

The Unearthed Cultural Relics From Lei Gu Dun, Sui Zhou, Hu Bei Province.

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湖北海州播放墩出土文物

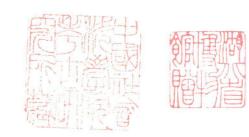
THE UNEARTHED CULTURAL RELICS FROM LEI GU DUN SUI ZHO'U, HU BEI

湖北省博物館 華潤藝林有限公司 聯合舉辦

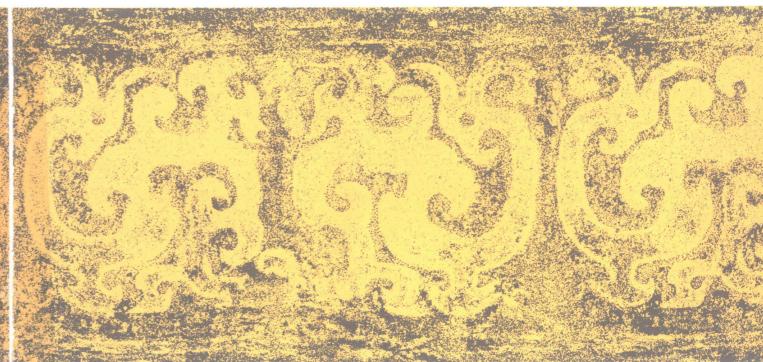
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The Museum of Chin ese Historical Relics







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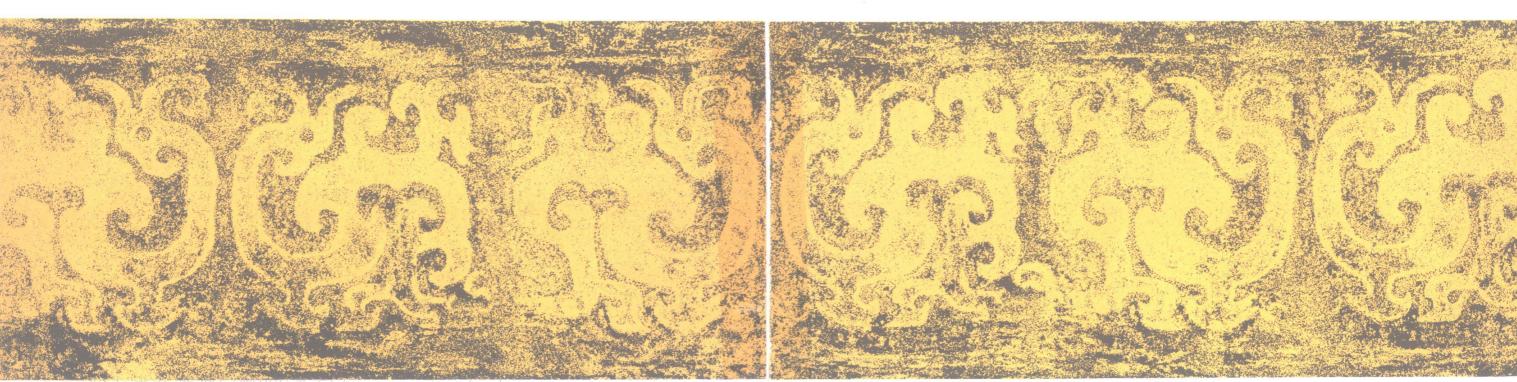
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前言

我國是世界上偉大的文明古國之一。我們的祖先創造了光輝燦爛的歷史文化,給人類留下了極其豐富的文化遺產。

湖北地處祖國的長江中游,土地肥沃,氣候宜人,物產豐饒,交通方便。建國以來的考古發掘成果表明,早在距今五十萬至一百萬年,這裏就有人類生活,出土的鄖陽猿人牙齒化石就是證明。距今約二三十萬年前的大治章山石龍頭舊石器時代文化遺址和距今約十萬年左右的長陽人化石的發現,顯示出湖北境內從猿人進入古人的依次發展系列。屈家嶺文化和湖北境內的大溪文化以及遍佈全省的數以千計的新石器時代文化遺址的發現,描繪出湖北地區在原始社會末期人類歷史和文化發展的絢麗圖景,這都說明長江流域和黃河流域一樣同是中華民族文化的搖籃。

進入文明時代後,這裏的文化亦很發達,尤其是春 秋戰國時代的燦爛輝煌、豐富多姿的楚文化以及由 它孕育出來的偉大愛國詩人屈原及其不朽詩篇《離 騷》為中華民族文化的發展繁榮作出了巨大貢獻。

隨州在湖北的北部,漢水之東,北與河南相鄰,南 距武漢市一百八十公里。傳說神農氏生於境內的厲 由(有人認為神農就是炎帝)。境內已發現的新石器 時代遺址達二十多處。其後從商代、西周、春秋戰 國至漢、唐各時代的文物都有出土。尤以近幾年來 在擂鼓墩附近發掘的一批戰國早中期墓葬所出土的 文物,為世人所矚目。

插鼓墩位於隨州市西北郊 2.5 公里㵐水與潰水滙流處。這一帶是由辯起伏的丘陵,擂鼓墩為高出於附近崗地的一個土堆,其名由來,史誌無載。當地民間傳說,春秋時期,楚令尹鬭越椒作亂,楚莊王率師與之交戰,在此擂鼓進軍,因以得名。此係附會之說,不足憑信。據我們實地勘查,此地實為一古墓的封土堆。在周圍幾平方公里範圍的丘陵崗地上,埋葬着東周以來的大量古墓,近幾年來,湖北省的文物考古工作者已在這裏發掘了三十餘座。

一九七八年發掘的一號墓,出土文物一萬餘件,大 批有銘文的青銅禮樂器及其它資料表明,墓主為戰 國早期一個諸侯國——曾國的君主,名叫乙,下葬

年代在公元前四三三年或稍晚。這裏的會國不見於 史籍,我國史學界,考古學界一些學者經過研究認 為:這個會國即史載之隨國,此時已是楚國的附庸。 墓內出土的八種共一百二十五件樂器,為我國音樂 史上的空前發現。其中一套共六十四件"會侯乙編 鐘"(不包括楚惠王贈送的一件鎛鐘)懸掛於呈曲尺 形的銅木結構的鐘架上,保存之好,鑄造之精,世 所僅見。每個鐘能發兩個樂音,整套編鐘的音階結 構與現今國際通用的C大調七聲音階同一音列,音 色優美,音域寬廣,含五個八度,其中心音域的三 個半八度、十二個半音齊備,能演奏古今中外的多 種樂曲。其它如青銅禮器、用器、金玉服飾、竹木 漆器等,亦有許多珍品,同時還出土了目前我國最 早的一批竹簡。

一九八一年發掘的二號墓,在一號墓之西約百米處, 規模小於前者,早期被盗,出土文物較一號墓少, 但仍有不少珍貴文物。如三十六件一套的青銅編鐘, 十二件一套的石編磬及二百餘件青銅禮器、用器、 車馬器和金玉器等。從這些隨葬器物的種類特徵與 組合關係來看,該墓是一座會國墓葬,年代比一號 墓晚,為戰國中期。墓內隨葬九鼎八簋,但沒見兵 器,墓主有可能是曾侯的妻子,當然也不排斥是其 它曾侯。

為介紹我中華民族悠久的歷史文化,我們從擂鼓墩一號墓、二號墓及其它墓葬的出土文物中選取了部份文物珍品和文物複製品舉辦《湖北隨州擂鼓墩出土文物展覽》。本圖錄刊印的即這個展覽展出的文物,同時收錄了幾篇文章,介紹擂鼓墩古墓發掘的主要收獲。我們希望,這本圖錄有助於廣大觀衆和讀者瞭解新中國三十五年來文物考古工作的成果,增加對我們祖國歷史和文化的瞭解。

湖北省博物館館長 譚維四

Prefaces

China is one of the great civilized ancient countries in the world. Our ancestors have created a splendid history and culture and left behind an extremely rich cultural heritages to mankind.

Hu Bei Province, situated in the middle reaches of the Yangtse River, is endowed with fertile land, agreeable climate, abundant resources convenient communications. The archaeological excavation findings since the establishment of the People's Republic of China show that as early as 500,000-1,000,000 years from today, this area was already inhabited by human beings. The fossil of ape teeth excavated in Yun Yang is an envidence. The ruins of 200,000-300,000 years old paleolithic culture in Shi Long Tou, Zhang Shan, Da Ye and the human remains fossil found in Chang Yang show the evolution sequence from anthropoid ape to Homo Sapiens. Qu Jia Ling culture and Da Xi culture in Hu Bei Province and thousands of ruins of the neolithic culture discovered all over Hu Bei area give a description of the brilliant and beautiful picture of the historical and cultural development of mankind at the end of the primitive society in Hu Bei area. All this proves that the reaches of the Yangtse River, like the reaches of Yellow River, is one of the cradles of the Chinese culture.

Upon entry into the time of civilization, culture in this area was already very advanced. In the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States Periods, the splendid, rich and colourful Chu culture, the great patriotic poet Qu Yuan, who was nurtured by the Chu culture, and his immortal works "Li Sao" have made great contributions to the development and prosperity of the Chinese culture.

Sui Zhou is located in the northern part of Hu Bei area, east of Han River, bordered on the He Nan province in the north and 180 km away from Wu Han City in the south. The legend says that Sheng Nong Shi (God of agriculture) was born in Li Shan, Sui Zhou, Hu Bei Province. (Some people figures that Sheng Nong Shi is Yan Di). More than 20 ruins of the Neolithic Period have been found in the Sui Zhou Region. The cultural heritages of various periods from the Shang Dynasty, Western Zhou Dynasty, the Spring and Autumn Period to Han

and Tang Dynasty have been excavated. The relics unearthed in recent years from the tombs of the early and middle Warring States Period near Lei Gu Dun have in particular, attracted the people all over the world.

Lei Gu Dun is situated in the joining point of Jue Shui and Yun Shui Rivers and in the north-western suburbs of Sui Zhou, 2.5 km away from the city. This part of the country is a hilly area. Lei Gu Dun is an earth mound higher than the high land around, hence it is named Dun (Dun means an earth mound), but there is no written records about its origin. The local legend says, in the Spring and Autumn Period, a duke of Chu, Do Yue Jiao, rioted, the king of Chu, Zhuang Wang, led an army to suppress the rebellion and he beat drums here to encourage his soliders to attack the rebellion forces, hence the name (Lei Gu means beating drums). This is a legend after all, it does not serve as a reliable evidence. Our survey on the spot proves that the place is an earth mound of tombs. Many ancient tombs after the Western Zhou Dynasty are located on the high ground of several square kilometres surrounding the mound. In the past few years the archaeologists of Hu Bei Province have excavated more than 30 ancient tombs in this area.

More than ten thousands pieces of cultural relics were unearthed from Tomb No. 1 in 1978. The great amount of inscriptions on the bronze ritual objects and musical instruments prove that the occupant of the tomb was the Duke of Zeng State, named Yi, who was buried in 433 B.C. or a little bit later. Dukedom Zeng is not found in the historical written records. Most historians and archaeologists of our country hold, after detailed and careful study, that Dukedom Zeng is the Dukedom Sui as recorded in history which was already a vassal state of the Chu State then. The more than 125 pieces of musical instruments of 8 varieties are the unique findings in the music history of our country. Among them, the 64 pieces of Zeng Hou Yi set of bells (not including Bo Bell presented by Chu Hui Wang) hanging on a L-shaped frame made of bronze and wood are the extra-ordinary rare objects in the world for its good preservation and casting technology. Every bell can produce two

music notes. The scale structure of the whole set of bells identify the 7 — scales of the key of C major which is universally used in the world today. The timbre is beautiful and the range is wide and it contains 5 octaves, of which the central 3.5 octaves are completed with 12 semitones. It can play various classical and modern music. Other objects such as the bronze ritual objects and utensils; gold and jade decors; bamboo, wood and lacquer wares etc. are real rare treasures. Besides, the earliest bamboo slips found so far in China had been discovered.

Tomb No. 2, about 100 m west of Tomb No. 1, was excavated in 1981. It was smaller than Tomb No. 1 and was found looted so that less objects were found. However some precious cultural relics were still unearthed such as 36 pieces of bronze bells, 12 pieces of stone Qing (sonorous stone) and more than 200 pieces of bronze ritual objects, utensils, chariots horse decors, gold and jade objects etc. According to the categories and alignment of the burial objects, the tomb is proved to be one of the Zeng tomb, of the period later than Tomb No. 1, possibly in the middle of the Warring States Period. Inside the tomb there were all kinds of burial objects without, however, any weapons. Therefore, the occupant of the tomb might be the wife of Zeng Hou. Of course, it does not exclude the possibility of other Zeng Dukes as the occupant.

In order to introduce the long history and culture of China, we have selected some master pieces of archaeological findings from the No. 1, No. 2 and the other tombs in Lei Gu Dun and their replicas to put up the "Exhibition of the Cultural Relics Excavated from Lei Gu Dun, Sui Zhou, Hu Bei Province". This catalogue, which includes the displayed relics and some essays, aims at introducing the principal achievements scored in the excavation of the ancient tombs in Lei Gu Dun. We hope this catalogue will help visitors and readers gain a better understanding of the archaeological work of the new China in the past 35 years, so as to enhance their understanding and appreciation of the history and culture of our motherland.

BY TAN WEI-SI

DIRECTOR OF THE MUSEUM OF HU BEI PROVINCE

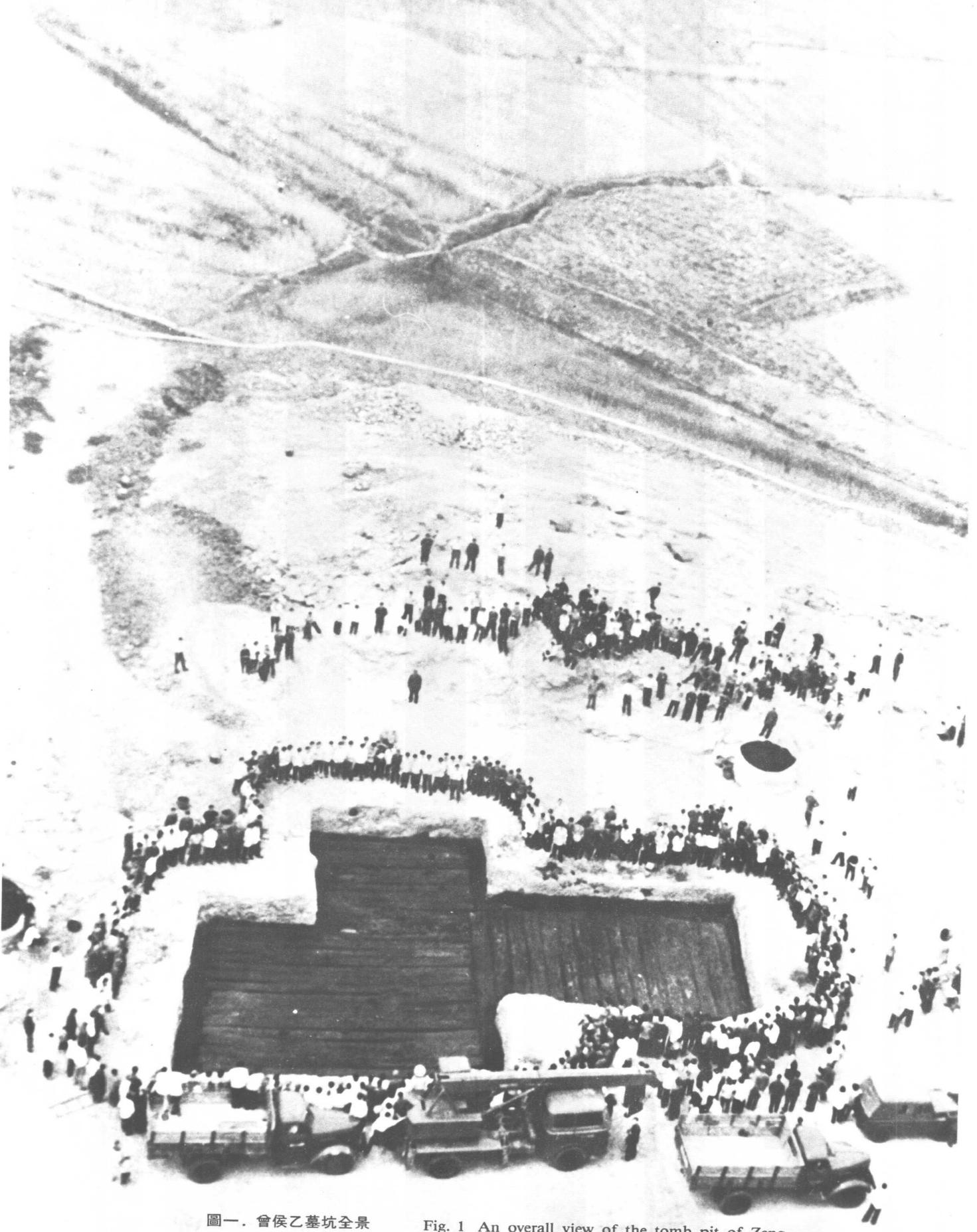


Fig. 1 An overall view of the tomb pit of Zeng Hou Yi Tomb.

隨州擂鼓墩戰國墓羣槪說

——劉彬徽、王世振 (湖北省博物館)、(隨州市博物館)

擂鼓墩——有着悠久歷史和美妙傳說而令人神往的地方。它位於風景秀麗的㵐水西岸,潰水之陽的崗地上。在它附近埋藏着大批戰國墓葬。在其周圍稍遠地帶不斷有珍貴文物出土,其中兩周時期的大批青銅器尤爲壯觀。

擂鼓墩戰國墓墓最重要的發現是1978年發掘的一號 墓(即曾侯乙墓)和1981年發掘的二號墓。這兩個墓 出土的大批樂器引起了國內外人士的高度讚譽,隨 州因而被人們譽為"古樂之鄉"。面對這一重要的發 現,考古工作者决心摸清這裡地下文物寶庫的情况。 通過鑽探,在這裏發現了古墓葬一百餘座,已發掘 了三十餘座,時代皆屬戰國時期,並有一定的佈局。 靠北面地勢最高的東團坡、西團坡,就是著名的一 號墓和二號墓的所在地,是會國國君的陵墓區。靠 南面,從已發掘的戰國墓來看,是中下級貴族和平 民的墓地。已發掘的這三十餘座戰國墓,都是中小 型墓。出土文物雖然比不上一號、二號兩座墓的多 而精,然亦不乏珍品。如第十三號墓①出土的銅敦, 為兩墓所不見,其造型和花紋都很精美,器體由兩 個牛球形相合而成,有對稱的雙環耳和三龍形鈕足, 其造型藝術給人以莊嚴、穩重的感覺,而那幾個仰 首欲躍的龍形鈕,又給人以一種動態美感。繁縟的 花紋遍佈器身,以幾何形線條組成菱形、三角形, 內填以勾連雲紋,雲紋引蔓甚長而未端粗壯,線條 柔和多變,構圖對稱、工整,紛繁而不雜亂,堪稱 圖案藝術的上乘作品。其他如形體很大的支,出於 一座比十三號墓略小的墓。在曾侯乙墓這樣的大墓 內亦未見到。

這三十餘座戰國墓和一號墓、二號墓一樣,在考古學、歷史學研究上也有着頗為重要的意義。會侯乙墓和二號墓和其他曾國有銘銅器的發現,使人們深信,隨州一帶確實存在一個歷史悠久的曾國。但這個會國却不見於文獻記載,文獻記載中這裏主要是隨國。考古發現與文獻記載不一樣,被人們稱之為"曾國之謎"。現在學術界大多認為,具有會、隨合一說才是解决這個謎的合理途徑2。曾(隨)國何時滅亡?被誰所滅?這也是一個久已存在的疑難問題。隨國之見於春秋經傳記載,最後一次是魯哀公元年(公元前494年),時當春秋末年,其後再未見記載。古人早就說過,隨國"終春秋之世循存","其後不

知為誰所滅"。③近世研究者亦只大致推斷約在戰國後期滅於楚,惜無可靠的依據來證明其說。這個何時被誰所滅的問題,成了又一個"曾國之謎",要解開這個謎,看來要依靠地下的考古發現。

數十年前,在安徽壽縣出土了兩件會姬無卹壺,對 於研究曾(隨)國存在時間的下限(滅亡之年)提供了 重要的信息。學者們指出:這件臺乃楚聲王夫人會 姬之器, 作於楚宣王二十六年(公元前 344 年), 銘 文表明楚聲王娶曾國女子為妻,故稱曾姬。聲王在 位六年,爲"盜"所殺,時爲公元前402年。聲王能 娶曾國之女爲妻,則在楚聲王之世,曾國ূূূূ存,即 在公元前 400 年左右,曾國仍是與楚聯姻的國家, 並未滅亡(4)。這就是說,由於這兩件文物的發現, 會(隨)的歷史在公元前494年以後並未中斷,它的 滅亡不會早於公元前 400 年。在此以後它還存在了 多長時間?過去是不知道的。擂鼓墩二號墓的年代 爲戰國中期的中段(公元前四世紀中葉),晚於公元 前 400 年,這就使我們知道,在楚聲王以後的一個 時期內曾國也仍然存在着,又一次補充了文獻記載 的不足。但擂鼓墩二號墓的規模和出土文物已大不 如曾侯乙墓,表明在擂鼓墩二號墓下葬的年代,曾 國巳十分衰弱了,顯示出臨近滅亡的景象。那麼, 在此後多久被滅亡了呢?是不是被楚滅亡了呢?在 擂鼓墩二號墓發掘之後,對曾(隨)國歷史有興趣的 人們,必然要提出這一問題。對這個令人深思、饒 有興味的"謎"現在由於又有三十餘座戰國中小型墓 的發掘,從而提供了解開這個謎的新資料。

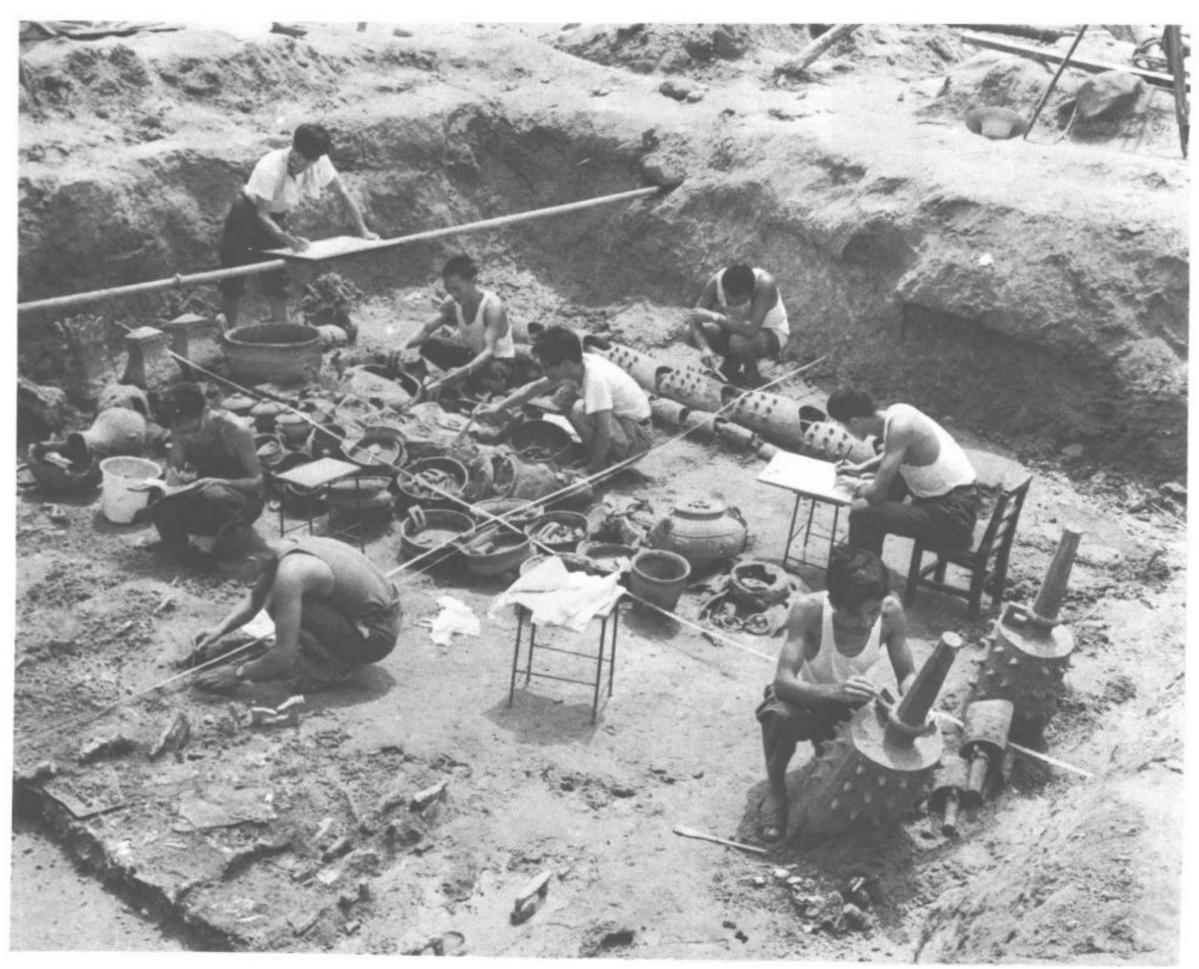
這批墓中最大的十三號墓出土了一套青銅禮器、兵器、工具等器物。銅鼎為鐵足,在一、二號墓中不見這種鐵足鼎。各地出土的鐵足銅鼎,年代都屬於戰國中期的晚段和戰國晚期。所出銅敦、銅壺等也明顯地具有時代偏晚的特徵。因此,十三號墓的年代要晚於擂鼓墩二號墓,相對年代屬戰國中期的晚段,下限可到戰國中期與晚期相交之際。再看十三號墓的文化特徵,青銅禮器、兵器均為楚器,曾國之墓不隨葬銅敦、銅劍,而此墓有典型的楚式銅敦,還有銅劍。曾國墓大至國君之墓未見墓道,而此墓規模遠小於會侯乙墓與二號墓,却有斜坡墓道,與楚墓相同。因此,這顯然是一座楚墓。另一座較大的六號墓也是一座與此墓年代相同的楚墓,墓中出

土了比會侯乙墓內的戈更大的戈。前面已指出,擂鼓墩有曾國國君之陵墓,這裏原應是曾國的墓地。現在,在這個墓地上出現了戰國中期偏晚的楚墓。說明其時楚已把這個名存實亡的曾國併吞了,使之成為它廣袤領土的一個組成部份。這就可以合理地解釋:曾國之亡就在擂鼓墩二號墓下葬年代與十三號墓下葬年代之間,即亡於戰國中期中段到晚段這個期間,而不似有人籠統地推測亡於戰國後期。會(隨)亡於楚。這就是考古發現向我們提示的謎底。這也是我們飽覽了擂鼓墩的珍貴文物之後所得到的新的啓示!

擂鼓墩以它的珍貴文物而馳譽世界。透過件件實物, 我們看到了曾國歷史發展的脈絡。傳說的隨侯珠已 不可復見,而擂鼓墩也像一顆熠熠閃光的明珠,鑲 嵌在美麗富饒的隨州大地上,越來越受到人們的重 視。擂鼓墩地下博物館的大門已打開了,今後還將 會有新的奇珍異萃展現在人們眼前!

註 釋

- ①随州市博物館:《随州擂鼓墩十三號墓發掘簡報》、《江漢考古》1984年第3期。
- ②李學勤:《曾國之謎》、光明日報1978年10月4日。舒之梅、劉彬徽:《論漢東曾國為士著姫姓隨國》、《江漢論壇》、19 82年第1期。
- ③《左傳·桓公六年》正義。
- ④劉節:《壽縣所出楚器考釋》,載《古史考存》。李學勤:《論 漢准間的春秋青銅器》、《文物》1980年第一期。



圖二. 擂鼓墩二號墓發掘現場

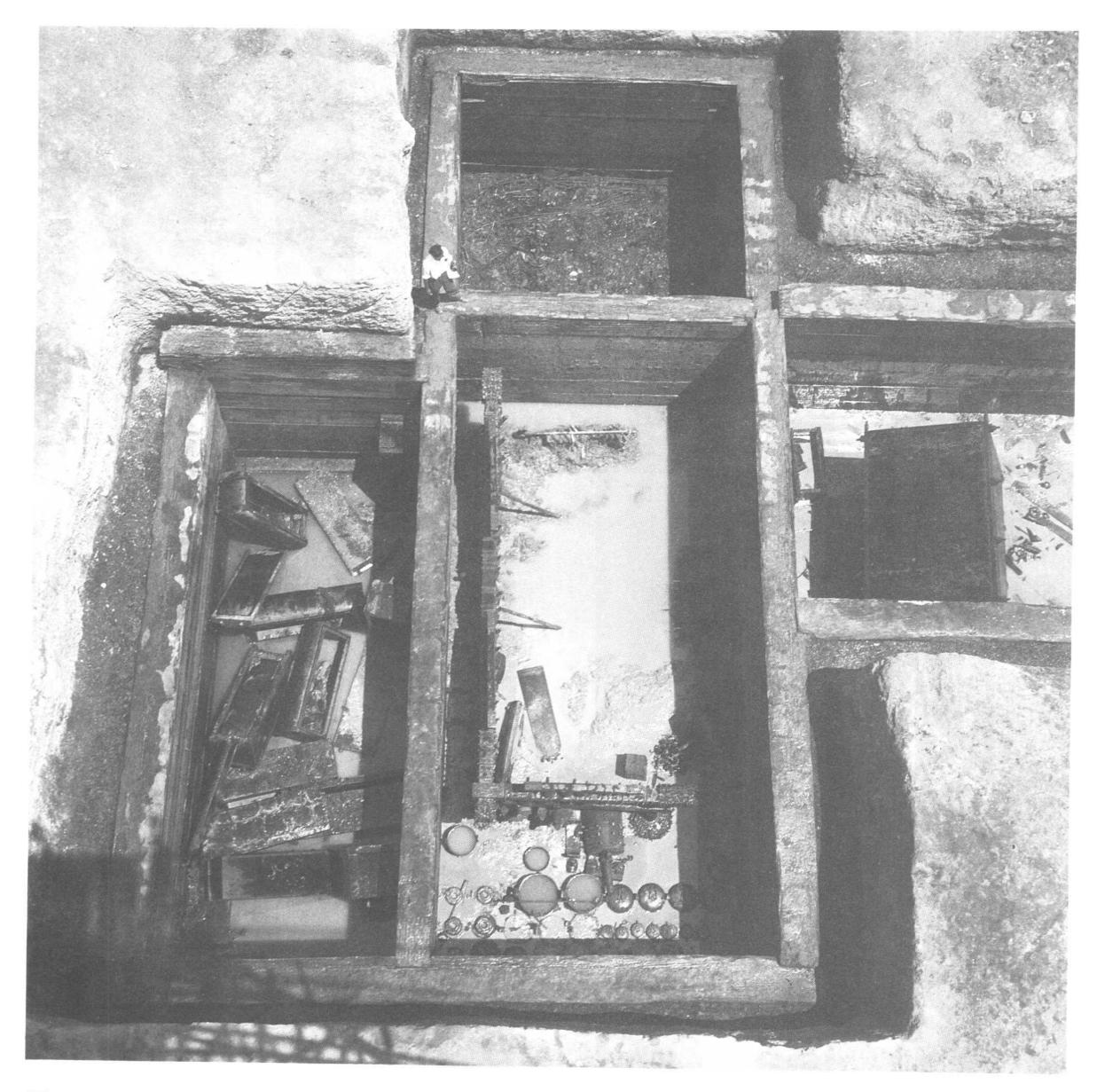
Fig. 2 The excavating site of Lei Gu Dun Tomb No. 2.

A SURVEY OF TOMBS OF THE WARRING STATES PERIOD IN LEI GU DUN, SUI ZHOU (ABSTRACT)

By Lui Being-hui (Museum of Hu Bei Province)
By Wang Shi-zhen (Museum of Sui Zhou City)

In the period from 1978 to 1984, the archaeologists in Hu Bei Province have discovered, in Lei Gu Dun on the outskirts of Sui Zhou City, more than 100 ancient tombs, of which, over 30 have been excavated. They are the tombs of Zeng State. Tomb No. 1 (Tomb of Marquis Yi of Zeng State) and Tomb No. 2 have yielded large quantities of valuable cultural heirtages, which gives a proof of the existance of a strong Zeng State that had close relationship with Chu State in the early Warring

States Period. But it had been gradually declining by the middle Warring States Period. The rest of the tombs dated back to the middle and late Warring States Period. The fact that the unearthed objects from those tombs (such as from the Tomb No. 13) look almost the same as those made by Chu State indicates that Zeng State was perhaps conquered by Chu State during the time from the middle to the late Warring States Period.



圖三. 曾侯乙墓槨室全景

Fig. 3 An overall view of the tomb chamber of Zeng Hou Yi Tomb.



曾侯乙編鐘全景 圖匹. Fig. 4 The set of bell from Zeng Hou Yi Tomb.



古代音樂文化的瑰寶

—— 隨州擂鼓墩的古樂器 馮光生

(湖北省博物館)

素稱"禮樂之帮"的中華民族,有着古老而優秀的音樂文化:隨州擂鼓墩出上的古樂器,就是這一文化的寶貴遺存和光輝見證。它們彌補、澄清了史籍中有關記載;結束了音樂史中若干衆說紛紜的論爭,改變了對先秦音樂史的估價;已經並將深遠地影響着現代民族音樂理論的研究和促進着音樂文化生活的繁榮。

在我國古代樂壇裏,長期採用着按製作材料劃分樂器類別的"八音"分類法。八音為:金、石、土、革、絲、木、匏、竹、擂鼓墩的古樂器包括已聞名於世的會侯乙墓(擂鼓墩一號墓)內的鐘、磬、鼓、琴、瑟、笙、簫(排簫)篪八種一百二十五件,擂鼓墩二號墓內的鐘、磬、鼓(僅剩鼓座)三種四十九件;按八音分類,有金(鐘)、石(磬)、革(鼓)、絲(琴和瑟)、匏(笙)、竹(簫和篪)六音,已具有多數,也是上要的類別,較之歷次出上樂器,數量最多,種類最全。

這批歷經二千餘年的實物,多以完好的形態透露出 有關它們的使用、性能、製作、甚至於源流和發展 方面的生動資料。其在墓內未經擾亂的安放位置也 從一定的意義上反映出當時樂隊的編制和演奏時的 場面。

曾侯乙墓的樂器出自該墓的中室和東室。中室的樂 器幾乎佔據了絕大部份空間;一套編鐘呈曲尺型結 構沿南壁和西壁立架安放,六十五件鐘(包括楚王 送給會侯乙的一件鎛)分三層八組大小有序的懸於 架上(見附圖);一套編藝沿北壁立架安放,三十二 塊警分雙層四組大小有序地懸於架上;一件建鼓高 樹於青銅鼓座之中,踞墓室南部緊靠編鐘的東端; 瑟(7件)、笙(4件)、簫(2件)、箎(2件)和小鼓 (2件)的位置雖因椁室積水有所漂移,但仍可看出 是列於鐘、警、建鼓所構成的長方形空間。這三面 懸金石,其間並陳絲管的場面,正對着它們的主要 觀賞者一 息於東室主棺內的曾侯乙,展示了一個 規模宏大的宮庭樂隊的基本編制及其奏樂時的大體 佈局。東室裏的樂器有瑟(5件)、琴(2件)、笙(2 件)、鼓(1件)、多數集中在主棺東側,似體現着 寝宮樂隊的編制及其奏樂時的佈局。

擂鼓墩 二號墓的鐘、磬未立架懸掛,亦按曲尺形沿墓室南壁和西壁順序放置椁底。南壁旁套放兩行編鐘,計二十九件。鐘旁列編磬十二件;西壁旁豎置兩件大鐘,其間套放五件小鐘,其旁置一建鼓座(銅質)。

過去,人們對某些古樂器的研究,往往只能從更籍 裹的隻言片語來推想其形態,在零碎的形象材料(壁 畫、石刻、畫像磚、墓俑……) 裏揣摸它們的尺度。 擂鼓墩占樂器中建鼓、箎、五弦琴、竹排簫和干弦 琴、瑟是迄今僅見或最早的實物,它們的面世辨正 了猜測,也暴露了後世復古者的一些謬誤。如:排 簫、古名"簫",又名"參差"。《詩‧周頌‧有瞽》: "簫管備舉,喤喤厥聲",《九歌•湘君》:"吹參差 兮誰思"。《風俗通》:"舜作簫;其形參差像鳳翼"。 曾侯乙籍形若單翼,用于三根長短遞減的小竹管並 列,加施三個竹夾並經纏縛而成;其上沿齊平,下 沿參差不齊,一邊管長,一邊管短。在漢代石刻, 魏晉造像、隋唐壁畫裏還可以看到與之相同的形狀, 往後便漸有走樣,成了長管在兩邊,短管在中間的 雙翼狀。清代雅樂排簫甚至還加上一個刻成雙翼狀 的木座。這些既不符合音列規律,又不便於演奏的 假占重,顯然是因占簫的失傳,記載不詳,後人誤 解而迷失正宗所致。曾侯乙籬的出土始還古籬之本 來面目。又如篪,《九歌·東君》:"鳴飜兮吹竽"朱 熹註"騗,以竹爲之,長尺四寸,圍三寸,一孔上出, 横吹之:"《樂書》"篪之為器,有底之笛也"。《太 平御覽》引《五經要義》:"篪以竹為之,六孔,有 底"……。這些互有出入的描述,使人很難明白篪 的準確形制。曾侯篪以兩端封閉的單節竹管為之, 一端係自然竹節,一端用物填塞,此即所謂"有底"。 管身開有七孔:一吹孔和一出音孔平行開在管身兩 端,五個指孔則平行開在與吹孔出音孔呈九十度關 係的管身一側:吹奏時,口對吹孔,手按指孔,就只 剩下出音孔"一孔上出"了。文獻和實物的對照確定 了篪的形態及執篪姿式:雙手執篪端平,手心嚮裏 (不像今之操笛,手心嚮下)。值得注意的是:曾侯 乙篪在開列指孔的地方均刮削成平面的製作特點, 在出土的漢笛中亦有發現,在今天我國南方少數民 族的民間 竹製單管樂器之中仍留有餘緒,這一現象 爲研究這類竹管樂器的演變歷史提供了新線索。