

<<甘肃考古记>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

本书出版于1925年，为《地质专报》甲种第五号，农商部地质调查所印行。乐森碍译，并附载步达生（Davidson Black）著李济译的《甘肃史前人种说略》（The Prehistotc Kansu-Race）。原文插图6幅，英文部分说明为中英文对照。原文图版12幅，说明为中英文对照。

本次出版，英文部分按原文照排；译文部分改繁体字竖排为简体字横排，并将句读改为新式标点；插图说明省去了中文对照部分；将原书中的《甘肃考古记校正》所列校勘各项，直接改入正文（第三九页第15行“相异之点”。参校英文，未予改动）。

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书籍目录

Archaeological Research in Kansu

Plates图版

甘肃考古记

译名对照表

## 章节摘录

版权页：插图： The earliest dynasty of the San Tai, the Hsia, remains entirely legendary as,so far, no archaeological material has been found to support the scanty historical data. Also for the early Shang such evidence is badly lacking. But with reference to the late Shang, which has also been called Yin after the then capital in northern Honan,we are in a much more favourable position. On the site of Yin, which in modern times is An Yang Hsien on the Honan-Chihli border, rich and remarkable finds were made in 1899. Some comment on this material has been made by foreign students of the subject, among them Menzies, Hopkins, and especially Chalfant, but by far the most exhaustive work on these oracle bones and allied objects has been done by the leading Chinese archaeologist of our day Lo Chin Yu, who has published a series of important works on the palaeography of the Yin Dynasty, and furthermore, a volume, Yin Hsu Ku Ch'i Wu T'u Lu on a number of highly important objects stated to have been found in this site. The most abundant and in many ways also the most illuminating material of the An Yang site consists of pieces of bone and tortoise shell with a very archaic Chinese script, used in this case mostly for divination. Together with the oracle bones there were found bone arrow points, ivory carvings, fragments of bronze, cowrie shells and other objects which help to form a picture of the culture of that time. We learn from these objects that the people of Yin had a script, still primitive and largely pictographic, but marking a tremendous stride towards a higher civilization. These writings tell about the structure of their social life, their calendar, and such interesting details as for instance, the use of the two horse cart. In the work Yin Hsii Ku Ch'i Wu Lu Lu by Lo Chin Yu, there are figured some richly decorated objects of the highest interest. Fig. 2 is a carving of a Rhinoceros horn and Fig. 4 a carving on ivory, both covered with the design of angular spirals which is known among Chinese archaeologists as the Yun Lei pattern. In addition we recognize in both cases within the Yun Lei pattern the features of the T'ao Tieh.

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