

## 金沙遺珍 Relics of the Jinsha Site

金沙遺址發現的大型祭祀活動場所，從商代晚期延續至春秋早期，以商代晚期至西周早期的遺跡最為密集。祭祀方法與祭祀內容的差異，表現了神巫文化系統的複雜與多元性。祭祀之頻繁與祭品之豐富，體現了巫術祭祀儀式在古蜀國社會活動中的崇高地位。遺址發現的種類繁多及造型精美的器物，闡明金沙遺址豐富的文化底蘊。

The large sacrificial area discovered at the Jinsha site was in use from the late Shang dynasty to the early Spring and Autumn Period, and most of the remains date from the late Shang to the early Western Zhou. The differences in sacrificial methods and objects of worship show the complexity and diversity of the wizard culture. From the frequency of sacrifices and the wealth of sacrificial offerings, it can be concluded that religious and sacrifice rituals enjoyed an elevated status in the social activities of the ancient Shu state. The variety of exquisite artefacts discovered in Jinsha illustrates the rich cultural heritage of the site.

## 金器 Gold Artefacts

從古至今，黃金都是人們最珍愛的物品之一，被視為高貴與財富的象徵。古蜀人在重大祭祀活動中，常把極其珍貴的金器沉埋於地，以表達對神靈的虔誠之情。金沙遺址出土金器二百多件，數量與種類，是目前中國同時期遺址發現之最。

Throughout history, gold has been valued by people as a symbol of nobility and wealth. In major sacrificial activities, the ancient Shu people often buried extremely precious gold objects under the ground as a way of expressing their devotion to the gods. More than two hundred gold artefacts have been unearthed at the Jinsha site, making it the most important of the archaeological sites of the same period in China discovered in terms of quantity and variety of the gold artefacts unearthed.

### 金人面像

晚商至西周  
2007年於金沙遺址祭祀區出土  
長 10.1、寬 8.6、厚 0.03 釐米  
金沙遺址博物館藏

Face-shape gold foil  
Late Shang to Western Zhou  
Unearthed from the sacrificial area of the Jinsha site in 2007  
10.1 cm (L); 8.6 cm (W); 0.03 cm (D)  
Collection of the Jinsha Site Museum



## 銅器 Bronze Artefacts

在青銅時代，青銅器是中國古代先民宗教祭祀活動中最重要的禮器。金沙遺址祭祀區已出土銅器近一千三百多件，大多為小型器物，其中有許多非完整器形，應是大型禮器上的構件。銅器的種類與三星堆大致相同，但在器形和製作方法上則表現了一定的創新與發展。

Bronze ware formed the most important ritual objects in the religious sacrificial activities of ancient Chinese people in the Bronze Age. More than 1,300 bronze relics have been unearthed from the sacrificial area at the Jinsha site, the majority of which are small utensils. Many of them are incomplete and are thought to be parts of some larger ritual instruments. These relics are roughly of the same types as the bronze artefacts unearthed in Sanxingdui, but feature new shapes and workmanship.



### 銅人頭像

商  
1986年於四川廣漢三星堆遺址  
二號祭祀坑出土  
高 43、長 19.8、寬 17.8、  
橫徑 13、縱徑 15.1 釐米  
三星堆博物館藏

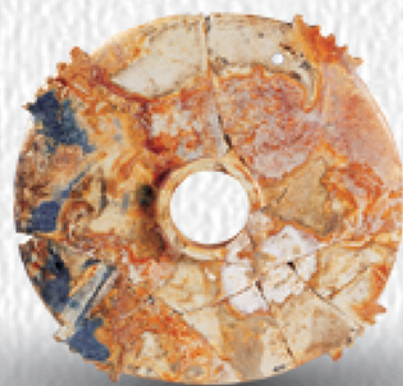
### Bronze head

Shang  
Unearthed from sacrificial pit no. 2 at the Sanxingdui site in Guanghan, Sichuan in 1986  
43 cm (H); 19.8 cm (L); 17.8 cm (W);  
13 cm (transverse diameter); 15.1 cm (longitudinal diameter)  
Collection of the Sanxingdui Museum

### 有領玉牙璧

晚商至西周  
2001年於成都金沙遺址祭祀區出土  
直徑 28.4、孔徑 5、高 2.4 釐米  
金沙遺址博物館藏

Collared bulged jade *bi*-disc  
Late Shang to Western Zhou  
Unearthed from the sacrificial area of the Jinsha site in 2001  
28.4 cm (L); 5 cm (aperture); 2.4 cm (H)  
Collection of the Jinsha Site Museum



### 跪坐石人像

晚商至西周  
2001年於金沙遺址祭祀區出土  
長 6.94、寬 9.25、高 18.82 釐米  
金沙遺址博物館藏

Stone kneeling figurine  
Late Shang to Western Zhou  
Unearthed from the sacrificial area of the Jinsha site in 2001  
6.94 cm (L); 9.25 cm (W); 18.82 cm (H)  
Collection of the Jinsha Site Museum



## 玉器 Jade Artefacts

玉器被遠古先民視為自然造化之精髓，天地靈氣之結聚，是奉獻給諸神的聖潔之物。金沙遺址出土玉器三千餘件，幾乎囊括了夏商時期常見的玉器種類，更出現了不少新的器類，具有鮮明的自身特色。這些玉器幾乎無使用痕跡，應是專為祭祀活動製作的禮儀用器。

Jade was regarded by the ancient Chinese as a natural, concentrated material that gathered the aura of heaven and earth, and it consequently became a sacred object dedicated to the gods. More than 3,000 jade artefacts have been unearthed from the Jinsha site, including almost all the common types of jade ware of the Xia and Shang dynasties as well as many new objects with their own distinctive characteristics. Showing nearly no traces of use, these jade artefacts are thought to be objects made specifically for ritual activities.

### 四節玉琮

晚商至西周  
2001年於金沙遺址祭祀區出土  
長 10.6、孔徑 6.8、高 16.6 釐米  
金沙遺址博物館藏

Four-node jade *cong*  
Late Shang to Western Zhou  
Unearthed from the sacrificial area of the Jinsha site in 2001  
10.6 cm (L); 6.8 cm (aperture); 16.6 cm (H)  
Collection of the Jinsha Site Museum



## 石器 Stone Artefacts

金沙遺址出土了一千餘件石器，從造型紋飾及埋藏方式來看，它們大多不具有實用性，而是與祭祀活動密切相關。其中，跪坐石人像和動物類石雕塑造型均栩栩如生，是目前我國發現的時代較早、製作最精美的一批立體圓雕石刻藝術作品。

More than one thousand stone artefacts have been unearthed at the Jinsha site. Judging from their shapes and decorations and how they were buried, it is presumed that most of them served a sacrificial purpose rather than any practical use. In particular, the lifelike stone figurine of a kneeling human and the stone animals are among the earliest and most elaborate three-dimensional carved stone works to have been found in China.

## 綻放 Blooming

經過二十年的探索實踐，金沙遺址深厚的文化內涵，極大地發揮了文化遺產的吸引力，為成都這座歷史文化名城增添了文化色彩。金沙遺址不僅展示了古蜀王都輝煌的過往，也作為國家考古大遺址公園融入成都的發展當中。未來，金沙遺址將繼續堅持以考古發現成果為支撐，以古蜀文明研究為基礎，以多元展示和跨界合作為途徑，傳播中華文化、中國精神的價值。

金沙遺址博物館在對遺址實施積極保護的同時，注重發掘文化遺產的多重價值，秉持「讓更多人走進金沙，讓金沙走向世界」的理念，堅持開展豐富多彩的文化活動，讓遺址文化突破圍牆的限制，更深入更廣泛地融入社會生活的各個領域，讓遺址與城市共生共融，真正成為連接城市歷史與未來的文化紐帶。

After twenty years of exploration and archaeological analysis, the Jinsha site and its profound cultural implications are now recognised as a part of the defining cultural heritage of Chengdu as a famous historical and cultural city. The Jinsha site not only bears silent witness to the glorious past of the capital of the ancient Shu state, but is also integrated into a national archaeological park that is developing with Chengdu at its heart. The site will continue in the future to communicate Chinese culture and spirit through its archaeological findings, studies on the ancient Shu civilisation, multi-dimensional displays and cross-border cooperation.

While taking active measures to protect the site, the Jinsha Site Museum places emphasis on exploring the multiple values of cultural heritage. It organises a variety of cultural activities aimed at "letting more people enter Jinsha and letting Jinsha go global" in order to further integrate the site into the city's cultural and social life, promote harmonious co-existence between the site and the city, and give play to its role as a cultural link between the city's past and future.

中華人民共和國香港特別行政區  
25週年紀念  
ANNIVERSARY

# 金沙之光

## Light of Jinsha

## 古蜀文明

### The Ancient Shu Civilisation

30/12/2022 - 29/3/2023

主辦單位  
Supported by

國家文物局  
National Cultural Heritage Administration

香港特別行政區政府發展局  
Development Bureau  
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

主辦  
Presented by

古物古蹟辦事處  
Antiquities and  
Monuments Office

成都金沙遺址博物館  
CHENGDU JINSHA SITE MUSEUM

協辦  
In association with

三星堆博物館  
SANXINGDUI MUSEUM

成都大學  
CHENGDU UNIVERSITY

## 金沙之光 — 古蜀文明展

"Light of Jinsha — The Ancient Shu Civilisation" Exhibition

神秘的古蜀文明，透過三星堆遺址的考古發現震驚中外，讓大眾一窺堂奧。2001 年在成都市區發現的金沙遺址，大量出土的祭祀器物和生用具，無論在形制和工藝技術方面，都與三星堆的文物有密不可分的傳承關係，證明古蜀國的政治中心從三星堆轉移到金沙遺址繼續發揚光大，也揭示了三千多年前古蜀先民已經擁有高度的青銅文化，打破了被認為是「南蠻、西南夷」的偏頗說法，對古蜀文化的真實了解有莫大意義。

The discovery and excavation of the Sanxingdui ruins unveiled the mysteries of the ancient Shu civilisation to a stunned world for the first time. A large number of sacrificial vessels and household utensils have since been unearthed from the Jinsha site, which was discovered in Chengdu in 2001. These artefacts inherited the form and craftsmanship of the relics found in Sanxingdui, and this close connection between them bears witness to the shift of the political centre of the ancient Shu from Sanxingdui to Jinsha. The finds also reveal how highly developed the bronze culture of the ancient Shu was more than 3,000 years ago, which undermines the biased designation of these people as "southern barbarians and southwestern barbarians", and are of great significance for gaining a true understanding of the ancient Shu culture.



金沙遺址出土了大量形制獨特、造工精美的金器、玉石器、青銅器、陶器、象牙、漆木器等。器物種類的多樣性，可以說是繼三星堆後古蜀文明的另一高峰。古蜀先民重視祭祀，祭品多精巧絢麗。此外，古蜀文化的最後一個輝煌時代——開明王朝，見於春秋戰國時期，治蜀三百餘年。當時蜀地的器用制度在固有禮制的基礎上，吸收了同時期中原文化、楚文化、秦文化等因素，青銅禮器風格便多以楚式為主。青白江雙元村墓地出土的精美青銅器和成都商業街船棺墓葬出土別具特色的漆器等，說明了古蜀文化和周邊其他區域文化互有交流，對探析古蜀歷史文化別具重要的意義。

The Jinsha site has yielded a large quantity of gold, jade and bronze ware, lacquered wood articles, as well as pottery featuring unique shapes and exquisite workmanship. The diversity of the artefacts marks another peak of the ancient Shu civilisation following the high point achieved in Sanxingdui. The ancient Shu attached great importance to sacrificial rituals, making offerings that were both elaborately and brilliantly crafted. The last glorious era of the ancient Shu culture - the Kaiming regime, emerged in the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods and reigned over the Shu state for more than 300 years. Based on the systems existing at the time, the rituals of the Shu during the Kaiming period absorbed elements of the Central Plains, Chu and Qin cultures of the same period, in which Chu-style bronze ritual vessels were predominantly used. The exquisite bronzeware excavated from the Shuangyuan village cemetery in Qingbaijiang and the distinctive lacquerware unearthed from the tombs of boat-shaped coffins on Commercial Street in Chengdu indicate the mutual exchanges between the ancient Shu culture and the culture of the Central Plains, which are of particular significance for the analysis of the ancient Shu history and culture.

### 蛙形金箔

晚商至西周  
2001 年於成都金沙遺址祭祀區出土  
長 6.9、寬 6、厚 0.05 釐米  
金沙遺址博物館藏

Gold foil frog  
Late Shang to Western Zhou  
Unearthed from the sacrificial area of the Jinsha site in 2001  
6.9 cm (L); 6 cm (W); 0.05 cm (D)  
Collection of the Jinsha Site Museum



金沙遺址的考古發現，為了解古代蜀國的發展演變提供了重要的線索，學術上大大補充了有關古蜀文明的缺環。金沙文化與三星堆文化的一脈相承，再次證明了古蜀文明與黃河流域及長江中下游地區等文化的紐帶關係，是令人讚嘆的中國古代文明中的重要組成部分。

The discovery of the Jinsha site offers important archaeological clues for understanding the development of the ancient Shu state, while academically it fills in some of the gaps in our knowledge of the civilisation that emerged there. The direct line of succession from Sanxingdui to Jinsha culture once again proves that the ancient Shu state had close links with the cultures prevalent in the Yellow River basin and the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, and was an important part of China's amazing ancient civilisation.

是次展覽還特意挑選了七件香港考古文物與金沙遺址的出土文物作比對，包括青銅兵器和石鉞等，顯示中華古代文明起源的「多元一體性」。

The exhibition also includes seven archaeological artefacts from Hong Kong, which have been selected for comparison with the relics excavated at the Jinsha site, including bronze weapons and stone yue-axe, and to highlight "pluralistic integration" of the origins of the ancient Chinese civilisation.

## 金沙遺址 The Jinsha Site

金沙遺址位於四川成都市區西北，遺址總面積逾五平方公里，已發現多處重要遺存，出土金器、銅器、玉器、石器、陶器、骨角牙器等各類珍貴文物數以萬計。這些遺物表現出鮮明的古蜀文化特徵，說明金沙遺址是繼三星堆文明之後，古蜀先民在成都平原建立的另一個政治、經濟與文化中心。

The Jinsha site is located northwest of the city centre of Chengdu in Sichuan and covers a total area of over 5 km<sup>2</sup>. Several important remains have been discovered, and tens of thousands of valuable cultural relics, including gold, bronze, jade, stone and pottery ware, as well as bone, tooth and horn tools have been unearthed. Featuring distinctive characteristics of the ancient Shu culture, these artefacts indicate that Jinsha was another political, economic and cultural centre established by the ancient Shu people on the Chengdu Plain after the Sanxingdui site.

## 遺址的功能分區 Functional Areas of the Site

金沙遺址已發現有大型祭祀場所「梅苑」、建築基址「三和花園」、生活居址「蘭苑」；以及集中墓地「千和馨城」等分區，功能劃分十分明確，表明當時已具有一定的城市規劃能力。

The Jinsha site features clearly defined functional areas. Large sacrificial sites like "Meiyuan" locus, "Sanhe Garden" building foundations, "Lanyuan" dwelling site and "Qianhe Xincheng" cemetery site, among others, have been found, indicating a certain level of urban planning at that time.



### 銅人頭

晚商至西周  
2001 年於金沙遺址祭祀區出土  
長 2.6、寬 3、高 4.4 釐米  
金沙遺址博物館藏

Bronze head  
Late Shang to Western Zhou  
Unearthed from the sacrificial area of the Jinsha site in 2001  
2.6 cm (L); 3 cm (W); 4.4 cm (H)  
Collection of the Jinsha Site Museum



### 地點 VENUE

香港文物探知館專題展覽廳  
Thematic Exhibition Gallery,  
Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre

### 開放時間 OPENING HOURS

星期一至三、五：上午 10 時至下午 6 時  
Monday to Wednesday and Friday: 10 am – 6 pm

星期六、日及公眾假期：上午 10 時至晚上 7 時  
Saturday, Sunday and public holidays: 10 am – 7 pm

農曆新年除夕：上午 10 時至下午 5 時  
Chinese New Year's Eve: 10 am – 5 pm

逢星期四（公眾假期除外）、農曆年初一及二休館  
Closed on Thursdays (except public holidays)  
and the first two days of Chinese New Year

免費入場

FREE ADMISSION