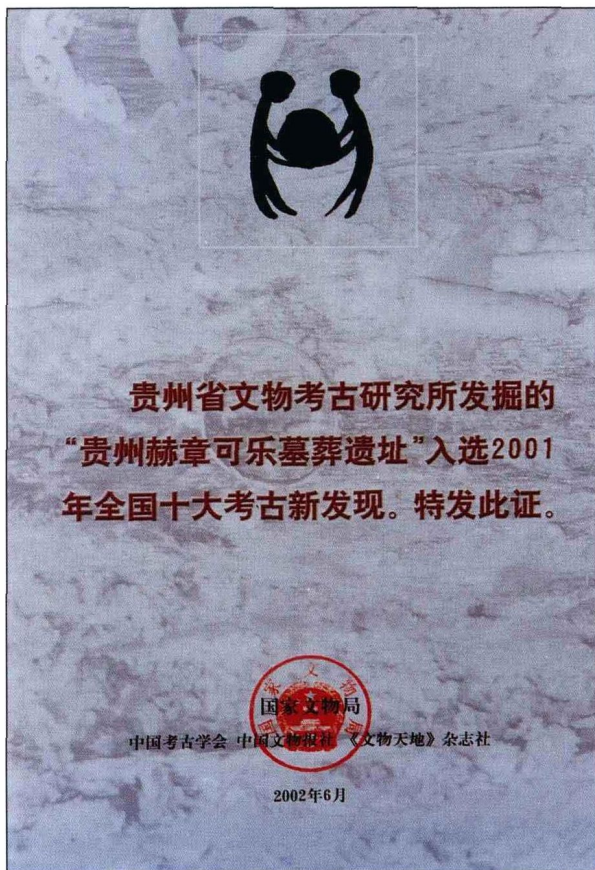
西汉时期牂牁郡、犍为郡地图

The Maps of Zangke County and Qianwei
County in Western Han Dynasty



当代著名历史地理学家谭其骧先生主编的《中国历史地图集》标明，西汉时期牂牁郡大部、犍为郡一部俱属今贵州地，这正是古代夜郎国主要地区所在。

China History Atlas, edited by Mr. Tan Qixiang, a famous current historical geographer, indicates that a great part of Zangke County and a part of Qianwei County in Western Han Dynasty belong to the present-day Guizhou Province. This is the position of the main areas of the ancient Yelang kingdom.



全国十大考古新发现证书

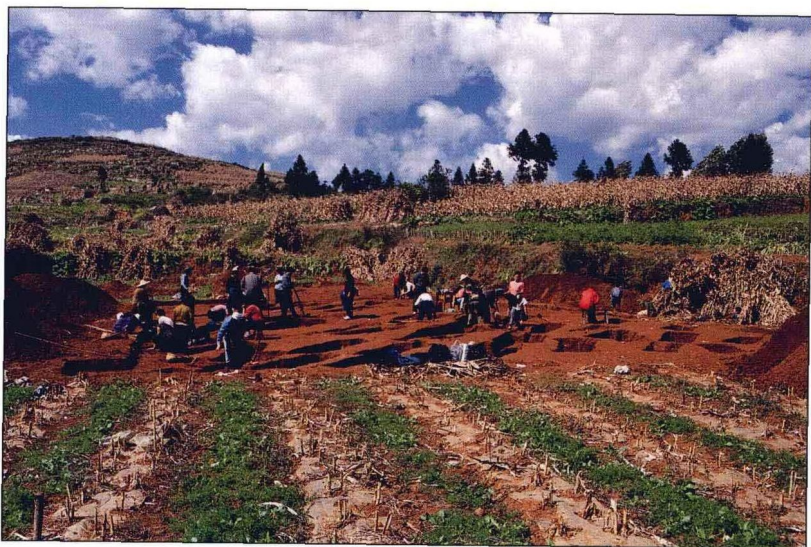
Certificate of the Ten Biggest New Archaeological
Discovery

赫章可乐夜郎时期墓葬发掘被评为2001年度全国十大考古新发现。这是贵州考古极为难得的殊荣，反映出全国考古界对这批墓葬特殊价值的高度重视。

The excavation of tomb burials of Yelang Period at Kele in Hezhang was awarded one of the state Ten Biggest Archaeological Discovery in 2001. It has been the special honour to Guizhou archaeology, and shown the importance to the special value of the tomb burials in China's archaeology.

赫章可乐文物照说明

Explanations to Historical Relics Pictures of Kele in Hezhang



赫章可乐夜郎时期墓葬 2000 年发掘现场

The Excavating Site of Burials during Yelang Period at Kele in Hezhang in the Year of 2000

赫章可乐自20世纪50年代以来,已发现大量战国至汉代的墓葬及遗址。40年来,这里先后进行过9次考古发掘,其中较大规模的发掘有3次,出土许多重要的文物及遗迹。难怪有人把这里称为贵州夜郎考古的“圣地”。2000年秋天,贵州省文物考古研究所会同赫章县文物管理所在这里发掘了108座夜郎时期土著民族墓葬,被评为2001年度全国十大考古新发现。

Since 1950's, a great number of burials and relics from the Warring States Period to Han Dynasty have been discovered. During the past forty years, there have been nine archaeological excavations, three of which are large-scaled, and many important historical relics and remains have been unearthed. And this is why it is called the archaeological "Shrine" of Yelang in Guizhou Province. In the autumn of 2000, Guizhou Provincial Historical Relics and Archaeological Research Institute and Hezhang Historical Relics Management Office worked together and excavated 108 aboriginal burials of Yelang Period, and it was chosen as one of the ten biggest archaeological new discoveries in 2001.

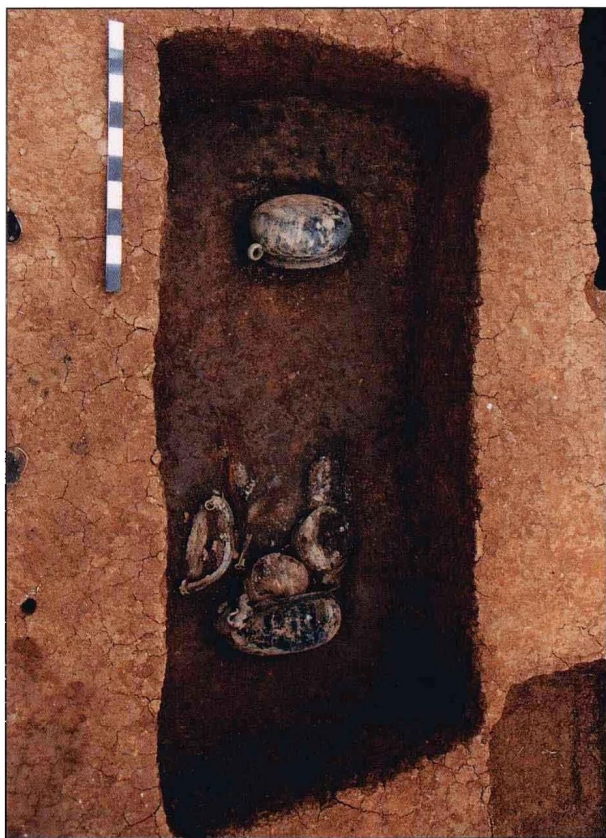


可乐古墓葬群

Ancient Burials in Kele

这是一片分布异常密集的夜郎时期墓地。不少墓葬相互叠压或相互打破，使考古人员颇感吃惊，这在贵州其他地区还从未见到过。估计这片墓地使用时间很长，或许还暗示了当时这里人口稠密的程度。

These are the burials of Yelang period with unusually dense distribution. Most of the burials pile up and break each other, and make the archaeologists dramatically surprised. Such a case would not be found in the other areas of Guizhou Province. It is estimated that these burials have lasted a long time, and maybe it has also implied the population density at that time.



“套头葬”是可乐地区发现的重要考古现象，在国内其他地区从未发现过，国外也未见到相似报道。可乐已发现几种不同形式的“套头葬”，共同特征都是在死者头顶套一件大型金属器，多为铜釜，或为铁釜、铜鼓。有的在死者足部同时也套一件铜釜或铁釜，或垫一件铜洗。这种奇特的埋葬方式反映当时人们什么样的意识，很值得探究。或是炫耀财富和显示地位，或是刻意保护头颅，甚至还可能是一种生殖观念以及让生命回归母体的意识。不过，可能性更大的或应是一种原始宗教意识——企望釜、鼓特有的通神魔力，带来祖灵、神灵对后人永久的庇护。使用“套头葬”的墓只占一小部分，死者的身份定与常

死者头部和足部各套一件铜釜的“套头葬”

The head and feet of the dead both have
“the head-covered burial” with the Bronze Cauldron

死者头部套铜釜，足下垫铜洗的“套头葬”

“The head-covered burial” of the dead with Bronze
Cauldron on the head and Bronze Basin under the feet



人不同。这类墓中有较多随葬器物，透露出某种威严或神秘的气氛。

“The head-covered” burial is the important archaeological phenomenon discovered in Kele. It has never been discovered in other areas of China,nor abroad. We have found several different types of “the head-covered burial”.They share a common feature of a big metal ware on the head of the dead.Most are Bronze Cauldron,Iron Cauldron or Bronze Drum.Some of the dead have the Bronze Cauldron or Iron Cauldron on feet,or a Bronze Basin under the feet.We should make a good exploration to what consciousness of the people at that time shown in this strange

burial.Maybe it is to make a display of wealth and show the status,or a careful protection to the head,and even a reproduction concept and a consciousness of asking for life to return to the mother's body.However,it should possibly be an original religious consciousness — expecting the divine magic power of Cauldron and Drum to bring the descendants an everlasting protection of the ancestor and the Gods.Only a small part of tombs have “the head-covered burials”,the dead were not ordinary.There are many funerary objects in this kind of tombs,showing a kind of dignity and a mysterious atmosphere.



仰身直体屈上肢葬墓 [可乐 341 号墓]

The Burial of Face Upward, Erect Body and Bent Upper Limbs.
[No.341 Kele Tomb]



侧肢葬墓 [可乐 350 号墓]

Side Limbs Burial [No.350 Kele Tomb]



仰身直体屈上肢是可乐墓葬的主要葬姿。请看341号墓，墓主人头顶插一对长长的双股铜发钗，右耳佩一只别致的玉玦，双臂屈于胸前，各戴10只铜手镯，身上放着一柄铜剑和一柄铜戈。虽然死者几乎骨骼无存，但我们仍分明感受到一种凛然的悲壮和威风。350号墓是一例典型的侧肢葬，死者面向右侧，头顶插着另一种形制的铜发钗，右耳佩着环形骨玦，身前放一柄铜戈，却是另一种风姿。

Face Upward, Erect Body and Bent Upper Limbs are the main gestures of Kele tombs. Please look at No. 341 tomb. There is a long bronze hairpin with double equal parts on the head of the dead, the unique penannular jade ring on the right ear, and two arms bent at the chest both dressing ten bronze bracelets, a bronze sword and a bronze dagger-axe on the body. Although this is not a good skeleton of the dead, we can still feel a sense of the stern solemnness and power. No. 350 Kele Tomb is a typical Side Limbs Burial, the dead faces the right side, with a bronze hairpin of another different form on the head, an annular bone ring on the right ear, and a bronze dagger-axe on the body, showing a special charm.

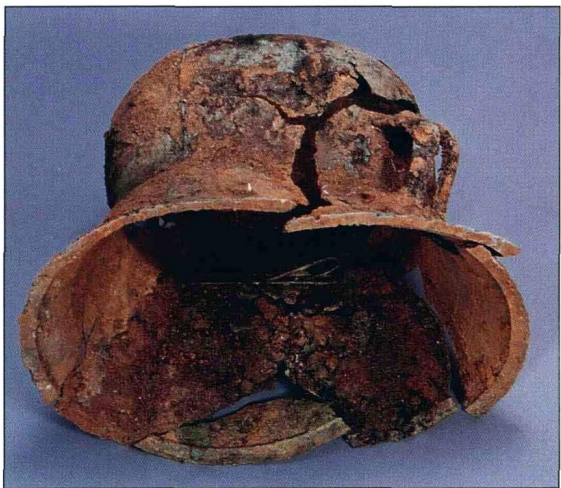


套头的鼓形铜釜已压破。釜内的头骨片及牙齿仍依稀可辨。釜上的木片应是棺木的遗痕。

The head-covered Drum-shaped Bronze Cauldron has been broken. The pieces of skull and teeth could still be found. The wooden pieces on the cauldron would be the remains of the coffin.

墓坑中的鼓形铜釜

The Drum-shaped Bronze Cauldron in the Tomb Hole



鼓形铜釜是“套头葬”使用最多的一种器物。这件釜内保存的一对铜发钗基本完整，清楚地反映出死者头部在釜内的位置。

The Drum-shaped Bronze Cauldron is a kind of widely used ware in “the head-covered burial”. This cauldron remains a pairs of basically complete bronze hairpins, and clearly shows the position of the dead head in the cauldron.

鼓形铜釜

The Drum-shaped Bronze Cauldron



“石寨山型” 铜鼓

“Shi Zhai Shan” Bronze Drum



“石寨山型”铜鼓

“Shi Zhai Shan” Bronze Drum



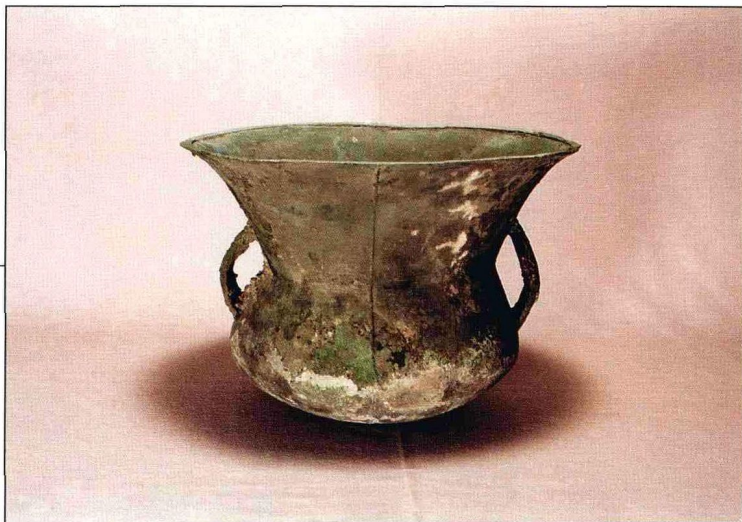
“石寨山型”铜鼓发源、流行于云南滇文化中。赫章辅处、可乐都曾出土这种铜鼓。出土于辅处的铜鼓，鼓身上铸有船纹、牛纹，是“石寨山型”铜鼓常见的纹饰。赫章出土的铜鼓反映出夜郎地区民族与滇民族的文化交流。

This kind of bronze drum originates and popularizes in Dian Culture in Yunnan Province. This bronze drum has been unearthed at Fuchu and Kele in Hezhang. The bronze drum, unearthed at Fuchu and cast with boat lines and ox lines, is the ordinary lines of “Shi Zhai Shan” Bronze Drum.



鼓形铜釜

The Drum-shaped Bronze Cauldron



立耳鼓形铜釜

The Drum-shaped Bronze Cauldron with Erect Ears