

#### (IV)

毋忘香港的根。香港的根是甚麼呢？我們認為香港的根，就是香港的文化，即自有人類生息活動迄今，香港地區一切人文的活動，包括精神與物質的表現。近年來我們香港尋根重要突破包括：

- 科學年代測定證明，香港地區最早的七千年前，已經有人類在此地生息活動。距今六、七千年的階段，環珠江口範圍內，彩陶顯示形成最早以水路為幹線的共同文化網絡。近年發現此期間出現鳳鳥、有翼神獸、太陽等崇拜，是南中國鳳鳥起源認識的突破。同時，此地區樹皮布石拍是世界最早同類工具的發現。
- 距今四、五千年前後，香港地區原始部落已進入戰爭階段，流行玉石環狀禮器，對來自長江的文化亦步亦趨。
- 距今三千年前後，中原文化若干禮制籠罩香港，其中重要代表如南丫島大灣發現的牙璋，是中原夏商間文化登陸香江的證據。
- 漢代特別是東漢以後，香港已經正式被納入中國歷史正統文化圈的範圍。李鄭屋楚磚室漢墓，是漢化九龍半島的側影。此後，唐、宋—明、清，歷代文物在香港出土不斷如織。

我們擁有現今繁榮的香港，但不能忽視七千年香港歷史的過去。有些人認為數千年前香港歷史文物，可有可無，與現代並無任何關係！更坦白的說，自殖民地以來迄今，社會上特別是學校教育，一直是毋視古代香港的歷史。

如果沒有古代香港的歷史，現今我們以何理據說香港是中國的一部份呢？毋忘香港的根，就是毋忘香港七千年深厚的人文精萃。

香港的根，就是七千年以來本地人類人文精萃的體現。

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Forget me not: the historical roots of Hong Kong and Shenzhen. What are the roots of Hong Kong? We suggest that the culture of Hong Kong is all the human activities in Hong Kong since the earliest settlement, including spiritual and material expressions. Breakthroughs in the recent root searching in Hong Kong include:

- Scientific dating has proved that the earliest settlement in Hong Kong is seven thousand years ago. Between six to seven thousand years ago, a network formed by the water routes was formed in the Pearl River estuary region as suggested by the painted pottery. The recent discoveries of the bird feng (鳳), winged mythical breast and sun worship of the same period is a breakthrough in our knowledge of the origin of bird feng (鳳) in South China.

- Around four to five thousand years ago, Hong Kong had also become a warring society. Ritual objects such as crystal bracelets and earrings were popular at that time under the influence of the Yangtze River culture.

- Around three thousand years ago, Hong Kong was also under the influence of the ritual system of the Central Plain culture. The Tai Wan site on Lamma Island is one of the important representatives, which is also an important evidence of the influence of the Yangtze River culture.

#### 從環太平洋角度考察古代香港的四個文化圈 Four Cultural Spheres in Ancient Hong Kong from the View of Circum Pacific Region

- During the Han Dynasty and after Eastern Han in particular, Hong Kong was formally included into the orthodox cultural sphere of Chinese history. The Lei Cheng Uk Han Tomb shows the influence of Han in Kowloon Peninsula. Since then, abundant finds of Tang, Song—Ming, Qing Dynasties were found in Hong Kong.

We are enjoying the prosperity of Hong Kong now, but the 7000-year long history should not be neglected. Some people think that all these ancient artefacts are unimportant and unrelated to the modern world, and the school education has always neglected the ancient history of Hong Kong since the colonial period.

But how can we say Hong Kong is part of China if there is no ancient history of Hong Kong? To say not to forget the roots of Hong Kong actually mean we should not forget the 7000-year long humanities of Hong Kong.

The roots of Hong Kong are the reflection of the 7000-year long humanities.



(I)

歷史是人類生活的記錄，喪失歷史，猶如被斬斷了根，成為失落的民族。歷史促使社會產生凝聚的力量。歷史的歸屬感，是文明社會必備的。飲水思源，歷史的源頭是十分關鍵的。在「毋忘香港的根」展出中，嘗試探索以下重要問題探索。

- 本地區最早歷史文化探索，經歷怎樣的發展階段？
- 香港最早歷史文化，可以追溯到何時？
- 香港與長江流域中游遠古文化有何關係？
- 珠三角遠古人類是否有甚麼精神信仰的對象？
- 南中國稻作農業起源與珠三角是怎樣的關係？
- 珠三角最早的衣服體系是甚麼？
- 香港的根是甚麼？

這些問題的發現與研究，在「毋忘香港的根」均有詳細說明。

History is the record of human activities. Losing the history is no difference from being a lost race. History can enhance the coherence of a society and create a sense of belonging which is necessary for a civilized society. Therefore, knowing our origin is very important. In the "Forget me not: the historical roots of Hong Kong and Shenzhen" exhibition, an attempt will be made on answering the following questions:

- How did the exploration of the local earliest culture develop?
- How far back can we trace the earliest culture and history of Hong Kong?
- How was Hong Kong related to the ancient culture of the middle reaches of the Yangtze River region?
- Did the ancient human in the Pearl River Delta have religion?
- What is the relationship between the origin of agriculture in South China and the Pearl River Delta?
- What is the earliest clothing system in the Pearl River Delta?
- What are the roots of Hong Kong?

More details of all these discoveries can be found in the "Forget me not: the historical roots of Hong Kong and Shenzhen" exhibition.

## (II) 探香江彩陶之路

海洋考古是環珠江口考古特色之一，這個範圍的水上交通網絡，足與現代媲美。環珠江口海洋文化的本質，包括：

- 認識海洋生態；
- 開發漁撈經濟生活；
- 發達的航海技術，促成珠江三角洲水上網絡社會的形成；
- 回應海洋的生活體驗及挑戰，產生如鳥、太陽崇拜等文化。

環珠江口新石器時代文化眾多遺址中，以深圳咸頭嶺遺址最引人注目。咸頭嶺遺址獲中國社會科學院評定為「二〇〇六年中國六大考古新發現」及中國國家文物局委託評定為「二〇〇六年全國十大考古新發現」。咸頭嶺由寂寂無名的小漁村，一夜聲名鵲起。咸頭嶺遺址的重要性，是發現了距今六千至七千年前多層重疊的新石器時代文化堆積，是解開環珠江口文化起源之謎的關鍵。

### Exploring the Road of Painted Pottery in Hong Kong

Oceanic archaeology is one of the featuring of the archaeology in the Pearl River Delta. The sea network in this region is comparable to the modern one. Features of the oceanic archaeology in the Pearl River Delta include:

- Knowledge of the ocean ecology;
- Beginning of the fishing economy;
- Advanced sailing technology leading to the formation of sea network in the Pearl River Delta;
- Oceanic life and challenges initiated the culture of bird and sun worship.

Among the Neolithic sites in the Pearl River Delta, the Xiantouling site, Shenzhen caught the most attention. This site was rated by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences as one of the "Six Big Archaeological Discoveries in China 2006", and in the same year, it was awarded as one of the "Ten Big Archaeological Discoveries in China 2006". The importance of the Xiantouling site is the recovery of the layers dated to between seven thousand and six thousand years ago, which is the key to resolve the question about the origin of Pearl River Delta Culture.



## (III) 珠江口鳥俗崇拜

高廟—咸頭嶺鳳鳥紋系統源流的發現，是二十一世紀東亞考古及古代思想史的重要突破。從新石器時代稻作農業的背景，對長江及珠江鳳鳥與太陽崇拜的認識，具有很重要的學術意義。鳥類最大的特徵，是能翱翔飛行於天際。咸頭嶺陶器上的鳥紋，正處於動態下振翅飛翔，展示出優美的形態。高廟文化中鳳鳥、獠牙獸面及太陽三種神靈圖像，在距今七千年前浮現於環珠江口一帶，並在往後的一千多年間，在本地區自我演化，成為別具特色的體系。

東亞考古學對鳥崇拜的研究，最早可以追溯到一百多年前。對於銅鼓上鳥人和太陽崇拜，學者認為銅鼓上的鳥船，是運載死者靈魂往冥界的工具。死者靈魂乘著鳥形船滑翔，向著太陽黃泉之鳥方向邁進。

長江與珠江在新石器時代七千年前，共同締造了東南亞地區稻作農耕、鳥與太陽崇拜的思想模式，逐步形成了根深蒂固的基礎。

### Bird Worship in the Pearl River

The discovery of the origin of Gaomiao-Xiantouling bird motif system can be said as an important breakthrough in Chinese archaeology or even the Eastern thinking history in the twenty-first century. The understanding of the bird and sun worship in the Yangtze River and Pearl River regions under the background of rice agriculture in the Neolithic period is highly significant academically. The unique feature of birds is their ability to fly. The motifs on the Xiantouling pottery vessels are pictures of birds' graceful shape when flying. Bird, fanged beast face and sun these three mythical motifs in the Gaomiao culture existed in the Pearl River Delta seven thousand years ago. It then evolved locally in the following thousand years and became a distinctive system.

Study of bird worship in the East Asian archaeology can be traced back to more than a hundred years ago. Regarding the bird-man and sun worship on the bronze drum, scholars suggest that the bird boat is for transporting the deceased's soul to the nether world, which is also related to the sun worship. The deceased are carried by the bird shaped boat to the nether world symbolised by the sun.

The rice agriculture, bird and sun worship system of the Southeast Asian region were created and established gradually in the Yangtze River and Pearl River regions seven thousand years ago in the Neolithic period.