

SANXINGDUI RESEARCH

三星堆研究

第一辑

三星堆研究院 三星堆博物馆 编



CARREST COMMENTS



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第一辑 田野资料

三星堆研究院 三星堆博物馆 编

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出版说明

长江与黄河,托体同根,皆是源远流长的中华文明之摇篮。作为长江上游的古代文明中心与古蜀文化的典型代表——"三星堆",具有悠久的历史、丰厚的文化积淀和独特的文化传统,它是中国文明起源与发展之完整图景的重要组成部分。

自 1934 年三星堆遗址首次发掘至今,三星堆与古蜀文化研究已逾半个世纪,几代学人辛勤耕耘,在若干方面取得了重要进展,受到海内外学术界与社会各界的广泛关注。

三星堆研究具有重要的学术理论价值,并对弘扬中华文化具有十分重要的现实意义。三星堆博物馆与三星堆研究院策划、编纂的《三星堆研究》大型系列丛书旨在全面深入地推进"三星堆"研究,倡导多学科参与,以架构系统化、多层次的三星堆学术理论框架,努力将三星堆研究推展为世界性显学,为弘扬中华文化作出贡献。同时,镜鉴历史以启示当代、嘉惠未来,《三星堆研究》也为三星堆遗址的保护利用、三星堆文化资源的产业化提供科学的支持和指导。

《三星堆研究》面向海内外,收录历年三星堆与古蜀文化研究的代表性成果,适时编纂出版,力争每年一辑。为满足学界研究需要,本书首批采取以类分辑之特例,今后则统一为每辑以三大类目涵摄诸宏观与微观研究成果之体例。如此,希望能使学界与社会各界从整体上较全面地把握三星堆古蜀文化的各方面内涵与研究进展,以此凸显三星堆研究的全局意义,并彰显本丛书的学术史料价值与研究参考价值。

《三星堆研究》坚持严谨、求真、科学的学术立场,聘请相关领域专家审稿、选稿,严格采取匿名评审制度,公正严肃,使之在三星堆与古蜀文化研究方面具有一定的权威性。

《三星堆研究》编委会 2005年5月1日



凡例

- ●《三星堆研究》系专门刊载三星堆与古蜀文化研究成果的大型学术丛书,由《三星堆研究》编纂委员会主持编纂,三星堆博物馆与三星堆研究院负责编纂工作。
- ●本书所收科研成果形式含研究报告与论文两类。内容主要包括田野资料 (含发掘报告、简报)、实验室鉴定报告、综合研究及器物研究等。
- ●本书论文的收录方式为:约稿、征稿及相关专业刊物已发表论文的选录。
- ●本书收录论文的基本标准:严格遵循学术规范,发覆纠谬,征实考信。 着重收录在求真求实的基础上注重研究方法创新、具有研究深度及开阔的学术 视阈、在三星堆研究诸方面具有代表性和重要性的论文。
- ●本书所收录的田野考古报告(含简报)、鉴定报告及学术论文以立足 "三星堆"本身的研究成果为主,兼及与三星堆研究密切相关的其他蜀文化遗址的文物考古研究、古蜀文明起源与进程研究及区域文化比较研究等。
- ●本书收录论文的篇幅遵循国际通例,不强求长短划一。研究成果分类入 目,以原发表年代先后为序。
- ●本书所辑论文文末注明作者姓名、工作单位、职务职称。国外作者注明 国籍,已发表论文者,注明原刊名。
- ●凡已发表成果为非汉语(如英、法、德、日等语种)者,收入本书时, 正文均依原发表语种,正文后附汉语译文。当代国外研究成果单独汇辑,并立 类分目。
- ●有关三星堆与古蜀文化研究的学术专著列为附录存目,以专著出版年代 先后为序。
- ●本书目次分列中文与英文两种。国外研究成果专辑目次与正文均采用中文(简体或繁体)、英文双语对照。

总序

由四川广汉三星堆博物馆和三星堆研究院策划编撰的《三星堆研究》丛书,现已开始出版。这套丛书首先把已有的田野考古简报、报告和研究论作搜集汇辑起来,堪称过去工作的综合总结,同时还要面向国内外,继续收录,以推进三星堆遗址及古蜀文化探索的发展。这是一定会受到学术界欢迎的大好事,主编单位嘱我为丛书写几句话,自然是不容推辞的。

三星堆遗址的发现和研究,是中国考古学史的重要篇章。传统的看法是,四川古属西南夷,没有什么足以称道的文化,而且蜀道艰难,与中原华夏隔绝不通。尽管汉代扬雄的《蜀王本纪》还有佚文存留,晋人常璩的《华阳国志》更设专篇记述,但由于其间多杂以神话传说,被不少学者斥为不可凭信,四川古史成为一片空白。三星堆遗址的发现,好像是一缕曙光,逐渐将这迷茫荒昧的黑暗照亮了。

遗址究竟是在哪一年第一次发现的,也就是说当地农民燕道诚偶然在月亮 湾(今真武村)挖到玉石器的时间,自来有1929年和1931年两说。

1934年到遗址进行发掘的华西协和大学美国学者葛维汉在《汉州发掘简报》中引用董笃宜的记录说:"1931年春,我听到当地群众议论:离该地不远,发掘出石刀和石璧。"①1949年考古学家郑德坤先生的《四川太平场文化》一文也说:"1931年春,四川汉州太平场的燕先生为其田地装设水车,偶然发现地下一坑石璧和若干玉器。"②

1979年冯汉骥、童恩正两先生的《记广汉出土的玉石器》则说:"1929年,该地中兴乡的农民燕某曾在他的宅旁沟渠底部发现玉石器一坑"。③

① 李绍明、周蜀蓉选编:《葛维汉民族学考古学论著》,第 176 页,巴蜀书社,2004 年。

② Cheng Te-k'un, Studies in Chinese Achaeology, p54, The Chinese university press, 1982.

③ 《冯汉骥考古学论文集》,第11页,文物出版社,1985年。太平场、中兴乡都就是三星堆遗址所在地。

两种说法究竟哪一个对,或许无法确证,无论如何,遗址的发现是在中国考古学发现不久的阶段,距今已七十多年了。

《汉州发掘简报》估计遗存年代的"下限系周代初期,大约公元前 1100 年,但是更多的证据可以把它提前一个时期,其上限为铜石并用时代",并指 出其文化性质"与华北和中原地区已知的新、旧石器时代文化之间的联系与传 播很清楚地看到证据"。这种观点实际是来自那时在日本的郭沫若先生。

葛维汉的发掘结束不久,闻讯之后的郭沫若先生向其致函索取有关资料。 1934年7月,郭沫若在给华西协和大学博物馆林名均先生的信中说:"你们在 广汉发现的工艺品,如方玉、玉璧、玉刀等,一般与华北和中原地区的出土器 物极相似。这就证明,西蜀(四川)文化很早就与华北、中原有文化接触。在 殷代甲骨文所载有'蜀'称,武王伐纣时,蜀人协助周王作战。此外,在广汉 发现的各种陶器是极古老的器型,你们判断为周代早期的文物,也许是可靠 的。现在我只能说这么多。有朝一日四川别处会有新的发现,将展现这个文化 分布的广阔范围,并且肯定会出现更可靠的证据。"这段话所包含的预见,到 现在可以说已经完全实现了。

到建国以后,四川省的考古学者在这处遗址做了大量调查发掘的工作,逐步弄清了遗址的构成和文化的性质,成果是明显的,但还没有引起专业以外人士的注意。直至1986年,遗址内三星堆两座器物坑被发现,一鸣惊人,吸引了国内外学术界的目光,就连没有接触过古蜀历史的公众,也都知道三星堆的大名。

其实三星堆这个词,在《汉州发掘简报》里已经出现。简报记述说:"燕家附近的一个小山旁,有个大半圆形弯曲地,好似一轮明月,名叫月亮湾。……南面较远处有座小山,有三个小圆丘,把它们视作星座,称这些土墩为三星堆。"^① 哪里想到在土墩中埋藏着如此丰富奇异的珍宝,以致整个遗址最后定名为三星堆遗址,连其所属文化也被称为三星堆文化了。

翻读《三星堆研究》辑录的种种报告和论文,我们应该感谢在这方面辛勤工作、奋力开拓的所有考古学家与有关学科的专家。是他们揭示了三星堆遗址的奥秘,使大家重新看到湮没已三千年的古蜀文化的灿烂辉煌。

我曾说过,三星堆遗址的发现,足与世界考古学史上特洛伊、尼尼微等著名发现相比。在海因里希·施里曼发掘之前,特洛伊只是荷马史诗中的神话;在保罗·博塔发掘之前,尼尼微也仅见于基督教《圣经》。《华阳国志》的《蜀志》明记:"蜀之为国,肇于人皇,与巴同囿。至黄帝,为其子昌意娶蜀山氏之女,生子高阳,是为帝喾(颛顼之误),封其支庶子蜀,世为侯伯,历夏、

① 李绍明、周蜀蓉选编:《葛维汉民族学考古学论著》,第 176 页,巴蜀书社,2004 年。



商、周。"这些话过去人们大都不相信,甚至以为荒诞谬误,在三星堆发掘以后,才认识到其中确实有着王国维先生说的史实之素地。

因此,我们回顾三星堆遗址发现与研究的历程,不妨考虑一下两个有普遍意义的问题:

第一个问题,是怎样正确对待富有神话色彩的古史传说。如果由于传说与神话混杂,便予以抹杀否认,就很难重建古史了。这个问题,蒙文通先生、徐炳旭先生都有深入的分析,近来讨论的也比较多。

第二个问题,是怎样适当使用时代较晚的文献材料。《华阳国志》成书晚至东晋,然而内中保存的传说,却是远有所本。这一点应该对我们于方法的层面上有其启示,但仍较少为人注意到。

如果说 1929 或 1931 年燕道诚的发现和 1934 年华西协和大学的发掘,只是偶然叩击了古蜀文化的门扉的话,经过近五十多年的工作和研究,特别是三星堆器物坑的发掘,以及成都金沙等等新的发现之后,古蜀文化的大门已经是洞开了。不难预计,在最近的一二十年里,一定会在三星堆和其他地点有更多更重要的新发现,促使研究工作取得重大进展。三星堆博物馆、三星堆研究院的这套《三星堆研究》丛书,也将会连续出版,而且越编越好。

季學勤

2005 年 11 月 24 日于清华大学荷清苑

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SOME ANCIENT CIRCLES, SQUARES, ANGLES AND CURVES IN EARTH AND IN STONE IN SZECHWAN, CHINA

D. S. DYE

INTRODUCTION

- (A) CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARTH AND STONE WORK IN SQUARE AND IN CIRCLE
- (a) Stonehenge in England has its circular arrangement of monoliths with sun-pointers for sunrise at equinox and, or at solstice. Note that it is located on a plain, rather than on an eminence, that there is an east-west orientation, and that it belongs to Europe.
- (b) Chichen Itza, Mexico. "The Mecca of the Maya World", has its circle on square and its truncated pyramid surm untod by a square. Uaxactun has its three-fold, trunccated pyramids surmounted by squares and all three located on a three-layer terrace in rectangular form. (See the National Geographic Magazine for July 1931. Unearthing America's Most Aneient History", by S. G Morely in Particular, and atticles in Previous numbers on Perd and mexicoin general.) Note that these structures are usually located on plains, that they rise out of the plan, or are raised to a single, a triple or an old-numbered construction, that there is an east-west orientation related to sun-rise and equinoxes, and that they belong to Central and South America.
- (c) Mound Cemetery, Marietta, Ohio, U. S. A. is an ancient mound that has not been violated by the settlers in the Northwest territory or their descendents, So far as the writer knows this mound has never been given more than a very general publicity in common with hundreds of others in Ohio State, The dimensions are estimates from memory of high school days, and quantitatively cannot be accepted as data. It is a circular cone of earth, at the angle of repose, covered with grass and (at that time) some magnificent oaks. It is surrounded by a circular ditch outside of which is a dyke that stands ten feet above the bottom of the ditch. The total height of the mound is perhaps sixty ieet above the bottom of the ditch and from outside of dyke to outside of dyke on the opposite side is possibly one hundred and eighty feet, There is a subterranean passageway to the west to the

Muskingum River. Note that it is located on a plain albeit not an extensive river-terrace plain, that it is a single cone, that it has an east-west orientation, and that it belongs to North America.

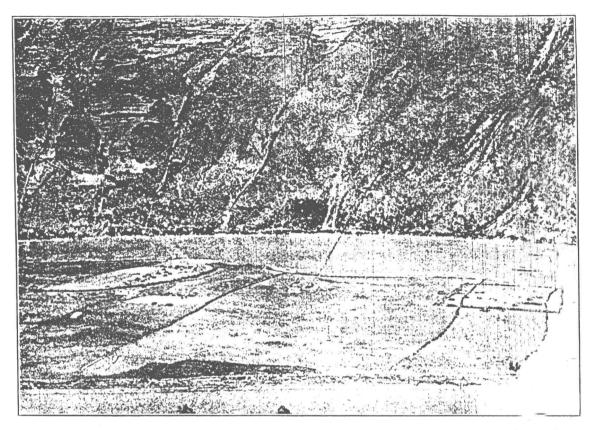
- (d) The Great Pyramid of Egypt is rectangular and has an an—cient pole—star "orientation". Note that it rises out of the plain, that it is rectangular, that it has a north—south alignment, and that it belongs to America.
- (e) The Altar of Heaven, Peiping, is of marble, rises out of the plain, has a rectangular enclosing wall, is of three terraces, has a north—south alignment, and belongs to Asia. Peiping's Altar of Earth is square and it has a north—south axis.

To summarize; every continent, unless it be Australia, has preserved from perceeding millennia, works in stone and in earth of circle and, or of square with compass orientation. For the most part they seem to relate to the sun and to the seasons, expecially to the solstices and the equinoxes. Many are bordered and pointed by markers. Many have an odd number of doors, terraces, or borders.

(B) SOME UNIVERSAL (OR WORLD) FACTORS WHICH FUNCTION TO DETERMINE FUNDAMENTAL SHAPES

- (a) Astronomical Considerations. Even if the angle and altitude of the sun are not recognized by early man as causal items in the alternation of heat and cold, growing—season and freezing—season, they are early seen to hold a temporal relation to the favorable and the unfavorable conditions of life, and so the solstices and the equinoxes are located in direction and in time. The round, solar—disk is a suggestive norm and form for the dwelling place of the controlling god or spirit, even if the sun itself is not deemed to be that god. The circular mound or temple or shape is the most natural shape to symbolize the controlling god or spirit. The sun side and the shade—side most logically are the important and suggestive directions. Thus a square orientated along the sun—shade and the sunrise—sunset lines is most natural.
- (b) Structural Considerations. The circle is one of the most easily drawn figures. It is most easily built of dressed or of undressed stone. It is one of the simplest to pile in dirt. Moreover, structurally it is one of the strongest shapes. The square in monumental sizes comes second in ease of construction and in strength for endurance. The cone or pyramid is stronger and more stable than the tubular or square tower. The cone or pyramid from the structural strength standpoint is the most naturally suggested form for monumental tumuli. However, it is not herein suggested that these arose without trial and error predecessors.
- (c) Artistic Considerations. There are other considerations which may be adduced for the circle and square being preeminently fitted for early symbolism, or for later symbolism for that matter. | . To concenter and localize attention there is nothing comparable to the





circle, providing it is not too large or too small. The eye is led around the circle until it returns to its starting point in poise and restfulness. If the angle of vision, not the absolute size. is too great or too small, the complete effect is lost. If a second circle is drawn concentric with the first even if the first is large the attention is still localized and focalized. ii . The square next to the circle is the best frame to localize attention. It is especially good in case it is bordered or multiple bordered, even with concentered circles. The oblong rectangle may not always lead the eye back but may allow it to stray, if size and distance and angle of observation are not appropriate. iii. The right angle in itself is almost neutral in eye-lead, but the acute angle might be called positive as it leads the eye toward and beyond the acute angle and the obtuse angle might be termed negative as it leads the eye away and inward from the angle point. In other words, the lozenge leads the eye away and beyond the lozenge along the major axis, while the eye is not allowed to wander along the minor axis but is restrained within the flattened sides of the lozenge. Contrast in colors heightens or weakens this effect. JV. The straight line and the curved line lead the eye along their length but at different rates. In this phenomen irradiation and persistence of vision function. Speaking in general terms the eye is led along at a rate that is directly proportional to the radius of curvature of the line. The eye speeds along the straight line. slows up on the gently curved line, and halts more or less abruptly on the sharply curved line. This curved line gives poise and emphasis when it is equally and symmetrically curled at either end, as it is and was in the thunderscroll and cloudband of both early and present