

The Collection  
of Antiquities  
from Silk Road on  
South China Sea

# 南海絲綢之路文物圖集

廣東科技出版社



# 南海丝绸之路文物图集

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Silk Road  
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南海絲綢之路  
文物圖集

葉選平書



# 序 言

南海“丝绸之路”兴起于西汉武帝时期(公元前140—前87年),发展于三国—南朝时期(公元220—589年),鼎盛于唐宋时期(公元618—1279年),转变于明清时期(公元1368—1840年)。1840年鸦片战争以后,中国逐渐沦为半殖民地半封建社会,社会性质发生了变化,“丝绸之路”和我国对外关系都进入一个不同的历史时期。

南海“丝绸之路”从中国输出的主要货物是丝绸。唐宋时期,出口的陶瓷器和进口的香药很多,“丝绸之路”因此又有“陶瓷之路”和“香药之路”之称。

二千多年来,南海“丝绸之路”为沟通中外各国人民的友好交往,促进中外各国的社会、经济和文化繁荣发展,做出了永不磨灭的光辉历史贡献,被世界各国人民传为佳话。

为了对“丝绸之路”进行跨洲、跨国、跨地区和跨学科的综合研究,1982年联合国教科文组织在世界文化政策大会上,提出关于世界文化发展十年活动议案,活动内容包括:“丝绸之路”综合研究、纪念两个世界的对话和亚历山大博物馆的修复三大项目。活动时间:从1988年开始,到1998年结束。这一议案在随后召开的联合国大会上得到通过。1987年11月,在联合国教科文组织24届大会上正式通过开展为期五年的“丝绸之路”综合研究活动。1989年11月,25届联合国教科文组织大会考虑到这项研究活动的重要意义,又通过决议,把“丝绸之路”研究活动的时间延长五年,与文化发展十年活动的时间同步,都是十年。

为配合和参与联合国教科文组织的“丝绸之路”综合研究活动,我们把新中国成立以来,广东考古发现的实物资料和有关史迹,进行比较系统的整理和分析研究,选取其精华和具有典型意义的文物,编成图集,奉献给这次具有重要意义的“丝绸之路”综合研究活动,供各国专家学者们研究参考。

郑泽才

## Preface

The "Silk Road" on South China Sea was taken shape in the period of Wudi of Western Han (140-87 B.C.). Since then, it underwent some periods in its long history: the development period of Three Kingdoms to Southern Dynasties (220-589, A.D.); the flourishing period of Tang to Song Dynasties (618-1279, A.D.); and the declining period in Ming and Qing Dynasties (1368-1840). After the Opium War in 1840, China was reduced to the status of a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society, the nature of the society has been greatly changed. "Silk Road" and the foreign relationships have fallen into a quite different historical period.

The main goods exported from the "Silk Road" on South China Sea is silk. During Tang and Song Dynasties, the ceramics exported and the perfume imported were in great quantity, so there go another two names for "Silk Road" as "Ceramics Road" and "Perfume Road".

Since these two thousand years, "Silk Road" on South China Sea has made an indelible and brilliant historical contribution to initiate the friendly exchanges between China and other countries, and to improve the prosperity of society, economy and culture of China and other countries. Everybody in the world has been told the story.

For the comprehensive study on the cross-continent, cross-nations, cross-regions and multi-disciplines of "Silk Road", in 1982, the OESC of United Nations put forward the proposal on the ten-year of world cultural development at the general assembly of World Cultural Policy which includes three items: the synthetical study on "Silk Road", the commemoration of the dialogue between the two world, and the renovation of Alexander Museum. The time for activities: start from 1988 and end in 1998. The proposal has been passed through in the United Nations General Assembly convened later. In November 1987, the five-year comprehensive study on "Silk Road" has been normally passed through in the 24th General Assembly of UNOESC. In November 1989, as the re-consideration of the importance of this study, the time for this study on "Silk Road" has been decided to postpone to the 1998, when is the terminal of ten-year Cultural Development in the 25th General Assembly of UNOESC.

For coordinating the comprehensive study on "Silk Road" by the UNOESC, we sifted out, and analyzed systematically the archaeological remains and historical sites involved the studies of "Silk Road" in Guangdong. The essence of antiquities and the typical items have been chosen in order to publish in the current volume. We hope it will contribute a bit to the significant studies of "Silk Road", and the advices and criticism from the experts all over the world are always welcome.

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Zheng Zecai

## 先秦

广东濒临南海，海岸曲折，多良港，大小岛屿星罗棋布。早在四五千年前的新石器时代晚期，居住在南海之滨的南越人祖先，已知舟楫之利。《淮南子·齐俗训》载：“胡人便於马，越人便於舟。”他们渡海到附近岛屿居住或进行季节性的生产活动。近年来考古学者在离大陆 0.5—4.5 海里的岛屿，如万山群岛东澳岛南沙湾；淇澳岛后沙湾、东澳湾、婆湾；三灶岛草堂；南水高栏岛及香港南丫岛深湾和大屿山东湾均发现新石器时代晚期至春秋战国时期的古遗址，出土了夹砂陶釜、陶支脚、彩陶盘、豆和石铤、石网坠及稍晚时期的铜斧石范、夔纹陶罐、米字纹、水波纹陶罐等。在雷州湾东北部硃洲岛上发现战国墓。

春秋战国时期到附近岛屿活动的南越人，在海湾石壁上凿刻岩画。其中最著名的是珠海市南水高栏岛宝镜湾岩画，画面上线刻出人和动物形态，还有船头船尾上翘的海船。

先秦时期在海滨和岛屿生活的越人，实际上是开发海上航路的先驱，他们的后代很可能是汉代海上“丝绸之路”最早的一批开拓者。

## Pre—Qin

Guangdong borders the South China Sea, with winding sealines and many fine harbours and islands. In the late Neolithic Period, around the second millennium B.C., "Nanyue", who lived in the coastal area of South China already possess the knowledge of navigation. As recorded in "Huai-Nan-Zi Qi-Su-Xun", the Ethnic Hu people are good at horsing, while the Yue people good at boating. The Yue people crossed the sea to live in the islands for seasonly productive activities. In recent years, archaeologists discovered some late Neolithic sites and sites belong to Spring and Autumn to Warring States periods in the islands 0.5-4.5 nautical mile away from the continent, such as Nanshawan, Dongau Island, Houshawan, Dongauwan, Powan, Qi'au Island, Caotang, Sanzhao Island, Gaolan Island, Nanshui, Wanshan Islands, and Shamwan, Lamma Island, Tongwan, Lantau, Hong Kong. The artifacts unearthed include gritty pottery pots, clay pot supporters, painted pottery basins, "dou" bowls on pedestal, stone adzes, stone sinkers and stone moulds for bronze axe, pottery jars in "Double F" pattern, crossed pattern and water wavy pattern etc.. And in the Naozhou Island, northeast of Leizhou Bay, discovered the tombs of Warring States period.

The Yue people, who lived in the offshore islands during Spring and Autumn to Warring States periods left rock paintings on the cliffs. The rock painting found in Baojingwan is one of the most famous works, incised human figures, animals and the seaboats that warping upward both in the stem and stern can be identified from the rock painting.

The Yue people who lived in the coastal area and islands during Pre-Qin period, were actually the forerunners of opening the navigation route on the sea. Their descendants were probably the earliest pathbreakers of "Silk Road" on the sea in Han Dynasty.





**陶豆** 新石器时代晚期（公元前3 000—前2 000年）。1989年珠海市淇澳岛后沙湾遗址出土。高14、口径19.3厘米。泥质白陶。深盘，圈足，器表压印圆点、水波和弦纹。

**"Dou", Pottery** H. 14, diam. 19.3cm., Late Neolithic Period (3 000-2 000 B.C.) Houshawan Site, Qi'au Island, Zhuhai City, 1989. This white ware, with dish on pedestal is impressed with dots, water wavy and bow-string pattern.



**陶圈足盘** 新石器时代晚期（公元前3000—前2000年）。1989年珠海市淇澳岛后沙湾遗址出土。高6.5、口径16.8厘米。泥质红陶。钵形盘，圈足。器表彩绘波浪纹，圈足镂孔，并刻划水波纹。

**Dish, Pottery** H. 6.5, diam. 16.8 cm.. Late Neolithic Period (3000–2000 B.C.). Houshawan Site, Qi'au Island, Zhuhai City, 1989. This painted earthenware is decorated with wavy pattern. Its ringfoot is perforated.



**陶釜** 新石器时代晚期（公元前3 000—前2 000年）。1989年珠海市三灶岛草堂湾遗址出土。高20、口径23厘米。夹砂褐陶。侈口，扁圆腹，圜底。肩部刻划一周波浪纹，腹至底部饰不规整绳纹。

**Pot, Pottery** H .20, diam. 23cm.. Late Neolithic Period (3 000—2 000 B.C.). Caotangwan Site, Sanzao Island, Zhuhai City, 1989. This gritty brown earthenware has a flared mouth, with a circuit of wavy band impressed on the shoulder. The cords also impressed on the outside surface.



**陶钵** 新石器时代晚期（公元前3 000—前2 000年）。1989年珠海市淇澳岛后沙湾遗址出土。高7.5、口径18.5厘米。夹砂褐陶。敞口，圜底，底部有兰纹。同期陶片热释光测定年代距今 $4828 \pm 483$ 年。

**Bowl, Pottery** H . 7.5, diam, 18.5cm.. Late Neolithic Period(3 000—2 000 B.C.). Houshawan Site, Qi'au Island, Zhuhai City, 1989. This gritty brown earthenware has a wide flared mouth and the round base is decorated with basket pattern. The potsherds unearthed in the same site have been thermoluminescence dated  $4828 \pm 483$  B.P..