



神奇的马王堆

The Miracle
of Mawangdui

这本书，出自马王堆汉墓**发掘组织者之手**，因而历史弥足珍贵！

这本书，收录了大量马王堆汉墓发掘前后**珍贵的历史图片**，因而值得珍藏！

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侯良◎著
夏婷婷 谢寰旭◎译

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序

70年代初期，长沙马王堆三座西汉墓的发掘，是近几十年我国的重大考古发现之一，引起了全世界的瞩目。这三座汉墓中出土的3000多件文物和一具保存完好的古尸，为研究汉初的政治、经济、文化和社会生活，提供了极为宝贵的实物资料。学术界撰写的有关马王堆汉墓的考古报告、学术论文数以千计，内容极为丰富，但比较全面地介绍汉墓的发掘、女尸的解剖和文物的研究的普及性通俗读物却为数甚少，侯良同志编写的《神奇的马王堆》一书，正好弥补了这方面的不足。

侯良同志是马王堆汉墓发掘、研究的参加者和组织者之一。一号汉墓发掘之时，条件甚为艰苦，经费、人力、物资和技术力量都严重不足。当时主要组织实施发掘工作的是侯良同志，他想了不少办法，克服了许多困难，终于较圆满地完成了这一载入史册的考古发掘任务。后来对女尸的解剖研究，对出土文物的鉴定保护，以及对马王堆文物仓库的建设，他都做了大量的组织领导工作。因此，本书的第一个特点是生动而有趣地记述了许多亲身经历的事情，殊为可贵。

本书的第二个特点是把马王堆汉墓中出土的一大批重要文物，分门别类地做了深入浅出的叙述；对专家学者们的大量科研

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成果，也有简明扼要的介绍；甚至对某些文物的渊源、发展和对后世的影响也有所涉及，如“从软侯夫人的食品谈湘菜”、“汉代刺绣与湘绣”，就是“古为今用”的良好例证。

本书的第三个特点是引用了不少与出土文物有关的历史故事和传说，如“湘灵鼓瑟”、“滥竽充数”、“周王观画”、“桔井传香”等，读来妙趣横生，引人入胜。

总之，作者善于把科学性、知识性、趣味性融为一体，用不大的篇幅，使读者能在较短的时间内，获取较多的知识信息。读者不但可以从中了解到马王堆汉墓这一惊人发现的发掘研究的具体过程，而且可以明了大量无比珍贵的文物的历史、科学和艺术价值。这些文物形象地反映了我国 2100 多年前的劳动先民所创造的光辉灿烂的历史文化。它们将激励炎黄子孙去创造更加绚丽的中华民族文化，为振兴中华做出自己应有的贡献。

我高兴地向读者推荐《神奇的马王堆》一书。

高至喜

2010 年元旦于长沙

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1. 马王堆与马鞍堆

长沙马王堆汉墓，已经家喻户晓，妇孺皆知。可是这座汉墓是怎么被发现的，又是如何发掘的，至今知其详情者并不多，因此不妨旧事重提。

1951年冬，中国考古研究所副所长夏鼐率领考古人员来长



20世纪50年代马王堆汉墓处景

沙进行考古发掘，同时协助湖南省文物管理委员会在长沙附近进行文物调查，他们在长沙东郊发现了东西相联的两个大土冢。当

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时夏先生认为是汉墓群。1961年湖南省人民政府把它定为省级文物保护单位，并竖立了文物保护标志。

设置在马王堆汉墓旁的机关，建国后已几经变迁，由省委党校、团校变为马王堆干部疗养院。1966年疗养院解散，省军区某医院进驻此地。

1970年，林彪发起了“战备”高潮，这个医院即选定院内的两个大土堆进行地下施工，他们打算在这里建造地下病房，两个巷道口，一个开在一号汉墓的东侧，一个开在东西两墓的结合部。当墓东侧巷道掘进数米后，发生了严重塌方，施工无法进行。于是有人找来铁棍四处探测，在探测中地下突然冒出气体，人们以为下面是空洞，就舀水往里灌。强大的气压竟然把水喷出。有人提出用火试点一下，结果冒出了蓝色火苗，“地下一定有宝贝！”他们立即向上级机关报告，可是谁都说不清这个问题，电话辗转了三天才到达湖南省博物馆，当时作为该馆负责人的我，接到省革委会文化组的电话后，当即约馆里的另一位同志骑车奔向马王堆，路上我们估计可能是马王堆汉墓遭到了破坏。我们到达现场一看，果然不出所料。当我们进入一号汉墓的巷道时，还看到有许多人在墓上点火抽烟呢。这类墓，在长沙地区被称为“火坑墓”，解放前曾发现过七八个，它们都有一个共同的特点：凡是有气体，文物就保存完好。于是我到病房借来了氧气袋，准备收集气体，可是经过三天搅动后气体已十分微弱，收集未能成功，想不到这竟成为后来马王堆汉墓科研工作中的一大缺憾，因为那具著名的古尸和许多保存完好的文物都和这种神秘气体有关。

“马王堆一号汉墓”经国务院图博口（“文化大革命”中的临时机构）批准后，由省革委会拨款进行发掘。但经费不足，

无力修建工棚，因此，我们不得不租借附近的民房住宿。在此，我竟获得一个意外发现。原先我们考古工作者曾对“马王堆”这个名称产生过怀疑。五代时，马殷割据湖南自称楚王。有人曾认为此处为楚王马殷的墓，故称“马王堆”。但五代与汉代相距甚远，而此处墓葬已被确认为汉墓，称为“马王堆”，于理不通。到这里后，我们发现居民的门牌上都写着“马鞍堆”，才知道此地的真正名称。从远处观望，此地两个偌大的土堆，确似一个大马鞍。后来的发掘证明它是西汉初年长沙国丞相利苍家族的墓，更证明把此处称为“马王堆”是一个错误，但是今天“马王堆”已闻名全球，要正名又谈何容易！

1. Mawangdui and Ma'andui

Today, the Han Tombs at Mawangdui, in Changsha City, is world famous and greatly reputed. Yet as to the discovery and excavation of them, which I am going to discuss in the following, is still unknown to many people.

In 1951's winter, Xia Nai, vice director of the Institute of Archaeological Research of China, discovered two mounds located at the eastern suburb of Changsha City, when he and his fellow workers were conducting archaeological excavation and investigation. He considered them as a group of Han Tombs, which, later in 1961, was designated by the people's government of Hunan Province as a cultural relic protection site at the provincial level.

After 1949, a Communism Party School and a Communism League School located near the Han Tombs at Mawangdui were later transformed into a sanatorium for government officials. In 1966, the sanatorium was disbanded and replaced by a military hospital for the military area of Hunan Province.

In 1970, in order to carry out the armament policy launched by Lin Biao, the hospital expanded its facilities by constructing under-

ground wards in the two mounds nearby. Two tunnels were excavated: one was to the east of Tomb No. 1, the other between Tombs No. 1 and No. 2. When the eastern tunnel was dug for 3 to 4 meters, it collapsed and the construction process was hindered. Gas leaked from underground as people checked the collapsed tunnel by poking it with metal bars. Then they thought there would be a cavity down below. So they tried pouring water inward, but the great pressure of the gas burst it out immediately. The gas was then lighted as someone proposed to, and it turned out to ignite easily and blue flames were spotted. "There must be some treasures down below!" people exclaimed, and immediately reported it to the higher authorities. The message was finally sent to the Hunan Provincial Museum three days later. I left for Mawangdui by bike with a colleague right away as soon as I received the telephone call from the Office in Charge of Culture of the Provincial Revolution Committee. Just as what we had estimated, the Han Tombs had already been damaged to some extent. Some people even lighted their cigarette using the leaking gas when we entered the tunnel near tomb No. 1. These tombs are known as "huokengmu" (tomb like a brick bed with a cavity for heating with firewood). Before 1949, 7 or 8 tombs of this kind had been discovered, all of which share the same property: cultural relics are well-preserved if a gas leak occurs in the tomb chamber. I fetched an airbag from the hospital and tried to take a sample of this gas. But in vain, the gas was lacking density after three days of constant leak itself and continuous stir by people. That is one of the most regretful incidents in the later scientific research on Han Tombs at Mawangdui, for the gas was related to the well-preser-

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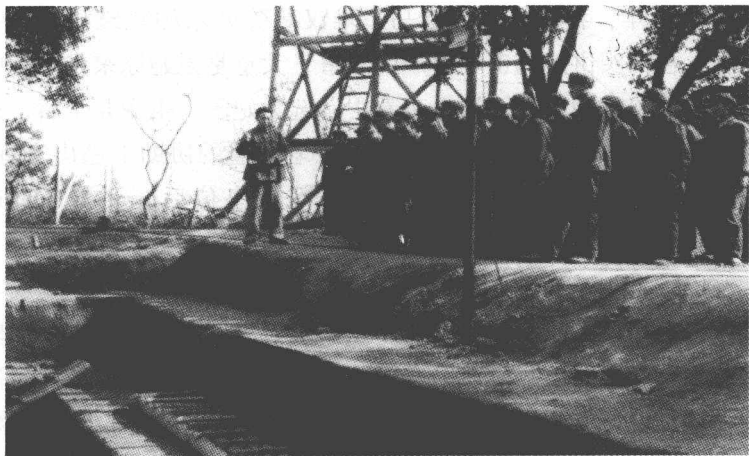
vation of the world renowned corpse and many other cultural relics.

After the official approval of the correspondent authority in the State Council, Revolution Committee of the people's government of Hunan Province allocated funds for the excavation of the Han Tomb No. 1 at Mawangdui. No workshop was built then due to insufficient funds. So we lived in rented rooms in houses nearby. There, we received an unexpected surprise.

Originally speaking, archaeologists were holding a doubtful opinion to the name of this place. During Five Dynasties Period (907—960), Ma Yin claimed himself as “Ma Wang” (King Ma) in Hunan area. It is generally believed that this site was the tomb of Ma Yin. Hence it was named “Mawangdui” (mound of King Ma). However, since there is a long interval between Han Dynasty (202 B. C. —220 A. D.) and Five Dynasties, it may not be accurate or proper to call it “Mawangdui”. We noticed the number plate attached to the houses there all read: “Ma'andui” (mound of saddle shape), which is the true name of the two mounds. Viewing from afar, they did look like a huge saddle on the plain. Later excavation and investigation have shown that the tombs were the family graveyard of Li Xiang, Prime Minister of Changsha State in the early years of Western Han Dynasty, which further demonstrated the mistake of naming it “Mawangdui”. Although “Mawangdui” is not the correct name, it has already become a household term throughout the world.

2. 情节离奇的传说

马王堆一号汉墓的发掘工作开始于1972年1月14日，因为地面上的封土堆高达4米，所以开头使用了推土机。俟推去部分封土后墓口露出，才用人工发掘。这个墓口可真大，南北长达19.5米，东西宽17.8米，墓口下有高宽约1米的4层台阶，每层都夯打得光滑平整，看起来很像山区农民修建的梯田，每层台阶向下逐渐收缩，墓坑如一个口大底小的斗。



各届群众在参观一号汉墓墓坑