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海岱地区史前时期磨盘、磨棒研究

王强

石制品研究在考古学研究中是一个很重要的领域,通过对石制品制作、使用及磨损管理的研究,我们就可以考察当时的经济状况、对资源的控制状况、社会组织结构以及人们的认知能力等诸多方面的问题。作为新石器时代遗址中常见的磨盘磨棒类工具,我们的研究尚不够深入。到目前为止,仅对其分布的时空范围及类型组合有较为清晰的认识,而其制作加工、使用方式及功能等却知之甚少,目前见到的对其功能的分析也是仅凭民族学及其他地区研究成果所进行的推断,缺少系统的实证性研究作为证据。本文正是基于这种现状考虑,拟对海岱地区史前时期磨盘及磨棒进行多角度的综合研究。

首先对此课题研究史进行回顾,以了解其前沿状况,并对研究方法进行对比分析,以便更加合理的选择本课题所能采用的方法。然后综述海岱地区史前考古学研究现状,分别对考古学文化及古环境进行归纳,为本课题的重点内容提供背景资料。而后进入本课题研究的重点,首先对海岱地区出土的此类工具进行统计及类型学分析,其中的类型学分析不仅仅是形态类型,同时还会依据工艺特征进行工艺类型的研究。然后通过模拟制作实验及使用实验来考量加工此类工具所需流程及所耗费的劳动量以及其加工不同物质的可行性,同时对模拟实验的标本进行微痕观察,为考古标本的比对提供必要的数据库。然后选取不同时期遗址所出的考古标本进行工艺学观察,并进行微痕观察与淀粉粒分析,以便对其功能提供更为客观的证据。其中对磨盘类工具的模拟打制试验、系统的使用试验、系统的微痕分析及淀粉粒分析在国内均属首次进行,因而可以为今后其他时空范围内此类工具的研究提供借鉴意义。通过我们的研究,可以得出以下认识:

通过类型学分析,我们发现海岱地区整个史前时期均未见西亚、日本列岛、朝鲜半岛及中美洲等地区早期常见的小型浅盆型磨盘,而是从其肇始期即表现为较为成熟及发达的形态。与此相应的是磨棒也均为大型的长条状双手抓握前后运动研磨型磨棒。几乎不见西亚、朝鲜半岛及中美洲等出土的单手抓握旋转研磨型磨石和日本列岛的砸压型短磨棒。由绝对数量来看,从后李文化至龙山文化时期磨盘及磨棒未发现明显减少趋势,但龙山文化时期,明显集中在海岱地区的周边,以胶东半岛和辽东半岛南端最为集中,而龙山文化的腹地则基本上已不见此类工具,反映了处于边缘区的文化发展的滞后性。因而总体而言,龙山时期确实是磨盘类工具的衰退期。杵臼类工具从北辛文化开始出现,而后李时期未曾发现杵臼类工具,暗示着粮食加工种类有所改变,我们认为应该是与此时期稻作农业的真正确立有关。通过类型学分析,我们还发现,后李文化的晚期阶段,海岱地区在月庄遗址出现了真正意义上的有足磨盘,其制作工艺与裴李岗及磁山文化完全一致。我们认为由于贾湖类型的人群迁徙至海岱地区,从而磨盘类工具及水稻种植等一并传入,而不仅仅是技术及器物的简单交流。

经过磨盘及磨棒的打制实验,我们基本搞清了打制流程以及所花费劳动量的问题。对于加工磨 盘,我们认为完全是一种打制或琢制过程,并不存在磨制程序,因而在石器类型学分析时,我们不 主张将其划归磨制石器。关于磨盘的制作,相对于有足磨盘而言,无足磨盘更容易加工。与磨盘相 比,磨棒的加工成功率更低。此外我们还相信后李文化时期可能即出现了手工业专业化,有足磨盘 的出现既是很好的证据。

通过使用实验我们发现,磨盘及磨棒配合并不像许多学者认为的那样,可以有效地对粟、黍进行脱壳,相反恰恰是磨粉效果很好。而与之相对应的是,杵臼可以很好完成给粟黍脱壳的任务,且完整率较高。通过研磨橡子、黄豆、小麦等以磨粉为目的的实验,我们发现研磨橡子效率最低,这与橡仁的坚硬程度及富含油质有很大关系。加工黄豆与小麦的实验则表明,如果以磨粉为目的,磨盘磨棒组合要比杵臼效率更高,且损耗率更低。加工水稻,则情况有所不同,磨盘磨棒配合可以为水稻脱壳,同时与加工粟黍相比也能保持较高的完整率,但与杵臼相比,效率明显不及杵臼,特别是使用木杵时效率更高。此外,对于有足磨盘我们专门进行了使用实验,并未发现其足部的存在对使用效率产生明显的影响,因而说明,特意加工出足部并不是使用方面的要求,可能更多是象征层面的意义。

依据操作链概念,我们对海岱地区史前时期不同阶段的考古标本重点进行了工艺学观察。后李文化时期,对于磨盘及磨棒的生产,基本都对工具进行过打击整形,并且绝大多数工具还通过琢打进行过精细加工。基本不见直接利用自然原石进行使用的实例。从而说明此时期绝非磨盘及磨棒的最初产生期,而是处于较为进步的阶段。并且在磨盘上还可以观察到为了便于搬动而进行的内收设计,表明制作技术的进步,同时表明此时期磨盘已不是权宜性工具,而是被长时间使用。同时有足磨盘的出现,表明磨盘的制作工艺已十分成熟并定型化。但在磨棒上还未观察到便于长期抓握而进行的弧背设计。关于其使用维持,我们在很多标本上见到再加工的痕迹。并且维持的方法首先是从侧缘向使用面直接打击,以剥离掉石片的方法使由于使用而摩擦力降低的使用面得以更新,然后对石器上遗留的凹凸不平的石片疤再进行精细的琢打,使其较为平整,从而可以再次使用。

北辛文化时期的磨盘及磨棒的生产中,依然均经过精细加工,不见利用自然原石的现象。在北辛遗址中出现的有足磨盘经过我们的观察,认为其制作工艺与月庄有很大不同,并不是真正意义上的足部完全独立的形态,且仅发现一件,应该是一种特例,我们更愿意认为其可能是内收设计的一种变体。东贾柏遗址即发现过内收十分明显,致使磨盘底部出现较高棱脊的状态。因而从工艺学角度而言,北辛的有足磨盘的制作工艺更近似于东贾柏的工艺,而与月庄有足磨盘相差较大。在磨棒中,出现了特意加工出的弧背形态,表明磨棒使用的强化及技术的进步。其使用维持方面的情况与后李文化时期所使用的再加工方法基本类似。

与前两个时期相比,大汶口文化时期的磨盘及磨棒的生产中,绝大多数均经过精细加工,偶见直接利用自然原石来作为磨棒使用的情形,但仅发现与白石村及北庄遗址中,可能与其地处海岱文化区的边缘,文化发展滞后有较大关系。磨盘的内收设计及磨棒的弧背设计更为普及,说明这些进步工艺已为大多区域所接受,反映出此类工具的总体制作技术较之其前又有了明显提高。关于其使用维持方面,与前两个时期所使用的再加工方法基本类似。

龙山文化时期磨盘及磨棒已经成衰落之势,仅在海岱文化区的周边有所分布。其制作工艺是否

也随之衰退,还不得而知,有待今后进一步研究。

另外一个有意思的现象是,磨棒出土时断块较多,并且绝大多数为磨棒一端,而磨棒中间断块比例甚低。我们认为应该是磨棒在使用较长时间后,由于磨面摩擦力减小导致效率降低,而不得不对其进行琢打以便继续使用,结果在琢打时,往往会因用力不当,造成磨棒从中间断裂而被废弃,所以在遗址中我们就会更多的发现磨棒两端的断块。

通过微痕分析与淀粉粒分析,我们基本搞清了海岱地区从后李文化至大汶口文化时期磨盘类工具的功能。即在近四千年的发展过程中,此类工具一直是一种多用途工具,主要用来加工谷物及坚果,可能还用来加工豆类。此外,我们认为磨盘类工具并不用于水稻的加工,尽管我们的使用模拟实验表明其可以用来加工水稻,而从北辛时期即开始出现的杵臼类工具由于其更高的效率可能是水稻脱壳更为理想的工具。白石村及北阡遗址谷物类淀粉粒的发现可能反映出胶东半岛史前时期的贝丘遗存并不是此前大多学者认为的那种低级的采集渔猎生计模式,至迟到大汶口文化时期可能已开始农作物的种植。

Quern and Hand Stone in Prehistoric Period in Haidai Area

Research on stone artifacts is very important in archaeology. From the study of manufacturing, utilizations and wear management, we can conclude the status of ancient economics, resources controlling, social organization and people's cognitive ability at that time. Querns and hand stones are often found in Neolithic sites, but research about them is very little. Until now, we just know the age, distributional area and typological classification of these tools very well. But the knowledge about their manufacturing, method of utilizations, and functions is very little. Some scholars have only done researches on querns and hand stones according to ethnology and data of other areas, and deduced their functions. But their results were short of practical evidence. So I will try my best to study these tools in prehistoric period in Haidai region by more ways.

Firstly, I will review the research history of these kinds of tools to understand the current research status. At the same time, I can choose reasonable ways that I can use in my dissertation by contrasting these research methods. Then I will introduce the current archaeological research condition in Haidai region, especially archaeological culture and ancient surroundings in order to prepare the background data. Then I will start the important part of this dissertation. In the first part, I will do some statistic work on these tools and analyze them by the method of typological classification that not only concluding research of the shape, but also the research of technical character. Then by the simulative experiments of

making and using, I can evaluate procedures and labor input of making the kind of tools, furthermore I may test whether these tools can process given materials. After that, I will observe and record microwear of these experimental artifacts. By the work, I can build database of microwear for analyzing archaeological specimens. At last I will choose some artifacts of different sites to do some research by the analyses of technological condition, use-wear and residue in order to give a very objective proof of their functions. In these research works, scientific experiments of making and simulating using, systematical microwear analysis and starch analysis about these kinds of tools are used for the first time in China. So we can analyze similar data of other areas by these methods. By the research above, the following results can be concluded:

By the analysis of typological classification, we have not found small basin querns at prehistoric age in Haidai region. But the kind of tool was very common at earlier time in western Asia, Japan, Korean peninsula and Mesoamerica. In Haidai region, the querns were very advanced from the earliest phase. Correspondingly there were the long hand stones that were holden by two hands and used by forth and back friction. In Haidai region we scarcely found short hand stones that were holden by one hand and used by rotatory movement in western Asia, Korean peninsula and Mesoamerica or used by pressing movement in Japan. According to the amount of the tools, from Houli culture to Longshan culture, the numbers did not decrease remarkably. But during the Longshan period, the kind of tools mainly distributed at the periphery of Haidai region, especially concentrated in Jiaodong peninsula and the south of Liaodong peninsula. But we found few these tools in the center area of Longshan culture. This phenomenon reflects the hysteretic nature of cultural development. So we can consider the kind of tools regressed at Longshan age. Pestles and mortars appeared in Beixin culture, which can not be seen in Houli culture. This condition hints that kinds of food had changed at that time. I think that it was related to large-scale cultivation of rice. By the analysis of typological classification, we also found that true querns with feet appeared at Yuezhuang site in Houli culture, whose technology of making was the same with Peiligang and Cishan culture. I believe that was not the simple diffusion of technique and artifacts, but the people of Jiahu culture moved into Haidai region with their artifacts and cereal cultivation.

By the manufacturing experiments of querns and hand stones, basically we know the procedure and labor input of manufacturing these tools. I conclude that grounding is not needed in the procedure of making querns, but knapping and pecking is necessary. So we should not classify the querns and hand stones as the ground stone tools. Comparing with manufacturing querns with feet, it is easier to make quern without feet. Comparing with

manufacturing querns, the success ratio of manufacturing the hand stones is lower. Moreover we believe that handicraft specialization possibly appeared during Houli period, The existence of querns with feet is the best evidence.

We have found that quern and hand stone can not be used to dehusk foxtail millet and broomcorn millet very well, but grind into flour very efficiently by my experiments of processing material. Correspondingly, pestle and mortar can be used to dehusk very efficiently and the intactness ratio is higher. By experiments of grinding oak, bean and wheat into flour, we know that the efficiency of processing oak is the lowest comparing with bean and wheat. I think that it is because of abundant oil in oaks. When processing bean and wheat into flour, I find that the efficiency of utilizing quern and hand stone together is higher than using pestle and mortar together, in the mean time wastage percent is lower. On experiments of processing rice, I notice that using quern and hand stone together can dehusk very efficiently, simultaneously the intactness ratio is higher in contrast to processing foxtail millet and broomcorn millet, especially utilizing wooden pestle. As to quern with feet, its efficiency is not higher than quern without feet by experiments of processing material. So I consider that manufacturing feet deliberately was not for utilizing, but some kind of symbol meaning.

According to chaine operatoire concept, I have observed many archaeological artifacts of different periods during Neolithic time in Haidai region. In Houli culture, querns and hand stones almost were manufactured by chipping, furthermore most of them were processed very elaborately by pecking. The phenomenon of using natural stone as quern and hand stones were seldom found. So I believe that it was not the earliest stage of manufacturing this kind of tools. At the same time, adduction design can be observed on the querns, which was for holding comfortably when being moved to other places. The condition suggests that querns were not expedient tools yet at that time. The querns with feet indicate technology of manufacturing these stone tools had already matured. But I have not found "turtle backs" character for holding conveniently on hand stones. About maintenance strategy, I may observe the trace of reroughening on many artifacts. The way of maintenance was that percussion from lateral margin to front face to detach flakes from smooth surface, then pecking the rugged surface subtly. By these methods, the worn out tools can be recycled.

In Beixin culture, processing elaborately still existed on the manufacturing of querns and hand stones, using natural stone as tools can not be found. I think that the quern with feet of Beixin site was not true quern with feet, whose technology of processing was very different from those of Yuezhuang site. The feet of this quern was not totally independent, moreover, this was only one sample in Beixin culture, so I consider that it was only one special case and

was very probably a kind of morph of adduction design. In Dongjiabai site, I observed one quern that the adduction design is very obvious and prominent, which is very similar to this specimen. So the quern with feet of Beixin site resembled that of Dongjiabai site in term to manufacturing technology, and was different from those of Yuezhuang site. "Turtle back" character can be seen on hand stones, which suggested the intensification of utilization, meanwhile indicated that processing technique improved greatly. Maintenance strategy was the same with the method of reprocessing of Houli culture.

Comparing with the above two cultures, most of querns and hand stones were processed carefully in Dawenkou culture, but we can find occasionally the condition using natural stones as hand stones directly, which is only found in Baishicun and Beizhuang sites. It is the reason that the sites located at periphery of Haidai region and culture evolved slowly. In this period, adduction design and "Turtle back" character were already very popular, which suggested that manufacturing technology of this kind of tools had improved conspicuously and were accepted by major areas. Maintenance strategy was the same with those of Houli and Beixin culture.

In Longshan culture, querns and hand stones began to regress, and these stone tools can only be seen at periphery of Haidai region. But I can not make sure whether manufacturing technology declined or not. More research need be done in future.

I have found that most of hand stones were broken, and the overwhelming majority was not middle parts, but the end parts. It is very interesting. I consider when one hand stone were always used and worn out, maintenance by pecking for recycling had to be carried out, so hand stones were often—broken if people pecked them unreasonably, thus we may find more broken end parts in sites.

By use-wear and starch analyses, we have basically known major functions of querns and hand stones from Houli to Dawenkou period in Haidai region. The kinds of artifacts were always multi-purpose tools during the four thousand years, which were mainly utilized to process cereals and nuts, sometimes beans. Besides these views, I believe that querns and hand stones were not used to process rice although my experiments indicated they were competent in doing this task. Correspondingly pestles and mortars that they started to appear from Beixin culture were the best tools to duhusk rice because of the high efficiency. According to starch analyses of Baishicun and Beiqian sites, I consider that people of shell mound sites began to cultivate cereals from Dawenkou period at the latest, which is different from the opinion that people of shell mound sites mainly depended on gather, fishing and hunting.

北朝世俗服饰研究

宋丙玲

服饰是人类物质生活与精神需求的综合表征,与社会政治、经济、文化、审美、风俗习惯等诸多因素息息相关,因此,不同学科、不同角度的研究方兴未艾。北朝是中国历史上一个大发展、大变革的时代。北朝服饰在整个中国古代服饰发展历程中具有承前启后的重要地位,但迄今为止,有关北朝服饰的研究工作却比较滞后和薄弱,这与近二十年来不断高涨的中国古代服饰研究热潮严重脱节。北朝世俗服饰系指宗教服饰以外的服饰。本文在系统梳理北朝人物图像资料的基础上,结合考古发掘出土的纺织服饰实物以及历史文献资料,对北朝世俗服饰进行分类、分期和分区研究,把握北朝服饰的整体面貌及其阶段性和区域性,并试图探讨产生这些时代特色和区域差异的原因。在此基础上,将北朝服饰置于当时的社会大背景下,探讨服饰演变背后的政治变迁、文化交流和性别体系,并从中国服饰发展史的角度探析北朝服饰的渊源以及对后世的影响,以期对北朝服饰的时代特征、审美特色、历史地位等问题有比较深入的阐释。

本文共分七章。首先在绪论中对选题意义、研究现状、研究目的及思路进行了简要说明。

第一章,北朝世俗服饰的分类研究。分类是本文研究的基础所在,涉及到古代服饰的命名、描述、演化以及搭配等诸多方面。笔者总括目前古代服饰研究的分类方法,并结合正史舆服志或礼乐志的记载,对古人服饰分类的方法进行简单梳理,从而对古代服饰分类的方法进行反思,并指出古代服饰分类方法需要与文章的研究目的相契合。在这一思想指导下,笔者首先根据人物图像资料所反映的服饰情况,将北朝世俗服饰按照性别划分为男性服饰和女性服饰两大类,为叙述方便又将军戏服饰和佩饰单列,然后按照人体着装部位的不同分别对头部、躯体和足部所着服饰进行分类梳理。在分类过程中,还结合历史文献资料对北朝世俗服饰进行简单考释。这是比较微观的分类研究,其重点在于对北朝世俗服饰进行系统梳理和具体把握。在此基础上,笔者引入"组合"的概念,对北朝世俗服饰的着装搭配进行简要论述。

第二章,北朝世俗服饰的分期与分区研究。笔者首先对古代服饰分期和分区研究的方法问题进行初步探究,为下文研究提供方法论上的指导。然后在第一章北朝世俗服饰分类研究的基础上,结合历史文献记载对北朝世俗服饰进行分期及分区研究,把握北朝服饰时空特征。本文将北朝世俗服饰划分为三个发展阶段,即北朝早期(公元386~493年)、中期(公元493~534年)和晚期(公元534~581年),三阶段的划分正好对应北朝时期两次大的政治变迁:孝文帝迁都洛阳和北魏政权的分裂。这种服饰分期方案正体现了中国古代服饰发展的一贯特色:政治表征性。其中,北朝早、中期服饰特征表现出与政治中心平城和洛阳比较大的一致性;北朝晚期,服饰地域性特征比较明显,大致可划分为五大区域,即邺城地区、青齐地区、晋阳地区、关陇地区和河西地区。

第三章,北朝世俗服饰与政治变迁。在古代,服饰是社会政治气候的晴雨表,其质地、款式、 图案、色彩均受到政治制度的规范,同时也体现政治的变迁。本章紧扣古代服饰的政治性特征,从 北朝服饰动态发展的过程探究其背后的政治变迁。共有三节,第一节探讨北魏政权建立初期鲜卑统 治者民族意识的扩张导致鲜卑服饰的流行;第二节分析北魏太和汉化改制对世俗服饰产生的影响,涉及到太和服饰改制政策的实施、来源以及影响等问题;第三节阐释北朝晚期世俗服饰所体现的胡汉交融的特征,其中胡服包括西域以及北方少数民族服饰。本章最后,笔者又略作总结,并从传统礼仪角度略作引申。

第四章,北朝世俗服饰与文化交流。服饰是人类生活的重要物质文化事项,其所具有的直观性、共赏性、普遍性以及呈外共睹的特点使服饰更容易开展文化交流,这表现在服装原料、服装形式、着装观念、饰品佩戴等诸多方面。本章主要有三节:第一节探讨北朝时期以鲜卑族为代表的北方游牧民族与汉族服饰之间的交融问题,这涉及到胡化与汉化的问题。北朝世俗服饰中的胡服因素包括上衣下裤装的流行、左衽右衽兼行、带具的变化等,汉服因素则包括传统褒衣博带式服装对北朝服饰的影响、汉族服饰赏赐制度的继承以及对南朝服饰的吸纳等方面。二者相互交融,互相借鉴,最终形成了北朝独具一格的北朝服饰;第二节阐述北朝世俗服饰所反映的中西交流,包括丝绸技术和纹样、服装款式如圆领/翻领服装、具装铠、明光铠以及饰品诸方面;第三节分析北朝时期佛教盛行对世俗服饰的影响,包括披帛、发式、女性化妆以及袒右肩服装的兴起等。本章末尾进行简要总结,指出北朝世俗服饰所体现的文化交流主要体现为南北交流和东西互动,并简单分析了服饰交流过程中的特殊性问题。

第五章,北朝世俗服饰研究的性别视角。服饰是性别区分的重要标志,性别也是服饰类型划分的重要标准,因此,对北朝世俗服饰进行性别探究是有必要的。笔者试图以动态的视角把握北朝世俗服饰反映的性别问题,首先选取服装制作过程中的纺织、染练、裁剪、缝纫等工序探讨女性付出的劳动,反映北朝时期"男耕女织"的性别分工模式;其次探究北朝世俗服饰的性别体系,包括北朝时期男女服饰的专门化、易装现象以及审美变迁。

第六章,北朝世俗服饰对隋唐服饰的影响。南北朝对隋唐的影响问题是中古史研究的一个重要命题,而在整个南北朝时期,北朝服饰更能代表四至六世纪我国服制的变化。笔者主要从品色衣制度,胡服风尚包括男性裤褶服、圆领窄袖缺骻袍、幞头、蹀躞带、靴以及女性襦裙装、女扮男装等方面进行探讨。由此可见胡服的先进性,以及中原地区作为政治、经济、文化中心地位的核心凝聚力。

第七章,相关问题探讨。笔者对行文过程中未能全面涉及的问题进行简要论述,包括北朝时期丧葬服饰问题、图像资料所反映服饰面貌的可信度问题、北朝世俗服饰的设计问题、北朝时期大量军戎服饰的日常化问题。

文章最后为结语部分,对本论文主要论点进行简要总结,并指出本文创新之处以及今后努力的 方向。本文创新之处主要有四点:

1. 20 世纪 80 年代以来,中国古代服饰研究取得了很大成就,研究成果多,研究队伍不断壮大,研究方法逐渐多元化,研究角度不断拓宽。但是,目前古代服饰研究仍存在很大不足,主要表现在多大跨度的宏观研究而缺乏微观研究。本文正是从这一研究现状出发对北朝世俗服饰的个案研究,

并通过研究实践来反思古代服饰研究方法和理论问题。

- 2. 北朝服饰在整个中国服饰发展史上的地位不容忽视,但迄今为止,尚缺乏比较系统的研究工作。本文选取北朝世俗服饰进行研究,可以说填补了北朝服饰系统研究之空白。
- 3. 伴随着考古学的发展,大部分学者已经注意到考古发掘或调查资料在古代服饰研究过程中的重要性,但尚未有学者从考古实物资料出发,全面系统地运用考古发现和文献记载相结合的方法对古代服饰进行综合考察分析。特别是截至目前,长于物质文化研究的考古学界对古代服饰研究不甚关注。鉴于此,笔者从实物资料如陶俑、壁画、画像石、画像砖、供养人像、传世绘画等入手,结合历史文献记载,对北朝世俗服饰进行系统探究。这种方法的运用使笔者对一些传统观点提出挑战,并提出了一些新的观点和看法。
- 4. 本文对北朝世俗服饰的研究并不局限于传统的物质文化史的重建,而是透过服饰的演变,动态、立体地阐释服饰背后的政治变迁、文化交流、性别分工、审美文化及其相关的丧葬习俗、服装设计等问题。

A Study on Common Costume and Adornment

in the Northern Dynasties

Costume and adornment is compound symbol of human being material life and spirit need, which is linked closely with lots of factors such as social politics, economy, culture, appreciation of beauty, customs, etc. Therefore, it arouses scholars' research enthusiasm from different fields. The Northern Dynasties is an era developing and transforming greatly in Chinese history. Costume and adornment in the Northern Dynasties plays an important part in the history of Chinese costume and adornment, but current study is far behind the research upsurge of Chinese costume and adornment arose from 20 years ago. Based on personage image data, this dissertation attempts to construct the temporal-spatial framework and also discusses the reason of temporal-spatial differences, together with document data and material objects included textile, costumes and adornments. Furthermore, this dissertation discusses the political variance, cultural communication and gender system the costume and adornment reflected, and also concerns its influences to the following era.

The dissertation consists of seven chapters.

The preface introduces the significance of this study, the history and current status of costume research, the purpose of the study, and methods used in the dissertation.

Chapter one concentrates on the classification of common costume and adornment in the Northern Dynasties based on personage image data, which is the basis of this dissertation. Firstly, the author reconsiders the method of costume-and-adornment classification together with document data, pointing out that the classification should conform to the study objective. Upon this, the author categorizes the costumes and adornments into two types according to gender, but army costumes and adornments in single convenient for description, then divides the costume and adornment according to the position that human body dresses including head, body and feet part. Meanwhile, the author does a simple textual research in the process of classification combining with the historical document data. This is a comparatively microcosmic classification study in order to master the characteristic and evolution of the costume and adornment in Northern Dynasties. Furthermore, the author employs the concept "assemble" to discuss costume-and-adornment arranging.

Chapter two concerns the periodization and regional distribution of common costume and adornment in the Northern Dynasties. Firstly, the author discusses the method of periodization and regionalization in the study of ancient costumes and adornments based on the preceding research practice. Then the author divides the costume and adornment of the Northern Dynasties into three periods as the early stage (from 386 AD to 493 AD), medium stage(from 493AD to 534 AD) and late stage(from 534 AD to 581 AD). The periodization is corresponded with two great political changes which are Emperor Xiaowen moving the capital to Luoyang and disruption of Northern Wei regime. The periodization project happened to embody the consistent political characteristic of ancient Chinese costume and adornment. Among three periods, costume-and-adornment characteristics in the early and medium periods show great coherence to that of political center Pingcheng and Luoyang, but regional characteristics are greatly obvious in the late Northern Dynasties, which can be divided to four areas as Ye city area, Qing-and-Qi area, Jinyang area and Guan-and-Long area.

The third chapter centers around common costume and adornment in the Northern Dynasties related with political variance. Costume and adornment was the barometer of social politics in the ancient times. Its texture, style, pattern and color must abide with the regime norm, and also embody the political changes. This chapter attempts to discuss the political variance from the dynamic process of the development of Northern Dynasties costume and adornment. There are three parts. The first part concerns the popularity of Serbi costumes in the early stage of Northern Wei regime. Part two discusses influences Tai He reformation brought to costume and adornment, including the policy, origin and influences about Tai He reformation. The third part concerns the blending of Hu-and-Han nationality costumes in the late Northern Dynasties. Finally, the author extends the contents from the

angle of traditional etiquette.

Chapter four concentrates on the cultural communication in the common costume and adornment in the Northern Dynasties. Costume and adornment is an important material item in human being life, whose characteristics of visualization, appreciation and universality make it easier to carry out cultural exchange including raw material, pattern, dressing concept, adornment wear of costumes. This chapter includes three sections. Section one deals with costume communication between north nomadic and Han nationality, which refers to Hu spend and Chinese spend. Hu costume factors include the popularity of trousers, both left and right sleeves, girdle diversity, but Han factors involve influences loose costume tradition brought to costumes of the Northern Dynasties, costume largess inherited from costume of Han Dynasty and Southern Dynasties. Section two sets forth the exchange between China and the west, including silk technology and style, costume pattern such as round and turn-down collar clothing, armour equipped both the horse and person, Ming Guang armour and some western adornments. The third section analyzes the influences of Buddhism prevalence in Northern Dynasties to the common costume and adornment, including draping silks, hair style, female makeup, costume exposed right shoulder on the rise and so on. In the end of this chapter, the author carries out a brief summary pointing out that cultural communication embodied from the Northern Dynasties costume and adornment shows the exchange between the north and south, the east and west, and also analyzes the particularity in the exchange process of costume and adornment briefly.

Chapter five is gender study on common costume and adornment in the Northern Dynasties. Clothes and ornaments is an important symbol to gender division, and gender is also an significant standard to classify ancient costume and adornment. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out gender study on common costume and adornment of the Northern Dynasties. The author attempts to discuss the gender issue in a dynamic angle. Firstly, the author choose some working procedure such as weaving, dying, tailoring and sewing to discuss women's laboring, which reflects the gender division pattern *the men plough and the women weave* in the period of Northern Dynasties. Secondly, the author probes into gender system of the costume and adornment in the Northern Dynasties, including the costume specialization between men and women, transvesting phenomenon and the evolution of appreciation of beauty.

The sixth chapter summarizes the impacts of common costume and adornment in the Northern Dynasties over Sui- Tang period. It has been a significant proposition in the study about history of mediaeval times that Southern-Northern Dynasties had great influences to Sui- Tang period. Costume and adornment of the Northern Dynasties can represent the diversification from the fourth century to the sixth century. The author analyzes this problem

mainly from the specialization of men's and women's costumes, color rank system, costume fashion of Hu nationalities including men's frock-pant set, round-collar narrow-sleeve robes, scarf hat, Die Xie girdle, boots and women's frock-skirt, phenomenon of women dressed as men. It can be proved that the costume of Hu nationalities is more advanced than Han's, and Central Plains Area as the center of Chinese politics, economy and culture still has core cohesiveness.

Chapter seven discussed some relevant issues not expanded enough in the former chapters, such as clothes related to funeral, reliability of personage image data for studying ancient costume and adornment, design of Northern Dynasties common costumes, costume policy of regimes established by north minorities in Central Plains and the problem about some army costumes worn in daily life.

The last part summarizes the main conclusions of this dissertation, points out the innovation points and problems needed to carry out further study in future.

The innovation points of this dissertation read as follows. Firstly, study on the ancient Chinese costume and adornment has got great accomplishments since the 1980s, including lots of research achievements, expanding study team, the multiplicity of research methods. But there are still many shortages, especially the absence of microcosmic study. This dissertation is a case study on common costume and adornment of the Northern Dynasties conformed to the current situation.

Secondly, the Northern Dynasties takes an important position in the history of ancient Chinese costume and adornment, but it is still short of systematic study so far. This dissertation, a study on the costume and adornment of Northern Dynasties, just fills in the gap of systematic study.

Thirdly, with the development of archaeology, a majority of scholars already pay attention to the significance of archaeological data excavated or investigated in the study of ancient costume and adornment. But no scholar does the synthetical and systematic study on the ancient costume set off from the material data, combined with document data, especially archaeology field which is good at studying materials pays few attentions to the ancient costume study. Because of this, the author starts with the archaeological data to study the common costume and adornment in the Northern Dynasties.

Finally, this dissertation is not confined to the reconstruction of material culture history as in tradition, but expounds the study from the evolution of costume to political change, cultural communication, gender division of work, burial convention, clothing design and appreciation of beauty, etc..

《论语》英译比较研究

---以理雅各译本与辜鸿铭译本为案例

王东波

儒学诞生于 2500 多年前的中国。它是中华民族奉献给人类的宝贵财富之一。作为儒学的创始人,孔子及其学说不仅在中国文化史和思想史上占有不可替代的地位,在世界文化史和思想史上的地位也是举足轻重的。现如今的世界已经进入了和平与发展的新时期,面对由旧有的社会秩序所带来的纷杂的社会矛盾,人们纷纷向古人讨教。近几年来,中国的教育机构纷纷在海外开办孔子学院,其最终目的就是将中国传统文化推向世界,让世人了解中华文化的博大精深,让世界从中寻求智慧。中国传统文化的精髓是儒学,儒学最为重要的思想体现在《论语》中,换言之,《论语》是儒家学说的代表作,其在世界上的影响,是中国任何一部著作都无法比拟的。因此,研究《论语》的译介工作,对于将中国传统文化推向世界具有极其重要的意义。

本论文共分为五章:第一章为绪论;第二章为中国翻译理论的演进;第三章为理雅各和辜鸿铭 学术背景;第四章为理雅各与辜鸿铭《论语》译本比较研究;第五章为理雅各与辜鸿铭《论语》译 本特色总结。

第一章从选题的缘起谈起。文中论及儒学诞生的历史背景以及在世界范围传播的过程和产生的影响。孔子生活的时代是礼崩乐坏、世风日下的时代。这个时代最显著的社会特征是政治统治权力从周王室向诸侯公室再向卿大夫的下移。为了解决这一社会问题,恢复以前的礼制,就要在崩溃的礼乐中寻找出某种超越那个时代的合理性、永恒性的内容或价值。以孔子为代表的儒家思想就是在这个理论方向上产生的。儒学产生后,首先传向周边的亚洲国家,在亚洲地区形成了儒教文化圈。后来,随着西方传教士的涌入,儒家思想逐渐在西方传播开来。东西两大文明进行对话,并产生了激烈的碰撞,儒学对西方的哲学思想产生了巨大的影响。儒学在西方的传播,首先牵扯到儒家经典著作的翻译的问题。作为儒家经典著作中的代表,《论语》曾被译为多达几十个英语版本,质量良莠不齐。对具有典型意义的译本进行对比性研究将有助于儒家思想的传播,这也正是本文选题的缘起。

作为儒家思想的代表作,《论语》有着丰富的内涵。它集中了中华民族的智慧,是中华民族奉献给世界的精神宝库。孔子"仁"的思想、"礼治"的思想以及"有教无类"的教育思想等对于今日仍有着极大的指导意义。

研究方法的正确与否直接决定了论文的成败与否。本章最后谈及本文的研究方法:解读法;历史学、语言学交叉研究法;对比法;翻译法;综合归纳法。并指出对两个译本比较研究的原则:以"信"为贯穿一切的中心;以"达"和"雅"为"美"的标准。

第二章论及中国翻译理论的演进。本文将中国翻译的历史依据其特点分为四个时期:第一个时期是从东汉到唐代。本时期的翻译以佛经典籍的译入为主,支谦、安世高、鸠摩罗什、玄奘等一大

批宗师经过翻译实践,奠定了中国翻译理论的基础;第二个时期是明末清初。这一时期是以中外学者合作的科技翻译为主。徐光启、李之藻等进一步发展了中国的翻译理论;第三个时期是从鸦片战争到"五四"运动时期。此间以西学翻译为主,诞生了严复等一批译界宗师以及影响至今的"信"、"选"、"雅"翻译标准。第四个时期是从"五四"运动至今。此间,鲁迅、郑振铎、茅盾、傅雷等一大批翻译家在前人的基础上纷纷提出了自己的翻译理论。

第三章简单介绍了理雅各和辜鸿铭的学术生平,指出以他们两人的《论语》英译本为案例进行比较研究的原因。理雅各年轻时曾刻苦攻读拉丁语和英语语法,在哲学、宗教学以及希腊语等方面成绩优异。以传教士的身份来华后,刻苦学习汉语和儒学,造诣显著,对儒学产生了浓厚的兴趣,有深刻的理解。所有这一切都为他翻译包括《论语》在内的中国经典奠定了基础。历时数十年,勤奋不辍,最终其译本被奉为标准以本。辜鸿铭少时便游学西方多国,孰知多门外语,英语尤为突出,堪称独步神州,在当时的中国无人能出其右。回国后,又苦读经书,成绩斐然。在读过理雅各的《论语》英译本后,认为西方传教士由于诸多的原因不能准确地传递儒家思想,因此便另出译本。

第四章为本文的主干部分。笔者对理雅各和辜鸿铭的译本中的大部分从"信"、"达"、"雅"的角度进行了系统的比较。在此过程中,笔者参阅了若干《论语》解读的著述,力求避免在对原文理解方面的失之偏颇,从而对两个译本作出公允的评价。同时,笔者还参阅了多个英语译本,将不同的汉语解读本与英语译本进行反复的交叉对比,对其他评论者的论断进行深入的分析,以判断其可信性。

在第四章比较研究的基础上,在第五章中笔者对两个译本的特色和优劣作了归纳总结,指出理 雅各的译本有三个方面的突出优点。第一,旁引博涉,理解透彻深入。理雅各译经,是在进行了大 量的考证的前提下进行的。在以朱熹的评注为主要蓝本的基础上,广泛参阅其他诸家的见解,力求 准确深入。第二,紧扣原文,语义翻译。紧扣原文,在达意的基础上力求形似,是理雅各《论语》 英译本最为突出的特点,这也正是翻译的第一要务:信。第三,译注结合,凸显学术性。理雅各译 本中的注所占的篇幅要大于其正文,大量的考证、历史背景的介绍均在其中,表明了译者严肃的学 术态度。同时,理雅各的译本也存在三个方面的问题:行文古涩呆板;误解误译;语篇缺乏衔接。 可以说,行文呆板与语篇缺乏衔接都是语义翻译的副产品,这也是理雅各过于看重原文形式的结果。 而误解误译则是部分地由于解读经书的特定性质:经无达诂。最后,通过引证一些著名学者的评价, 谈及理雅各译本的地位,认为其被奉为标准译本实至而名归。辜鸿铭的译本同样具有三个方面的突 出优点。首先,理解深入,意译为主。意译是辜鸿铭译经的主要手法,以求读者理解的便利。其次, 流畅自然,各自成章。在行文中,辜鸿铭多有增益,以求起承转合的自然。最后,尊重读者,引发 共鸣。辜鸿铭多有引用西方哲学家及其思想加以比拟,从而给西方读者带来亲切感,以至于达到弘 扬儒学的目的。同时也存在三个方面的缺点。首先,过分意译,好随己意。辜鸿铭过分意译的问题 突出地表现在对一些重要概念的把握上,有扩大或缩小概念意义之嫌。其次,删除专名,弄巧成拙。 删除专有名词本为西方读者理解的便利考虑,但这在一定程度上刚好违背了传播中国文化之初衷。 第三,误解误译。在此基础上,本文对辜鸿铭译本的地位进行了评价,认为在当时基督教和英语明

显处于强势地位的情况下,作为一个中国人首次独立和主动地向西方翻译儒经,他的译本无疑对西 方人了解中国传统文化,尤其是儒家文化,起到了以前译本所起不到的作用,在很大程度上,实现 了其原本的目的。

最后,作者指出,典籍翻译是一项复杂的工程,它需要有对原文及其文化内涵的深刻的理解和 把握,还需要对外语即目的语深厚的造诣。二者缺一不可。在翻译手法上,直译与意译需要有机的 统一,既要体现原文的外貌,更要体现原文的本质。对于不同水平和有不同需求的读者群,译者应 有预先的估计:不同层次的读者应拥有不同层次的译本。只有如此这般,才能让读者真正了解中华 文化的精髓。

A Comparative Study of the English Translation of Confucian Analects---With Special Emphasis on James Legge's Version and Gu Hongming's Version

Confucianism came into existence in China about 2500 years ago. It is one of the greatest treasures that Chinese nations devoted to the whole world. Being its founder, Confucius, and his doctrines as well, not only occupy an unreplaceable position in the Chinese history of culture and that of thought, but also count for much in those of the world. The world today is in an age of peace and development. Faced with the complicated social contradictions left over from the old social order, thinking people all over the world are consulting ancient sages. In recent years Chinese educational institutions are starting institutes of Confucian studies in foreign countries, the ultimate goal of which is to carry traditional Chinese culture forward to the world, giving people all over the world a chance to get acquainted with the breadth and extensiveness of it, acquiring wisdom from it. The essence of traditional Chinese culture is Confucianism; the essence of Confucianism is to be found in *Confucian Analects*. In other words, *Confucian Analects* is the masterpiece of Confucianism. Its influence in the sphere of the world is not to be dwarfed by any other work of China. Therefore, the study of translations of *Confucian Analects* is of vital significance for the dissemination of traditional Chinese culture in the world.

This dissertation falls into five chapters: the first being Introduction; the second A Review of the Evolution of Chinese Translation Theory; the third Academic Backgrounds of

James Legge and Gu Hongming; the fourth A Comparative Study of James Legge and Gu Hongming's Translations of *Confucian Analects*; the fifth Features of the Two Versions.

The first chapter begins with the genesis of the dissertation, in which the author involves the historical backgrounds of the birth of Confucianism, and its dissemination in the world after its birth, and its influence in the world as well. The age of Confucius was one during which propriety was being lost and music ruined, one that was experiencing moral deterioration. The most prominent social feature of the age is the descent of political power from the imperial family of Zhou to dukes, and then to ministers. To solve this social problem and restore the former ethical code, it was necessary to, among the disordered propriety and music, find some kind of spiritual content and value of rationality and perpetuity that were detached from the then age. It was in this theoretical sense that Confucianism, with Confucius as its representative, came into being. After its birth, Confucianism first spread to neighbouring Asian countries, forming a cultural circle of its features. Then, with the flooding in of western missionaries, Confucian thoughts were gradually carried forward to the West. A fierce clash occurred in the process of conversation between the two great civilizations, namely the eastern civilization and the western civilization, the inevitable result was a great impact of Confucianism upon western philosophy. The dissemination of Confucianism in the first place involves the translation of its classics. As the masterpiece of Confucianism, Confucian Analects finds itself in tens of English versions with different quality. Comparative studies of typical versions are of great help for the dissemination of Confucianism. This is the idea behind the author's decision for such a topic.

Confucian Analects is of rich connotations. It embodies the wisdom of the Chinese nation, and is a spiritual treasure that our nation has offered to the world. Confucius' thoughts of humanity, of ruling by propriety, and of no distinction of classes in teaching etc. still hold guiding significance for today.

Research methodology generally determines the success or failure of an academic writing. So the author touches upon this aspect at the end of the first chapter. The methods employed the writing of this dissertation include: interpretation; historical and linguistic cross study; comparison; translation; and comprehensive induction. In the meantime, the author puts forward guiding principles for the comparative study of the two versions: truthfulness being the central line through all; expressiveness and elegance being criteria for beauty.

In the second chapter, the author talks about the evolution of Chinese translation theory, and divides Chinese translation history into four stages according to their typical characteristics. The first stage covers the period from East Han dynasty to Tang dynasty with

the introduction and translation of Buddhist classis as its main feature. In this period, Zhi Qian, An Shigao, Kumārajiva and other masters, through their translation practice, laid foundation for Chinese translation theory. The second stage covers the period from late Ming dynasty to early Qing dynasty with the translation of scientific works by the joint efforts of Chinese and foreign translators as its main feature. Xu Guangqi, Li Zhizao and others further promoted Chinese translation theory. The third stage is from the Opium War to the May 4th Movement. This stage carries the feature of the translation of western learnings, which gave birth to such masters as Yan Fu and others, and the principle of truthfulness, expressiveness and elegance, which still exerts its influence today. The fourth stage lasts from the May 4th Movement till the present. In this stage, Lu Xun, Zheng Zhenduo, Mao Dun, Fu Lei and other translators, standing on the shoulders of predecessors, put forward their own theories.

Chapter Three is a brief introduction of the academic life of James Legge and Gu Hongming, leading to reasons for choosing their versions as cases for study. James Legge, when young, made great efforts on the study of Latin and English grammar. He enjoyed excellent achievements in philosophy, religion and Greek. After he stepped on the Chinese soil as a missionary, he worked hard at the Chinese language and Confucianism, and achieved much. His intense interest in and hard work at Confucianism resulted in a penetrating understanding of it. All these paved the way for his translation of Chinese classics, with Confucian Analects included. Tens of years of exertion and unceasing diligence lie behind the fame: his version of *Confucian Analects* being esteemed the standard version. Gu Hongming toured to study in various western countries when young. He learned several foreign languages, English being the strongest. It was said that, in his time, he found no equal in China when it came to English proficiency. After he came back to China, he worked hard at Confucian classics and made much progress. A reading of James Legges' version of Confucian Analects brought about much dissatisfaction in him, which prompted him to hand in to the public his own version, because he thought it was, for one reason or another, beyond western missionaries to accurately convey Confucian thoughts.

Chapter Four is the main part of this dissertation. It includes a systematic comparison between the two versions on most parts of *Confucian Analects* in terms of truthfulness, expressiveness and elegance. In the course of this, the author refers to several interpretations on *Confucian Analects* for the purpose of avoiding prejudiced understanding so that a reasonable appraisal might be the result. In the meantime, the author has several English versions at hand and makes cross comparison repeatedly. For comments of others, the author conducts deep analyses to make sure of their validity.

Chapter Five is a summary of the features and shortcomings of the two versions, based on the comparative work of Chapter Four, in which the author points out three prominent advantages of James Legge's version: first, extensive citations and coverage, and a penetrating understanding. Before doing the actual translation, James Legge never failed to conduct lots of textual criticism. With Zhu Xi's work as the main reference material, he also referred to other interpreters' works for a sole purpose of an accurate understanding. Second, strict closeness to the original, and semantic translation. Trying to achieve a similarity in form on condition of truthfulness is a dominant feature of James Legge's work, and is also the first and foremost requirement for translation, for truthfulness always goes first in the criteria. Third, a combination of translation and note-making, which manifests the academic nature. In his version, notes occupy more space than the main body. In the notes, large numbers of textual criticism and historical backgrounds are included, which displays the academic rigourism of a true scholar. Meanwhile, James Legge's work has shortcomings in three aspects. First, unsmoothness and rigidity in language; second, misinterpretations and mistranslations; third, lack of discourse cohesion. To be honest, unsmoothness and rigidity in language and lack of cohesion are both by-products of semantic translation. And this is also the natural result of James Legge's over-emphasis on the form of the original. Misinterpretations and mistranslations are partly due to the special nature of interpretation of classics: no exhaustion in such work. Finally, the author talks about the status of James Legge's version by quoting comments of some renown scholars of the field, agreeing that his deserves the name of standard version. Likewise, Gu Hongming's version also has three dominant features. First, a deep understanding of the original, with free translation as the main method, which is out of the consideration of readers. Second, smoothness and naturalness of expressions, with each unit being an integrity. In his translation, Gu Hongming frequently presents additions for the purpose of smoothness and naturalness. Third, a respect for readers, which results in sympathetic response in them. Gu Hongming in his version has quotes western philosophers and their sayings as reminders and analogies so that a familiarity is aroused in readers and the ultimate purpose of propagating Confucianism is achieved. Meanwhile, Gu Hongming's versions also involves three shortcomings. Firstly, free translation to the excess and arbitrariness, which exhibit themselves in some important concepts: expansions or reuction of them. Secondly, deliberate deletion of proper names, which damages the version by smartness. Thirdly, misinterpretations and mistranslations. Based on the previous analysis, the author touches upon the status of Gu Hongming's version, saying that, being the first Chinese to independently translate Confucian classics to the west, his version undoubtedly plays a very important role in the dissemination of traditional Chinese culture, Confucianism in particular, a role that previous versions failed to play in a

sense. To the greatest extent, Gu Hongming succeeded in his aim.

Finally, the author points out that the translation of classics is a complicated project. It requires a penetrating understanding and grasp of the original and its cultural connotations. Meanwhile, it demands an excellent mastery of the target language. Neither factor is to be neglected. In translation method, a flexible combination of literal and free styles is essential. The external appearance of the original is to be presented, the true nature of it is to a greater extent to be re-presented. Translators should have a prediction about the potential readers: readers of different literacy should have different versions. Only in this way can translators enable them to have a true knowledge about the essence of Chinese culture.

(上接第24页)

discusses the Xiajiadian lower level culture from another angle the social structure. Through using methods and so on settlement archaeology, quantity statistics, tries hard to promulgate in the Xiajiadian lower level culture social structure some characteristics, the this article first chapter first reviews the Xiajiadian lower level culture the discovery and the research present situation, the second chapter introduced that the Xiajiadian lower level cultural remains site and the ruins group's situation, and carries on the analysis through the settlement archaeology's method to it. The third chapter through to big grassland tomb material's combing once more, in affirmed that its district achievement in the foundation, inspects various families' in social function form qualifications difference which various graves area and the subregion represent and different. Through to the Xiajiadian lower level culture stone wall site and the settlement distribution, the tomb inspection with combed, promulgates in the Xiajiadian lower level culture form of society formerly some factors which neglected, by enriched to the Xiajiadian lower level culture form of society research achievement.

环太湖地区新石器时代生业经济研究

夏伙根

近年来,随着考古学理论和方法不断进步,考古学研究的领域也逐渐扩大,有关古代先民经济生活的研究渐渐引起学者们的关注,而生业经济正是其中的一个方面。环太湖地区在中国古代文明的形成和发展过程中占有重要的地位,其新石器时代考古工作开展较早,文化发展序列比较清楚,但在经济研究上学者们多关注稻作农业起源、发展和传播等方面,缺乏对先民经济生活的全面系统研究。针对这一现象,本文拟从动、植物遗存和生产工具等方面的资料入手,对环太湖地区新石器时代的生业经济及相关问题做初步研究。

全文共分七个部分。

第一部分:前言。介绍本文写作的学术背景,同时对文章的时空框架加以说明。

第二部分:研究概况及本文研究方法。简单回顾有关环太湖地区新石器时代生业经济的研究过程和相关成果,并对文章的研究角度及研究方法加以说明。

第三部分:环太湖地区的自然地理环境。主要从地理地貌及成因、自然条件与气候、海岸线变迁等几个方面,借助地理环境等自然科学的研究成果,对环太湖地区新石器时代的自然地理环境背景做一个简单介绍与分析。人类的生存和发展与他们所处的自然环境是息息相关的,故对其进行简单分析是必要的。

第四部分:环太湖地区的新石器时代考古学文化序列。简单介绍环太湖地区新石器时代各考古 学文化的文化特征、分期与年代。

第五部分:环太湖地区新石器时代的生业经济。这是文章的核心部分,通过对动、植物遗存和 生产工具等方面资料的分析研究,概括环太湖地区新石器时代各考古学文化时期的渔猎、采集、家 畜饲养和农业生产等经济方面内容,进而分析不同时期生业经济形态的异同,研究其发展变化的趋势。

第六部分:相关问题的研究。这是全文的引申,主要是结合环太湖地区新石器时代环境变迁和社会演变等方面的研究成果,力求寻找经济发展变化、环境变迁、社会演变三者之间的互动关系,并作简单论述。

第七部分:结语。主要是就文章写作过程中遇到的一些问题及本文的不足之处做一下说明和简单的论述。

关键词: 生业经济 环太湖地区 新石器时代 环境变迁 社会演变

A Study of the Neolithic Period Subsistence Economy

in Lake Tai Region

With continuous development of the archaeological theories and methodologies in recent years, social economy, especially subsistence economy of ancient people has drawn more attention of the scholars. The Lake Tai region has played an important role in the emergence and development of ancient civilization in China, and the field archaeological research of Neolithic period in this area was initiated at a very early time and the culture sequence and chronology has been well established. In terms of social economy, the research has been mainly focusing on the origin and spread of rice agriculture, and the comprehensive and systematic research of social economy has been neglected for a long time. Based on the study of animal and plant remains, and also working tools, the dissertation attempts to address the issues of subsistence economy in the Lake Tai region during the Neolithic period.

The dissertation has seven main parts.

Part I introduces the background, study area and time dating of sites and cultures.

Part II simply reviews the previous studies on the subsistence economy of the Lake Tai region during the Neolithic period, and clarifies the research perspective and methodology.

Part III introduces the climate and environment of the Lake Tai region, in terms of the geography and physiognomy, climate, coastline changes. The existence and development of human are closely related to the environment and climate, especially in the Neolithic period, so it is necessary to analyse this.

Part IV introduces the sequence and chronology of Neolithic cultures in the Lake Tai region.

Part V is the most important part of this dissertation. Based on the study of animal and plant remains, and also working tools, the dissertation summarises various aspects of the subsistence economy, such as hunting and gathering, animal domestication and husbandry during different time period, aiming to analyze how it changes through times.

Part VI combines research results of environmental change and social complexity process, trying to generalize the relationship between the subsistence economy and environmental change and social complexity process.

Part VII do a conclusion about the problems and drawbacks of this dissertation.

海岱地区史前合葬墓研究

赵光国

长期以来,墓葬一直被作为我们研究史前人类生活、思想观念以及社会组织结构的重要依据, 史前海岱地区的合葬现象因其出现的特殊时间、地点及其独有的特征,对我们研究史前社会的面貌、 社会组织结构的变迁具有不可替代的作用。

文章首先对合葬墓的概念、地位以及作用进行探讨,同时指出本文采用的研究方法等。在具体 分析之前明确本地区的史前文化发展序列和研究范围,在回顾该地区史前合葬墓的发现与研究时, 将其分为两个阶段,列举主要的研究者、研究内容和成果等。

本文利用现有的考古学材料,从纵向和横向两个角度,分析该地区史前不同考古学文化合葬墓 发展、演变的特点。从纵向的角度,归纳史前合葬墓演变的整体脉络特征,研究其所反映的社会组 织结构的演变。从横向的角度,将该地区史前合葬墓予以分区统计,分析其地域性特点(包括共性 与差异),进而揭示整个史前海岱地区合葬墓所反映的社会发展情况。

通过对中原地区和海岱地区史前合葬墓的出现时间、合葬规模、合葬习俗及随葬品的器物类型等方面进行统计和对比分析,做出海岱地区史前合葬墓的出现应该是受到中原地区文化影响的结果。 借助相关的研究数据,对海岱地区史前合葬墓的性质、地位、作用等做以阐述。

总之,本文对史前海岱地区的合葬墓进行尝试性、综合性分析和研究,以期能对海岱地区史前合葬现象的产生、兴盛、拓展、衰落等一系列相关问题尽可能地做出合理、科学的解释,进而对其 在海岱地区史前社会研究中的功能性作用做出推断,并进一步思考通过墓葬分析来认识古代社会的 方法和途径问题。

关键词: 史前海岱地区 合葬墓 社会组织结构

Research on Joint Burial urns of the Prehistory in Haidai Region

For a long time, burials have been counted as one of the important grounds of the researches on our ancient ancestors' lives, ideas and social organizational structures. The phenomena of the joint burials of prehistory in Haidai (海岱) region have been playing an irreplaceable role in our researching the changes in the society and social structures of prehistory for the time and places of their occurrence and unique features.

This paper discusses primarily the concept, positions and roles of the joint burials, at the same time showing the researching methods involved here. Before coming on to the concrete analysis, the author made the cultural orders of prehistory in this region and the field of research clear, dividing the previous findings and researches of the prehistory joint burials into 2 stages, listing main researchers, their contents and achievements, and so on.

The author made his efforts to analyze the characteristics of the developments and changes of the joint burials appearing in different archaeological cultures from two aspects: according to vertical aspect, the author concluded the features of the overall thread of the changes of the prehistory joint burials in order to discover the evolution of the social organizational structures; according to horizontal aspect, the author analyzed the regional properties (including common characteristic and difference) based on the statistics from various zones made before, then revealed the social development reflected by all prehistory joint burials in Haidai region.

The author made such a hypothesis that The occurrence of the joint burials in Haidai region ought to be to accept the result that Zhongyuan area culture affects after making the statistics and contrastive analysis of the time of occurrence, scales, local conventions and types of the grave-goods of the joint burials in both Zhongyuan and Haidai regions. With the help of the relative data, the author interpreted the nature, position and role of the joint burials in prehistory Haidai region.

In a word, the author endeavored to make reasonable and scientific interpretations of the series correlative problems such as occurrence, prosperity, expanding and decline of the prehistory joint burials in Haidai region on the above trial and comprehensive analysis and researches, furtherly, made a deduction of the functional dimensions of the joint burials in prehistoric society studies of Haidai region, And deeply think the method and approach problem by the analysis of the grave that knows ancient society.

Key words: Haidai region of prehistory joint burials social organizational structures

赤峰地区夏家店下层文化的社会形态研究

高科冕

夏家店下层文化是青铜时代分布于古辽西区的考古学文化,在时间上,其与夏为伍,并延续到商代早期,正是中国古代早期国家形成、发展的重要时期。研究者认为,夏家店下层文化的发展达到了相当高的发达程度,已经进入了"方国"的阶段,是中国早期国家发展过程中的重要一环。

近年来,随着考古调查与发掘资料的不断丰富,对夏家店下层文化的研究也不断的深入。以往 对夏家店下层文化社会形态的研究,多着重于社会层次的复杂性,文明的发达程度上。本文试图通 过对这些新资料的分析与原有资料的再次梳理,从另一个角度去探讨夏家店下层文化的社会结构。 通过运用聚落考古、数量统计等方法,力图揭示出夏家店下层文化社会结构上的一些特点。

本文第一章首先回顾夏家店下层文化的发现与研究现状,第二章介绍夏家店下层文化遗址及遗址群的情况,并通过聚落考古的方法对其进行分析。第三章通过对大甸子墓地资料的再次梳理,在肯定其分区成果的基础上,考察各墓区及亚区所代表的各家族在社会职能形式资格上的差别与不同。通过对夏家店下层文化石城址及其聚落分布,墓地的考察与梳理,揭示夏家店下层文化社会形态中以往被忽视的一些因素,以丰富对夏家店下层文化社会形态研究的成果。

关键词: 夏家店下层文化 遗址 墓葬 社会形态

Research for Xiajiadian Lower Level Culture form

of Society in Chifeng

The Xiajiadian lower level culture is the Bronze Age distributes in the ancient Liaoxi area archaeology culture, in the time, it is a companion with the summer, and continues to the Shang Dynasty early time, was precisely China ancient times the early country forms, the development important period. The researcher believed that the Xiajiadian lower level culture's development has achieved the quite high developed degree, already entered "the side country" the stage, is in the Chinese early time national development process important link. recent years, along with archaeology investigation and excavation material unceasingly rich, to Xiajiadian lower level culture research also unceasing thorough. Formerly to Xiajiadian lower level culture form of society research, many emphatically in its social level complexity, in civilized developed degree. This article attempts through to these new material analysis and original material combing once more, (转 19 页)

两汉博山炉研究

惠夕平

博山炉出现于西汉中期,在两汉时期的墓葬中大量出现。它是在春秋战国以来持续发展的熏香文化的背景之下兴起的,并与当时社会普遍流行的信仰思想密切联系,是二者相结合的产物。博山炉的出现和流行,是熏香文化日趋繁荣的结果,更是战国以来出现的方仙道思想和神话世界观发展到一个新阶段的标志。这既是当时社会思想与物质文化发展的必然产物,也与个别人物尤其是汉武帝的特殊嗜好有着密切关系。在世俗生活的影响上,一方面,以博山炉为代表的汉代熏香文化对人们的生活习俗及文人旨趣产生了重要影响,这一点在魏晋南北朝时期的文人著作以及社会上层风尚中表现得尤为明显;另一方面,博山炉的流行促进了香料更加广泛的使用和香料贸易的发展。不仅如此,它还与当时社会悄然兴起的早期宗教信仰有着密切的关系。

博山炉以其独特的造型,曾引起众多研究者的注意,研究者多从文献资料出发对博山炉的产生和功能进行推测。二十世纪七八十年代之后,一些学者开始重视考古实物资料,并在此基础上展开了一些探讨。虽然如此,一些基础性的研究仍显得不够,比如,在考古类型学基础上建立的博山炉的年代学还没有建立起来;对于博山炉的使用与功能探讨,大多限于文献考证,对于考古出土物的场景没有予以充分的注意;对博山炉的兴起与发展以及这种器物与当时社会思想信仰的互动关系讨论还不是很多。本文尝试在这些方面作一些探讨。

本文主要包括以下几部分:

绪论,内容包括本文的选题缘由及研究现状、学术价值等,并简要介绍博山炉的研究史:

第一章,博山炉的发现状况,并在此基础上分析博山炉的分布特点及其传播状况;

第二章,两汉博山炉的类型学研究;

第三章,浅淡两汉博山炉的图像主题及其含义:

第四章,两汉博山炉的起源,主要包括两个部分:"博山炉"名称的来源推测以及从普通熏炉到博山炉的发展简况;

第五章,博山炉产生的背景,主要包括早期方仙道思想及神话世界观的影响、博山炉的出现与 仙山崇拜的关系以及燕齐方士的活动与汉武帝个人经历等;

第六章,博山炉的功能讨论,主要从文献资料以及考古发掘出土的场景进行探讨; 结语部分。

Research on the Cense Burners of Han Dynasties

A great number of Boshanlu, or mountain censers, which appear during the Mid-Western Han Periods, have been discovered in the excavations during the last 50 years. The emergence

of Boshanlu, associated with the popular spiritual belief at that time, was greatly influenced by the incense culture which originated from the Spring and Warring periods. The development of Boshanlu not only lead the incense culture into prosperity but also boost alchemists' view and the myth thought which dates back to the Warring States periods. Besides that, it has close contacting with the emperor of Liu Che. The wide use of Boshanlu has great influence on people's daily life of the Han and the following periods. Firstly, people's esthetic appeal changed greatly especially during the time from Wei and Jin dynasty to the Southern and Northern dynasty. Secondly, spice trade developed quickly as a result of the spread of incense culture. Also it has tight relation with the early Daoism and Buddhism.

Researcher of different periods took great interest on this topic, and most of their studies were based on literature materials. People paid their attention to the archaeological excavations since the 1970s, however, some fundamental work hasn't been done on this topic like the chronology of Boshanlu which is based on the topology study, besides that, more attention should be paid on the archaeological scene when we talk about the function of this vessel.

The thesis consists of the following parts:

Part one is the preface, which summarizes the significance of the selected topic and the status & achievements made by the academia, then introduces briefly the main thought of the thesis and research history on this topic.

Part two discusses the distribution of Boshanlu, and then analyzes the spread in ancient Han dynasty of Boshanlu.

Part three is the topology study of Boshanlu.

Part four briefly discusses the image subject of this vessel and it's meaning.

Part five is the origination of Boshanlu. Firstly discusses how the name of Boshanlu come to use and then analyzes the development from the common cense burners to Boshanlu.

Part six is the background of Boshanlu, and this part consists of three points: firstly the influence of alchemists' view and the myth though, secondly the worship of the mountain in ancient China, and thirdly the thought of Zouyan and Liu Che's experience.

Part seven discourses the functions of Boshanlu, the analysis is based on both the literature materials and the archaeological excavations.

Part eight is the epilogue, which summaries the influences of Boshanlu in the following time.

山东地区北朝晚期菩萨造像研究

张雯

魏晋南北朝时期是多民族文明冲撞交融、社会秩序繁乱重组的特殊历史时期,也是中国佛教发展的重要阶段。山东地区是北方佛教活动的重要地区之一,至今仍然保留着北魏中晚期直到北齐阶段的诸多造像、刻经、寺院等佛教遗迹。从造像资料来看,菩萨信仰在北朝晚期的山东地区十分流行,近年不断发现的个体造像也为进一步研究提供了契机。本文即在梳理分析大量菩萨造像材料的基础上,通过类型学排比,揭示并归纳其阶段性和区域性特征,进而划分时代和地区,讨论其间的差别和联系以及发展轨迹;同时,类比周边佛教遗迹集中区域的造型特点,探析本地菩萨造像风格特征的渊源流变。另外,本文将结合当时社会历史背景及佛教传播的阶段特征,对山东地区北朝晚期菩萨信仰流行的状况与内涵等问题,做出尝试性解答。

本文共包括五章。第一章对所搜集的北魏中期、晚期、东魏、北齐的菩萨造像材料进行系统的类型学分析。首先分为铜、石、陶三大种,石造像又分为摩崖造像和个体造像两类,针对铜石个体造像,按有无举身背光各分为两类,之后再在每一类内考察其面相体貌服饰等要素,进行型式分析,使其变化特征和发展规律清晰明朗。第二章和第三章分别在上章基础上讨论其分期与年代。以有明确纪年的造像为标尺,考察其类型式演变,将北朝晚期菩萨造像发展进程划分为四个阶段,并根据区域差别将山东地区划分出三个区块,继而分析、比较不同时空环境下造像风气与特征。第四章分别考察河北个体白石造像体系、中原一带石窟造像以及以成都万佛寺等造像为代表的南朝佛教遗迹,追寻山东地区内菩萨造像特征、风格的渊源去向,强调青齐地区在吸收、发展外来样式,形成自身风格的内在作用。第五章探讨菩萨信仰在北朝晚期山东地区流行的现象及原因等问题。最后为结语,回顾全文内容,又提出尚待解决的问题供方家、同好指点、探讨。

全文旨在用类型学的研究方法,系统研究山东地区北朝晚期菩萨造像变化轨迹,讨论其造型风格来源流变,并结合当时当地佛教传播特征、社会历史背景和地域文化特点,寻找造像背后的诸多信息,尝试解释特殊现象,进而部分还原普通民众供奉菩萨活动的一般状态。

The Study on Bodhisattvas Statue in Shandong Region

in the Late Northern Dynasties

In ancient Chinese history, the Wei, Jin and the Northern and Southern Dynasties was a special period, during which multinational civilizations conflicted and integrated, and the society was suffering from disorder and recombination. It was also a vital phase in Buddhist history. Shandong region was one of the most important regions as to northern Buddhism propagation, where remains many Buddhism statues, engraved inscriptions and temples

produced from the Middle and Late Northern Wei to the Northern Qi periods up to now. According to statue materials, Bodhisattvas belief was most prevailing in Shandong region in the Late Northern Dynasty. Owing to increasingly discovery of individual statues, we are offered the opportunity to promote our research to a new level.

Based on analysis of a large number of materials, this thesis attempts to reveal and summarize phased and regional characteristics of Bodhisattvas statues by typology methods, and further form Assortments in terms of epoch and region, to find out the differences and relations and Development Tracks among them, in the meanwhile, compare them with the regional characters of surrounding Buddhist relics, then make clear of the characteristics development process of regional Bodhisattvas statues. Besides, the thesis tries to explain the situations and implications of widespread Bodhisattvas belief in the Northern Dynasties in Shandong region, and puts them into the background of the history and the phased characteristics of Buddhism propagation.

The thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter analyzes the materials of Bodhisattvas statues in the middle and Late Northern Wei Dynasty, the Eastern Wei and the Northern Qi Period by typology methods. Firstly, Bodhisattvas statues are classified into three categories according to raw materials; they are bronze statues, stone statues and Earthenware statues. Stone statues are further classified into Cliffside statues and individual statues. As to individual statues, including bronze individual statues and stone individual statues, they are also divided into two types separately in the light of screened back. Based on the above, the thesis studies every type, investigates the relative factors, such as physiognomy, Posture and costume and so on, then analyzes by typology methods to make the changing characteristics and rules of development clear. The second and third chapters separately discuss stages and periods base on the first chapter, Inspect the evolution of their styles referring to statues that can tell the time of production, classify the developing process of Bodhisattvas statue into three stages in the Late Northern Dynasty, Divide Shandong region into four districts according to geographical difference, then analyze and compare climate and characteristics of statues. The fourth chapter probes into Buddhist relics during the southern dynasties, such as white stone individual statues, grotto sculptures in Central Plains and stone carvings at the Wanfo Temple in the outskirts of Chengdu, finds out the characteristics of Bodhisattvas statues in Shandong region and their origins and trends, emphasizes internal factors in the process of absorbing and developing outer styles to form its own style in Qingqi Region. The fifth chapter discusses the prevailing phenomena and reasons of Bodhisattvas belief during the late Northern dynasties in Shandong region. The conclusion part reviews the whole thesis and brings up the questions to resolve.

The thesis aims at studying traces of Bodhisattvas statues during the Late Northern Dynasties in Shandong region systematically, discusses their origins and trends, finds out information behind statues under conditions of phased characteristics of Buddhism propagation, history background and the characteristics of regional culture, attempts to explain special phenomena, and then partly returns to the original conditions that the mass worshiped Bodhisattvas.

山东东营市南河崖西周煮盐遗址考古获得新发现

南河崖遗址位于山东省东营市广北农场(地处广饶县北部)一分场南河崖村周围. 东北距小清河口 10 余公里,面积约 4 平方公里,由 60 多个地点组成。2007 年夏,该遗址由北京大学考古文博学院和东营市历史博物馆发现并经详细调查。当年冬,山东大学考古系前往广饶县进行发掘实习选点,市博物馆推荐该遗址,经初步调查和钻探,认为适合教学实习,遂上报国家文物局。2008 年 2 月,国家文物局批准山东大学的发掘申请,3 月至 6 月,由山东大学考古系联合山东省考古研究所,东营市博物馆进行发掘。发掘区位于南河崖村北 1 公里的第一地点东部,实际发掘面积近 1000 平方米。第一层耕土层厚约 20 厘米清理后,大片红烧土和草木灰堆积由西向东渐次展布。通过进一步发掘清理,揭露出一处西周中晚期的大型煮盐作坊遗址,出土了一批重要的煮盐遗迹和大量煮盐器具盔形器。

- 一、卤水坑: 卤水是制盐的主要原料,这次在发掘区中部偏北发现 2 个互相打破的深坑(H17 和 H25),填土灰黑色,面积 60 余平方米,深 1.5 米以下已渗出地下水(咸水)。根据东营市地方志资料,这里在五六十年前地下卤水最浅在地表下 1 米至 2 米深即可挖出,估计商周时期水位应更浅,所以推测此坑应是当时人为获取地下卤水而挖成的卤水坑。
- 二、刮卤摊场:发现1处(TC1),位于卤水坑周围,以黑灰色草木灰为显著特征,面积100余平方米。整体比较平整。有4层至6层草木灰堆积组成,每层下都垫有红烧土渣土,每层草木灰又可分为许多小薄层,每层小薄层的表面都有白色硬面。根据7年前考古工作者在寿光大荒北央同时期遗址的发掘和XRF、XRD检测分析结果,这种白色硬面的主要成分为石英,应是盐花融化后残留的难溶性物质。由此推测,这种草木灰堆积应是刮卤摊场,即从卤水沟舀出卤水泼洒在草木灰上,使卤水与草木灰发生化学反应,把草木灰中的可溶性盐置换出来,在草木灰表面结成盐花,再把盐花刮起来,残留在草木灰表面的盐花自然融化后,形成了堆溶性物质组成的白色硬面。
- 三、淋卤坑:发现 18 个(LK1 至 LK18),位于发掘区西部盐灶的周围,以周壁涂抹防止渗水的粘土为最大特征。应是把刮下的盐花放进坑里,再淋上卤水使盐花溶解和沉淀,得到含盐量更高的卤水。

四、盐灶:发现3座(YZ1、YZ3和YZ4),位于发掘区西部,地势较高,以红烧土为显著特征。一种是煎卤灶(YZ4),面积30平方米,由灶顶、灶口、煎卤室、操作间和出烟口组成。在煎卤室里发现近20个严重桩烧酥解的盔形器,应是用来煎煮卤水的器具。即从淋卤坑舀出经过沉淀和过滤的卤水,在煎卤室加热蒸发水分,进一步提高卤水的浓度。在操作间也发现几个残存的盔形器,应是向煎卤室输送卤水的器具。在出烟口发现了20余个残破盔形器,应是用废弃的盔形器加固灶壁的。另一种是成盐灶(YZ1和YZ3),以大量盔形器残片和红烧土坯为显著特征。根据国外有关资料,非洲尼日尔人和中美洲玛雅人在煮盐时,因为盐饼和煮盐陶器凝结得非常坚固,往往要打碎陶器才能拿出盐饼,这与这次发现的YZ1和YZ3相符,所以应是最后煮成盐的灶。即把装有经过浓缩的卤水转移到成盐灶的盔形器中继续加热,卤水因此结晶成盐,然后再打碎盔形器取出盐饼。YZ1和YZ3又有些不同,YZ1的面积达150多平方米,盔形器残片堆积厚度近1米,而YZ3面积不到10平方米,

盔形器残片也较少。推测 YZ1 和 YZ3 的出盐数量会有差别,出盐的质量也会有所不同,YZ3 有可能是进一步提纯产出精盐供贵族人物食用或祭祀使用的盐灶。

另外,还发现 5 座房址(F1 至 F5),发掘区中部偏南的 3 座比较清楚。其中 F3 位于 YZ4 东侧与 YZ4 灶口相接,为地面式建筑,面积 30 余平方米,柱洞发现 20 余个,但排列没有规律,也没有发现墙体,生活用器也很少发现,推测应是向 YZ4 运送卤水的简易工作棚。F1 和 F2 位于 F3 以南,为半地穴式或地面式建筑,面积数十平方米,墙体建造比较简单,出土有西周仿铜陶鬲、素面鬲、划纹簋、弦纹罐和骨锥、骨刀等生活用品,还有较多的丽蚌、螃蟹和少量粟等食余遗存,故推测应是当时煮盐工人居住的房屋。

本次发掘在上述遗迹中出土了大量盔形器,多数在内壁都有白色沉淀物,根据寿光大荒北央遗址的 XRF 和 XRD 分析结果,这种白色沉淀物的主要成分为碳酸钙,应是食盐形成过程中析出的难溶性钙化物硬层,平均含盐量在 10%左右,明显高于文化层土样的平均含盐量。本次出土的盔形器外表多为灰色,但部分灰陶盔形器的外表底部呈现红色或红褐色,应是经二次火烧氧化的结果。所有这些都表明,盔形器是用来煮盐的器具。这次发掘出土的生活用陶器比较少,主要有陶鬲、簋、罐、豆等,总体形制特征属于西周中晚期,部分器物带有土著夷人和晚商文化特征,体现出山东北部沿海地带的地域特色。

发掘和钻探表明,这处煮盐作坊的工作区和居住区是大致分开的,工作区在居住区北侧,工作区本身也有规划,卤水坑的四周是摊场。摊场以西为煮盐区,煮盐区的周围分布着淋卤坑。居住区在工作区南侧,房址大致东西排列。根据钻探和调查,整个第一地点面积2万余平方米。有2个煮盐区,另一个煮盐区在本次发掘的煮盐区以西50米左右(表现为大片红烧土)。煮盐区周围是草木灰黑灰土堆积,但本次发掘的煮盐区正南草木灰堆积不明显,可能是出入口所在,说明该遗址的煮盐活动经过了一定程度的规划。

另外,在发掘区的西南部发现 10 座打破煮盐遗存的战国至西汉墓葬,均为土坑竖穴墓,墓室脚下一端多出浅台,上置陶罐或陶壶 1 件,葬具多为一棺,棺内壁多涂抹 1 层石膏,棺质和棺内随葬有铜熏炉、铜镜、漆镜宜、铜簪,铜带钩和玉璧、石口含、鼻塞等。尤其西汉墓 M8 还随葬盔形器 1 件,为此前所未见。综合考虑东周至汉代这里的自然和人文环境,推测这些墓葬的墓主生前很可能仍与管理制盐或贩盐的盐官或盐商有关。

中国古代的海盐生产历史很悠久,留下的煮盐遗址很多,但过去一直没有科学发掘。本次发掘是我国古代煮盐遗址的首次科学发掘,发现了大批西周时期煮盐遗存,这些遗存能够组成一个完整的煮盐技术流程。通过查阅古代文献记载,我们发现这一流程与明代《天工开物》记载的淋煎法煮盐技术流程大致相符。而文献记载的淋煎法只能追溯到宋代和元代,这次发掘则以明确的考古实物证明,淋煎法在距今2800年前的西周中晚期就已经出现,这对研究淋煎法的起源和中国古代煮盐技术的发展演变,都具有十分重要的学术意义。本次发掘采集了大量检测样品,并进行了用地下卤水煮盐的初步实验,对出土文蛤生长线的切片观察也在进行当中,相信这些对煮盐技术流程的进一步分析和煮盐是否有季节性等问题会有重要启发。(王青荣子录王良智赵金)

王青教授及博士研究生王强赴日参加国际学术研讨会

2008 年 1 月 11-15 日,山东大学东方考古研究中心王青教授及 2005 级博士研究生王强前往日本福冈参加九州大学文学院东亚历史研究协会举办的题名为"东亚与日本:交流和变革"第三届国际学术研讨会。来自中国、日本、韩国等 30 余位代表参加了此次会议。

1月12日,王青教授首先以"山东地区发现的琵琶形青铜短剑及有关问题"给九州大学考古系师生进行了演讲,并回答了学生的提问。王强以"海岱地区新石器时代玉料来源及琢玉工艺初探"也进行了演讲。在13日的国际会议上,王青教授以"山东北部地区商周时期海盐业的初步研究"在大会上进行发言,并回答了与会者的提问。并在会后与会议代表进行了充分的探讨与交流。14日,与参会各位代表一同参观了太宰府、大野城、水城等遗址,并赴九州国立博物馆及鸿胪馆进行了参观。(王强)

靳桂云教授赴日参加"中国稻作考古学的新进展"

国际学术研讨会

2008年1月26-31日,山东大学东方考古研究中心靳桂云教授前往日本京都,参加日本综合地球环境学研究所举办的"中国稻作考古学的新进展"国际学术研讨会,并做了题为"中国山东省稻作考古的新发现和新成果"的学术报告。参加这次会议的其他国内学者来自北京大学考古文博学院、中国社会科学院考古研究所、浙江省考古研究所、苏州市博物馆等单位。(东方考古研究中心)

2008年度"立青教授"宫本一夫先生来我校作学术讲座

2月27日至3月16日,日本九州大学教授宫本一夫先生,顺利完成"日本稻作起源研究"山东地区资料的最后收集工作,并为山东考古系师生作精彩学术讲座。

2008 年是中日合作课题"日本稻作起源研究"的最后一年。宫本教授一行 6 人于 2 月 27 日抵达烟台,在顺利完成对长岛北庄石器的绘图工作后,在我中心栾丰实教授,烟台博物馆王富强副馆长及牟平区文物干部的陪同下,于 29 日,对地处烟台牟平区的蛎碴堪、蛤堆顶、照格庄三遗址进行实地考察。

宫本先生作为 2008 年度山东大学"立青学术讲学教授",将于三月上旬和四月上旬,分两阶段给山东大学考古系师生作学术讲座。在完成在烟台的工作之后,宫本先生于 3 月 1 日抵达我校,其主要目的是开展其首阶段的讲学,同时开展 2007 年 11 月日照两城镇遗址周边地区的试掘材料的后期整理工作。在 3 月 8 日,材料整理完毕之后,随行学生 5 人先行回国,宫本先生则继续其在山东

大学的讲学。

第一阶段的讲学为期两周共六次,其主要内容围绕东北亚地区的农业起源与传播问题展开,考古中心栾丰实教授、靳桂云教授等多位老师及考古系学生旁听了讲座。稻作农业由大陆向朝鲜半岛和日本列岛的传播,是东北亚地区早期文化交流的重要内容。在详细分析山东半岛、辽东半岛、朝鲜半岛、日本列岛的考古遗存的基础上,宫本先生认为东北亚洲早期农业化可分四个阶段:第一阶段是粟作农业由黄河中下游地区起源并传播至朝鲜半岛、第二阶段是稻作及粟作农业由山东半岛直接传播至朝鲜半岛,第三阶段是稻作农业由山东半岛经辽东半岛传入朝鲜半岛,第四阶段是由朝鲜半岛传入北九州地区。同时,农业的传播不同地区,在物质遗存上也表现出较大的趋同性。期间,在论述胶东半岛与辽东半岛的关系时,间或介绍了20世纪40年代对日本人调查发掘辽宁四平山遗址的材料,以及山东大学东方考古研究中心与日本九州大学等在栖霞杨家圈遗址周边合作开展的稻作遗址的勘探调查工作及所取得的成果。

在顺利完成首阶段的讲学后,宫本先生于3月16日返回日本,并将于4月6日前后来我校进行第二阶段的讲学。(崔英杰)

山东省文物局副局长王永波研究员应邀做 《中华文明发展进程论纲》的精彩报告

2008年3月18日及19日上午,山东大学兼职教授王永波研究员应邀为考古专业的学生做了一场题为"中华文明发展进程论纲"的学术报告,报告会由东方考古研究中心主任栾丰实教授主持。

中华文明的起源与发展是学界的热点话题,此次报告主要从有关文化的几个问题、初民的积聚和远古中国、远古民族互动与三大族团的文化基础、华夏族团与三代礼器的文化渊源等四个部分展开介绍。首先,王永波研究员简单介绍了文化的属性、文化的初始定义、广义文化的概念等几个有关文化的问题,来帮助我们理解。然后,他简单介绍了"中国"与"九州"的概念,并根据考古发现揭示出当时的原初民族主要有河原、洛颍、桑卫、海岱、江淮和江汉等六大民族,并将这些民族所在区域与史书记载的九州作了对应。远古民族互动与三大族团的文化基础是此次报告的重点,王永波研究员主要从鼎鬶文化系及斝鬲文化系的起源、拓展、与周边的互动等几方面展开论证。其中,重点介绍了鼎鬶文化系的拓展与东夷族团的形成,指出海岱民族的扩张分为五个层次三个发展阶段,在龙山文化时达到鼎盛时期。在华夏族团与三代礼器的文化渊源部分的介绍中,王永波研究员指出,尽管夏商的族属不同,但其发源地应在豫东、鲁西一带。报告引用了大量的例证,并注意与神话、史书记载等结合,其研究思路和方法,令大家颇受启发。

王永波,曾任山东省文物考古研究所研究室副主任、山东省文物局业务处副处长、山东省博物馆副馆长。山东省文化厅文物处副处长、山东大学兼职教授、山东师范大学兼职研究员、获山东省

专业技术拔尖人才、文化部优秀专家等称号,享受国务院政府特殊津贴待遇。(黄苑)

栾丰实教授、方辉教授等参加第73届美国考古学年会

2008年3月26日至30日,东方考古研究中心主任栾丰实教授、副主任方辉教授、讲师陈雪香及博士生史本恒参加了在加拿大温哥华举行的"第73届美国考古学年会(73rd Annual Meeting of Society for American Archaeology)"。该年会规模盛大,会场由不同主题的研讨会组成。方辉、陈雪香在"东亚早期区域间与区域内的交互作用(Regional and Interregional Interactions in Early East Asia)"研讨会上分别做了主题发言,史本恒在"更新世与全新世早期东亚和澳洲地区的人类行为差异(Hominin Behavioral Variation duiring the Pleistocene and Early Holocene in East Asia and Australasia)"研讨会上做了主题发言。会议期间,他们一行等还参加了在不列颠哥伦比亚大学举行的"东亚考古学文化交流(Archaeology of Culture Contact in East Asia)"研讨会,并参观访问了西蒙菲莎大学科技考古中心。该校斥巨资修建的科技考古大楼和实验室,涵盖了陶器、石器、植物、动物、古代 DNA、同位素等众多领域,给到访者留下了深刻印象。方辉教授是在刚刚结束了为期3个月在美国密歇根大学的访问后赴加拿大参加会议的。会后,栾丰实教授赴多伦多访问了加拿大皇家安大略博物馆及多伦多大学。(东方考古研究考古中心)

"立青教授"宫本一夫先生来我校作第二阶段的学术讲座

2008年4月8日至4月16日,日本九州大学教授宫本一夫先生来校给山东大学考古系师生作第二阶段的学术讲座。考古中心栾丰实教授、靳桂云教授等多位老师及考古系学生旁听了讲座。

第二阶段的讲座为期两周共六次,主要内容是介绍东北亚地区青铜器的研究和日本考古学的现状。具体分为东亚青铜器起源和长城地带青铜器、长城地带青铜器与中原青铜器、蒙古青铜器文化与东北亚洲青铜器文化、石棚墓与石盖土坑墓、北九州墓葬变迁与弥生文化、日本考古学的现在等六个题目。在介绍东北亚地区青铜器的研究中,宫本先生将长城地带青铜器文化的发展分作六期,通过一些典型文化和典型器物如铜铃、辽宁式铜剑、青铜爵、斝、朝鲜半岛细形式铜剑等的介绍以及与中原地区的比较等,探讨了东北亚各区间青铜器发展的关系。在日本考古学现状的介绍中,宫本先生以日本史前考古研究为例,向我们展示了日本考古学的发展历程并对未来考古学的发展作了展望。

为期一个月分两个阶段的讲座现已圆满结束,此次授课比较全面地介绍了东北亚考古学研究的现状和重要发现,宫本先生严谨的治学态度和高度的敬业精神也使我们受益匪浅。(黄苑)

展涛校长会见立青讲座教授宫本一夫博士

2008 年 4 月 16 日上午,展校长在办公室会见了我校立青基金讲座教授宫本一夫博士。参加会见的还有东方考古研究中心的栾丰实教授、方辉教授。

展校长在会见中,热情赞扬了日本朋友对山东大学和东方考古研究中心的科研与教学工作的支持,希望今后进一步加强双方的合作研究和学术交流,并提出了山东大学与九州大学进行多学科深入合作的建议。

东方考古研究中心立青讲座教授、九州大学人文学院的宫本一夫博士,2008 年 3、4 月份,两度来华,在东方考古研究中心讲授"东北亚考古"课程。本次课程的内容分为三个部分,第一部分是东北亚洲地区的农业起源与传播问题,第二部分以东北亚青铜器研究为主题,第三部分则系统地介绍了日本考古学的发展历程及前景展望。这次授课比较全面地介绍了东北亚考古学研究的现状和重要发现,宫本教授的治学方法和敬业精神对我系学生也深有启发。(东方考古研究中心)

泰山学者于世永博士等来我校做学术报告

应山东大学东方考古研究中心环境考古研究室主任靳桂云教授的邀请,我校"泰山学者"特聘教授于世永博士、中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所杨晓燕博士和中国科学院南京地理与湖泊研究所李春海研究员在文史楼三楼会议室为我院本科生和研究生做了一系列精彩的环境考古学学术报告。

于世永教授的报告分四次进行: 4月17号就许多地质学现象和统计方法在考古学中的应用等问题与研究生进行了讨论,如全新世以来的海面变化情况、黄河、长江三角洲冲积平原的发育、C14测年应注意的问题以及定量考古学等。

4 月 18 号报告的题目是 "Submergence of land, and the emergence of civilization—postglacial sea-level changes, monsoon, and the rise and fall of Neolithic cultures in East Asia" (土地淹没,文明出现——冰后期海面变化,季风和东亚地区新石器时代文化的兴衰)的报告。主要介绍了海面变化的理论、冰后期的海面变化历史、东亚古地貌的演化及其与人类文化的关系,并对山东地区未来的环境考古研究提出了独到的见解。

4月24号报告的题目是"Earth system and global changes—warning from the past"(地球系统和全球变化——历史的警示)。主要讲述了地球系统科学的基本内容、气候变化与地球系统的关系、过去气候变化对人类的警示作用等内容。

4月25号报告题目为"climate change and humankind"(气候变化与人类)。报告主要介绍了人类的出现、进化和迁徙与气候的关系,气候变化对古代文明的影响以及人类对环境的影响等。

杨晓燕博士的报告分两次进行,4月17号报告的题目是"聚落灾难研究"。主要介绍了青海民和喇家遗址灾难遗迹的研究结果,包括遗址因地震破坏而废弃、并被后来的洪水所掩埋,其内部的

结构得以很好的保存下来,并重点介绍了该遗址陶器内保存的世界最早的面条遗存及相关研究。

4 月 19 号报告题目为"淀粉粒分析及其在考古学中的应用"。主要介绍了何为淀粉以及它在考古学中的应用历史、淀粉粒的提取方法、现代农作物的淀粉粒形态和淀粉粒研究的应用前景及存在问题。

李春海研究员 4 月 28 号所做报告分为两个部分:第一为"长江三角洲及宁绍平原地区古水田的抱粉学研究",主要对长江三角洲现代水田的花粉谱和绰墩、河姆渡及田螺山古水田的花粉记录进行比较,并将花粉分析结果与植物大遗存和植硅体的分析结果进行对比,确认了古水田的存在。第二为"针叶树气孔器在重建古植被中的运用——以甘肃静宁酸刺沟剖面为例",主要介绍了气孔器在植物器官上的分布和在地学研究上的应用、针叶树气孔器在古植被复原中的应用、北方针叶树气孔器形态和甘肃静宁酸刺沟黄土剖面气孔器记录等内容。

通过这次系列报告,同学们加深了对地球系统科学与全球变化、环境考古、淀粉粒分析、孢粉学和气孔器分析的认识。三位学者的报告深入浅出,既有扎实的理论基础,又有具体的实践分析,使同学们受益匪浅。 (王传明)

西蒙菲莎大学杨东亚教授为考古系师生作讲座

2008年5月7日到9日,加拿大西蒙菲莎大学考古系杨东亚教授访问山东大学东方考古研究中心,并于5月9日下午2点,在理综楼503,应邀为考古系师生作了题为《分子考古-DNA考古(Molecular Archaeology)》的讲座。

东方考古研究中心方辉教授首先简要介绍了杨东亚教授,并对杨教授的到来表示热烈的欢迎。

此次讲座,杨东亚教授从古代 DNA 技术层面和其在考古学中的应用两个方面展开。杨教授深入 浅出,首先幽默地从流行的美国电视剧《犯罪现场鉴证》CSI(Crime Scene Investigation)入手, 引发大家思考古代 DNA 考古和 CSI 的异同,激起了大家的极大兴趣。接着杨教授对古代 DNA 考古所 需要的考古遗存的生物材料和古代 DNA 的研究历史进行了介绍。这里杨教授强调,在传统考古学方 法中一些无法鉴定物种的情况,比如骨头易碎、被破坏或者其它方式处理过,或者在已知的物种中 无对应等,诸如此类的难题都可以通过 DNA 考古进行进一步研究。技术这一部分,杨东亚教授着重 介绍了古代 DNA 考古的试验流程,PCR 技术和 DNA 污染问题。PCR 技术使古代 DNA 研究得以进行。目 前研究结果显示古代 DNA 可以保存时间最长不超过十万年,一般在古代 DNA 测试中比较接受的是 5 万年之内的 DNA 样品,需要样品 0.2g 即可。而 DNA 污染指的是与我们所寻求的 DNA 类似的 DNA 干扰, 污染源更多情况下是来自于接触人员。目前采取了一系列控制污染的措施,如隔离措施、用强紫外 灯辐照消除污染等等。另外杨教授就尼安德特人 DNA 如何提取等问题回答了师生们的提问。

关于古代 DNA 技术在考古学中如何应用这一部分,杨东亚教授概括介绍了其在研究人类迁徙、

古代墓地族属关系、古疾病等方面的意义,重点则以某教堂墓地发现的 100 年前的婴儿骨骼、北美太平洋西北案史前三文鱼骨骼、考古遗址出土鲸鱼骨骼和中国家养水牛骨骼的古代 DNA 提取、鉴定和分析为例展示了古代 DNA 考古学在考古学研究中的作用和意义。通过这些成果的展示,师生们对于分子生物考古学在研究人类的起源与进化、墓葬个体间亲缘关系、墓葬群体关系(族属)研究、人类遗存的性别鉴定、病理与饮食、动植物的家养和驯化过程等问题上的意义有了更加深刻的认识。

最后王青教授做总结发言,对杨东亚教授的讲座做了高度评价,精彩的讲座在师生们多次热烈的掌声中结束。(朱晓芳)

考古系 2005 级硕士答辩会顺利举行

2008 年 5 月 15 日上午,山东大学历史文化学院考古系"05 级硕士答辩会"在文史楼三楼考古会议室举行。

本次答辩会由山东省文物考古研究所所长郑同修研究员主持,委员有山东大学历史文化学院于海广教授、栾丰实教授、方辉教授、靳桂云教授、崔大庸教授和刘凤君教授。

本次进行答辩的是夏伙根、赵光国、惠夕平、高科冕和张雯同学。答辩人就各自的学位论文进行了同样精彩的答辩。最后,答辩委员会举行内部会议和无记名投票表决,并由郑同修主席宣读答辩决议,5位同学顺利通过论文答辩,成为考古系 08 届硕士毕业生。

附:答辩硕士论文名单

1、答辩人: 夏伙根

研究方向:新石器时代考古

指导老师: 栾丰实

论文题目: 环太湖地区新石器时代生业经济研究

2、答辩人: 赵光国

研究方向:新石器时代考古

指导老师: 栾丰实

论文题目:海岱地区史前合葬墓研究

3、答辩人: 惠夕平

研究方向: 历史考古

指导老师: 方辉

论文题目: 两汉博山炉研究

4、答辩人: 高科冕

研究方向: 商周考古

指导老师: 于海广

论文题目: 夏家店下层文化社会形态研究

5、答辩人: 张雯

研究方向:美术考古

指导老师: 刘凤君

论文题目: 山东地区北朝晚期菩萨造像研究

多伦多大学人类学系沈辰教授为考古系师生作讲座

2008年5月18日至20日,加拿大安大略省皇家博物馆的远东考古部主任,多伦多大学人类学系沈辰教授来我校访问,并于20日下午,在理综楼303为同学们作了一场关于石器研究和微痕分析的精彩讲座。

讲座由考古中心副主任方辉教授主持,师生们对沈辰博士的再次到来表示热烈的欢迎。沈辰博士是著名的石器微痕研究专家,这次讲座,他结合引起学术界轰动的实例——周口店北京猿人遗址 尖状器的微痕分析,从五个部分系统介绍石器研究。它们分别是石器与考古信息,石器研究方法, 石器微痕分析的基本概念、微痕分析的考古学实验和微痕分析的运用。

从石器中你能得到哪些考古信息?石器、陶器、玉器和青铜器有什么不同?通过一张张图片的展示,沈辰博士告诉师生们,石器有自己的生命,石器是人类加工过的艺术品、人类活动和遗址形成的证据、人类意识和社会组织结构的证据,因此从中能获得很多考古信息。

石器有专门的一套研究方法,包括行为链、组织结构和生产体系。石料、石核、石器、石片和 废料构成了石制品考古组合。石器观察则可以从形态、风格、技术和功能入手。石器的功能如何研 究呢?沈辰博士介绍,石器形态推测,民族学和石器使用遗存分析都是有效的方法,而使用遗存中 的微痕分析就是目前石器研究的重点所在。

沈辰博士是石器微痕分析的专家,这次讲座他不仅介绍了这一石器研究方法的具体研究步骤与研究意义,更是强调了实验考古的重要性和必要性,同时还放映了师生们参加石器研究培训班时的一些实验图片,以帮助大家更为形象地理解实验研究的方法。在讲到石器微痕研究的具体运用时,沈辰博士举例介绍了他们的最新成果——周口店北京猿人遗址尖状器微痕研究。周口店北京猿人的

研究一直是国际化的研究课题,这次通过周密的实验程序和微痕分析等科学的方法,沈辰博士他们得出北京人的石器制作具有明确的功能指向;北京人在第一地点的洞穴中原地制作和使用工具,这里至少是他们的临时营地等结论,在学术界引起轰动。

讲座最后,沈辰博士详细回答了师生们提出的问题,两个小时的精彩报告在师生们的阵阵掌声中结束。(朱晓芳)

中国社会科学院考古所副所长白云翔教授和中央美术学院郑岩教授为考古系师生作讲座

应东方考古研究中心的邀请,2008 年 5 月 23 日下午,中国社会科学院考古所副所长白云翔教授和中央美术学院郑岩教授在理综503 给大家带来了一场精彩的学术讲座。

栾丰实教授主持讲座。白教授的讲座以《关于历史考古学理论与实践的若干问题》为题,从理 论和实践两个方面展开。

白教授是历史考古学的著名学者,他从多年的亲身经历,首先讲述了历史考古学发展中面临的几个问题,如我国学术界将历史考古学理解为狭义的证经补史,认为"古不考三代以下",忽视对秦汉时期以后的考古学的研究,等等。那什么是历史考古学? 白教授介绍,考古学可分为史前学考古和历史考古学两大分支,历史考古学的研究范围则限于有了文字之后的人类的历史。但是在实践上如何来界定历史考古学的年代研究范围,白教授认为从公元前 21 世纪至 20 世纪的四千多年当中,社会历史是不断发生变化的,不同时代的年代差距也很大。因此在研究实践中,虽然将四千年作为整个历史时代来看,但至少要划出三大段或四大段: 夏代与商前期、商晚期至秦统一、秦以后。考虑到这种划分主要是以中原王朝的历史发展进程为依据的,白教授强调对于周边地区使用文字之前的历史,在年代上也可以属于历史考古学的范畴。

在理论方面,白教授重点讲述了历史考古学的任务和特点。白教授讲到,关于历史考古学的任务和特点是基于与史前考古学和文献史学的比较而言的。从与史前考古学的比较来看,历史考古学与史前考古学一方面两者都以实物资料为研究对象,有其共同之处,另一方面,史前考古学几乎承担了研究史前史的人类社会历史的全部责任;而历史考古学则必须与文献史学相结合,分工合作,相辅相成,来共同研究历史时代的人类社会历史发展。此外,两者所研究的遗迹和遗物也有差异,并由此导致了研究方法的差异。而相比文献史学来说,二者最大的区别在于研究对象,一个是文献资料,一个是实物资料,两者在研究的着眼点和最终目的上都是相同的。正是由于这种研究对象根本不同的存在,使历史考古学和文献史学产生了一系列的不同,并各有其优势和局限性。就历史考古学而言,考古资料的局限性主要有物质文化遗存的实物资料的局限性,发掘空间上的局限性,等等。

实践层面上,白教授讲述了历史考古学实践中的8个主要问题,分别是:1,如何扬历史考古学之长开展考古学研究;2,如何科学地运用文献资料;3,关于考古地层学在历史考古学中的运用问题;4,关于考古类型学在历史考古学中的运用问题;5,关于历史考古学与其它分支学科的关系和结合的问题;6,关于现代科学技术在历史考古学中的运用问题;7,历史考古学研究的共时性问题;8,历史考古学研究中的历时性问题。为了帮助大家更好的理解,白教授旁征博引,列举了许多考古实例,如汉铜镜的考古学研究弥补了文献资料的不足,汉北宫的考古发掘证实了文献推测的错误等。

归纳起来,白教授认为历史考古学的基本任务和特点是以田野考古学为基础,采用考古学的手段和方法对实物资料和信息进行发掘、收集、整理和研究,参考文献记载并与古文字学、铭刻学、古钱学、古器物学以及其它学科相结合,以物质文化研究、精神文化的物化研究、社会生活的具象化、实证化研究为重点,与文献史学相结合,共同探究有文字记载以后的古代社会的历史。因此我们应该充分发扬历史考古学的优势,与史前考古学和文献史学一起,研究人类古代社会。

郑岩教授给大家带来的讲座题目是《中国古代美术史研究的机遇与挑战》。

郑岩教授温和儒雅,言词风趣。什么是美术史?美术史与考古学是什么关系?作为美术考古的著名学者,郑岩教授介绍,美术史研究一开始就是与考古结合在一起的。1937年在南京成立的中国第一个艺术史研究所,其中有画家,但也有梁思永、马衡等先生;1948年中研院选举第一任院士,郭沫若先生是以艺术史学科的候选人身份参加评选;当年考古类型学建立时,在考古界影响特别大的蒙特柳斯的《先史考古学方法论》是由我国第一个美术史家、第一个在德国得到艺术史博士的滕固先生翻译的。我国台湾延续了这一研究传统,而内地的美术史系放在中央美院,使美术史学科成为单独史,与考古分开。

郑岩老师强调,美术史并不是对美术品、绘画或雕塑等研究的历史,它其实是一种看历史的角度。如陈葆真探讨十三帝王图的文章,题目就是《图画如历史》,他把图像的材料当作观看历史的一种新的视角。图像和文献的关系是什么?其实包括口述,都是平等的,只是大家习惯从文献的角度看历史。19世纪以后随着影视的发达,我们对世界的认知方式发生了一个很大的变化,大家都在看图像。所以,图像对我们解释历史越来越重要。台湾王正华等先生的文章,最后结论都不是画得如何、风格如何、线条如何,而是将对图像的研究与传统的历史学对文献的研究做一整合。而在这点上,内地学者现在做得都比较少,将来还可以开拓。

三个小时很快就过去了,最后大家就历史考古学和美术考古学的相关问题提了许多问题,两位 教授耐心的做了解答,在阵阵热烈的掌声中精彩的讲座落下了帷幕。(朱晓芳)

考古系 2005 级博士答辩会顺利举行

5月24日上午8点,考古系08届博士生答辩会在文史楼三楼考古会议室进行。此次参加答辩的是宋丙玲、王强和王东波。答辩委员会主席是中央美术学院郑岩教授和中国社会科学院白云翔教授,成员有山东大学历史文化学院于海广教授、栾丰实教授、方辉教授、刘凤君教授、崔大庸教授、曾振宇教授和胡新生教授。

答辩会严格按照山东大学博士学位论文答辩程序进行,经过四个多小时的答辩,三位博士顺利通过答辩申请,答辩委员会建议授予其博士学位,答辩会结束。(朱晓芳)

附:答辩博士论文名单

1、答辩人: 宋丙玲

论文题目: 北朝世俗服饰研究

研究方向:美术考古

指导老师: 刘凤君

2、答辩人: 王强

论文题目:海岱地区史前时期磨盘、磨棒研究

研究方向:新石器考古

指导老师: 栾丰实

3、答辩人: 王东波

论文题目:《论语》英译比较研究——以理雅各译本与辜鸿铭译本为案例

研究方向: 历史文献学

指导老师: 方辉

靳桂云教授等参加第四届东亚考古大会

2008年6月3日至5日,第四届东亚考古学大会(Fourth Worldwide Conference of the SEAA)在北京中国社会科学院考古研究所召开。此次大会共有200余位国内外学者参加,大会主题包括东亚旧石器、东亚与世界早期复杂社会的比较研究、欧亚大陆的冶金和社会、东亚岛屿考古、东亚史前和历史时期的区域间互动、东亚考古遗产保护、中国青铜时代、中国南方与东南亚史前考古等课

题以及东亚地区的古代动物、植物、体质人类学、玻璃器等内容。我中心王青教授、靳桂云教授和陈雪香博士分别在"东亚与世界早期复杂社会的比较研究"及"东亚植物考古学的新发现和新问题"会场提交了题为《山东东营市南河崖商周制盐遗址的发掘与意义》、《山东赵家庄遗址新石器时代的水稻田》、《山东济南大辛庄商代遗址浮选结果与分析》的大会发言。

东亚考古学会(The Society for East Asian Archaeology, SEAA)成立于 1996 年,其宗旨是加强世界范围内研究东亚地区考古学的学者之间的学术交流,以及考古学与其他相关学科之间的联系和信息交流,促进东亚地区考古学研究和文化遗产保护事业的发展。东亚考古学大会是东亚考古学会定期组织召开的国际会议。第一届于 1996 年在美国的夏威夷召开,此后每四年一届。

栾丰实教授等参加"东北亚早期农业起源与传播国际学术研讨会"

2008年6月7-9日,东方考古研究中心栾丰实和靳桂云教授在大连参加了"东北亚早期农业起源与传播国际学术研讨会"。

这次会议由中国社会科学院考古研究所主办,辽宁师范大学和大连市文物考古研究所协办。8 日,部分与会学者参观了广鹿岛小珠山遗址发掘现场,9日全天进行学术交流,参加学术交流的有中国学者近30人和来自日本、韩国、俄罗斯、美国、英国的学者近20人。会议有6个主题发言,其余时间是学术讨论。

主题发言内容包括小珠山遗址发掘、辽东半岛农业考古研究、山东半岛早期农业研究新进展、朝鲜半岛早期农业研究新进展、日本早期农业研究新进展和俄罗斯远东地区早期农业研究新进展。 围绕主题发言,学者们展开了热烈讨论,这次会议实质性地推动了东北亚地区早期农业起源与传播的研究。(东方考古研究中心)

加拿大多伦多大学加里 • 克劳福德教授等来我校做学术报告

2008年6月10日至12日,应东方考古研究中心的邀请,加拿大多伦多大学人类学系主任、我校立青讲座教授加里•克劳福德,加拿大英属哥伦比亚大学人类学系荆志淳教授以及威斯康星大学人类学系詹姆斯•伯顿教授(James Burton,Department of Anthropology,University of Wisconsin, Madison)一行来我系进行学术访问。期间,应邀为考古系师生作了两场学术讲座,讲座由历史文化学院副院长、东方考古研究中心副主任方辉教授主持,来自历史文化学院考古系的师生聆听了讲座。

6月11日上午,加里·克劳福德教授在理综楼303作了一场题为《伊洛河流域考古调查所见植物与人类》的讲座。讲座按照调查及研究的顺序,即考古调查采集浮选土样、建立植物遗存年代、

进行测年工作、对不同时期生态及社会形成过程的大致认识来介绍。调查所见的植物遗存有小米、黍子、稻米、小麦、豆类、其它草类等。加里·克劳福德教授对大豆遗存的分析进行了较详细地介绍,并指出豆荚部位成熟后的形状是鉴别野生大豆与栽培大豆最为明感的部位。通过对调查所见植物遗存的分析,最后得出结论:系列样品显示,随时间的推移,作物与杂草种子的密度增加;小遗址种子密度更高,显示这里的生产消费活动更持久(可能是作物产地,而不是具有其它特殊功能的聚落);大遗址从事活动多样,不同类型遗迹单位发现的谷物种类可能差别很大;从早至晚小米占主导地位;大豆是否栽培还存疑问,但在黄河流域早期已开始利用。

当日下午,詹姆斯·伯顿教授和荆志淳教授在文史楼三楼会议室作了一场题为《安阳商代人口的同位素分析及早期城市的研究》的讲座。首先,詹姆斯·伯顿教授介绍了锶同位素的基本原理。锶同位素分析技术通过对某一骨骼或牙齿锶同位素含量的测定,可以直接确定人群在不同地理区域间的移动。其原理是:通常情况下,锶同位素的化学元素表现方式是 87Sr 和 86Sr,其变化幅度大约在 0.704 至 0.740 之间。锶元素通过食物链进入人体,人体所吸收的养分中便包含了当地土壤、水乃至植物和动物的痕迹特征。因为这类元素数量众多,锶元素不会在自然界中产生分馏。人的牙齿珐琅质形成于妊娠和幼年时期,具有惰性特征的锶同位素一旦在牙齿的珐琅质中形成,其含量在人的一生不会发生改变。而人骨中的锶同位素则不同,它会随着个人一生的生活,通过对这类同位素的再吸收和沉淀而发生改变。锶在羟磷灰石(hydroxyapatite)矿物中会取代骨骼组织中的钙并储存起来。根据骨骼的不同种类,骨骼中的化学成分大约在 2 到 20 年的半衰期内完成一个取代过程。因此,如果人群从一个地区迁移到另一个地区,就可以从其骨骼和牙齿的锶同位素含量来测得。比如,如果检测到来自同一个体的入骨和牙齿珐琅质部分所含锶同位素的比率有差异,即意味着此人的出生地和死亡地的地球化学信号(geochemical signature)不同,因此就可推断此人生前曾在不同地区生活过。

同位素的分析在研究测定古代人类的食性和迁移方面也有着非常重要的作用。由于各种动植物体内的氮—15 和碳—13 含量不同,人食用后就会在骨骼里留下这些食物的同位素特征。通过对古代人骨的同位素分析,就可以判断他当年食用的粮食、肉食的种类及比例。伯顿教授以中美洲墨西哥的 Copan(http://www.honduras.net/copan/)、洪都拉斯的 Campeche(http://www.campeche.com/)、中国的安阳等几个遗址为例,加深同学们对锶同位素分析在考古中的应用的理解。特别在安阳遗址的介绍中,通过对 M54 墓主人牙齿的同位素分析得出墓主人不是本地人,可能来自中国南部或东南部的推断。

期志淳教授重点对安阳商代人口的同位素分析进行了介绍,通过对遗址出土人骨,特别是墓葬中墓主、人牲、人殉等的同位素分析,他推测,在商代早期安阳的人口来自不同的地区,由不同族群的人组建而成。这一推断,在商代早期这一地区的陶器、方言、房址、玉器等上也有所体现。上述现象,对于研究殷商时期城市的形成及发展过程提供了重要的线索。

三位教授的讲座深入浅出,通过个案分析加深了同学们对植物考古及同位素分析的理解。在每场讲座最后,教授们还针对老师与同学的提问作了详尽的回答,使大家受益非浅。(黄苑)

《东方考古》第4集出版发行

《东方考古》是山东大学东方考古研究中心编辑的关于考古学和古代东方文明研究的系列丛书,分集陆续出版。本系列丛书以中国东方地区和东亚地区考古学为重点,广泛吸收国内外学者的最新研究成果,体现考古学研究的新思路、新理论和新方法。它的出版,将对推动中国考古学和东方文明研究的进步和发展有重要作用。

第4集收录20篇研究论文和1篇发掘报告。集中探讨了商代文化面貌、农业和手工业形态、环境状况以及夷商关系等问题。本书可供从事人类学、考古学、美术史以及史学研究的工作者和相关专业院校师生阅读参考。

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《植物考古-种子果实研究》出版发行

《植物考古-种子果实研究》书中系统介绍了考古遗址中出土植物种子和果实遗存的研究方法,包括采样、提取、鉴定、统计、数据分析和综合研究。可以作为田野考古采样和实验室分析以及综合研究的参考书和学生的教材。

此外,书中系统分析了截止到 2007 年 7 月公开发表的史前考古遗址中出土的植物大遗存资料, 并对中国史前农业和环境等问题进行了初步研究。

《植物考古——种子和果实研究》是植物考古研究方法的著作。系统介绍了考古遗址中植物种子和果实遗存的研究方法,包括采样、提取、鉴定、统计、数据分析和综合研究,重点是解决种子和果实遗存的鉴定问题。根据考古遗址植物遗存鉴定比对的需要,选择了 147 种(隶属 49 科,99 属)现代种子、果实进行了原色照相、编制检索表,对其中重点的 127 种做了较为翔实的形态特征描述,并对该种植物产地、生境、经济意义及遗存记录等做了记载,选取了一部分中国新石器时代以来出土的植物种子、果实遗存照片计 128 幅。通过对中国新石器时代以来的植物遗存资料的整理和分析,对不同文化期先民的生计方式以及所处的环境背景进行了较为系统的初步总结和探讨。本书的出版将为植物考古方法的推广和古代农业与环境的综合研究作出重大贡献。

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种子、果实形态术语

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原色现代种子、果实图版

种子、果实遗存(选编)图版

作 者: 刘长江 靳桂云 孔昭宸

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《山东大学东方考古研究通讯》征稿启事

本刊为山东大学东方考古研究中心创办的不定期刊物,旨在反映近期国内外考古研究的最新成果,主要刊载与此相关的发掘快讯、研究动态及相关论文摘要,以便为这一研究领域的学术交流提供一个新的窗口。

一、征稿内容

本刊设置中心动态、学术研究、田野简讯、读书评论四个栏目。具体内容涉及考古学的理论探索、古代社会文明化进程、聚落形态演化、古环境与气候变迁、人类生业模式以及文化交流互动等方面。

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- 2. 论文、简报一般不超过 3 千字,书评 1 千字以内。请同时提交英文题目及 200 字左右的英文摘要。
 - 3. 来稿请附电子版,或直接用电子邮件投稿。
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