

四川省文物考古研究院
三星堆博物馆
三星堆研究院

三星堆出土文物全记录
The whole Collection
of the Relics Excavated
in Sanxingdui



青铜器

四川出版集团 天地出版社









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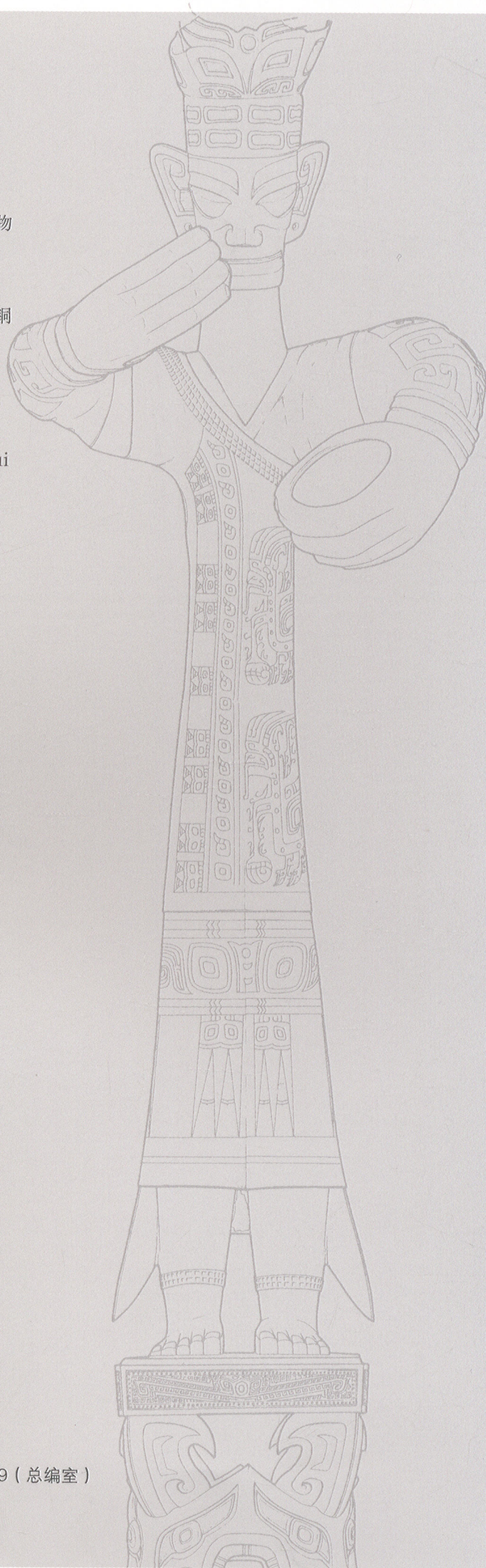
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翻 译

左 坤

三星堆遗址发现于1931年，亦说是1929年，若是按后者算，距本书的出版刚好八十年。由于发现者是无知识背景的农民燕道诚，而且他还把这一惊世大发现隐藏起来，所以外界毫无察觉。当两年后在成都的华西协成大学博物馆的美国专家了解到这一发现，根据发现者提供的线索去布方发掘，挖了两米多深，直到生土，发现些许陶片，也不知它们是何年何人所造所用，于是拿给当时在古史研究已蜚声海内外的川籍历史学家郭沫若鉴定，郭沫若先生凭借敏锐的专业眼光，看出了这一发现的重要意义，给予了极高的评价。但是，当时的中国，从西方引进的田野考古学的理论和实践都尚在起步阶段，而且，考古学术界和社会关注的重点是中央研究院在安阳的大发现；远离中央的成都附近的发现，除了在本地的报纸有所披露后，那些看到报纸的人群中引起了小小的涟漪以外，全国学术界和社会并未给予哪怕是一丁点的关注。可能是外国专家的挖掘并没有获得预想中的收获，也可能是社会的长期动荡不安，令人无暇顾及，此后二十年间似再无人提起过这个地方。

但是，四川的学者非但没有忽略这次发现，反倒更牢牢记住了这个地方。1953年，四川省文物管理委员会办公室（四川省文物考古研究院的前身）刚一设立，专业人员就立即前往三星堆作调查。其后三十年间，由于受各种人为因素干扰，考古工作时断时续，四川的考古工作者一旦有机会就重续中断的三星堆考古。几十年矢志不渝的追求，终于有了1980年以后的一系列丰厚回报：

1980年，发现大面积的丰富的文化层；

1986年，发现两个大型祭祀坑；

1988年，发现面积近四平方公里的商代古城和东、西、南三面城墙；

1997年，发现属新石器时代晚期的仁胜墓地；

2005年，在城中高地发现大型建筑基址。

2007年，经整理进一步确认三星堆遗址自约五千年前起，有长达两千多年的连续不断的文化堆积。

现在回头去看，才知道八十年前的那次非专业的偶然发现，事实上开启了以三星堆遗址为代表的古蜀文明大发现的序幕。当然其中最重要的还是自1986年以来的以上大发现。正是这些发现，使三星堆遗址成为商代除安阳殷墟以外，最为耀眼的地方，使三星堆遗址跻身于中国近百年来最重要的考古发现之列。

伴随三星堆一系列发现的是大批文物的源源不断地出土。

燕道诚发现的玉石器据说有二三百件之多，今天能见到的就仅剩四川大学博物馆和四川省博物馆收藏的二十多件，其余均不知所踪。四川大学博物馆所藏的部分曾在《文物》上有过两次介绍，四川省博物馆所藏的部分（1953年在三星堆征集，可能仍为燕道诚所获物），曾在1998年香港中文大学编辑的《东亚玉器国际学术讨论会论文集》上发表。华西协和大学发掘的部分资料刊在英文版的《华西边疆研究学会杂志》上，发掘的陶器不知去向，部分玉石器藏四川大学博物馆。1963年，四川大学在三星堆发掘，二十世纪九十年代，当年参加发掘者在《南方民族考古》上发表过追忆文章。

以上是三星堆遗址自发现至“文化大革命”结束前的出土物的去向和资料刊布的刊物名称。由于以上有的出土品已不知去向，而馆藏的部分实物来自征集，其中一些实物的可靠性尚待进一步研究，所以本书所收的三星堆出土文物是指1980年以来，四川省文物考古研究院在三星堆遗址的发掘出土物，以及四川省文物考古研究院和广汉市文管所在三星堆遗址的采集品。

1987年的《考古学报》曾经发表了1980年的发掘资料。

1999年出版的《三星堆祭祀坑》发表了1986年发现的两个祭祀坑的大部分资料。此前，1988年、1989年的《文物》上曾分别发表过两个祭祀坑的发掘简报。

1997年仁胜基地的发掘资料，则是在2004年的《考古》上发表。

以上三批报告公布的三星堆出土文物数量不菲，但多是从考古角度，严格按考古报告的编写要求和需要发表的，器物线图较多，彩色照片数量有限，照相力求最大限度表现其真实，主要是为保存其原真性，供科研所用。

自1997年10月三星堆博物馆开馆以后，三星堆博物馆陆续出版过几种展品图录，所选件数一般在几十件，最多的也不过一百来件，严格说来都只是展品的选登而已。倒是从1998年年底开始在境外、国外的展览，每个展览都有展品图册，印制精美。不过历数出境出国展三星堆文物图册中文物数量，最多也没有超过两百件的。因此，到现在为止，收录三星堆出土文物最多的还是《三星堆祭祀坑》一书。但从图录角度来看，该书的局限性有这么几点：一是只有祭祀坑的，没有遗址的文物；二是受当时社会经济发展状况的限制，今天来看，书的开本、纸质都有待改进；三是有的器物照略小了些，尤其遗憾的是部分器物未能用彩照表现。

文物研究离不开图，这是由文物的特殊性所决定的。所以我国早在北宋时期诞生的历史上第一部考古书《考古图》就是图文并茂的。自我国改革开放以来，综合国力不断提高，人们的精神文化生活日渐丰富，文物鉴赏、收藏、研究队伍越来越庞大，这就需要文物考古部门在做好报告编写的同时，还要承担一些包括出图录在内的考古科普工作，以满足社会的需要。早在二十世纪八九十年代图文并茂甚至纯文物图录类图书，就开始受到读者欢迎，例如，殷墟玉器、良渚玉器、二里头陶器等等专类文物图录书，有的重大发现甚至报告都还在整理过程中，文物精选图录就先行出版了。

有的社会学家把现在卡通、漫画类和文物图录类图书的流行，归结为快节奏生活工作所致。由此把这个时代戏称为读图时代。但是，我们认为文物图录类图书的流行还不是这么简单就概括得了的，它是由不同文化层面和不同专业群体的需求而产生的一种社会现象，我们不能，也没必要，事实上也不可能强求每一个文物爱好者都要先读报告后再去鉴赏这件文物。观赏图者，既有研究家，也有业余爱好者，更多的人是从艺术角度去欣赏，目的是为了获得古代历史文化的一些知识以陶冶情操。

文物图录类的书，对专业研究人员也是必不可少的。考古学发展到今天，虽然研究方法和手段越来越多样化，从大量的遗迹遗物中获取了比以往几乎只靠文物所获得的要多得多的信息，但我们对古遗址的时代、生活生产方式、所处社会经济发展阶段、与其他文化的交流状况的认识，仍主要是通过通过对文物的解读来获得。

相对于许多重要的考古发现来说，三星堆文物图录的编写工作是较为滞后的，我们有必要早日将此项工作启动，也鉴于以上诸多因素，我们三家单位在三星堆研究院成立之初就商议编辑的《三星堆出土文物全记录》一书，尽最大努力将1980年以来的各类发掘品、采集品中有代表性的器物都分类编辑成册，与此前发表的简报、报告、图册互为补充，相得益彰。

今天，呈献给大家的这部《三星堆出土文物全记录》，我们以为有如下几个特点：一、全书共收录三星堆出土文物778件，此前图录中收录最多的也就两百来件，从数量上来说，比以前同类书中数量最多的还要多三倍以上；二、按质地分类纂集，便于观览；三、部分器物为首次公布，特别是为编写二十年发掘报告的整理中新发现的部分器物也录入本书中；四、在对文物进行摄影时，更着力表现它的艺术之美；五、为便于读者鉴赏，对一些器物的局部以特写表现；六、对用照片也无法真实表现的地方，如细部和剖面，适当配上线图。

编辑工作算是完成了，我们希望本书的出版，能为大家提供更多的考古发掘的出土物，从而为大家提供更多判断三星堆文物真和美的标准器物，让大家更方便地欣赏三星堆文物，缩短三星堆和您的距离，进而有助于大家认识三星堆文物之美，享受这种美，较全面了解三星堆所代表的古蜀文明所达到的最高成就，使之转化成保护好我们的珍贵文化遗产、守护我们精神家园的强大动力。

四川省文物考古研究院

高大伦

2009.8.31.



Preface

The Sanxingdui Sites was discovered in 1931, also said to have been discovered in 1929. If according to the latter, this book was published on the eightieth anniversary of the discovery. Because the finder, a farmer called Yan Daocheng who had no archaeological background and hid the striking discovery on purpose, the outside didn't know anything about it.

Two years later, the American experts in West China Union University Museum learnt about this discovery and started to dig based on the clues provided by the finder. They dug about two meters deep until the immature soil and found some pottery pieces. But they had no ideas about the people who made them and the time when the pieces were made. Then they took the pieces to the world-famous historian on ancient history research, Guo Moruo from Sichuan. Guo Moruo, with his keenly professional insight, saw the significant meaning of the discovery and made highly comments on it. However, in China then, the theory and the practice of field archaeology from western countries just began. Moreover, the archaeology community and the society paid great attention to the great discovery in Anyang by the Central Research Institute. The discovery near Chengdu, far away from Central China, didn't arouse the attention of the national academe and the society, except that it was reported by the local newspaper and known by the local readers. During the next twenty years, no one talked about this discovery maybe because the foreign experts didn't reach their expectation or due to the long-term instability of Chinese society in these years.

While the scholars in Sichuan didn't overlook this discovery, moreover, they remember this place. In 1953 after the foundation of the Cultural Relics Management Committee of Sichuan (the predecessor of Sichuan Provincial Cultural Relics Research Institute), researchers headed for Sanxingdui to make surveys. In the following thirty years, because of different reasons, the research was interrupted sometimes. The archaeologists in Sichuan had strong faith in Sanxingdui and caught every chance to go on with the research in Sanxingdui. Years of hard work finally got paid by the series of discoveries after 1980.

In 1980, large areas of cultural layers were excavated.

In 1986, two large sacrifice pits were excavated.

In 1988, the ancient city of the Shang Dynasty about 4 square kilometers with its eastern, western and southern city walls were excavated.

In 1997, Rensheng Tombs of late Neolithic Age were excavated.

In 2005, the basement site of a large building was unearthed in highland in the city.

In 2007, it was made certain that Sanxingdui Sites has a history of 5000 years and the cultural accumulation about 2000 years.

Looking back from now, the non-professional discovery eighty years ago drew the curtain of the great discoveries of the ancient Shu Culture represented by Sanxingdui. Among these discoveries, the most important ones are the discoveries since 1980. It is because of these discoveries that Sanxingdui becomes the most important site except the Shang Dynasty Ruins in Anyang and one of the most important archaeological discoveries in the last one hundred years in China.

Following the discoveries were the large quantities of unearthed relics.

It is said that Yan Daocheng has found two or three hundred pieces of jade wares. Today only about twenty pieces are left in Sichuan University Museum and The Sichuan Provincial Museum. The rest of them are missing. The collection in Sichuan University Museum has been introduced twice. The collection of Sichuan Provincial Museum (collected in Sanxingdui, possibly found by Yan Daocheng) has been published in "The Thesis Collection of International Forum on Jade Wares in East Asia" edited by The Chinese University of Hong Kong in 1998. The digging information of West China Union University has been published in "Journal of the West China Border Research Society", but the unearthed pottery wares have been lost, only some jade wares stored in Sichuan University Museum. In 1963, Sichuan University dug in Sanxingdui. In the 1990s, the staff of 1963 wrote articles to recall the digging.

Above mentioned are the unearthed relics and the research papers from the time when Sanxingdui was discovered to the time before the ending of the "Cultural Revolution". Some of the unearthed relics have been lost and the relics in the museums were gathered, whose reliability needs proving. Therefore, the relics in this album refer to the relics excavated in Sanxingdui by Sichuan Archaeological Research Institute since 1980 as well as the gathered ones in Sanxingdui Sites by Sichuan Archaeological Research Institute and Guanghan Archaeological Institute.

In 1987 the digging information of 1981 has been published in the "Archaeology Journal".

In "Sanxingdui Sacrifice Pits" published in 1999, most information of the two sacrifice pits excavated in 1986 came out. Before it, the briefings of the digging of the two sacrifice pits were published in "Relics Journal" in 1987 and 1989.

The digging information of Rensheng Tombs was published in "Archaeology Journal" in 2004.

The pictures of a large number of relics from the three diggings were published strictly according to the requirement of archaeological thesis with lots of graphs, but few colorful pictures, which were taken to provide the authenticity of the relics for research.

Since the opening of Sanxingdui Museum in October, 1997, Sanxingdui Museum has published several albums of the relics on exhibition. The selected items were usually no more than one hundred. Strictly speaking, they were only a small part of the relics. From the end of 1998, the relics of Sanxingdui began to be exhibited abroad. A well-designed album of the relics was provided for each exhibition. But the relics exhibited abroad were no more than two hundred pieces. Therefore, the largest picture collection of the relics in Sanxingdui was the in the book "Sanxingdui Sacrifice Pits". From the angle of albums, the book has limitations as follows: Firstly, the book is mainly about the relics in the pits, but no relics from the sites. Secondly, the size and the paper of the book need improving, restricted by the level of the social economy development. Thirdly, some pictures of the relics are too small to clearly show them. It's a pity that there aren't any color pictures about the relics.

Research on relics can't be achieved without pictures, which is decided by the special features of relics. This is why the first archaeology book in history, "Archaeology Graphs" published in the northern Song Dynasty in China was full of pictures. Since the carrying out of the reforming policy in our country, with the improvement of our national comprehensive strength as well