

夏

商

时代

张国硕 著

都城
制度
研究

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张国硕 著



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内 容 提 要

本书是一部研究夏王朝、商王朝时期都城制度的学术专著。作者依据大量文献和考古材料,在考证夏商时代有何都城及各都城之地望的基础上,就有关夏商时代的设都制度、离宫别馆制度、都城选址制度、军事防御制度、规划布局制度、夏商王朝都城制度对周边方国及后世诸王朝的影响等课题进行了充分的论述,其中对有关夏商史研究中的几乎所有难题和疑案作者都提出了自己新的和独到的见解,尤其是夏商时代施行主辅都制的论述在学术界尚属首倡。本书对史学、考古学以及夏商周断代研究均具有一定的价值。

Abstract

The epoch of the Xia and Shang dynasties belongs to the slave society in the ancient history of China. In the stage, capital system was gradually taking shape with the state and capital emerging. We have discovered by studying that some cities in the time of the Xia Dynasty are characterized by capital, they are: Yangdi (today's Yuzhou in Henan), Zhenxun (today's Yanshi in Henan), Shangqiu (today's Puyang in Henan), Zhenguan (today's bordering place between Shandong and Henan), Yuan (today's Jiyuan in Henan), Laoqiu (within today's Kaifeng in Henan), Xihe (the place from today's west Luoyang to today's east Huayin in Shaanxi), among which Shangqiu and Zhenguan were temporary capitals. There are capitals in the Shang Dynasty such as Bo, Ao (northwestern suburb of today's Zhengzhou, or some place between Shandong and east Henan), Xiang (the north of today's Henan), Xing (Bi, Geng, today's Xingtai in Hebei), Yan (today's Qufu in Shandong), Yin and so on. There are some archaeological sites such as Erlitou site (Zhenxun), Zhengzhou Shang city site (Bo), Yan-





shi Shang city site (West Bo), Huanbei Shang city site (Xi-ang), Yin Ruins of Anyang(Yin) etc., which are all characterized by capital.

In the establishment of capital, both single capital system and multicapital system were being practised during the era of the Xia and Shang dynasties. The era took the system of the chief capital and auxiliary capital as the core of the capital system. For the sake of the vast territory and the inconvenient traffic, the Xia Dynasty and the Shang Dynasty, which established a chief capital, and, in addition, one or some assistant centers for political and military purposes within the domain of the empires. The system of the chief and auxiliary capital appearing in the time of King Xia Yu, took shape in the time of King Ding-ning, and existed in the era of the Xia and Shang dynasties for a long time. On the basis of the system of the chief and auxiliary capitals, the chief capital was generally settled without changes or with few changes, while the auxiliary capital was established when necessary and moved frequently according to the political and military needs. Concretely speaking, the Xia Dynasty took Zhenxun as the chief capital from King Taikang to King Jie and set up Yuan, Laoqiu, Xihe as auxiliary capitals after King Ding-ning. The Shang Dynasty took Zhengzhou Shang city as the chief capital in the early days while establishing some assistant capitals such as Yanshi Shang city, Ao, Xiang, Xing, Yan, etc. In the late Shang Dynasty, Yin was taken as a main capital with Zhaohe practically featured as an assistant capital. There was no phenomenon of frequent capital moving under one capital system during the time of the Xia and Shang dynasties, as there

were no reasons about that. Meanwhile, some relative archaeological data have also proved the long existence of capitals during the Xia and Shang dynasties. That is to say, the era of the Xia and Shang dynasties was characterized by the relative stability of the chief capitals and the relatively frequent movement of the assistant capitals. It's imperative to point out that King Pangeng moved to Yin land from Zhengzhou rather than from Yan or Geng(Xing). The reason for King Pangeng's movement to Yin land was related to the deterioration of the ecological environment around Zhengzhou, caused by the frequent floods at that time.

The system of the royal detached palace performed in ancient China was in the initial stage in the Xia Dynasty. The system was formally taking shape in the early Shang Dynasty. The most famous detached palace lay in Tong, located not far from the eastern area of West Bo. There appeared a prosperity of the royal detached palaces in the late Shang Dynasty. From King Wuding on, Meiyi (Zhaoge) had been settled as a royal detached palace, which was not evolved into an assistant capital until the later King Zhou reign. The detached palaces were not only applied to the entertainment of Kings of the Xia and Shang dynasties, but also used as the royal accommodations when they went out hunting, and were also considered as the resorts for political activities outside the capitals.

The people in the Xia and Shang dynasties had the intention of building capitals by selecting the best location. Establishing capitals followed the principles below: the system with the chief capitals in the middle of the domain and auxiliary





capitals in the sides of the domain, the location for setting up the capital having favourable ecological environment, the geographical features and conditions fitting the living of residents and the urban development. The cities in the Xia and Shang dynasties mostly located on or near the banks of rivers and lakes, having favourable conditions of both water resources and water traffic.

The two capital military defence systems such as the city walls system and the defending by four sides system were performed in the era of the Xia and Shang dynasties. The former such as Zhengzhou Shang city, Yanshi Shang city, mainly had large-scale walls as the capital's defence facilities. The latter such as Erlitou site, Anyang Yin ruins, weakened the military defence of the capital area, with no large-scale city walls built. The capital area's safety was guaranteed mainly by strengthening the military defence of the bordering area. The city walls system was always applied when an old dynasty was replaced by a new one, or when the society was in chaos, or when the dynasty was declining, embodying such architectural thoughts as "constructing inner city walls to defend kings, building outer city walls to defend the people". The defending by four sides system was generally applied when the state was peaceful and powerful. Furthermore, several principles were followed in constructing capitals with city walls: 1) constructing palace, palace city or inner city walls first, then outer city walls behind residences in subsequent order, 2) constructing multidefence facilities by combining palace walls, inner city walls, outer city walls, ditches for city defending, natural rivers and lakes, 3)

suiting the measures to local conditions for city walls construction.

In planning the layout, at least several systems were followed; 1) Temple, court and handicraft manufactory must be established. 2) Set up an axis in the capital and the court division. 3) The court zone must be in the middle of the capital. 4) Separate the court zone from the citizen zone. 5) The audience hall must be in the front (south) and the royal bedrooms in the back (north) of the court. 6) Set up a garden with a pool in the court. 7) The imperial mausoleum division must be located in the direction of the northwest outside the capital.

The capital system of the Xia and Shang dynasties had more effect on the bordering states which imitated the capital system of the Xia and Shang dynasties to build capitals and the military defence as well as the layout planning, etc. The capital system of the Xia and Shang dynasties deeply influenced the subsequent dynasties. It is apparent that the subsequent dynasties were greatly influenced by the system of the chief capital and the auxiliary capital, for most of the subsequent dynasties practised this system. On the other hand, the subsequent dynasties were influenced to some degree by the royal detached palace system, capital location system, military defence system, capital planning and layout system in the Xia and Shang dynasties.



序

张国硕同志 1985 年毕业于北京大学考古系,曾师从邹衡、李伯谦先生学习夏商周考古。后来到郑州大学工作,并跟随我学习先秦史。作为我的硕士、博士研究生,我对国硕同志的人品、治学态度及其他方面颇多了解。十几年来,国硕同志在搞好教学工作的同时,积极汲取知识营养,潜心从事夏商周考古与夏商西周史研究,多有创获,先后发表一批有独到见解的学术论文。近年,他把主要精力放在对中国古代城市及都城制度的研究上,撰写出《夏商时代都城制度研究》的博士学位论文,受到同行专家的好评。国硕同志博士毕业后,又利用半年多的时间,根据答辩委员会几位先生的意见,对论文作了补充、修改,遂成此书。在著作即将付梓之际,国硕同志要我写个序言,我便欣然同意,并颇愿向读者朋友推荐之。

夏商史研究是中国古代文明史研究中的重要组成部分。开展夏商史研究,对于了解中国文明的起源与发展、国家的产生、中华民族的渊源等,具有十分重要的意义。而夏、商都城制度的研究又是夏商史研究中最为核心的课题。可以说,都城制度研究是打开夏商史之谜的一把金钥匙,许多夏商史研究课题皆与都城制度的研究成果有着密切的联系。若能解决好夏商时代都





城制度这个课题,则夏商史研究中的许多课题便可迎刃而解,诸多疑团即能较易解开。国硕同志发挥自己的研究专长,把夏商时代的都城制度作为自己博士生期间的主攻方向,这无疑是一个很好的、有意义的选题。

要研究夏商时代的都城制度,困难是相当大的。这是由于有关夏、商王朝的历史记载相对较少,且多支离破碎,抵牾颇多。早在 2000 多年前的春秋时代,孔子欲观“夏道”、“殷道”,即出现材料“不足征”之现象。时至今日,虽有殷墟甲骨文的出土,但夏、商文献资料不足的矛盾并未从根本上解决。要研究夏商史,包括夏商时代的都城制度研究,除对现有文献资料(包括甲骨文材料)进行认真地梳理、分析、研究之外,还必须充分利用考古材料。这就是说,夏商史研究者必须既精通文献材料,又要掌握一定的考古材料。国硕同志知难而上,通过对文献材料和考古材料的分析研究,并把两种材料紧密地结合起来,撰写出这部 20 多万字的新作。

由于种种原因,有关夏商时代都城制度的研究,以往学者很少对之进行专门探索,偶有论及,也是浅尝辄止,更乏见对夏商时代都城制度进行全面深入研究的论著问世。如有的学者曾就郑州商城与偃师商城的年代关系、安阳殷墟与淇县朝歌的关系提出一些看法,但并未进行深层次的研究。有的学者也曾对商代都城的布局进行一些探讨。我本人在 20 世纪 80 年代曾撰写《南亳、北亳与西亳的纠葛》一文(见《夏商史探索》,河南人民出版社,1985 年),提出了夏商时代两都或数都并存的观点,以此来论证“三亳”并存的立论。此外,以往多数学者认为,中国古代都城制度的产生时间是在周代。而通过国硕同志的研究,证明在夏商时代都城制度即已经产生,这就把中国都城制度的形成时间大为提前。因此,国硕同志的《夏商时代都城制度研究》,应该是迄今研究夏商时代都城制度最全面、最系统、最为深入的学

术专著。

国硕同志在书中依据文献材料和考古材料,并参考甲骨学、生态学、地理学、建筑学及国外有关都城或城市研究的成果,在考证夏商时代有何都城及各都城之地望的基础上,就有关夏商时代的设都制度、离宫别馆制度、都城选址制度、军事防御制度、规划布局制度、夏商王朝都城制度对周边方国及后世诸王朝的影响等课题进行了充分的论证,同时也对有关夏商史研究中的许多难题和疑案提出了自己新的见解。其中他提出的主辅都制观点和否定夏、商都城“屡迁”的观点,是值得特别重视的一种学术见解,可谓一家之言。此外,书中有关城郭制和守在四边制的论述,朝歌由离宫别馆向实际辅都地位演变观点的提出,以及有关都城选址、布局制度的考证,皆颇多新意。

当然,此书并非完美无缺。由于受材料所限,书中一些观点尚未展开论述,如对洹北商城的研究;有些观点还需进一步加以论证;书中尚有未考证的课题,如夏商时代都城制度的演变进程等。希望国硕同志今后继续关注夏商时代都城制度研究,力争使自己的观点更加完善,并为夏商史研究做出新的更大的贡献。

总之,这是一部有自己的创见、对夏商史研究颇有裨益的学术著作。此书对夏商周断代研究,也有着重要的参考价值。

李 氏

2000年12月25日



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