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# 发扬学术民主,以高度历史责任感搞好船台定性正确与否的学术研讨

#### 曾昭璇

(中国科学院第四纪研究会名誉委员)

首次旨在探讨广州中山四路发掘的"秦代造船遗址"学术研讨会,在中国造船工程学会船史研究会等十个学术单位的积极筹划下,2001年12月8日~9日在广东省立中山图书馆隆重开幕了!来自国内外五十多位造船、古建筑、考古、历史地理、环境、规划、文物等方面的专家、学者提交了自己的论文,或准备了很好的意见,特别是邀请了持"船台说"的学者也参加对这个问题的研讨,大大活跃了学术气氛,大会通过大家努力取得圆满成功和丰硕成果。

1974 年底和 1994 年先后在广州市中山四路市文化局大院内地表下 5m 近 400m² 范 围内,挖掘出三列东西长 30m×南北宽 11m 平行排列的木结构遗址和靠南一处被定性为 木料加工场地。其木结构遗址颇像现代的铁路枕轨。究竟是什么性质的遗址遗物?学术界 一开始就有几种不同的看法和观点,二十多年争议不断。首先是发掘主持者及部分学者先 是把它称为"秦汉造船遗址",后又改称为"秦代造船遗址"。其后并通过报经国家文物局和 国务院批准为全国重点文物保护单位,拟建秦代造船遗址博物馆,和在《中国大百科全书 ·考古卷》载入等形式把这种观点作为定论确定了下来。"船台说"的主要论据是:一是凭 生活常识和经验分析认定三个平行排列的像现代铁路枕轨一样的木构件,极似现代船厂 的船台、滑道、滑板及木墩。加上在清理木料加工场地的地面和两个造船台之间,发现有许 多认为是造船时砍劈下来的"劈口木片"和炭屑,与他们在梧州、阳江的木船厂见到的无 异。在1、2号船台之间的东段,在贴近船台枕木面的粘土层上发现成层河沙等,分析这些 河沙的存在,可能与木船建成下水时采用的"斩包下水"造法有关联。并认定三个船台结构 特殊。二是根据两千多年前广州老城地形颇像"两个半岛"、中间夹着一个古西湖(有时又 说是珠江古河汊)。船台就设在东半岛的湾位处。三是根据南越国宫殿与造船台分属不同 文化层、地层叠压关系清楚。宫殿基础覆盖在船台上,二者并不矛盾。四是军事上急需。五 是在粘土层面发现有原生泥蚶,表明当时有咸水到达,是海相冲积层。六是发现有成列"弯 木地牛"、架船桨的"桨脚下斗"及方、圆两种铁的船钉及铁锛、铁凿等工具。他们认为这都 是造船才有的专项设备等等。但亦有不少学者、专家极力反对,认为这是非船台遗址。有的 考古专家甚至说,这是学术史上的一大冤案。在老一辈已故的学者中有华南理工大学建筑 系教授龙庆忠先生、广东省文史研究馆副馆长、著名文史考古学家黄文宽先生、华南师范 大学教授吴壮达先生、中山大学历史系教授戴裔煊先生等。龙庆忠先生在参与鉴定研究 时,认为它是符合封建社会等级制度的建筑尺寸的。被发掘者定为"1号船台"上的木柱,从

尺寸上看应是中轴对称的开间分布;因此它应是南越王宫署或越王台遗址。戴裔煊先生则认为它是《水经注·浪水》中所说的"水坈陵"。因为当时广州每年秋咸,要引自云山的溪流入城,供民饮用,所以它是引水木渠。我当时亦参与了遗址的鉴定,亦同意上述学者的观点。北方的学者持反对观点的主要有中国社会科学院考古研究所的占建筑考古专家杨鸿勋研究员、安志敏研究员等,他们认为这是干阑式建筑。杨鸿勋在今年6月撰写长文《南越王宫殿辨——与"船台说"商榷》质疑"船台说"。当对方提出反驳文章《广州秦代造船遗址考辨——兼评杨鸿勋《南越王宫殿辨》时,杨即以《积沙为洲屿 激水为波澜——南越王宫苑的认定兼答冯永驱、陈伟汉、全洪先生》,作答进一步指出被误解为船台的遗址,实际是南越王宫苑中的一座大型宫殿遗址。为面阔14间(正是符合秦至西汉尚多遵守偶数开间的古制,长31.28m,)进深5间,宽12.08m的架空地板的干阑殿堂;左右对称两大问处,正是左、右阶的位置,朝南偏东10°左右。大殿有六条东西向的平行柱轴线,形成檐柱与金柱共呈内、外槽的布置,内槽中央宽而外槽窄,南、北外槽等宽,显示出东、西轴对称格局。如果是三个平行船台,有何必要模仿此建筑规律?而且船台滑道只求通水,也绝无横向与宫殿朝向保持一致的要求。由于这样,他认为"船台说"可以休矣。

造船界最早站出来发表论文对"船台说"提出质疑的是 1982 年中国科学院自然科学史研究所船史硕士戴开元先生。据武汉交通科技大学教授席龙飞统计,迄今为止,我国船舶工程和船史学界尚未见到有赞同或支持"船台说"的论文发表。由广船国际、黄埔船厂等广州地区造船企业的资深专家编纂的权威的《广东省志·船舶工业志》和《广州市志·船舶工业志》,他们或根本不提船台遗址,或提到也加编者注,言明学术界尚有争论。中国船史研究会会长辛元欧说,曾到广州看过试掘的一位上海交大教师至今也不确认这是船台遗址;但在"文革"后期的氛围下,却是"不好说"!

今年以来船史学界不少专家更是针对"船台说"提出的论据,从专业知识角度撰文加以论辨、质疑"船台说"。概括起来主要有如下几点:1. 没有坡度就不是船台滑道。即使有平台的,但也需具备一定的较复杂的设备条件。在二千多年前能有吗?2. 所谓"船台",没有龙骨墩,船体仅靠两列边墩来承受全部重量,负荷分配不合理,从造船专业角度看是不可能的。3. 木墩及船台布置不合情理。4. 下水墩木和下水滑道位置矛盾。5. 船台长度与"滑道"坡度矛盾等。

历史地理界的专家通过研究当时广州历史地理环境的变迁,以及做忠佑大街南越国宫署遗址采取的4个样品的石硅藻化验,证实该地域范围秦汉以来均为淡水环境,表明了此地在秦代已无珠江河水到达,否定了能在该地域建造船台的地理条件。黄少敏教授和廖汝忠老师还从地貌学发展观,阐明了广州市中心不存在"船台说"者的"半岛"与"河汊"。指出"船台说"者的"东半岛",竟把仓边路、旧仓巷也指为半岛高地,这是明显与现今和古代地形不相符的。并指出已故徐俊鸣教授说的番山、坡山半岛,是从宏观的"广州台地"而言,且是指某一地质时期,不是说秦汉之交时期。

还有些地理学家对《秦汉考古三大发现》提出的"船台说"的考古发现新论据,提出不同看法:认为其选取的10个地点,把古今地貌混为一谈;其引用的各处地表下一律5m计,

希望说明它们与船台地点同处一个文化层,其实这是错误的,因为这只是小范围内的相对高度而已,不是以统一的海拔高度去衡量,所以它们与船台是不处于同一文化层的位置。 所以得出的结论只能是错误的结论。

对"船台说"立论依据的最后一张王牌:所谓"宫殿与船台"处于不同文化层,其叠压关系清楚的说法,广东考古界的专家们指出:这是"船台说"人为分出来的,不是考古学意义上的科学的地层说的分类。从他们硬性分出来的7、8、9这三层出土物来看,均有相同特征的文化遗物,如三棱铜箭镞、瓦件、陶器等,连他们在《广州秦汉考古三大发现》中也不得不承认:"它们无论器形、纹饰均相同"。(见该书26~31页)"它们"所指其第7层红黄色亚粘土间填土,实质是于阑宫殿建筑的居住地板面,第8层是这座宫殿的地板面下,架地板的干阑形制空间,在使用期间被使用者投掷生活废弃物等垃圾而成的堆积土层,实际上它已形成为新的地面。并掩盖了建殿时真正的原地面第9层灰黑色沉积粘土层,以及以"船台说"所指称的所谓"木墩"之下的"枕木"和"滑板"等组成且埋在第10层沉积粘土层下挖的一种建筑地基。所以"它们"实属同一文化层,都是西汉南越国时期的宫殿建筑物,不是分属秦与西汉南越国时期的两个文化层。

此外,文史文物界的专家从历史角度质疑了"船台说"。如所谓"造船是军事上急需",古番禺的造船能力,古番禺的生产能力,以及"遗址"称能造 8m 宽的千石船,那么后主赵建德为什么还要派人去漳浦造千石船?等等。

现在我们举办这次研讨会,并将大会收集到的论文结集、出版,这是一件具有深远学术意义和现实意义的事情,其目的就是要弄清这个遗址究竟是什么性质的遗址,是船台还是非船台?我们要提倡百家争鸣,百花齐放。因为科学的创新就是超越过去,就是自然辩证法的"否定之否定"。这样事物才能发展,科学才能繁荣。让我们发扬学术民主,以高度的历史责任感,搞好船台定性正确与否的学术研讨,为市政府决策提供科学依据,为申报世界文化遗产提供真实可信的材料,贡献我们的力量!

# TO PROMOTE SCIENTIFIC DEMOCRACY AND TAKE HIGH HISTORICAL RESPONSIBILITES IN CARRYING ON RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION ON THE

#### EXISTENCE OF THE SHIPYARD

The Conference of Debate on the Ruin of Qin Shipyard is held today at the Sun Yat – Sen Library of Guangdong Province. Thanks to the active involvement of 10 Research Institutions, this conference at 8–9 /Dec. /2001 is the first of its kind to discuss the true and false of the Ruin of the Qin Shipyard. Special thanks go to the Ship History Research Center of the China Association of Ship Engineering. Fifty or more experts from the fields of Ship Making, Ancient architecture, Archeology, Geological History, Environmental Science, City Planning, and Cultural Relic submitted articles or provided excellent suggestions. The strong atmosphere of the academic debate is enhanced by the special guests who are firm believers of the Shipyard Theory. I sincerely hope this conference will be a success and yield fruitful results.

Between the year of 1974 and 1994, a site was excavated at the courtyard of the Cultural Bureau at Zhongshan Si Road. The site measured 400 square meter and 5 meters deep. A timber process yard and three rows of parallel wooden structure were excavated. The parallel wooden structure measured 30 meters east – west bound and 11 meters north – south bound. These wooden structures resembled the modern railroad tracks. What was the nature of this ruin'? Several different theories have been presented since the very beginning of the excavation. The on going debate has lasted a for about 20 years. The original archeologists who conducted the excavation identified the aruin as Qin – Han Shipyard, then they changed the rain to Qin Shipyard. Later on, the site has been identified as the Special Protection Historic Ruin by the State Council and the Department of Ancient Cultural Relic. It has been recorded in the ancient section of the Chinese Science Bibliography as the Qin Shipyard. Theory.

The grounds of argument thr the Qin Shipyard Theory are based on the following six reasons:

- 1. Judging by common sense and life experience, the three parallel wooden structures with resemblance to the modem railroad tracks are similar to the ship station, ramp and pillar. Plus the pieces of wood found on the site are almost identical to the ones seen in shipyards at Wuzhou and Yangjiang. To the eastside of the shipyard, a layer of river sands was found in the clay soil. This finding correlates to the ancient method of ship building, that is to cut the sand bags and release the ship to the water. The shipyard had three specially designed stations.
- 2. The geological shape of ancient Guangzhou two thousand years ago was like two peninsulas with a lake in the middle. The location of the Qin Shipyard was right at the harbor of the eastern peninsula.
- 3. Having the foundation of a Nanyue Palace, on top of the shipyard site is not a contradiction. It occupied a different layer of soil. The palace was built on the Qin shipyard.

- 4. Strategic needs in military.
- 5. Saltwater clams were found in the clay soil layer, This indicated the location was once by the ocean.
- 6. Archeologists have found square and round iron ship nails and a variety of ship building tools on the site.

However, the Qin Shipyard Theory has met strong opposition as well. Some experts claimed that it was not a Shipyard at all. It was a big mistake in the history of archeology. Among the opposing experts were some late scholars: the architect of South China Technical College,Professor Long Qingzhong(龙庆 忠), the . head of Guangdong Historic Bureau and Renown Archeologist, Mr, Huang Wenhuan(黄文 宽), Professor Wu Zhuangda(吴壮达) of South China Normal University and Professor Dai Yixuan(戴 裔煊) of the History Department al Zhongshan University,Mr. Long Qingzhong had participated in the determination of the site background He suggested that the measurement of the construction accorded with the hierarchy of the feudal society. The No. 1 shippard named by the archeologists had a symmetrical arrangement, therefore, the site should have been the site of a Nanyue Palace. Mr. Dai Yixuan claimed that the rain was a water channel named "Sui Reng Ling"(水坑陵), which has its recording in the ancient Chinese Water Project Handbook. Back at the days when Guangzhou experienced drought every fall, people built the channel to supply the city with water from Bai Yun Mountain. I was present during that meeting. I saw valid points from their opinions. Some other scholars who opposed to the Shipyard Theory were Mr. Yang Hongxuan and Mr. An zhiming who were ancient architectural archeologists from the China Society of Social Science. They stated that the ruin has the Gan Lan architectural style. In Mr. Yang Hongxuan's June article "Nanyue Palace vs. Qin Shipyard", he raised doubt on the Shipyard Theory. In a series of subsequent article debate between Mr. Yang and the Shipyard Theory, Mr. Yang further proved that the ruin was nothing but a Nanyue Palace. According to Mr. Yang, the site had a layout of the Nanyue Palace. The wooden structures found at the ruin resembled the pillars i. n front of the palace.

The earliest question raised from the Ship Building field was by Dr. Dai Kaiyuan(戴井元), a researcher from China Institute of Natural Science. According to Professor(席龙飞) Xi Long Fei of Wuhan Transportation Technology University, there has been no article to support the Shipyard Theory in the fields of Shipbuilding and Ship History so far. The authority publication, "Sip Industry Magazine" of Guangdong province and Guangzhou City, has indicated that the Shipyard Theory is still being questioned. Mr. Xin Yanou(辛元欧), the president of the Society of ChineseShip History, is not convinced by the Shipyard Theory. He has been to the excavation site during its early excavation period.

In the past few years, more experts have raised questions regarding the grounds of the Shipyard Theory. I have summarized the following five aspects:

- 1. The site is flat. This condition does not fit for a shipyard, especially for an era 2000 years ago.
- 2. The site does not seem to have the kinds of wood pillars to support the ships. This is impossible from the views of shipbuilding industry.
  - 3. Found wooden structures do not fit the layout of a shipyard.

- 4. The positions of a ramp and supporting pillars are contradictory.
- 5. The length of the shipyard does not coordinate with the angel of the ramp.

History geologists have also done extensive study on the soil condition of the site. They examined four samples of fossil seaweed taken from the site. They concluded that there was only fresh water during the Qin Dynasty and rejected the geological condition for a shipyard. Mr. Huang Xiaoming(黄少敏) further explained the geological development of the site. He claimed that the Peninsula landform mentioned by the Shipyard Theory was not valid. It was contradictory to the landform of now and before. The Yu Shan peninsula and Fan Shan peninsula mentioned by the late professor Xu Junming(徐俊鸣) were presented long before the Qin Dynasty.

Experts of the Shipyard Theory claimed to have found new evidence in the book "The Three Major Discovery of Qin – Han Archeology". Some geologists had different opinions from the book and claimed the Book contained conflicting information of the present and ancient landform. The Shipyard Theory experts had selected 10 different locations to exam the soil samples 5 meters below. They concluded that the sites were at the same historical layer as the shipyard. Some geologists questioned that the samples were taken within a small range of area. When not taking the samples based on the standard elevataion, the conclusion could only have been wrong.

The last strong piece of argument held by the Shipyard Theory was that the Shipyard and the Nanyue Palace were at a different layer of Cuctural strata and the layers were clearly marked Experts from the Guangdong Archeologist Society pointed out that the layers mentioned by the Shipyard Theory were not the same layers indicated by the archeologists. Based on the artifacts excavated from the site, it was possible that the layers were from the same era. It was all at the same era of Nanyue and Xihan Dynasties.

In addition, historians have questioned the Shipyard Theory of "Strategic needs in Military". They questioned that if the Shipyard was able to manufacture ships up to 8 meters wide, why did the emperor Zhao Jiande(赵建德) make ships at Zhang Pu(漳浦)? Based on the technology and productivity of the local town, the Shipyard was not able to manufacture military ships.

This conference is to find out the truth behind the ruin, Shipyard or not Shipyard. Everyone is encouraged to voice your opinions. I am confident that this conference will be a fruitful one. In carrying on research and on the existence of the discussion shipyard, we should promote scientific edmocracy and take high historical responsibilities in order to present scientific supprting facts for the city government policy – decision and world cultural legacy applications. Prof.

#### MU LU

序

发扬学术民主,以高度历史责任感,搞好船台定性的学术研讨

曾昭璇

#### 第一部分:争论历史的由来与发展

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