

南山博物馆藏

# 古越族青铜兵器研究

*Studies of Bronze Weapons of Ancient Yue People*  
*Collected by Nanshan Museum*

主编 戚鑫  
*Edited by Qi Xin*



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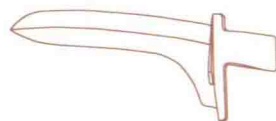
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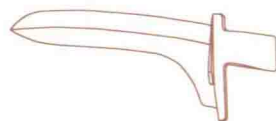
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# 序 一

百越，又称百粤或古越族、越人。

古越族是一个古老而神秘的民族。自 20 世纪 30 年代以来，历史、考古学家运用古文献、考古学、人种学、民族学、语言学等文化人类学的方法、概念，对古越族的区域分布、形成、文化特质、社会结构与形态进行研究，其中罗香林著《中夏系统中之百越》和《百越源流与文化》，徐松石著《粤江流域人民史》和《泰族僮（壮）族粤族考》颇有建树。1980 年，“中国百越民族史研究会”成立，第一届年会在厦门大学召开，选举著名民族考古学家梁钊韬教授为会长。“中国百越民族史研讨会”已举办十三届，编辑出版专著、论文集等 30 余部，其中学者对古越族渊源于夏商、繁盛于春秋战国、消亡于汉武帝统一岭南后，以及其“种姓”分布区域和文化特征达成了共识。

南山是古越人生息繁衍之区，他们在滨海和岛屿地区生产、生活，自始至终与海洋结下了不解之缘，创造了丰富多彩的海洋文化。古越族人的主要文化特征表现在使用双肩石斧、有段石铤和夔纹、米字纹等几何印纹硬陶器，从事稻作农业和渔猎，住“干栏式”房屋，掌握了青铜冶铸技术，制造青铜兵器和生产工具，熟水性，善舟楫，有凿齿和断发纹身等习俗。南山蛇口鹤地山和麦地巷遗址出土的双肩石斧、有段石铤、铸造青铜钺的石范，屋背岭和叠石山遗址、或墓葬中出土的青铜兵器和夔纹、米字纹陶器，是古越人的遗存。

近年来，南山博物馆搜集到大批古越族青铜器，其中青铜兵器数量多、类型广、文化内涵丰富，在同类博物馆中实属罕见，成为了南山博物馆的典藏。更难能可贵的是，南山博物馆邀请到我国著名百越民族文化研究专家和古文字学家，对这批青铜器进行了解读，编辑出版了《南山博物馆藏古越族青铜兵器研究》一书。这一研究成果彰显了馆藏古越族青铜器的历史、艺术和科学价值，为举办“南山博物馆馆藏古越族青铜器专题展览”奠定了学术基础。

一个博物馆对于一座城市而言，在塑造文明社会方面扮演着极其重要的角色。同样，经典的文物收藏和展览，对于博物馆的知名度具有非比寻常的意义。2016 年 11 月 10 日，习近平主席在给国际博物馆高级别论坛（深圳）的贺信中指出：“博物馆是保护和传承人类文明的重

要殿堂，是连接过去、现在、未来的桥梁，在促进世界文化交流互鉴方面具有特殊的作用。”

期望南山博物馆的同仁坚守“殿堂”，为保护和传承文化遗产做出贡献。

深圳市南山区委宣传部副部长、文体局局长 周保民

2017年春节于深圳

## Foreword I

Baiyue (‘百越’) is also called Baiyue (‘百粵’) or Ancient Yue (‘古越’) Minority.

Ancient Yue Minority, is an ancient minority and full of mysteries. Since the 1930s, historians and archaeologists have carried out studies on the regional distribution, formation, cultural characteristics, social structures and status of Ancient Yue Minority, by ancient literature, archeology, ethnography, ethnology, linguistics and other cultural anthropology methods and concepts. The outstanding contributions have been made in Luo Xianglin's *Baiyue in Chinese Civilization* and *Origins and Cultures of Baiyue*, and Xu Songshi's *A History of the People in Yuejiang River Basin* and *Studies of Tai, Tong (Zhuang) and Yue Minorities*. In 1980, the Society of Chinese Baiyue Minority History Studies was founded and its first annual meeting was held in Xiamen University, in which Professor Liang Zhaotao, a well-known ethnic minority archaeologist, was elected as the director. So far, the Society has held 13 seminars on the history of Chinese Baiyue Minority, edited and published more than 30 monographs and article collections. In particular, scholars have reached consensus regarding such facts that Ancient Yue minority originated during Xia and Shang dynasties, prospered during the Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States period, and declined after Emperor Wu of Han dynasty united areas south of the Five Ridges, and regarding distribution of Ancient Yue Minority surnames and their cultural characteristics.

Nanshan was the place where Ancient Yue Minority inhabited and multiplied. They worked and lived along coasts and on islands, they had strong ties with oceans from the very beginning and created colorful ocean cultures. Culturally, Ancient Yue Minority was mainly characterized by use of dual-shoulder stone axe, stepped stone adze and hard pottery with kui and ‘米’ character patterns, engagement of rice agriculture, fishing and hunting, living in fenced houses, proficiency of bronze metallurgy and bronze weapon and production tool manufacturing, proficiency of swimming and boat racing, and had folk customs such as teeth chiseling, hair shortening and tattooing. The dual-shoulder stone axes, stepped stone adzes and stone moulds used to cast bronze battle-axes unearthed from Hedishan and Maidixiang ruins as well as bronze weapons and potteries with kui and ‘米’ character patterns unearthed from Wubeiling and Dieshishan ruins of Shekou, Nanshan are all cultural symbols of Ancient Yue Minority.

In recent years, Nanshan Museum has collected a large number of bronze wares produced by Ancient Yue Minority, including bronze weapons of large quantity, wide variety and rich cultural connotation were rare among the same kind of museums, hence they have become classical collections of Nanshan Museum. More praiseworthy, Nanshan Museum has organized well-known Chinese experts on Baiyue minority cultures and palaeography to interpret these unearthed bronze wares edit, and publish *Studies of Bronze Weapons of Ancient Yue People Collected by Nanshan Museum*. This research achievement has made prominent the values of such bronze wares of Ancient Yue Minority in history, art and science, and laid academic foundations to hold a Special Exhibition of Bronze Weapons of Ancient Yue Minority Collected by Nanshan Museum.

For a city, a museum plays vital roles in building a civilized society. In the same sense, collections and exhibitions of classical cultural relics are extraordinarily significant to enhance a museum's fame. On November 10, 2016, President Xi Jinping pointed out in his congratulatory letter to UNESCO High Level Forum on Museums (Shenzhen) that "Museums are important palaces to protect and transmit human civilization as well as bridges to link the past, present and future, and have special significances in promotion of global cultural exchange and borrowing".

Associates of Nanshan Museum are expected to safeguard such "palace" and make contributions to protect and transmit cultural heritages.

Zhou Baomin, the vice-director of Department of Publicity of CPC Nanshan, Shenzhen Committee and  
the director of Nanshan Culture and Sports Administration

Shenzhen, Spring Festival 2017

## 序二

南山是一个美丽的现代化海滨城区，有着深厚的文化底蕴。有曾被评为“全国十大考古新发现”的屋背岭商周遗址，有2000多年的海洋经济史、1700多年的城市建设史、800多年的广府移民史、600多年的海防建设史、300多年的客家移民史。南头古城是深港历史之根。当代，南山是中国区域孵化能力蝉联全国第一、被誉为中国最具“硅谷”气质的区域。

南山博物馆是一个新建馆，拥有现代化的设备设施，而匮乏文物藏品。建立博物馆，应首先确立其功能定位，以此确定文物展品征集方向。我们先后二次邀请国内知名文博专家论证，认为南山博物馆的功能定位应该是以地志性为主的综合性现代化博物馆；以“南山故事”为基本陈列，讲述南山5000年里发生的精彩故事和改革开放史；不断展出馆藏特色文物系列；不定期组织国内外文物精品展览，将南山博物馆打造成社会历史文化的载体，让人们理解过去，思考当下，并且可以启示未来的公共文化场所。借助南山发达的高科技优势，在信息技术革命的带动下，实施“互联网+中华文明”，让文物“活起来”，建成以物、人、数据动态双向多元传播为核心的智慧博物馆。

依据南山博物馆的功能定位，我馆确定了收藏方向：一是不断丰富“南山故事”文物展品，整合南山历年来考古发掘出土文物资源。商调深圳博物馆和考古鉴定所早期南山考古调查与发掘的文物，如屋背岭、向南村、麦地巷、叠石山、红花园、南头古城等遗址、墓葬出土文物；二是有重点的征集古越族文物。南山是古越族文化繁盛之区，征集古越族文物精品，特别是青铜器，将征集范围扩大到珠江、东江、北江流域、雷州半岛的南越，西江流域的西瓯、骆越、夜郎，乃至滇濮、干越、闽越，形成百越族青铜器文物系列，打造馆藏特色；三是征集与海上丝绸之路及海洋文化有关的文物。南山的历史文化以蓝色海洋为底色，人文历史与海上丝绸之路及海洋文化紧密地联系在一起。征集海域、港口打捞出水的各个时期与海外经济贸易相关的陶瓷器、金属文物，征集海外回流文物，如广彩、绘画等工艺品，征集海防史可移动文物和水上人家的生产、生活文物。

经过几年的努力，南山博物馆在文物征集方面取得了可喜的成绩。其中古越族青铜兵器收藏已成系列，成为南山博物馆的特色典藏之一。我馆所征集到的150多件古越族青铜器中，有剑、矛、戈、钺等冷兵器和铜鼓、铜盂等礼乐器，以及铜斧、铜锄、铜提桶、铜锅等生产工具和生活用具。这些文物绝大多数是西江、北江、东江打捞河沙作为建筑材料时伴随河沙零星出

水，从打捞者手中一件件搜集而来。青铜器长期经受江河水泡浸，河沙淹埋，很少锈蚀，包浆好，品相好，容易收藏保管。我们按照文物征集办法和相关程序操作，组织了资深百越民族文化研究专家和具有文物鉴定资质的专家前往实地考察、鉴定，专家认为这些文物具有较高的历史、艺术和科学价值，建议予以收藏。专家的建议得到南山区政府及相关部门的高度重视与支持，使得这批古越族青铜器得以顺利征集。此书截稿后，我馆还接收了有识之士无偿捐赠的古越族各类青铜器 260 多件，其中不乏精品。2001 年 4 月至 2002 年 3 月，深圳考古人员又在深圳南山屋背岭商周遗址中，发掘出土了一批古越族青铜器。

将古越族青铜器征集收藏后，我们随即组织“南山博物馆藏古越族青铜器课题研究组”，聘请广西壮族自治区博物馆原馆长、享受国务院特殊津贴的著名百越民族文化研究专家蒋廷瑜先生担任首席专家，享受国务院特殊津贴的中山大学古文字学家、博导张振林教授等 6 人组成课题组，对收藏的青铜兵器和容器、工具等文物，就其命名、年代、分布地域、族属、花纹装饰、功用、铭文等进行全方位的研究。经过近一年的辛勤劳动，《南山博物馆藏古越族青铜兵器研究》如期付梓，在此对专家们的敬业精神和奉献精神表示十分敬佩，并向参加本书编撰的工作人员致谢。

南山博物馆馆长 戚鑫

2017 年 7 月 5 日



## Foreword II

Nanshan is a beautiful and modern coastal urban district with profound cultural traditions. It is famous for its Wubeiling Shang and Zhou dynasties ruins that were once appraised as one of “China’s top 10 new archeological findings”, marine trade history of over 2,000 years, urban construction history of over 1,700 years, Guangfu immigrant history of over 800 years, coast defense history of over 600 years and Hakka immigrant history of over 300 years. Nantou Ancient Town is the root of history of Shenzhen and Hong Kong. Today, Nanshan ranks the first in China in terms of regional incubation and is appraised as the strongest “Silicon Valley” style region in China.

Nanshan Museum is a new museum with lots of modern facilities but less cultural relics. A museum should be built with predefined function orientation in order to collect appropriate cultural relics of exhibits. We have invited well-known domestic cultural relics and museum experts for two times to make proposals. They pointed out that Nanshan Museum should be built into a comprehensive and modern museum full of chorographic features; should narrate those wonderful tales over the past 5,000 years of Nanshan and its recent history of reforms and opening-up with “The Nanshan Story” as the base; should exhibit collected featured cultural relics series successively; should irregularly sponsor exhibitions of excellent cultural relics unearthed both at home and abroad so as to turn Nanshan Museum into a carrier of society, history and culture, as well as a public cultural scene where people can understand the past, consider the present and look forward to the future. Upon the developed hi-tech advantages of Nanshan and the lead by IT revolutions, the museum aims to carry out “Internet + Chinese civilization” projects to “activate” the cultural relics, and build a smart museum with dynamic, bi-directional and diversified communication of objects, men and data as the core.

In light of the function orientation of Nanshan Museum, we have confirmed what items we are going to collect. First, we are going to continuously add more cultural relics exhibits to Tales of Nanshan, integrate cultural relics resources from the past archeological findings of Nanshan, and negotiate to introduce those cultural relics in earlier archeological investigations and findings of Nanshan by Shenzhen Museum and its Archeological Verification Institute, such as those cultural relics unearthed in Wubeiling, Xiangnancun, Maidixiang, Dieshishan, Honghuayuan and Nantou Ancient Town. Next, we are going to attach more focus to collection of cultural relics of ancient Yue People. Nanshan was a region with booming culture of ancient Yue People, so the excellent cultural relics of ancient Yue People will be collected, in particular bronze wares, from a wide area as far as Nanyue in Pearl River, Dongjiang, Beijiang River basins and Leizhou Peninsula, Xi’ou, Luoyue and Yelang in Xijiang River basin, and even Dianpu, Ganyue and Minyue, in order to form a bronze ware cultural relics series of ancient Yue People as our features. Then, we are going to collect cultural relics related with the marine Silk Road and marine culture. Blue ocean is the bottom color of the history and culture of Nanshan, which in turn are closely related with the marine Silk Road and marine culture. So, we are going to collect pottery, porcelain and metal cultural relics related with overseas communication and trade