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# 曾侯與编钟与曾国始封——兼论叶家山西周曾国墓地复原

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摘要：曾侯與编钟“王遣命南公”中的“王”即廿三祀孟鼎中的康王。“南公”即南宫括之孙孟。南宫括之子是见于《书·顾命》中的“仲桓南宫毛”。清华简《良臣》中的“南宫天”疑点甚多，不可信据。叶家山曾国墓地和南宫氏属姬姓周人，实无可疑。叶家山曾国墓地只有两位曾侯，没有曾侯与夫人的合葬墓。据廿三祀孟鼎“受民”中的“邦司”国人和“夷司”夷人，叶家山墓地可以分为曾侯公室墓区和夷人墓区。

关键词：曾侯與编钟；叶家山；曾国；廿三祀孟鼎；清华简《良臣》

A Study on the Chime Bell of Marquis Yu and the Establishment of Zeng State

——With a Discussion on Recovering the Western Zhou Cemetery of Zeng State in Yejiashan Site

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Abstract: This paper argues that the King and the Southern Duke recorded in 王遣命南公(the King ordering the Southern Duke)of the inscription on the Chime Bell of Marquis Yu respectively refer to King Kang, also appeared on the inscription of the Twenty-third Year's Ding-tripod of Yu, and Nangong Kuo's grandson Yu, rather than Nangong Yao in the chapter of Liangchen in Tsinghua Bamboo Strip manuscripts. Nangong Mao, with a courtesy name Zhonghuan, recorded in the chapter of Guming in Shangshu (the Book of History), was Nangong Kuo's son. There is no doubt that both the king of Zeng State and the clan of Nangong belonged to the Zhou People with Surname Ji. Only the tombs of two marquises of Zeng were discovered from the cemetery, while joint burial tomb of marquis and his wife was not existed. According to the record of State People and Yi-barbarian People in the inscription of the Twenty-third Year's Ding-tripod of Yu, the cemetery could be divided into two parts, tombs of marquis's family and Yi-barbarian People.

Keywords: the Chime Bell of Marquis Yu, Yejiashan Site, Zeng State, the Twenty-third Year's Ding-tripod of Yu, the chapter of Liangchen in Tsinghua Bamboo Strip manuscripts