

第三屆 中國文化研討會  
Third Annual Conference of Chinese Culture

# 商代古城與大遺址保護

## URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SHANG DYNASTY AND CONSERVATION OF MAJOR SITES

承真樓  
香港中文大學文化管理文學士課程  
河南省文物考古研究院  
聯合主辦

Jointly organized by Chinese Cultural Studies Center,  
BA Programme in Cultural Management, CUHK,  
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聯合主辦



香港中文大學  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong



文化管理  
文學士課程  
BA Programme in  
Cultural Management



承真樓 CHINESE CULTURAL  
STUDIES CENTER



河南省文物考古研究院  
HENAN PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY  
城市考古与保护国家文物局重点科研基地

## 香港中文大學 文化管理文學士課程

本課程成立於2012年，乃現時香港唯一提供這方面訓練的學士課程。本跨學科課程著重提供與「公眾人文學」相關的知識和技能，穩固學生的人文學科知識，並培育其在文化研究的批判能力，裝備學生文化管理的實用技能和行政技巧。

課程推動人文學應用於服務公眾，畢業生將配備行政技巧、批判能力及創意思維，適合投身於以公眾為本的文化組織，如博物館、表演藝術場地、社區藝術中心等文化機構，及至媒體和社會服務團體。

文化管理文學士課程旨在孕育及培訓新一代文化領袖與調和者，他們能擔任社會的先鋒去詮釋、界定、溝通以及捍衛不同的文化。本課程的畢業生應兼備欣賞與尊重不同文化的胸襟及識見，並能以國際和本土視野推動本地的文化及發展。

## BA Programme in Cultural Management, CUHK

Established in 2012, BA Programme in Cultural Management is the first and only BA programme in such discipline in Hong Kong. It is a multi-disciplinary programme with emphasis in providing the knowledge and skills in the studies of public humanities, with the intention to provide students a substantial understanding in the studies of humanities, nurture their critical skills in cultural studies, at the same time equips them with the practical and administrative skills in cultural management.

The Programme encourages the application of the humanities studies to public services. Equipping students with the administrative skills, critical capacity and creative thinking, graduates from the Programme will find career opportunities at cultural organizations with a public orientation, ranging from cultural institutions such as museum, performing arts venue, community arts centre, to media and social service agencies.

This cross-disciplinary programme aims to educate and train this new breed of cultural leaders and mediators. They will be the vanguards of the societies to interpret, define, exchange and defend cultures. With senses and respects for different cultures, they will commit to develop local culture from a global perspective.

## 承真樓

承真樓的成立以弘揚及承傳中國歷史與文化為宗旨。為了有效保育博大精深的中國文化，我們希望透過舉辦不同的文化活動及進行相關的研究項目，以達至弘揚中國文化之目的。另一方面，為了促進各國對中國文化研究及議題上的交流及對話，承真樓亦能作為一個知識交匯的平台，如舉辦學術研討會等，讓有致於保護中國文化的學者能有相聚及交流學術成果的機會，從而推動中國歷史文化的研究，補充史書記載的不足，鞏固中國文化的根基。

## Chinese Cultural Studies Center (CCSC)

Chinese Cultural Studies Center seeks to inspire and educate by advancing knowledge of and promoting traditional Chinese cultural heritage. We achieve this end by offering quality cultural programming and engaging in meaningful projects, and do so by collaborating with individuals, organizations and communities who are similarly committed to cultural expression and development.

## 河南省 文物考古研究院

河南省文物考古研究院成立於1952年，是全國最早的文物考古研究所之一，承擔著河南省地下文物的調查、發掘、保護和科學研究等任務。1981年2月成立河南省文物研究所，1994年12月又更名為河南省文物考古研究所，2013年4月更名為河南省文物考古研究院，現為正處級事業法人單位。

半個多世紀以來，特別是改革開放30多年來，圍繞經濟建設這一中心任務，河南省文物考古研究院配合了許多國家大型基本建設工程，完成了異常繁重、艱苦的搶救性考古發掘工作任務；還圍繞一些重要學術研究課題，進行了大量文物調查和田野發掘工作；這些工作取得了許多重大的考古發現和科研成果。

作為具有優良傳統、底蘊深厚的全國著名文物考古科研院所，河南省文物考古研究院近年來緊跟文物考古學科前進的步伐，在保持傳統優勢學科的基礎上，著力建設科技考古、文物保護等新學科，而且已經使這些新的科研領域走到了全國的前列。同時還積極廣泛地開展與世界各國相關科研院所和科研機構進行學術交流與合作，學習和借鑒國外的先進科研理論和經驗，宣傳和促進中華古代文明的世界影響力。

## Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology (HPICHA)

Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology established in 1952, which is one of the earliest established institute of heritage and archaeology. HPICHA embraces missions on excavation, investigation, protection and research of heritages and relics in Henan Province. In the February of 1981, the Henan Provincial Center for Cultural Heritage was established and renamed as Henan Provincial Center for Cultural Heritage and Archaeology in December of 1984. In April 2013, the Center was restructured as Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, ranking as a division unit.

<b>8:30</b>	<b>Registration &amp; Coffee 登記及茶點</b>	
<b>9:10</b>	<b>Welcoming Speech 歡迎辭</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mr. Zhu Ting 朱挺先生 (Deputy Director-General of the Publicity, Culture and Sports Department of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR 中聯辦宣傳文體部副部長)</li><li>• Ms. Florence Hui 許曉暉女士 (Former Under Secretary for Home Affairs 前民政事務局副局长)</li><li>• Prof. Liu Hai Wang 劉海旺教授 (Director of Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 河南省文物考古研究院院長)</li><li>• Ms. Chiang Oi Ling 蔣靄玲女士 (Director of Chinese Cultural Studies Center 承真樓總監)</li><li>• Prof. Leung Yuen Sang 梁元生教授 (Dean of Faculty of Arts, CUHK 香港中文大學文學院院長)</li></ul> <p>Presentation of Souvenir and Group Photo 贈送紀念品及合照</p>	
<b>9:45</b>	<b>Panel 1 (Session A): Excavation and Research of Shang-period Sites</b> 第一節 (A組) 商代遺址的發掘和研究	<b>Chair: Prof. Celine Lai</b> 主持: 黎婉欣教授
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• "An introduction of the Xia-Shang walled city in Dingtao Shilipu, Shandong", Mr. Gao Mingkui, Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 山東定陶十里鋪夏商城址及有關認識 / 高明奎 先生 山東省文物考古研究所</li><li>• "The archaeological discoveries and researches of the Yanshi Shang City Site", Mr. Gu Fei, The Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences 偃師商城遺址的考古發現與研究 / 谷飛 先生 中國社會科學院考古研究所</li><li>• "Recent archaeological excavations and study of the Shang city at Zhengzhou", Mr. Yang Shugang, Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 鄭州商城近年考古發現與研究 / 楊樹剛 副教授 河南省文物考古研究院</li><li>• "Excavation and preliminary research at Dongzhao site", Dr. Gu Wanfa, Zhengzhou Municipal Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 鄭州東趙遺址田野考古工作匯報 / 顧萬發 博士 鄭州市文物考古研究院</li></ul>	
<b>11:45</b>	Discussion 討論	
<b>12:30</b>	Lunch 午膳	
<b>14:00</b>	<b>Panel 1 (Session B): Excavation and Research of Shang-period Sites</b> 第一節 (B組) 商代遺址的發掘和研究	<b>Chair: Prof. Miyamoto Kazuo</b> 主持: 宮本一夫教授
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• "New archaeological findings and researches of Xiaoshuangqiao site in Zhengzhou", Ms. Li Suting, Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 鄭州小雙橋遺址考古新發現與研究 / 李素婷 女士 河南省文物考古研究院</li><li>• "Conservation scheme of the Hubei Xiangyang Deng State Archaeological Site", Mr. Liang Chao, Xiangyang Municipal Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 湖北襄陽鄧國故址及保護規劃 / 梁超 先生 襄陽市文物考古研究院</li><li>• "The remains of drainage system and related issues of the Huanbei Shang City and Yinxu", Mr. He Yuling, The Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences 涇北商城與殷墟的水系遺存及相關問題 / 何毓靈 先生 中國社會科學院考古研究所</li></ul>	
<b>15:30</b>	Coffee Break 小休	
<b>15:45</b>	<b>Panel 1 (Session C): Excavation and Research of Shang-period Sites</b> 第一節 (C組) 商代遺址的發掘和研究	<b>Chair: Prof. Yang Shugang</b> 主持: 楊樹剛副教授
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• "On the construction and development of the Sanxingdui City", Dr. Wan Jiao, The Sichuan Provincial Cultural Relics and Archaeology Research Institute 三星堆城的形成與發展 / 萬嬌 女士 四川省文物考古研究院</li><li>• "Working Report on the excavation and conservation of the field site in Sanxingdui", Mr. Lei Yu, The Sichuan Provincial Cultural Relics and Archaeology Research Institute 三星堆遺址考古和保護工作的新進展 / 雷雨 先生 四川省文物考古研究院</li><li>• "On archaeological work and conservation of major sites: the case study of Panlongcheng site", Prof. Zhang Changping, Wuhan University 考古工作與大遺址保護—以盤龍城遺址為例 / 張昌平 教授 武漢大學</li></ul>	
<b>17:15</b>	Discussion 討論	
<b>18:30</b>	End of 1st day of the conference 會議首日完結	

<b>8:30</b>	<b>Registration &amp; Coffee</b> 登記及茶點
<b>9:00</b>	<b>Panel 2 : Studies of Shang Archaeology</b> Chair: Prof. Liu Jianguo 第二節 商代考古研究 主持：劉建國教授 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “Exploring the definitions of early states and cities: from Taosi, Erlitou towards the Shang cities”, Prof. Miyamoto Kazuo, Kyushu University, Japan 探索早期國家城市 (陶寺進過二里頭到商代的城市) / 宮本一夫 教授 九州大學 (日本)</li><li>• “On the method of verifying the site of Xia and Shang cities”, Prof. Zhang Guoshuo, Zhengzhou University 談談夏商都城遺址的認定方法 / 張國碩 教授 鄭州大學</li><li>• “Establishing a database of Anyang Bronzes for identifying the network of contacts”, Prof. Celine Lai, The Chinese University of Hong Kong 安陽青銅器數據典藏與各青銅文化區域關係綜合研究 / 黎婉欣 教授 香港中文大學</li></ul>
<b>10:30</b>	Coffee Break 小休
<b>10:45</b>	<b>Panel 3 (Session A): Theories and Practices in the Conservation of Archaeological Sites</b> Chair: Prof. He Yuling 第三節 (A組) 考古遺址保護的理論和實踐 主持：何毓靈教授 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “A few notes on the conservation of major sites”, Dr. Liang Fawei, Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 關於大遺址保護的幾點認識 / 梁法偉 博士 河南省文物考古研究院</li><li>• “The cultural concepts of the conservation of major sites”, Prof. Yu Xiyun, Wuhan University 大遺址保護的文化理念 / 余西雲 教授 武漢大學</li><li>• “On the low-altitude photography and 3D reconstruction of the sites of ancient walled cities”, Prof. Liu Jianguo, The Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences 古城遺址的超低空拍攝與三維重建 / 劉建國 教授 中國社會科學院考古研究所</li></ul>
<b>12:15</b>	Discussion 討論
<b>12:45</b>	Lunch 午膳
<b>14:15</b>	<b>Panel 3 (Session B): Theories and Practices in the Conservation of Archaeological Sites</b> Chair: Prof. Tsang Cheng-hwa 第三節 (B組) 考古遺址保護的理論和實踐 主持：臧振華教授 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “Urban archaeology and conservation of archaeological sites in Luxembourg – potential conflict or valuable addition to modern construction?”, Dr. Christiane Bis-Worch, Centre national de recherché archéologique (CNRA), Luxembourg 盧森堡城市考古及遺址保護—與現代城市建設的潛在衝突或增益? / Dr. Christiane Bis-Worch 盧森堡國家中央考古研究院</li><li>• “Current conservation research and experiences at the Porta Nocera Necropolis within the Pompeii Sustainable Preservation Project”, Dr. Ralf Kilian, Fraunhofer Institute for Building Physics (IBP), Germany 「龐貝可持續保存專案計劃」裏關於努塞利亞門公墓的新近研究和經驗 / Dr. Ralf Kilian 德國弗勞恩霍夫應用科學研究所</li><li>• “Archaeology and cultural conflicts in Jerusalem”, Dr. Giora Solar, Israeli Institute of Archaeology 耶路撒冷的考古工作及文化衝突 / Dr. Giora Solar 以色列考古研究所</li></ul>
<b>15:45</b>	Coffee Break 小休
<b>16:00</b>	<b>Panel 3 (Session C): Theories and Practices in the Conservation of Archaeological Sites</b> Chair: Prof. Zhang Changping 第三節 (C組) 考古遺址保護的理論和實踐 主持：張昌平教授 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• “Preservation of archaeological site in Hong Kong Urban Area”, Mr. Steven Ng, The Hong Kong Archaeological Society 香港市區考古遺址保護 / 吳偉鴻 先生 香港考古學會</li><li>• “A planning framework for the Preservation and management of the Palaeolithic site in Baxin Cave of Taitung in Taiwan”, Prof. Tsang Cheng-hwa, Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, Taiwan 臺灣臺東八仙洞舊石器時代遺址的保護及經營：一個規劃的架構 / 臧振華 教授 中央研究院 歷史語言研究所</li><li>• “Conservation and interpretation of archaeological sites at Kowloon City”, Mr. Ray Ma and Ms. Teresa Lo, Antiquities and Monuments Office (Hong Kong) 九龍城考古遺址的保護與詮釋 / 馬文光 先生, 盧傳倩 女士 香港古物古蹟辦事處</li></ul>
<b>17:30</b>	Discussion 討論
<b>18:15</b>	Closing remarks 結束語 End of the conference 會議閉幕

## Panel 1 (Session A) : Excavation and Research of Shang-period Sites

### 第一節 (A組) 商代遺址的發掘和研究

#### 山東定陶十里鋪夏商城址及 有關認識

高明奎  
(普通話主講)

十里鋪城址平面近圓形，直徑約180-190米，面積約3萬平方米。始建於岳石文化時期，商代晚期經兩次大規模修築，東周時期還在沿用。以該遺址為中心，周圍繞以6處堦堆遺址，形成了從新石器時代晚期至夏商周時期持續發展的遺址群，該遺址群應是夏商時期一個區域性的政治實體，而十里鋪北城址則是該政治實體的中心。該區域是新石器時代晚期至夏商時期東夷文化與中原文化接觸地帶，是夏商時期東西勢力碰撞、衝突、融合的關鍵地域，該城址可能是以岳石文化為代表的東方勢力向西、向南推進的橋頭堡，也是晚商伐東夷的重要城邑。

#### An introduction of the Xia-Shang walled city in Dingtao Shilipu, Shandong

Gao Mingkui  
(Medium: Putonghua)

The site of Shilipu walled city is in nearly a circle shape, with the diameter of 180m-190m and a surface area of about 30,000m<sup>2</sup>. It was built in the period of Yueshi Culture (c. BC 1900 – BC.1500), expanded twice significantly in the period of Shang Dynasty, and kept functioning in the period of the Eastern Zhou Dynasty. Regarding the site as the center, there are 6 remains of mounds found surrounding it, which are consisting of a group of sites showing its continuous development from the late Neolithic period, Xia Dynasty, Shang Dynasty and until the Zhou Dynasty. Hence, the whole group of sites could be considered as a regional political entity during the period of Xia and Shang Dynasty, and the site of Shilipu walled city, situated at the north, could be considered

as the center of this entity. This area was the intersecting zone of Dongyi Culture and Zhongyuan Culture since the late Neolithic period to the period of Shang Dynasty. It was the key area of the collision, conflict, and integration of the two cultures of east and west in the period of Xia and Shang Dynasty. The site of Shilipu was possibly at the frontline of the expansion of Yuexhi Culture towards the west and the south, and also the important city in the incident of fighting Dongyi by the Shang Dynasty in the late-Shang period.

#### 偃師商城遺址的考古發現與 研究

谷飛  
(普通話主講)

偃師商城遺址發現於1983年，1983至1995年先後發掘了西二城門、東一城門、宮城內第四至第六號宮殿基址、大城西南角府庫遺址、西一城門、大城東北隅等。其中1988年發現大城護城壕，1991年發現大城南城牆，初步釐清了偃師商城的佈局狀況。

1996年至2001年，新一輪發掘展開，最終確立了偃師商城遺址的文化分期（三期7段）。圍繞小城的發掘確認了早於大城的小城的存在及其年代；大城東北隅的發掘確認了大城城牆的年代；宮城內先後發掘了第九、第二、第一、第七、第三、第十、第八等宮殿基址和宮城北部的巨型祭祀遺跡，初步確認了宮城的佈局和建築次序。

2011至2016年對宮城進行了全面複查，清理了個別宮殿基址的未發掘部分，修正了部分舊有的認識並有新的發現。

2013年偃師商城遺址發掘報告（宮城外部分）出版，目前正在編寫宮城發掘報告。

#### The archaeological discoveries and researches of the Yanshi Shang City Site

Gu Fei  
(Medium: Putonghua)

The Yanshi Shang City Site was discovered in 1983. Excavations from

1983 to 1995 revealed respectively the west gate II, the east gate I, the foundation of palatial structure No. 4-6, the warehouse site in the southwest of the outer city area, the west gate I, and the northeastern section inside the outer city area. In particular, the remains of the moat along the outer city wall discovered in 1988, and the remains of the southern outer city walls in 1991 provided fundamental evidences about the layout of the Yanshi Shang City.

From 1996 to 2001, a new phase of excavations was undertaken, from the result of which the stratigraphy of the Yanshi Shang City was proved (i.e. 3 periods of 7 sub-sections). The excavations of the inner city site provided evidences that its use and dates predated the outer city. The dates of the outer city wall were revealed through the excavations at the northeastern section inside the outer city area. In the site of palatial city, the foundations of palatial structures no. 9, no. 2, no. 1, no. 7, no. 3, no. 10, no. 8, and the extensive sacrificial remains at the northern part were discovered respectively. These findings revealed the layout of the palatial city and the sequence of constructions.

From 2011 to 2016, a comprehensive review to the site of palatial city was conducted, in which unfinished excavations of the foundations of particular palatial structures were cleared. As a result, some existing understandings were revised, and new discoveries were made.

The excavation report of the Yanshi Shang City Site (the inner and the outer city) was published in 2013, and the report of palatial city is currently in progress.

## PANEL 1 Abstracts

### 鄭州商城近年考古發現與研究

楊樹剛  
(普通話主講)

鄭州商城自1955年發現並確認後，開展了持續而有系統的調查與發掘工作，取得了豐碩的成果。在遺址範圍內發現有大型夯土城牆、宮殿基址、手工業作坊、墓葬、青銅器窖藏坑、水井、蓄水池、灰坑等遺跡，還出土大量陶器、銅器、骨器、玉器、原始瓷器等和少量陶文、甲骨文字等。目前，多數學者認為鄭州商城是商湯始居之「亳都」。

近年來，為配合鄭州市城市基本建設，河南省文物考古研究院對正興商務大廈、黃委會幼稚園、商城變電站、城北路打通工程等專案進行了較大規模的考古發掘，揭示出一批鄭州商城不同歷史時期的文化遺存，為深化鄭州商城研究、探尋鄭州城市考古之路提供了新的資料。

### Recent archaeological excavations and study of the Shang city at Zhengzhou

Yang Shugang  
(Medium: Putonghua)

Since the discovery and verification of the Zhengzhou Shang City in 1955, continuing and systematic investigations and excavations were undertaken, from which plenty of results were acquired. In the site area, there were remains of large-scale rammed earth city walls, foundations of palatal structures, handicraft workshops, tombs, bronze ware depositories, wells, reservoirs, ash pits, and etc. Besides, a large amount of pottery, bronze ware, bone artifacts, jade artifacts, and proto-porcelain, together with an amount of pottery inscriptions and oracle bone script were also unearthed. As of today, most of the scholars believe that Zhengzhou Shang City was "Bodou", the founding capital city of the king of Tang of the Shang Dynasty.

Recently, in order to accommodate the urban development and infrastructure construction of Zhengzhou city, the Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics

and Archaeology has conducted relatively large-scale of archaeological excavations corresponding to the construction projects, namely the Zhengxing Commercial Building, YRCC Kindergarten, Shangcheng Substation, Chengbei Road breakthrough works, and etc. From the excavations, batches of cultural remains dated to different historical periods of Zhengzhou Shang City was unearthed, which becomes the new materials for deepening the studies of Zhengzhou Shang City and for inspiring the new way of urban archaeology in Zhengzhou.

### 鄭州東趙遺址田野考古工作匯報

顧萬發  
(普通話主講)

根據多年的考古調查和研究，鄭州西北郊這一區域密布夏商周時期遺址，是解決中國青銅時代許多重大學術問題的關鍵區域之一。2012年至今，為探討「中原腹心地區早期國家的形成與發展」這一重大學術課題，由鄭州市文物考古研究院與北京大學考古文博學院聯合組成考古隊，持續對東趙遺址進行了較大規模的田野工作。

工作目標包括：1) 嚴格執行國家《田野考古工作規程》，探索實踐新的田野考古發掘技術和方法；2) 初步建立該遺址及完善索須河流域龍山至東周時期較為詳細的考古學文

化分期體系與文化譜系；3) 豐富新砦(期)文化的內涵，探討其與二里頭文化之間的關係，並著重於「早期夏文化」這一重大學術課題；4) 基本釐清東趙遺址各時期聚落的主體結構及其聚落變遷的具體過程；5) 初步研究索須河流域以至鄭汴洛地區範圍內聚落間層級的互動及政治地理結構等重大學術課題。

### Excavation and preliminary research at Dongzhao site

Gu Wanfa  
(Medium: Putonghua)

Evidenced by a number of previous fieldworks, Bronze Age archaeological sites (as known as Xia-Shang-Zhou period) are scattered in fairly high

density across the northwest outskirts of modern Zhengzhou city. Therefore, this corner has long been considered as one of the key areas for the discussions of many significant academic issues on Chinese Bronze Age archaeology. In 2012, in order to explore the major issue of "The Formation and Development of Early State in the Hinterland of Central Plain in China", Zhengzhou Municipal Institute of Archaeology and School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University started a joint research project on Dongzhao site. During the last 4 years, continuous field survey and excavation have been conducted by this joint team.

Our academic goals includes: 1) Stick to the National Guidebook of Archaeology Fieldwork and explore the new excavation technique and methods; 2) Preliminarily establish the archaeological periodization and cultural genealogy from Longshan Period to the Eastern Zhou Dynasty of the site as well as the Suo-xu river plains; 3) Add new materials to the Xinzhai culture, which helps to discuss its relationship with the Erlitou culture, focusing on the important academic issue of early Xia culture; 4) Outline the major structure and the vicissitudes of the settlement patterns; 5) Preliminarily attempt important academic issues such as the interactions of different social stratum among settlements, as well as the political geography in Suo-xu river basin as well as the broader areas in Zhengzhou, Kaifeng and Luoyang.

## Panel 1 (Session B) : Excavation and Research of Shang-period Sites

### 第一節 (B組) 商代遺址的發掘和研究

#### 鄭州小雙橋遺址考古新發現 與研究

李素婷  
(普通話主講)

鄭州小雙橋遺址是一處商代白家莊期的大型遺址。1990-2012年，河南省文物考古研究院等單位在遺址中心區域多次發掘，發現夯土牆基槽、夯土建築基址、祭祀坑群、奠基坑、壕溝及與冶鑄青銅器有關的遺跡等重要文化遺存。有人根據對遺址年代、規模、地理位置、文化內涵等方面分析，該遺址為仲丁所遷的傲都。

2014-2016年，我們在遺址中心區域外多個地點進行了解剖，發掘出早於和晚於白家莊期的遺存，表明在小雙橋遺址不同區域，在遺址成為都邑前後，都有人類活動。浮選結果表明遺址以旱作農業為主，兼營稻作的農業生產模式。對小雙橋遺址和鄭州商城發掘所獲二里岡文化及岳石文化風格陶器殘片進行的化學成分分析結果表明，二者所出陶器在原料選擇方面具有相似的規律性特徵。岳石文化風格陶器應是熟悉岳石文化製陶技術者在鄭州地區製作的陶器。

#### New archaeological findings and researches of Xiaoshuangqiao site in Zhengzhou

Li Suting  
(Medium: Putonghua)

Xiaoshuangqiao site in Zhengzhou is a large scale site dated back to the Baijiazhuang period (mid-Shang) of Shang Dynasty. From 1990 to 2012, Institutions leading by the Henan Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology conducted several excavations in the center area of the Xiaoshuangqiao site and unearthed many important artifacts such as the foundational trench for the rammed-earth wall, rammed-earth building foundation, sacrificial pits, groundbreaking pits, moats,

bronze smelting sites, and other such important cultural remains. From the analysis on the date of the site, the scale, the geographical location, the cultural content and etc., some has suggested that this site is Aodou, the Capital city built by Zhongding, the tenth king of the Shang Dynasty.

From 2014 to 2016, we had excavated multiple locations along the center area of the site and unearthed archaeological remains which can be dated preceded and proceeded the Baijiazhuang period. The findings indicate the fact that in different areas of the Xiaoshuangqiao site, human activities consistently exist before and after the Capital city was built. Results from floatation method show that dry farming was the primary agricultural system in the site, supplemented with rice cultivation. The results of chemical composition analyses of the Erligang and Yueshi style pottery fragments found in the Xiaoshuangqiao site and Zhengzhou Shang City site show that these two types of pottery have similar regular characteristics in their selection of raw materials. The Yueshi culture styled pottery is believed to be produced by craftsmen in Zhengzhou area, who are veterans of making pottery of Yueshi Culture.

#### 湖北襄陽鄧國故址及保護規 劃

梁超  
(普通話主講)

鄧國故址位於今湖北省襄陽市高新區鄧城村。鄧國是中國歷史上一個古老的封國，鄧國歷史最早可追溯到商代晚期，始祖曼為商朝祖丁的第五子。公元前678年，楚滅鄧國，鄧地盡歸楚，楚依託原鄧城設鄧縣治之。公元前279年，秦「大良造白起攻楚，取鄢、鄧，赦罪人遷之」，秦取鄢後，鄢縣因襲，屬南陽郡。漢代鄢縣因秦之舊，縣治不變。南朝齊以後，鄢城逐步廢棄。

鄧國故址目前已經確認是西周晚期至春秋早期鄧國的都城遺址，楚、秦、漢、唐、宋時期均為鄢縣縣治所在，目前城址保存較好。本文將對鄧國故址現狀及附

近考古工作、大遺址保護情況做個簡單介紹。

#### Conservation scheme of the archaeological site of the State of Deng in Xiangyang of Hubei Province

Liang Chao  
(Medium: Putonghua)

The archaeological site of the State of Deng is in Deng Cheng village, located in Xiangyang City of Hubei Province. The State of Deng (BC c. 1200 – BC 678) was an ancient vassal state in China, which can be dated back to the late Shang Period. It was founded by Man (unknown), who was the fifth son of Zu Ding (unknown), the seventeenth king of Shang Dynasty. In BC 678, the State of Chu conquered the State of Deng and established Deng County on the foundation of Deng City. In BC 279, troops of Bai Qi (d. BC 257), the supreme commander of the State of Qin, invaded the State of Chu, occupied the area of Yan and Deng, and moved the pardoned prisoners to populate the two places. The Deng County was kept and integrated under the governance of the Nanyang prefecture of Qin. In the period of Han Dynasty (BC 206 – AD 220), Deng County was kept unchanged. After the Qi of Southern Dynasty (AD 479 - 502), the Deng City was gradually abandoned.

The archaeological site of the State of Deng, which is very well-preserved, has been confirmed as the Capital of the State of Deng during the late Western Zhou Dynasty and the early Spring and Autumn Period, and as the government office of the Deng County in the periods from the state of Chu to the Song Dynasty (AD 960 - 1279). This paper will give a brief introduction to the

## PANEL 1 Abstracts

current situation of the archaeological site of the State of Deng and the archaeological works on the nearby sites, as well as the conservation scheme of the major sites.

### 涇北商城與殷墟的水系遺存 及相關問題

何毓靈  
(普通話主講)

古代都城建設之初，都要充分考慮到周邊的水系狀況，同時也會通過挖井、池、渠、溝等人工方式，從而充分保障生產、生活、防禦等用水需求，同時又能避免水患，商代中晚期的涇北商城與殷墟亦不例外。

研究發現，涇北商城與殷墟均利用壕溝而不是城牆來護衛宮城或宮殿，殷墟宮殿區佈局與多種水系有關。殷墟的手工業生產及居民用水主要是井水，居住區內的巨型坑應是生活污水儲水坑。近年來殷墟發現的所謂「水渠」年代晚於殷墟，與殷墟的水系無關。

### The remains of drainage system and related issues of the Huanbei Shang City and Yinxu

Hu Yuling  
(Medium: Putonghua)

At the preliminary stage of construction of any ancient cities, the surrounding river systems ought to be taken into serious consideration. Meanwhile, the works of digging wells, ponds, canals, and ditches and so forth were undertaken to guarantee the essential consumption of water in production, domestic needs, defense, and forth, which were also containing function to prevent floods. The Huanbei Shang City and Yinxu in the mid and late Shang period were no exceptions to this.

Research has revealed that both the palatial city or palace structures of Huanbei Shang City and Yinxu were protected not by walls, but by means of moats. In fact, the layout of the palatial area at Yinxu was closely

connected with water supply and drainage system. In Yinxu, the source of water for handicraft productions and domestic usage was from wells. Large pits in the residential areas were likely used as cesspits. Remain of "trenches" recently found at Yinxu are unrelated to the water systems here, as they have been dated to be after the Yinxu period.

### Panel 1 (Session C) : Excavation and Research of Shang-period Sites

#### 第一節 (C組) 商代遺址的發掘和研究

#### 三星堆城的形成與發展

萬嬌  
(普通話主講)

1988年三星堆遺址以地面殘存的土埂為線索，經過歷年的調查、發掘和鑽探，確認了東、南、西三面城牆，並由此圍合成一座大約350萬平方米的古城。2012年以來，三星堆遺址側重對城內佈局進行了探索，目前，發現了兩座能明確圍合的小城。三星堆遺址不同小城的城牆結構存在差異，小城的建造有早有晚。從城牆結構的差異分析，三星堆遺址最先建起了月亮灣小城，然後擴建了三星堆小城，大城的最終形成和倉包包小城的建築時代相近。

#### On the construction and development of the Sanxingdui City

Wan Jiao  
(Medium: Putonghua)

Since 1988, with the reference of the remains of ridges in the site of Sanxingdui, fieldworks, such as surveying, excavation and drilling, are conducted. After years of fieldworks, it has confirmed the existence of the east, the south, and the west city walls, which could be enclosed as a walled city with an area of approximately 3,500,000 m<sup>2</sup>. Since 2012, focus of fieldworks turned

to the layout inside the Sanxingdui City. Until now, two clearly enclosed inner cities are identified. The structure of the walls of the inner cities is different, which means the inner cities were built in different times. Concerning the structures of the walls, Yueliangwan inner city was built first in Sanxingdui site, and expanded to be Sanxingdui Inner City. The outer city was built last, which was at the similar construction period of Cangbaobao inner city.

#### 三星堆遺址考古和保護工 作的新進展

雷雨  
(普通話主講)

2012至2017年，為實施國家文物局「三星堆遺址考古工作計劃(2011-2015)」，四川省文物考古研究院對三星堆遺址及周邊遺址群進行了較大規模的考古調查、勘探和發掘工作。在三星堆遺址上游新發現了17處商周時期的小型遺址，三星堆遺址群輪廓初顯；在三星堆遺址本體發現並確認了青關山宮殿區、月亮灣宮城、倉包包小城和外廓城北城牆，外廓城得以基本合圍，三星堆城址的佈局和營建過程開始明晰起來。

#### Working Report on the excavation and conservation of the field site in Sanxingdui

Lei Yu  
(Medium: Putonghua)

The Sichuan Provincial Cultural Relics and Archaeology Research Institute has conducted an extensive survey, research and excavation at Sanxingdui and its nearby sites from 2012 to 2017, in response to the "Archaeological Working Plan on Sanxingdui Site (2011-15)", implemented by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage. The works uncovered 17 small-scale sites in the upstream area dated to



the Shang and Zhou periods. The findings suggested a much clearer picture of the layout of Sanxingdui site. In the main area of Sanxingdui, the works discovered and confirmed the Qingguanshan palatial area, the Yueliangwan inner city, the Cangbaobao inner city, and the northern side of the outer city walls. Since the remains of the outer city walls can basically be connected and enclosed, the city plan and the construction sequence of Sanxingdui has become clear.

### 考古工作與大遺址保護 – 以盤龍城遺址為例

張昌平  
(普通話主講)

大遺址保護概念的提出, 是基於這樣的社會局面: 一方面中國歷史悠久, 古文化遺存豐富, 另一方面城鎮化與生產建設容易造成古遺存的破壞, 大遺址保護實際上是為解決這一難題而提出的選擇性保護的思路。因此, 目前我們所謂的大遺址實際上是指那些體量較為宏大, 文物價值特別重要的古代遺存。

這樣的一些大遺址, 過去都曾有過相當的考古工作基礎, 有些遺址甚至進行了大規模的考古發掘, 取得過重要的考古成果。

在如此條件下, 大遺址的考古工作應該如何做? 考古工作如何為大遺址保護服務? 本文擬以盤龍城遺址的考古工作為例, 討論新世紀大遺址的考古工作。

### On archaeological work and conservation of major sites: the case study of Panlongcheng site

Zhang Changping  
(Medium: Putonghua)

The propose of the concept of major site conservation was based on the social situations that there is abundant relics of ancient culture due to the extensively long history of China, as well as the possibility of damaging the sites and relic caused by urbanizations and constructions. The concept of major site conservation is a response to this

issue, with the fact that it is selective. Therefore, "major sites" is in fact referring to those relatively large-scale, and significantly important on cultural value.

Major sites conserved under such concept have conducted considerable archaeological works. Some of them have even had undergone relatively large-scale excavations, and revealed many important archaeological findings.

Under certain conditions, how the archaeological works of major sites should take place? How the archaeological works contribute to the protection of major sites? This paper will discuss the archaeological works of major sites in the new century with the case of Panlongcheng site.

Panel 2:  
Studies of Shang  
Archaeology

第二節  
商代考古研究

探索早期國家城市 (陶寺進過  
二里頭到商代的城市)

宮本一夫  
(普通話主講)

回顧歐美早期國家的定義，思索斯卡爾尼克 (Skalnik)、克雷森 (Claessen) 的早期國家的定義。以其定義作為基礎，根據新石器時代晚期至商代早期階段的都市構造的變遷，將二里頭文化作為早期國家的濫觴，並結合青銅器起源的問題思考。青銅器的起源是從賽伊瑪圖爾賓諾文化至石峁文化再至陶寺文化的青銅器物的傳播以及相應的技術的革新。這與面向以二里頭文化樂器與酒器作為核心的青銅器文化的發展息息相關。如此，這個階段既有青銅器的起源，又可作為早期國家的濫觴。

Exploring the definitions of  
early states and cities: from  
Taosi, Erlitou towards the  
Shang cities

Miyamoto Kazuo  
(Medium: Putonghua)

To review the western definitions of early states and cities, Skalnik and Claessen's definition is good to think about. In the light of their definition, Erlitou Culture can be considered as the early stage of state formation, which could be concluded from the change of city structure since the late Neolithic period to the period of early Shang Dynasty. The question on the origin of bronze ware can also be considered simultaneously. Bronze ware existed in the Seima-Turbino Culture, spreading to Shimao Culture, and then to the Taosi Culture, with the corresponding technological innovations during transmission. This is closely relevant to the development of bronze culture in Erlitou culture, in which the bronze musical instruments and bronze wine vessels are the main items. Hence, the

period of Erlitou culture reflected the origin of bronze ware, as well as the early stage of an early state.

談談夏商都城遺址的認定方  
法

張國碩  
(普通話主講)

由於文獻有關夏商都城的記載不詳或闕如，故這個時期都城的認定主要依靠考古材料。有關夏商都城遺址的認定，應在確認都城遺址物化標準的基礎上，分析大型遺址是否具備都城性質以及都城的層級歸屬，並進一步探討都城的延續期和絕對年代。

都城遺址認定的物化標準包括大型城垣、宮殿宗廟 (必備)、王陵、高等級手工業作坊等四項，參考標準包括“重器”的使用、遺址的較大規模、輻射力與影響力等三項。夏商時期都城可區分為王朝都城、輔都 (陪都)、方國都城等三個不同的層次。應以宮殿區的延續期為基準，並注意大型城垣、與王室生活有關的其它遺存的年代，綜合各種因素判斷出都城的延續期。要以遺址的考古學年代 (地層學、類型學) 為主要依據，以碳十四測年資料為參考，兼顧文化因素分析、都城遺址的分佈地域、文獻材料等得出的資訊，綜合判斷得出都城的年代資料，而不能僅僅以碳十四測年數據為惟一的認定標準。

On the method of verifying  
the site of Xia and Shang  
cities

Zhang Guoshuo  
(Medium: Putonghua)

Due to the lack of written historical accounts or literature on the Xia and Shang capital cities, the verification of the sites in the period of Xia and Shang depends primarily on archaeological materials. The verification of the sites of Xia-Shang capital cities ought to be made on the basis of specific categories of materials, from which the major site could be analyzed and defined as a capital cities as well as its class. With the results, the time span and absolute date could be further discussed.

The specific categories of materials for verifying a site as a capital city includes the presence of the large-scale city wall, the palace and temple complex (essential), royal tombs, and advanced-level handicraft workshops. Other criteria include the use of “Zhongqi” (heavy vessels), the comparatively large-scale of the site, and its radius of influence. The class of Xia-Shang period capital cities can be divided into three rankings, namely dynastic capital cities, secondary capital cities (i.e. auxiliary capital), and fanguo (city-state) capital cities. To conclude the overall time span of the capital city, the time span of the palatial area should be set as the benchmark, together with the consideration on the date of large-scale city wall and remains related to the activities of the royal family. To conclude the date of the capital cities, the verification should rely on the archaeological age determination methods (e.g. stratigraphy and typology) with references on the data from carbon-14 dating. Researchers should also consider the cultural factors, distribution of the sites and literatures related, not only rely on the data of carbon-14 dating.

Establishing a database  
of Anyang Bronzes for  
identifying the network of  
contacts

Celine Lai  
(Medium: English)

One problem central to Shang Archaeology is to what extent excavated bronzes may indicate the network of contacts among a number of known bronze-using societies. Anyang and Zhengzhou in the north; Panlongcheng, Wucheng, Sanxingdui, and Ningxiang in the south were the agreed points of bronze production, each containing a set

of type and decoration preferences. But they were related to one another and how close that relation was could only be interpreted through experienced trainings. In most cases, the debates on dating and the point of origin cannot be furthered.

In this new project, I intend to employ Artificial Intelligence to help identify or rectify the social connections, which previous studies may have missed. I am collaborating with a Beijing-based company to set up a photo database with site-specific bronzes. We begin with published bronzes from Anyang; and test the core data with other Anyang or non-Anyang finds to check grouping accuracy. I hope to hear feedbacks and even make collaborations with associated parties. In the next stage, we aim to collect as many bronzes from each point of excavation as possible; and at least 6 photographs of each. Once the database is furnished, it can accomplish two things: 1. a set of principles to define each point of production; and 2. the possible points of production, if tested with bronzes of unknown provenience.

### 安陽青銅器數據典藏與各青銅文化區域關係綜合研究

黎婉欣  
(英語主講)

由於文獻有關夏商都城的記載不詳或闕商代考古的基要問題，在於青銅器如何啓迪各青銅區域的互動關係。公認的青銅器生產地點有北方的鄭州與安陽，還有南方的盤龍城、吳城、三星堆和寧鄉，而且每個點均有各自的器型和裝飾取向。但是各點或各區的從屬關係，以及其關係的深厚程度還是熱烈討論的議題，有關器型、紋飾的來源或年代爭議往往不得要領。

最近我主理的項目，嘗試使用新開發的圖像智能技術，識別或改正已知的區域關係。由北京公司Smart Data 協助，先從安陽出土青銅器入手，建立青銅器數據典藏，試以其他安陽或非安陽地區青銅樣品進行試驗及訓練，反覆整理準確度。現階段此典藏的用處有二：一、機器智能能夠按圖像數據推算各個區域青銅器的外型原理，可用於與已知的原理

進行對比；二、此數據能為出土地點不詳的青銅器推算最為可能的生產範圍。藉此報告，希望能收納諸位意見以至建立合作機會。

### Panel 3 (Session A): Theories and Practices in the Conservation of Archaeological Sites

#### 第三節 (A組) 考古遺址保護的理論和實踐

#### 關於大遺址保護的幾點認識

梁法偉  
(普通話主講)

河南是華夏歷史文明起源發展的核心區域，古代人類社會在這一區域活動頻繁而集中，在國家大遺址保護戰略中佔有重要地位。近年來，河南在推進大遺址保護和展示利用方面，積累了豐富經驗，取得了顯著的社會效益。同時，在大遺址保護和開發利用方面也面臨著諸多問題。對這些問題進行歸納和探討，有利於尋找出合理的解決方案，積極推動大遺址保護工作。

#### A few notes on the conservation of major sites

Liang Fawei  
(Medium: Putonghua)

Henan is the core area of the birth and development of Chinese civilization. Human activities of ancient communities and societies were found frequent and concentrated in this area. Therefore, this area is highly significant and important in the view of the National Strategy of Major Sites Conservation. In recent years, Henan province has gained rich experiences and outstanding social benefits from promoting major site conservation and developing its use and exhibitions. Meanwhile, there are also problems and difficulties on the conservation and further use of major site. Categorization and discussion

about these problems are useful for coming up appropriate solutions, so as to promote the conservation work of major sites.

#### 大遺址保護的文化理念

余西雲  
(普通話主講)

大遺址是與文物、文化遺產有關的一個概念，主要指價值重大的遺址。大遺址保護與文化遺產保護一樣，主要涉及到三個層面的課題：一、大遺址的分佈範圍、分期與年代、內容佈局等文化內涵的揭示。二、大遺址的功能與結構，反映的社會運轉，並由此進行文化價值評估。三、大遺址如何融入現代社會，成為現代文化的組成部分。

#### The cultural concepts of the conservation of major sites

Yu Xiyun  
(Medium: Putonghua)

"Major site" is a concept related to relic and cultural heritage. It means the heritage site that are of great (cultural) value. The conservation of major sites and of cultural heritage are similar, in which they involve three levels of issues: (1) the cultural contents revealed by the distribution, chronology and layout of the major sites; (2) social dynamics indicated by the structure and its function of the constructions in major sites, from which the cultural value is evaluated; (3) the ways to integrate the major heritage sites into modern society, and further into modern culture.

#### 古城遺址的超低空拍攝與 三維重建

劉建國  
(普通話主講)

古城遺址是考古研究的中規模巨大、內涵複雜、涉及領域廣泛、工作週

期長遠的研究對象。運用無人機超低空拍攝與三維重建技術，能夠全面、快速地獲取古城遺址的空間信息，生成整個古城遺址的三維模型、正射影像圖、數位表面模型、等高線數據等材料，為古城遺址佈局、結構、功能分區、附屬設施及其周邊環境等的研究提供支持。

### On the low-altitude photography and 3D reconstruction of the sites of ancient walled cities

Liu Jianguo

(Medium: Putonghua)

In the discipline of archaeological studies, the sites of ancient walled cities are the research subjects which are in a very huge scale containing complicated contents, and are requiring an extensively long-term working period involving knowledges of various disciplines. With the method of low-altitude photography with drone and 3D reconstruction technology, the spatial data of ancient cities can be collected thoroughly and instantly, from which 3D models, orthophoto maps, digital surface models, contour lines data and other related information of the entire site can be generated. These kinds of information serves as great support to the research of the layout, the structure, the functional zoning, ancillary facilities and its surrounding environment of the site.

### Panel 3 (Session B): Theories and Practices in the Conservation of Archaeological Sites

#### 第三節 (B組)

#### 考古遺址保護的理論和實踐

### Urban archaeology and conservation of archaeological sites in Luxembourg – potential conflict or valuable addition to modern construction?

Christiane Bis-Worch

(Medium: English)

One of the topics during the EAA congress, the annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologist, held in Maastricht (The Netherland) in September this year, has been about “Managing archaeology in highly dynamic urban centres”. Today’s urban dynamics cause enormous pressure to urban archaeology and to the conservation of archaeological sites in the cities all over Europe. It revealed that the competent authorities of various countries facing this pressure found many different ways how to respond and how to mobilize the resources necessary to excavate and/or to protect their archaeological patrimony.

In Luxembourg, we tried to integrate archaeological sites as much as possible into new buildings and to make them even accessible to the public. Some of these Luxemburgish solutions will be presented in this paper, focusing on the continuous conflict between developers, city council, ground-owners, architects and archaeological heritage at the beginning of each project, resp. the excavation and the solution finally found. Furthermore, we will focus on some legal aspects of the current legislation in Luxembourg and discuss the pros and cons after some years of experience (public acceptance, vandalism, conservation problems concerning humidity etc...).

### 盧森堡城市考古及遺址保護—與現代城市建設是潛在衝突抑或是增益？

Christiane Bis-Worch

(英語主講)

今年9月，由歐洲考古學家協會於荷蘭馬斯特里赫特舉行的年度大會上，其中一節研討議題為「在急促變化的城市中心管理考古資源」。現時歐洲各地的城市發展為城市考古及保育考古遺址構成龐大壓力。面對這些壓力，多國的相關主管部門採取了各種方法應對之餘，亦動用了各種必要的資源去發掘及保護該國的考古遺產。

在盧森堡，我們盡力嘗試把考古遺址融入在新興建的建築物，使該處更容易讓公眾人士使用。是次發表將提出某些盧森堡當地的處理方案，並聚焦於各計劃開展初期，發展商、市議會、土地擁有者、建築師及考古遺址之間的持續衝突，及最終能成功展開發掘的解決方法。此外，我們將針對討論盧森堡現行相關法例的法律問題，和數年後浮現的各種影響，例如公眾接受程度、蓄意破壞、因濕度變化造成的保育問題等。

### Current conservation research and experiences at the Porta Nocera Necropolis within the Pompeii Sustainable Preservation Project

Ralf Kilian

(Medium: English)

The Pompeii Sustainable Preservation Project (PSPP) is a joint venture of world leading research institutions that aims to help conserve the world famous archaeological site of Pompeii and to promote sustainable preservation through research as well as innovative and open training for conservators, architects and archaeologists. PSPP serves also as a platform for other projects that follow the

same principles: preservation of world heritage, training, and research. In this context we are currently analysing the performance of conservation mortars used for decorative plaster and wall paintings during the last 250 years. In collaboration with the Technische Universität München also a new design for a durable protective roof has been developed. We believe that sustainable conservation is possible only through the training of future generations of highly qualified restorers. For this reason we have promoted an international conservation summer academy for young restorers in the necropolis by Porta Nocera of Pompeii in 2015, a theory-based summer school in the Bay of Naples on Cultural Heritage, and we now aim to turn the Summer Academy in a regular training occasion for future professionals.

### 「龐貝可持續保存專案計劃」裏關於努塞利亞門公墓的新近研究和經驗

Ralf Kilian  
(英語主講)

「龐貝可持續保存專案計劃」是由多個世界頂尖研究機構合作營運的項目，目的是協助復修世界著名的龐貝考古遺址，及通過研究和提供公開而且創新的訓練予保育人士、建築師和考古學者來推動可持續保育方向。同時此專案作為訓練平台，為其他同樣以保存世界遺產、訓練人員和研究為原則的項目提供協助。在此背景下，我們最近分析了過去250年來常用於修復批盪和壁畫的灰泥性能，又與慕尼黑工業大學(TUM)的合作下亦研發出新設計的耐久保護頂蓋。我們相信只有培訓新一代高水平復修人員，持續保育才會可行。因此，我們在2015年啟動為龐貝努塞利亞門公墓年輕復修人員而設的夏季國際保育學苑，課程以理論為基礎，課題圍繞拿玻里灣的文化遺產。我們下一步希望將該學苑恆常化，為未來的專業人員提供定期訓練機會。

### Archaeology and cultural conflicts in Jerusalem

Giora Solar  
(Medium: English)

*"Architecture... We may live without her, and worship without her, but we can not remember without her"*  
John Ruskin, The Seven Lamps of Architecture

Some ongoing conflicts in the world, as well as many of the historic ones, have their roots in cultural values and cultural importance. Whether they are about national and social identity, religion, social and political ideologies or other.

Tangible results of many of these conflicts are damaged structures and ruins which, with the time passing, some become archaeology. Some are incorporated in new built environment, later exposed by archaeological excavations, requiring decisions regarding protection, conservation, presentation, interpretation. (as well as function and maintenance).

The Old City of Jerusalem has all of it! Religious conflicts and religious buildings, national and ethnic identity conflicts and their built carriers, political conflicts and their archaeological-conservation consequences.

The built attributes of the ideology and past cultures are those which carry the memory and through which societies are often trying to make their point: "we are right – you are wrong", "we were here first", "a sacred place is not for everybody to enjoy" etc.

The presentation will use the extreme, though not unique case of Jerusalem, to illustrate how the result of such attitudes and conflicts, may lead to 'Archaeology and Conservation, in the service of Ideology and Politics'.

### 耶路撒冷考古工作及文化衝突

Giora Solar  
(英語主講)

「建築...也許我們生活裡可以沒有它，崇拜裡可以沒有它，但是我們的記憶裡不能沒有它。」約翰·羅斯金《建築的七盞明燈》

現今在世界各地所持續發生的衝突，與歷史上所發生的各種衝突一樣，無論是有關國家或社會的身份認同、宗教、社會或政治的意識形態等，均源於其文化價值觀及文化上的重要性。

這些衝突的後果是對社會上的建築物及遺跡造成破壞。而隨着時間流逝，有些會化為考古遺址，有些則被新發展淹沒，並隨着考古發掘而被發現。因此需要決定如何保育、維護、展示和界定功能等。

耶路撒冷古城便包含以上各項問題！

宗教衝突與宗教建築，國族與種族認同的衝突及其載體，政治衝突等都影響到考古保育的決定。

在社會上，有人憑藉着歷史和記憶，在相關的意識形態及文化習俗方面立論，並宣稱：「我們是對的，你們錯了」、「我們乃這裏的原居民」和「並不是所有人均可享用這神聖之所」等等。

是次演講將以耶路撒冷這個雖極端但非獨特的例子作說明。闡述以上各種傾向和衝突下，如何導致考古及保育工作被導向服務政治及意識形態。

Panel 3 (Session C):  
Theories and Practices  
in the Conservation of  
Archaeological Sites

第三節 (C組)  
考古遺址保護的理論和實踐

香港市區考古遺址保護

計巍巍 吳偉鴻

(普通話主講)

香港市區自50年代起偶有發現一些考古遺址及古代磚室墓。這些遺址所屬時期由東漢至清代(公元25年至公元1911年)不等。遺址能否作原址保留,不僅取決於其文化重要性,還受相關法例及行政規例左右。

位於九龍灣的龍津石橋\*建於1873年,全長240米。1873年至1899年4月期間,為一般民眾、清軍及海關使用。石橋東北方是九龍寨城,為清廷軍隊指揮中心。後來因為1920至1960年代城市發展及機場建設,石橋被拆毀並埋沒在填海區。

從國家層面,龍津石橋是帝國主義時代中英外交關係的實物證據,見於1898年6月9日雙方在北京簽訂的《展拓香港界址專條》。其內文指明九龍寨城和「上岸地點」(即石橋)不租予英方,中方有權管理及控制九龍寨城和「上岸地點」。

現時龍津石橋經已全面完成發掘,通過相關城市規劃及古蹟法律架構,石橋將在未來新發展區內原址保留。這將會成為在市區原址保留考古遺址的成功案例。

\*「橋」亦解作碼頭

Preservation of  
Archaeological Site in Hong  
Kong Urban Area

Ji Weiwei, Steven Ng

(Medium: Putonghua)

There are a few archaeological sites and an ancient brick tomb were discovered in urban area of Hong Kong since the 1950s, the time range of those sites and tomb are dated to Eastern Han period to Qing period (AD 25- 1911). Preserve an archaeological site in-situ is not only subject to its cultural significance but also

depends on relevant legislations and administrative regulations.

Lung Tsun Stone Bridge\* was built in 1873 at Kowloon Bay, Hong Kong, its length is 240 m. The Bridge was used for civilians, Imperial Chinese troop and customs between 1873 and April 1899. Northeast to the Bridge is a commander centre of Imperial Chinese troop namely Kowloon Walled City. The Bridge was demolished and buried in reclamation area due to urban and airport developments between the 1920s and the 1960s.

In term of national significance, Lung Tsun Stone Bridge was a physical evidence of Sino-British diplomatic relationship in the age of imperialism as indicated in the Convention Between Great Britain and China in Respect of An Extension of Hong Kong Territory signed in Beijing at 9 June 1898. As stipulated in the Convention, Kowloon Walled City and a "landing place" (Bridge) were not leased to Britain. Chinese government has the right to manage and control the Kowloon Walled City and the "landing place".

The Bridge was full excavated and will be preserved in-situ at future downtown through relevant Hong Kong urban planning and heritage legislative frameworks. It will be a successful case to showing how to preserve archaeological site in-situ within urban area.

\*橋 in Chinese refers not only to bridge but also "pier".

臺灣臺東八仙洞舊石器時代  
遺址的保護及經營：一個規劃  
的架構

臧振華

(普通話主講)

八仙洞是考古遺址,也是臺灣東海岸優美的風景區,但是大多數遊客到了八仙洞,只注意到一些存在洞中的神壇廟宇,也許會捻香膜拜,也許會對當地山海景色的美麗發出讚嘆,但是卻全然不知道八仙洞蘊含了台灣最古老的舊石器時

代文化。這主要是因為,過去對這個遺址的保護與經營工作做得不夠,以致於許多洞穴中的史前文化堆積,已經遭受破壞或剷除,造成了無可彌補的損失。為了亡羊補牢,近來除了文化部及台東縣政府委託中央研究院歷史語言研究所進行「八仙洞國定遺址調查研究計劃」之外,交通部觀光局東部海岸國家風景區管理處也委託工作團隊,執行「八仙洞史前遺址公園及展示館規劃計劃」。這個計劃完成了下列的工作:

1. 基地景觀調查分析;
2. 基地現況分析;
3. 研擬課題與對策;
4. 設計規劃理念與構想;
5. 實質發展計劃

本文欲介紹此一研究計劃所獲得的成果,並對八仙洞遺址的保護與經營,提出說明與討論,希望藉由各界對八仙洞遺址的關注,集思廣益,使八仙洞遺址能夠改頭換面,再現風華。

A planning framework  
for the Preservation and  
management of the  
Palaeolithic site in Baxian  
Cave of Taitung in Taiwan

Tsang Cheng-hwa

(Medium: Putonghua)

Baxian Cave is an archaeological site, and also a beautiful scenic area on the east coast of Taiwan. Numerous tourists, who go to the Baxian cave area, may only pay attention to the temple altars, offer incense and worship, or admire the beautiful scenery. However, they are completely unaware of the fact that Baxian Cave contains the history of Taiwan's most ancient Paeleothic Era culture. This is mainly due to inadequate efforts in the past to protect and operate the site, to the extent that much of the prehistoric cultural layers inside the caves have been damaged or destroyed, resulting in irreparable loss. In order to slow down the damage, the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica was commissioned by the

Ministry of Culture and Taitung County Government to conduct "Baxian Cave National Historic Site Investigation and Research Project". In addition, the East Coast National Scenic Area Management Office from the Tourism Bureau of the Ministry of Transport has commissioned a team to conduct the "Planning on Baxian Cave Paleolithic Site Park and Exhibition Hall". The project has completed the following tasks:

1. A survey analysis of the site landscape;
2. An analysis of the current situation of the site;
3. An investigation of issues and plans of countermeasures;
4. Concepts and ideas of design planning;
5. An actual development plan

This paper would like to introduce the results of this research project, and discuss the preservation and management of the Baxian Cave site. We hope that bring up discussion in different disciplines can benefit from various suggestions, and enable the renovation of Baxian Cave site so as to present its magnificence.

### 九龍城考古遺址的保護與詮釋

馬文光, 盧傳倩  
(普通話主講)

九龍城的歷史可上溯到宋代, 明清時期有多條鄉村聚落, 清道光年間設九龍寨城, 為地區政治、軍事中心。百多年來香港都市的發展, 九龍城面貌改變極大。配合九龍寨城清拆、啟德機場搬遷等建設項目而進行的考古工作, 出土不少歷史遺存, 包括九龍寨城南門遺跡、龍津石橋遺跡, 以及港鐵土瓜灣站的宋元時期的考古遺存等。古物古蹟辦事處致力保護這些珍貴的考古資源, 並以最佳方式向公眾詮釋。

### Conservation and Interpretation of Archaeological Sites at Kowloon City

Ray Ma and Teresa Lo  
(Medium: Putonghua)

The history of Kowloon City can be traced to the period of Song Dynasty (AD 960 – 1279). In the period of Ming (AD 1368 – 1644) and Qing Dynasties (AD 1636 – 1911), village settlements were scattered throughout the area of Kowloon City. During the reign of Emperor Daoguang of Qing Dynasty, the Kowloon Walled City was built and functioned as the regional political and military hub. With a century of urbanization in Hong Kong, the cityscape of Kowloon City has changed significantly. In the course of the redevelopment projects, namely the demolition of the Kowloon Walled City and the closure of the Kai Tak Airport, etc., archaeological works were conducted and quite a number of historical remains were excavated. Findings include the original south gate of the Kowloon Walled City, the Lung Tsun Stone Bridge, archaeological findings dated to the period of Song and Yuan Dynasties (AD 1271 – 1368) from the construction site of the To Kwa Wan station, etc. The Antiquities and Monuments Office seeks to preserve these precious archaeological resources, and to interpret them to the public in the best way.

