
盐源出土人兽纹铜树形器渊源考

李帅

(四川 成都 610064)

摘要: 盐源出土的人兽纹铜树形器是南、北文化在盐源地区交融后的产物,其可分解为“神树”母题和“一人双马”母题,其中“一人双马”母题应与北方草原文化中“双马神”信仰有关,而“神树”母题和“树上立兽”的造型则渊源于楚文化,蜀地在楚文化因素西传的过程中起到了中介作用。人兽纹铜树形器之所以能够在盐源地区出现,不仅与笮人和蜀人、蜀人和楚人之间的联系和交流有关,同时还与盐源盆地特殊的生态环境和自然景观有关。

关键词: 人兽纹铜树形器; 盐源青铜文化; 楚文化西播; 笮人

The Source of the Human-Beast Pattern Bronze Tree Discovered in Yanyuan

Li Shuai

(Chengdu, Sichuan 610064)

Abstract: The human-beast patterned bronze tree was the product of north and south cultural integration in the Yanyuan District. It can be divided into two motifs, the “sacred tree” and the “one person with two horses”. The motif of “one person with two horses” is related to the belief of the Double-horses God, while the motif of “sacred tree” and the “beast standing on a tree” originated from the Chu Culture, in which Shu has played an intermediary role in the process of the Chu Culture spreading west. The human-beast-colored and copper-tree-shaped antique appears in Yanyuan District is not only because of the interactions between the Zuo, Shu and Chu People, but this is also the result of the special ecological environment and natural landscape of the region.

Keywords: Human-beast pattern bronze tree; Yanyuan bronze culture; the westward spread of Chu Culture; Zuo People
