

夏商周青銅文明探研

● 李先登 著



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Research and Exploration
Xia Shang Zhou Bronze Culture

By Li Xiandeng

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内 容 简 介

本书收录了李先登先生近三十年来从事夏商周考古学以及青铜器、古文字研究的主要论文40篇。分为三个部分:第一部分,重点阐述作者对于中国古代文明起源与夏文化的观点,自成一家之言,并提供了登封王城岗“禹都阳城”遗址出土的夏代初期青铜容器残片以及陶器上刻划文字的详细资料。第二部分,系统论述了中国古代青铜器的起源、特点、断代与分期、青铜器鉴定的理论与方法,以及对曾、燕、邢国和广汉三星堆青铜器的研究成果。第三部分论述了中国文字起源问题,并著录了一批新发现的珍贵的甲骨文、陶文资料。

本书可供历史、考古文物工作者、大专院校师生、文物爱好者与收藏家参考。

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序

李先登先生长期从事先秦考古学研究，论著不少。最近他将过去发表的论文辑成一书，名曰《夏商周青铜文明探研》，命我作序。我于夏商周青铜文明虽颇关心也有兴趣，但是从来没有什么深入的研究。给先登作序，实乃狗尾“序”貂，于心有所不安。

现在治先秦史的人，除了必须有古文献的修养外，还要懂得考古学和古文字学，否则难以胜任。而治先秦考古的人也必须懂得古文字和古文献。先登是个勤快人，又是考古专业科班出身。从早年任职天津艺术博物馆和天津师范大学，到后来在中国历史博物馆考古部长期工作，数十年中，始终不忘田野考古，尽可能找机会参加一些田野考古工作，同时又孜孜不倦地致力于博物馆藏品和古文字与古文献的研究，逐渐形成了自己的风格。

夏商周青铜文明是个庞大而复杂的研究领域，先登的研究比较重视这个文明的起源，包括城市的起源、文字的起源和青铜器的起源，以及这个文明的某些重要内容。这些都是当前学术界普遍关注的热点话题。

关于中国文明的起源，近年来研究者甚多。从表象上来看，各家的观点颇不一致，实际上差别并不很大。就进入文明的时间来说，目前主要有夏代说和龙山说，也有把时间定得更早或更晚的，乍看起来相差很远。但实际上，龙山说者并不认为当时已有成熟的文明，只不过是说当时的社会有了明显的分化，出现了凌驾于社会之上的强制性权力机构也就是国家的雏形，从而区别于以血缘关系为基础的氏族社会或原始共产制社会。而夏代说者并不认为夏代的文明是一个早上突然出现的，在夏代之前还有一个长期酝酿、转变的过程，龙山时代则是这个过程的关键时期。主张文明起源更早或更晚的也并不否认这些基本事实。这里固然有对文明概念的理解问题，而更为重要的则是对考古资料的揭示、评价与解释的问题。先登基本上是夏代说者，但是他对龙山时代和传说中的五帝时代倾注了特别的关心，力求使自己的立论符合实际情况，而不至于犯片面性和绝对化的毛病。

由于对文明起源时间早晚的认识不同，从而对文明起源的地区与模式的看法也不相同。夏代说者强调中原的突出作用，认为中国早期文明基本上是一元的，但并不否认它的起源除中原以外还有其他地区的多方面的影响。龙山说者强调起源的多地区性和文化多元的特点，同时指出多元文化在文明起源过程中有显著的相互作用和逐步趋同的倾向，只是在进入夏代以后中原的中心作用才逐渐形成，因而主张起源的多元一体模式。

文明起源有一个过程，经历的时间相当长，可划分为若干阶段，这是许多学者的共

识。但文明究竟有没有一个标准，进入文明社会是不是应该有个标志，是不是可以根据某些标志的出现来确定进入文明社会的时间，则还存在着不同的看法。就中国而言，城市、青铜器和文字的出现似乎就是这样的标志，所以一些学者在这些方面的研究应该是有意义的。鉴于目前考古资料还不能说是很充分的情况下，有些研究还属于探索性质，这是大家都容易理解的。相信今后随着考古工作的进展和研究的不断深入，这些问题会日益明朗起来。那时关于中国文明起源的认识也必然比现在深入得多，必然更加符合历史的真实情况。

先登治学态度谨严，他认为有把握的问题便大胆提出自己的看法，自己不熟悉的问题就设法向有关人士请教。例如三星堆青铜器的年代问题，除了注意从形制和花纹的比较研究以外，还特别注意到制作技术的特点。前者是自己熟悉的考古类型学的方法，当然是比较有把握的；但他觉得还不够，还必须从制作技术方面进行观察，必须虚心向有关专家求教。他是这样做的，从而得出了单是从类型学角度所得出的不尽相同的结论。不管这一结论是不是还有商榷的余地，这种治学的态度和精神却是值得大为提倡的。

严文明

2001年1月

Preface

Mr. Li Xian Deng has devoted himself in pre-Qin archeology research for many years, and achieved abundant results. Now he picked some of his former papers to make up of a book named *Research and Exploration of Xia Shang Zhou Bronze Culture*, and asked me to write the preface. Although I am interested in and care for these issues, I have no special research in it, so, now I try my best to write the preface.

Researchers today who devote themselves into pre-Qin history research must know archeology and ancient inscriptions just as knowing ancient documents well, otherwise he will hardly carry out the research. Mr. Li is a productive scholar, and has a knowledge background of professional archeological education. Under the experience of working in both Art Museum, Tianjin and Tianjin Normal University, latterly worked in Archaeology Department, National of Chinese History Museum, he never forgets field archeology, and found opportunities to take part in excavations as well as researching antiques, ancient documents and inscriptions in museum. At last he formed his own character.

The problem of Xia Shang Zhou bronze culture is a huge and complex field. Mr. Li's research had paid much attention to its origin, which includes origins of cities, written language, the smelt of bronze and some important content of this civilization. These are hot themes today.

Now many researchers are taking part in the research of the origin of Chinese ancient civilization. There are many different thoughts at the first sight from the surface, but there are no great differences among them indeed. For example, the opinions of the exact time of the origin are mainly two: Xia Dynasty and Longshan (龙山) Period, while other opinions confirm the age earlier or latter. These opinions seemed as greatly dissimilar. But in fact, Longshan Insistors don't think that there was a mature civilization at that time, but there was obvious social stratification. Meanwhile, the powerful political organization which controlled the whole society, and archaic states had emerged. All these were distinguished from primitive communist society. The Xia Dynasty insistors never think that the civilization of Xia Dynasty was emerged at one morning, there was a long period of evolvement, and the Longshan (龙山) Period was the key time of

this period. Those who say the original time should be earlier or later do not deny these facts, too. In this discussion, although the different understanding of "civilization" is important, the more important factor is how to elucidate, explain and appraise these archeological data. Mr. Li is a Xia Dynasty insistor, but he paid special attention to Longshan Period and the Fire Emperors (五帝) Period which has always been considered as legends, and he tried his best to make his opinion plausible.

As there are different opinions in the problem of original time, the opinoin of the original area and model are different, too. Xia Dynasty insistors emphasis the importance of the Central Plains, they think that the ancient civilization of China was almost unitary, but they don't deny that other areas had some affect on it. Meanwhile, Longshan insistors emphasis the multiarea and multicultural factors, but they point out that these different cultures had obviously affected on each other, gradually they became the same, and the dominant role of the Central Plains should be emerged in Xia Dynasty. So they support the opinion of "multi-origins but one system" model.

The origin of Chinese ancient culture had a long process, and experienced a long period. It can be divided into several period, this is the same thought of many scholars. but whether there should be some standard criteria for defining civilization, there are many different opinions. In China, cities, bronzes and writing maybe used as criteria. So the research in these areas is valuable. As the archeological data are not abundant now, these researches are groping work at present time. With the accumulation of archeological data, these problems should be clearer gradually. At that time our knowledge about the origin of Chinese ancient civilization will be more accurate.

Mr. Li always has a strict research attitude. He puts up with his opinion audaciously when he thinks that there are abundant evidence, and he consult with others when encounters unacquainted problems. For example, he judged the exact time of Sanxingdui (三星堆) bronzes based on not only the analysis of their type and design, but also the their smelt craft. The former is the method of typology which he is familiar with, but he is not satisfied with merely this, he consulted with other experts about bronze smelt crafts, later he drew a conclusion which distinguished from those only by analyzing types. Although the conclusion maybe questioned, this attitude should be praised and advocated.

Yan Wenming

Jan. 2001

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夏商周青铜文明探研

自序

1955年当我即将从北京四中毕业之时，我的父亲李万成先生接受挚友容庚先生的建议，让我报考北京大学历史系考古专业，结果我侥幸以华北考区第一名的成绩考入北京大学历史系考古专业，从此开始了我的考古生涯。1961年毕业之后，我被分配至天津艺术博物馆从事古代青铜器的陈列与保管工作，同时参加从废品中拣选古代青铜器的工作，为研究青铜器奠定了扎实的感性基础。文革中，我参加了清理查抄文物的工作，从中发现了孟广慧旧藏的甲骨等珍贵文物，从此我开始努力学习古文字，跻身于古文字研究者的行列。1978年我被调至中国历史博物馆工作，报到仅一周便前往登封王城岗，参加探索夏文化的考古发掘工作，一干就是十年。从此开始了从事探索夏文化以及中国古代文明起源研究的历程。

时光荏苒，转瞬间四十年的光阴逝去了，现在新的21世纪业已来临。为了总结自己前半生的学术历程，以明确后半生的努力方向，我从过去发表的百篇文章中选取了40篇约40万字汇编成这本《夏商周青铜文明探研》一书，奉献给新世纪，并以此书来纪念先父李万成先生和恩师容庚先生等。

本书的内容包括三部分，第一部分是中国古代文明起源与夏商周文化。我认为夏代是信史，夏文化代表着中国古代文明的形成；中国古代文明起源的特点是统一王朝式，而不是西方的城邦制。这一部分还介绍了我在登封王城岗发掘夏代初期青铜容器（鬲）残片的经过，并首次发表了出土现场照片，提供学界参考。第二部分是古代青铜器研究。自20世纪80年代起我在北京大学分校（现为北京联合大学）、国家文物局泰安培训中心等院校讲授《中国古代青铜器概论》，编写了数十万字的讲稿，一些章节已经发表，现集中在一起，可以大致反映我对古代青铜器的研究心得。第三部分是古文字研究。介绍了我在工作中发现的一批珍贵的甲骨文和陶文资料，因此本书也具有一定的资料价值。对于上述这些文章，此次基本上未作修改，为的是保持原貌；仅个别文章由于过去发表时删削过多，现按原稿予以恢复。

我要在这里向大力支持本书出版的台北豐時文化事业股份有限公司董事长王度先生表示衷心的感谢！并向协助本书出版的周海圣先生表示衷心的感谢！北京大学考古系严文明先生在百忙中为本书作序，德高望重、年逾九十的北京师范大学历史系赵光贤先生热情地为本书题写书名，谨在此对二位老师表示衷心的感谢！

最后，科学出版社考古编辑部首席策划闫向东先生和责任编辑陈亮先生为本书的出版付出了大量辛勤劳动，在此表示衷心的感谢！

2000年12月于北京

Author's Preface

While I was graduating from the Forth High School, Beijing, my father, Mr. Li Wancheng accepted the advice of his close friend, Prof. Rong Geng, and suggested me to choose archeology as my future major, later, after winning the first-class of the whole north China in the entrance examination for college, I became a student of the Archeology Department, Peking University, which was the beginning of my archeological career. After graduation, I was dispatched to Tianjin Art Museum, to study Chinese ancient bronzes, and pick out bronzes from wastrels. So I had accumulated rich experience in this aspect. During the Culture Revolution years, I took part in choosing confiscated antiques, and had found many rare antiques, such as oracle-bone inscriptions which had been stored by Mr. Meng Guanghui, etc. So I begun my research in ancient inscriptions from then. At the year of 1978, I went back to the National Museum Chinese History, Beijing, and took part in the excavation in Dengfeng, Henan Province at once, which had last for 10 years. This is the beginning of my research in Xia culture and the origin of Chinese ancient civilization.

Now, forty years has passed, and the new 21st century has come. To conclude my research results and to make a new start in my second half life, I have picked out 40 articles from my 100 ones, named *Research and Exploration of Xia Shang Zhou Bronze Culture*, to devote it to the new century and my father, Mr. Li Wancheng and my beloved teacher Prof. Rong Geng.

The content is made up of three parts. The first part is the origin of Chinese ancient civilization and the Xia Shang and Zhou culture. I believe that the existence of Xia Dynasty is a true history, and the Xia culture is the formal birth of Chinese ancient civilization, while Wudi (five kings) Period is the origin age of Chinese ancient culture. The character of Chinese ancient culture is that it has many branches, but only one main stream. And the centralized empire is its existent character, which is distinguished from the Western ancient city states. And the course and photographs of my excavation of the remains of one bronze gui-vessel (鬲) at Wangchenggang site is going to be published here for the first time.

The second part of the book is my research on ancient bronzes. For I've been a pro-

fessor of both Beijing Union University and the training-center of the National Cultural Relics Bureau, Tai'an (泰安) for many years, I have accumulated many teaching materials of more than one hundred thousand words, and some of them have been published. The publication of those teaching materials shows my leaving process of ancient bronze vessels.

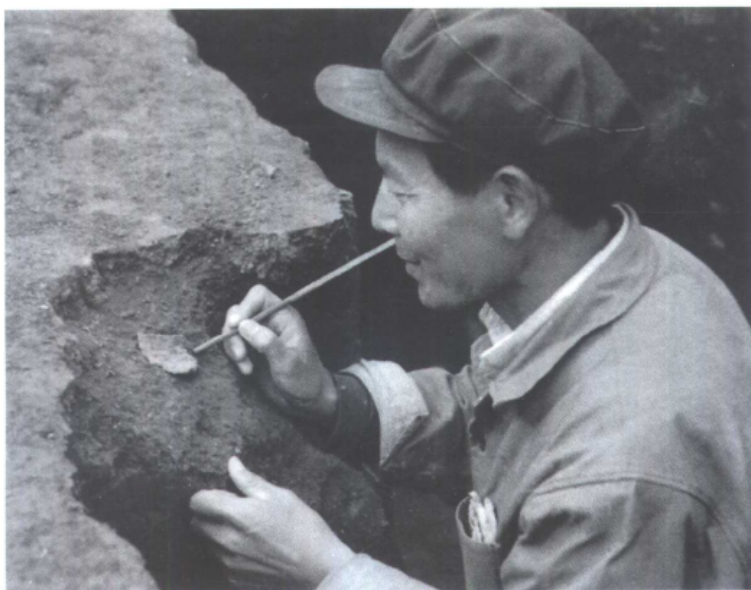
The third part is my research on ancient inscriptions, introducing some rare oracle bone inscriptions bronze inscriptions, pottery inscriptions, etc, which I have found. Those are valuable materials for the future studies.

Prof. Yan Wenming from Peking University has written the preface for me, and highly respected Prof. Zhao Guangxian from Peking Normal University, has written the title of the book, now I express my sincere thanks to them. At last, I'll give my sincere thanks to Mr. Wangdu, the Chairman of Fengshi (豐時) Culture Services Limited company, Taipei, for the financial support of the publishing of this book, and thanks also go to Mr. Zhou Haisheng for his great help. Mr. Yan Xiangdong and Mr. Chen Liang from Science press have contributed a lot to the publication of this book, I extend my thanks to them.

Dec. 2000, Beijing



作者近照

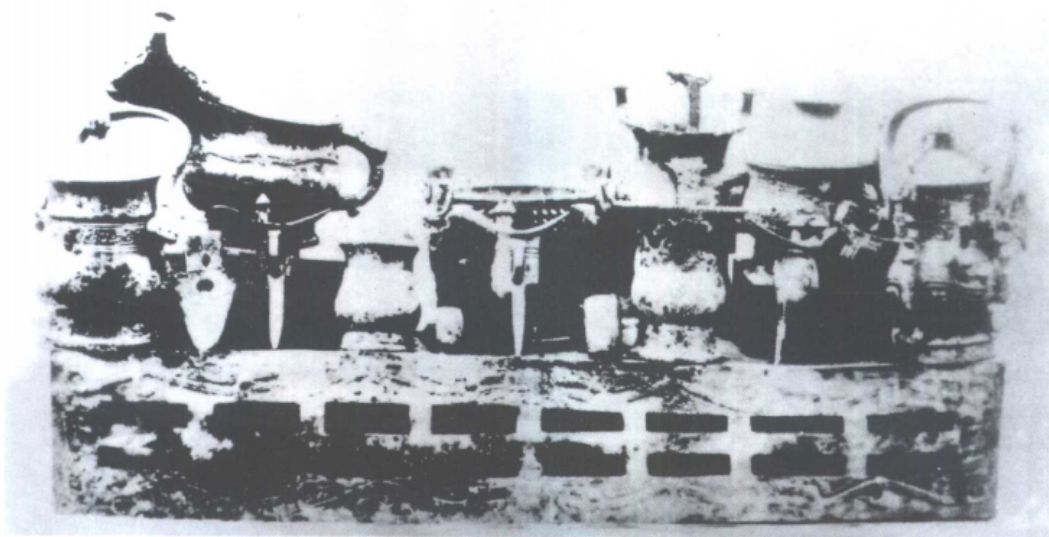


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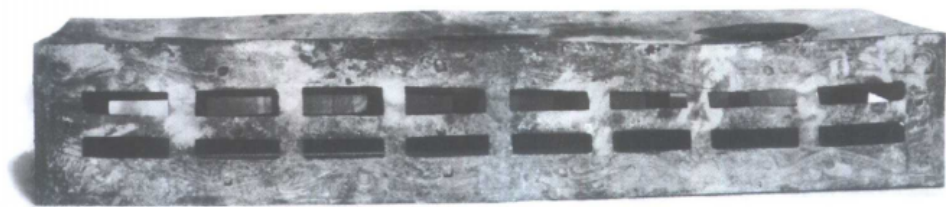


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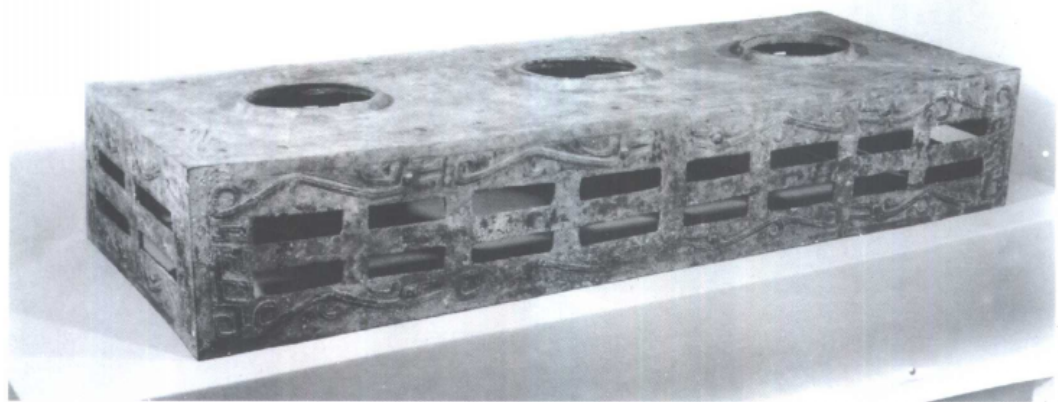
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2. 出土后的原状



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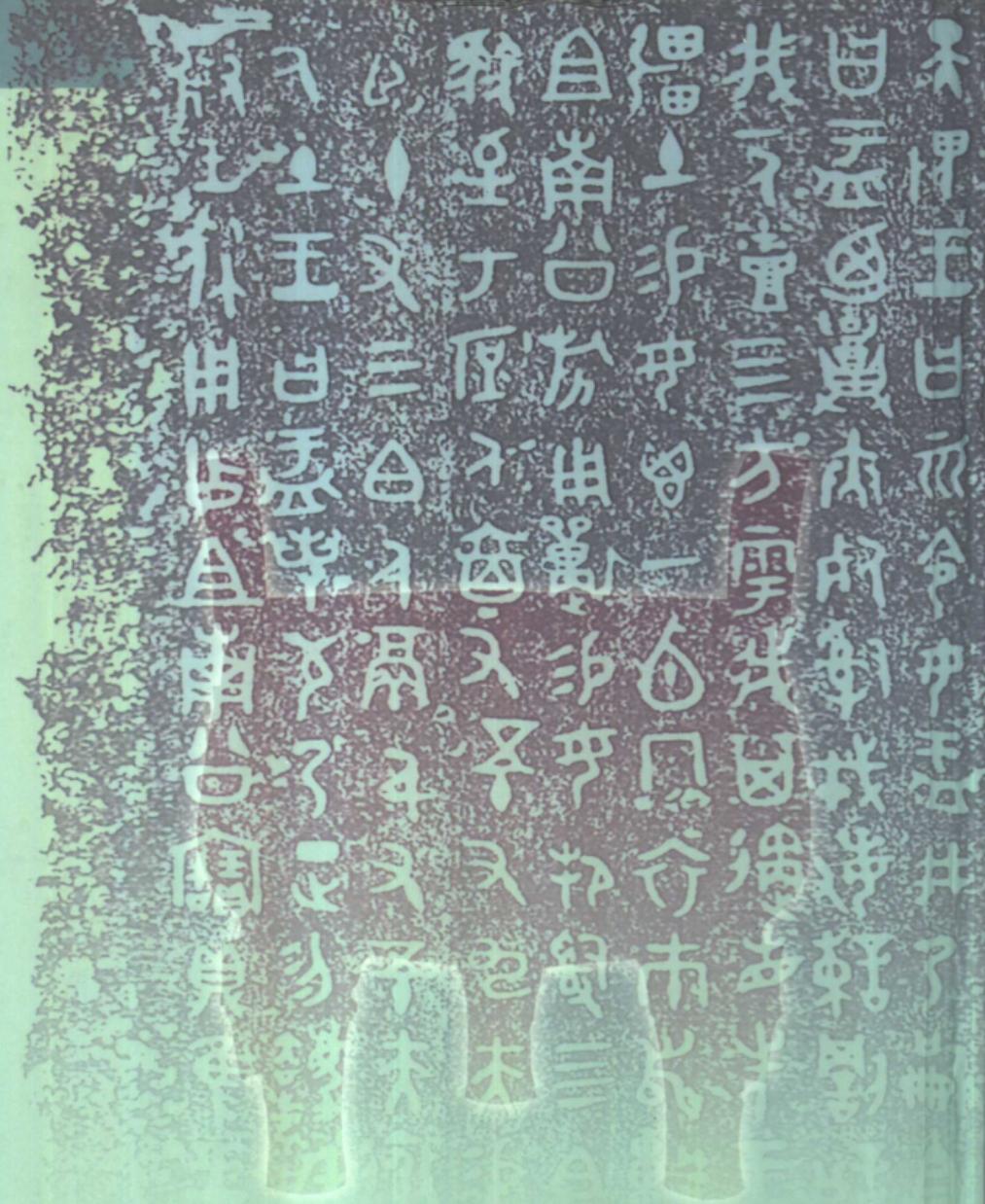
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