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Vol. 14 Content Summary

1. From P4 to P29

The problem of "feathermen" is controversial in the academic circle. On the basis of reviewing the previous studies, this paper, inspired by the Kyoto school of textual criticism from the perspective of the four-fold evidence theory by professor Liu Zheng, a world famous scholar, studies the problem of "yu man" from the four dimensions of "literature, archaeology, folk custom and astronomy" with a variety of "interpretive frameworks". The findings are as follows: 1. "feather man" is widely presented and described in historical materials, archaeological materials and folk materials, which may indicate that "feather man" once existed in reality rather than in myth and artistic images; 2. 2. The influencing factors of "feather man" are diversified. There are not only specific elements such as astronomy,
geography and humanities, but also specific elements such as time and space. 3. "feather man" may have originated in the prehistoric, ancient and ancient times in the space and time dimension, in the regions near the 30th degree line of the northern latitude of the earth, and in the western, southwestern and southern regions of ancient China. Specific geographical factors contributed to the emergence of the "feather man", just as the so-called "one side of soil and water support one side of people"; 4. In addition to specific geographical area elements, there are also specific astronomical background and elements for the emergence of "feather man", which may be related to the "seven nights of the southern jacksparrow", "seven nights of the southern jacksparrow", and the "head, fire and tail of the partridge", especially the "wing" of the "seven nights of the southern". "One side of the sky nurturance one side of the people", the specific energy of the sky may lead to the emergence of "feather man"; 5. In the human dimension, "feather man" is related to the evolution of prehistoric human beings, or a branch of prehistoric human beings, or ancient yi people, ancient shu people, bayu people, sanmiao people, sumerians, mayans and other ancient human groups; 6. There are important theoretical, methodological and practical values in the examination and verification of "feather man". Or benefit for human origins, explore prehistoric humans and other related problems, is beneficial to review of "human evolution" (human or derived from poultry, "thefeathermen" and "alien"), is beneficial to decipher feather, Huan head of the republic of China, the ancient shu kingdom, countries, long salt GuYi, three seedlings, sanxingdui civilization, sands civilization, alien civilization culture of many problems, such as a password.

In this paper, five key findings: 1, the first comb out of the 138 ancient in shanhaijing, found in shanhaijing "thefeathermen" main living areas, as well as the subordinate to the feather of the republic of China, Huan head and other three countries, salt long ancient; 2. Deciphered the cultural code of the "golden staff" unearthed from the sanxingdui site, and discovered the cultural remains of the "feather man" and the secret of the "history of ancient shu"; 3. Deciphered the cultural codes of "golden crown belt", "frog shaped gold ware" and "carrying the ivory figure with a grain of jade on the shoulder" unearthed from "jinsha site", and found the remains of "feather man" and the historical context of "ancient shu kingdom"; 4. Deciphered the cultural code of "liangzhu culture god emblem jade ware", and found its
"feather man" cultural remains; 5. Put "astronomy" into the research dimension of "feather man", and found the astronomy background and related connotation of "feather man".

2. From P30 to P37

This article combs and analyzes the materials of 57 tombs in Yunnan Cultural Cemetery, Shamao Mountain, Yiliang, Yunnan, and counts the relatively well-preserved human bones of the tombs. Archaeological studies were conducted on 13 tombs with tooth extraction features. It is compared with other Dian culture graveyards, and it is believed that the graveyard represents a new type of regional culture of Dian culture. This provides a certain reference for us to re-understand the Dian culture.

3. From P38 to P112

This paper introduces the Paleolithic age in Europe through the history of the survival and development of the Kurt people in Europe and their Neanderthals and Krumanon ancestors in the Paleolithic period of Europe. And from the Paleolithic European hunters to follow the glacier advance and retreat caused by the large cold zone animal mammoths, hairy rhinoceros migration and continuous migration, through the Bode prairie, Eastern Europe grassland and northern Central Asia grassland, European Neanderthals stone tools and production techniques, religious funeral customs, culture and art, spread from Europe to North Asia, Mongolia, China Neochang, Inner Mongolia, Northeast Asia, The top cave of Zhou Yingdian in Beijing and the whole process of the Japanese islands and North America. The history of human migration and communication in the high latitudes of the northern hemisphere during the Paleolithic period was reproduced. It is proved that the Eurasian grassland passage existed all the time in the Paleolithic and Neolithic ages. Instead of the previous history, archaeology generally believed that the bronze age Eurasian prairie passage after human domestication of horses was opened. And it also discusses the origin and the development and transmission history of the stone tomb in the north-east of China, the Korean Peninsula, the Japan-listed islands, the Chinese Shandong, the coastal areas of Zhejiang and the Anning River in the southwest of Sichuan. In the follow-up to the history of human life in Europe,
follow the source of the Alderthal and introduce the characteristics of the copper mirror of the Celtic people.

If you are interested in the North half of Eurasia and the Paleolithic of North America, which article is worth reading. You will learn about the main history of the Paleolithic Age in Europe and its close relationship with the Neolithic and Neolithic cultures. And the history of the Celtic and the exquisite ancient bronze mirror they made.

4. From P113 to P196

King Wu's Overthrowing Shang Dynasty is a worldwide research. It is one of main projects of Xia-Shang-Zhou Chronology Project.

In 2006, the relevant departments held many academic seminars, after finding the inscription of Gansang stone in Pingguo county, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China. And the interpretation of the inscription of Gansang stone had not been solved. According to the archaeological excavation in 2012, the age of 8 stone inscriptions is 3600 to 3100 years ago. At present, there are nearly 1,000 piece and 18,000 words of Gansang stone inscriptions lost to the society. The research shows that it is a new genre in the field of Chinese characters. Taking QC021 archaeological evidence as a breakthrough point, the stone inscriptions for the first time combed and found the way to decipher and interpret Gansang stone inscriptions. It also found and interpreted the new historical materials of the Overthrowing Shang Dynasty period on the seven images and three numerical Gua (divinatory symbols) of QC021 (1) stone inscriptions and 178 words (phrases) of QC021 (2).

Archaeological evidence QC021 is a piece of Tomahawk-shape stone inscription. There is image and numerical Gua from Yijing on the front side, and characters and phrase on the back side. The interpretation of the two sides are consistent. The historical facts recorded not only make up for the lack of records in ancient literature, but also confirm the authenticity of the bronze inscriptions unearthed in Lintong, Shaanxi Province. According to the research of Gansang inscriptions, the year of King Wu's Overthrowing Shang Dynasty is Xin Mao rabbit year, 1050 B.C., which is in line with the upper limit of King Wu's Overthrowing Shang Dynasty stipulated by Xia-Shang-Zhou Chronology project. And it is also in line with the lunar phase record of "Jupiter in the sky" obtained by Xia-Shang-Zhou Chronology Project. It
is a new breakthrough in the research results of the year of King Wu's Overthrowing Shang Dynasty that the specific date was defined as February 10, 1050 BC. The book interprets the archeological evidence of QC021 with pictures and texts, which shows that in the year of King Wu's overthrowing Shang Dynasty, King Zhou of Shang Dynasty actually led 767 elite troops and 40 battle elephants to break through and move southward. On the eighth day of the break through, King Wu of Zhou sent pursuers to snipe and kill hundreds of enemies, and achieved the second successful break through at the cost of losing 12 people. Under the leadership of King Zhou of Shang Dynasty, the remaining 755 troops passed through. After a long journey, he arrived in Gansang, Pingguo of Youjiang River Basin two months later and established Luo Yue state, which is regarded as the "Second State" of "Central Plains". After that, an emissary was sent out to coordinate 115 days later to realize the alliance with the local indigenous Xi Ou state. In the fourth year of the founding of Luo Yue state, King Zhou of the Shang Dynasty, who became the king of Luo Yue state, led the people to resist the invasion of foreign enemies and was killed by arrows. His last word was that it was proposed to patrol the river and sea for 300 days every year. Even if there was only a small amount left, it was also necessary to build and protect Gansang, the place where Luo Yue state is located. Year after year, nearly one thousand sacrificial stone inscriptions have been left in the local area. At present, there are about one thousand pieces published, with a total of about 18000 words. Similar contents are recorded in the 2590 word (phrase) QC078 and 1245 words (phrases) LB01 inscriptions.

As a comprehensive monograph on the study of King Wu's overthrowing Shang Dynasty, this book has a pioneering and innovative significance for the research in this field. According to image and text identification content of QC021, the book named the interpreted stone inscription "the memorial to founding Luo Yue state after the King Zhou's breakthrough". The book calls for paying attention to and strengthening the collection, collation and research of Gansang stone inscriptions. It should be an important issue that the academic community must pay close attention to in the future, with urgency and necessity.

The age identification of the unearthed stone inscriptions is consistent with that of the study of characters.

The book is divided into five chapters with more than 300,000 words.