



A Collection of Cultural Relics from Wulian County

郭公仕 编著

Edited by Guo Gongshi

五莲文物荟萃

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

五莲文物荟萃 / 郭公仕编著. — 济南: 齐鲁书社, 2011.11

ISBN 978-7-5333-2506-0

I. ①五… II. ①郭… III. ①文物—五莲县—图录
IV. ①K872.524.2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 087197 号

五莲文物荟萃

郭公仕 编著

出版发行 齐鲁书社

社 址 济南市英雄山路 189 号

邮 编 250002

网 址 www.qlss.com.cn

电子邮箱 qlss@sdpress.com.cn

印 刷 山东新华印刷厂

开 本 889mm × 1194mm 1/16

印 张 14

插 页 4

字 数 250 千字

版 次 2011 年 11 月第 1 版

印 次 2011 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

标准书号 ISBN 978-7-5333-2506-0

定 价 268.00 元

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序

地处鲁东南沿海的日照是一个年轻的地级城市,1992年,其规模扩大至三个县,包括原来隶属临沂地区的日照县、莒县和隶属于潍坊市的五莲县。这三个县,古代文化资源均十分丰厚,并且各有特点。莒县素以大汶口晚期文化和周代的莒国都城所在而闻名于世,日照则因为有了两城镇、东海峪、尧王城等著名史前遗址而广为人知。所以,日照市下属的这两个县区均出版了多部介绍其历史文化的图录或专书。而五莲县则似乎受到了冷落,至今未有一部介绍自己历史文化的专书出版。其实,五莲县的一些重要考古发现,在某些领域更能够代表日照地区的古代历史文化,如前些年陆续发现的大汶口——龙山文化城址和玉器,不仅在日照市和山东省,即使在全中国和国外也具有相当大的影响。所以,编辑出版系统介绍五莲这片土地上古代历史文化的论著,无论是对于学术界,还是对于五莲当地的民众,其迫切性和重要性是不言而喻的。郭公仕馆长编著的《五莲文物荟萃》,在传承五莲深厚而辉煌的古代历史文化方面意义重大,是一件雁过留声的大好事。

五莲的考古工作,始于潮河镇的丹土遗址。说起丹土,其发现历史饶有趣味。据著名学者王献唐先生回忆,在他四五岁之时(约在1900年前后),其行医且酷爱金石学的父亲王廷霖,曾从丹土遗址捡回了许多石器,并让献唐先生自己挑选一件保存,这件事在他幼小的心灵中留下了深刻的记忆。以至30多年以后,献唐先生提议中央研究院历史语言研究所考古组的同仁调查山东东部沿海地区,于是有了1934年王湘、祁延霈先生在山东东部沿海为期两个月的考古调查,其收获之一就是正式发现和确认了五莲丹土遗址。后来,山东省文物管理处和山东大学的刘敦愿先生以及当地的文物管理部门,曾多次调查过丹土遗址,所获颇丰。为了进一步搞清楚丹土遗址的文化内涵,山东省文物考古研究所自1995年春以来,多次发掘丹土遗址,迭有重要收获。其中发现的内外三圈城墙,面积在9.5万~18万平方米,时间横跨大汶口文化晚期偏晚到龙山文化早中期。在发现的大量大汶口——龙山文化陶器中,不乏白陶鬶、蛋壳黑陶高柄杯、黑陶鬲、黑陶壶、黑陶盆、黑陶杯等礼器,从而表明丹土是一处极为重要的大汶口——龙山文化时期的高等级聚落遗址。

另外,历年从丹土遗址出土的大量新石器时代玉器,时代可以早到大汶口文化晚期和龙山文化早中期,这是整个海岱地区发现大汶口——龙山文化玉器最多的一处遗址,分别收藏于北京国家博物馆、山东省博物馆和五莲县博物馆。丹土遗址发现的玉器以礼仪用玉为大宗,器形有钺、戚、刀、璧、环、璜、镯、鸟等。这些玉器制作工艺精湛,玉器的器体甚薄,开料方法采用了先进的片切割技术。从某种意义上可以说,丹土遗址发现的这批玉器,不仅代表了大汶口——龙山文化玉器的最高制作水平,在国内同时期文化中也首屈一指,其工艺成就在此前的红山文化和良渚文化的玉器之上,并且从器物形态、社会功能和工艺技术等

方面,对同时期其他文化和后来夏商文化的玉器产生过重要影响。最近十几年以来,不少国内外研究玉器的专家多次专程到五莲县博物馆观摩和考察这批丹土玉器,对其制作工艺叹为观止,殷切希望能早日全面发表。本图集的出版,可以暂解大家的热切盼望之心情。

五莲地处中纬度的鲁东南地区,全县被低山丘陵所环绕。这样的地理地貌,按说十分有利于古人类的生存,在相邻的莒县、沂水、日照等地,均发现有超过距今 1 万年的旧石器时代文化遗存,只是由于缺乏专业人员和工作的关系,才造成了现在五莲旧石器考古的空白。目前所知,五莲境内发现的最早人类遗存为距今约 5500 年,属于新石器时代的大汶口文化,经过发掘的董家营遗址就属于这一时期。自此以后,历经龙山文化、岳石文化、商周秦汉直到近代,先民们就绵延不断地在这片土地上生生息息,在与外地的交融和自身的传承创新中发展。《五莲文物荟萃》所选取的 200 余件精品文物标本,按玉石器、陶瓷器、青铜器、钱币、印章和石刻等类别编排,均为五莲县辖区内先民从远古到近代从事各种活动的遗留,如农耕、采集、渔猎、战争、礼仪、宗教、生活、婚嫁、丧葬、交通等,从一个侧面折射和反映了五莲与其他地区一样,在上述自身的传承和发展过程中,经历了从落后到进步、从原始到文明、从独自繁衍的涓涓细流到依次汇入中华古代文化的大海之中的完整过程。

驻足这些精美绝伦的文物瑰宝面前,可能我们会感到自己的渺小;仔细品味,反复揣摩,慢慢会进入与古人沟通和交流的境界。追古思今,我们或许会赞叹先人的聪明才智,或许会感喟时代变迁之迅速。总之,希望前人遗留下来的这些物质和精神领域博大精深的文化成果,能够转化为激励我们前进的动力。

栾丰实

2010 年 12 月 7 日

于山东大学

FORWARD

Rizhao as a coastal city of prefectural level, located at southeastern Shandong province, is quite young in modern history. In 1992, Rizhao extended its governed area to three counties, including Rizhao county, Ju county which belonged to Linyi prefecture before, and Wulian county which one belonged to Weifang city. All of these three counties have their own long history and own rich resource of cultural relics. Ju county is famous for its sites of late Dawenkou culture, and as capital of Ju country of Zhou Dynasty. And Rizhao itself is well known for some famous prehistoric sites, for example, Liangchengzhen, Donghaiyu and Yaowangcheng. Therefore we could see many different versions of books on historic culture of Ju county and Rizhao. However, Wulian county seems to be forgotten and there is not even one copy of such book. In fact, there are indeed some very important archaeological finds in Wulian county, which could represent the ancient history of the whole Rizhao city to some extent. For example, the city wall sites and jade wares of Dawenkou and Longshan culture found in Wulian, are well known not only in Rizhao and Shandong province, but also all over China and the whole world in a way. In this case, to present the ancient culture of Wulian county for both academic field and local people who live in this area, becomes important and urgent. The book *A Collection of Cultural Relics from Wulian County* edited by Mr. Guo Gongshi, curator of Wulian county museum, is of great significance for this reason.

Archaeological work in Wulian county started from the Dantu site of Chaohe town. The discovery of Dantu site was an interesting history. According to the memory of Mr. Wang Xiantang, a famous scholar of Shandong province, in about 1900 when he was four or five years old, his father Wang Tinglin, who was a doctor and was fond of epigraphy, collected some stone tools from Dantu site, and asked Wang Xiantang to choose one as a gift. This has been an impressed memory of Mr. Wang Xiantang. And thirty years later, he suggested the archaeological group of Institute of History and Philology of Academia Sinica to survey eastern coastal area of Shandong province. In 1934, Wang Xiang and Qi Yanpei of the group carried on an archaeological survey season of two months there, and one of the important results is the discovery and confirmation of Dantu site. After that, staff of Shandong provincial administration of cultural relics, and Professor Liu Dunyuan of Shandong University, visited the site many times and got rich information of the site. Since the spring of 1995, Shandong Provincial Institute of Archaeology and Cultural Relics has excavated the site many times. One of the important results is the discovery of city wall of three circles used from late Dawenkou to early and middle Longshan culture, occupying an area of 95,000–180,000 square meters. Besides, the discovery of pottery *gui*-pitcher, eggshell black *bei*-goblet, black pottery *lei*, black pottery

hu-jar, black pottery basin, black pottery cup, etc., important ritual vessels of Dawenkou and Longshan culture, demonstrates that Dantu site is a very important high level settlement of that period.

Besides, there are a large number of jade wares of late Dawenkou and early and middle Longshan of the Neolithic period, excavated from the Dantu site. The site is the only one which yielded such rich resource of Neolithic jade wares in the whole Haidai area. The jades are now exhibited in National Museum in Beijing, Shandong provincial museum, and Wulian county museum. They are mainly for ritual purpose, including *yue*-axe, *qi*-axe, knife, *bi*-disc, ring, *huang*-pendant, bangle, and ornament in bird shape, etc. They represent the highest level of jade production of Dawenkou and Longshan periods, with slice cutting and other techniques, even of higher level than jade wares from Hongshan culture and Liangzhu culture, and the techniques had been carried forward by jade production of Xia and Shang dynasties. Many experts have visited Wulian county museum for these precious jade wares and are impressed. They also expressed the wish to see the complete publication of all the jades from Dantu together. This book presents part of the important finds which will hopefully satisfy the scholars to some extent.

Wulian county also has great geographical features of hills and plains for ancient people. In Ju county, Yishui county and Rizhao city, archaeologists have found sites more than 10,000 years old of the Paleolithic period. We expect more Paleolithic or early Neolithic period sites to be found in Wulian county. For now we know the earliest sites in Wulian are of Dawenkou period, dating back to 5500 years ago, e.g. Dongjiaying site. Then the chronology is followed by Longshan culture, Yueshi culture, Shang and Zhou dynasties, Qin and Han dynasties and periods until modern time. The book *A Collection of Cultural Relics from Wulian County* presents more than 200 cultural relics of different periods, in a category of jade and stone tools, pottery and porcelain wares, bronze wares, coins, seals and stone tablets. These collections demonstrate the archaeological remains of ancient people who lived in Wulian, including their activities of agriculture, hunting and gathering, war, ritual and religious work, daily life, marriage, funeral and transportation. These are witnesses of local history, how the civilization started here, and how the local culture became part of Chinese civilization.

Standing in front of these beautiful cultural relics, we feel ourselves like a tiny grain of sand in history. With the appreciation of the collections, we start to communicate with our ancestors, and touch their wisdom with exclamation of how fast the history has changed. In a word, we hope the cultural heritage left by our ancestors will be the driving force of our work today.

Luan Fengshi

7th December, 2010

In Shandong University

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概述

五莲县地处黄海西岸,位于山东半岛西南部山地丘陵区,总面积为 1443 平方公里,其中山地、丘陵、平原分别占 50%、36%和 14%。境内群山起伏,沟壑纵横,地势中部高、周边低,西北、东北部有小块平原;河流多从中部发源,呈放射状向四周分流;年平均气温 12.6℃,平均降水量 767.1 毫米,属暖温带半湿润季风气候。这里山清水秀,气候宜人,生态环境优美,被誉为山东半岛城市群“后花园”。

五莲地区史前时期和夏代属东夷族分布区,商代属姑幕国,西周、春秋时期是莒国范围,战国时期归齐国,秦朝属琅玕郡莒县,西汉时属徐州刺史部琅玕郡的莒县、西海县、东武县和诸县,晋属青州部城阳郡,境内分别由莒、东武、诸三县所辖,南北朝属青州东莞郡,后属胶州东武郡,隋朝分辖于徐州琅玕郡莒县和青州高密郡东武县,唐朝属河南道密州高密郡的莒县和诸城县,宋金时期属莒县、日照、诸城县管辖,明朝属青州府诸城县和莒州,清朝属沂州府莒州和青州府诸城县。

民国时期五莲县境属莒县、日照、诸城三县所辖,1943 年隶属滨北行署的日北、莒北、诸城三县,1945 年日北县撤销、所辖洪凝、街头、五莲三个区并入藏马县,1947 年 5 月五莲县成立,归胶东行署滨北专署管辖,1950 年 5 月滨北专署撤销,改属胶州专署,1956 年 3 月胶州专署撤销,五莲县划归昌潍专区,1981 年昌潍专区改为潍坊地区,1983 年 10 月更名为潍坊市,五莲县归属未变,1992 年 12 月至今五莲县归日照市管辖,现辖 12 处乡镇(街道),632 个行政村。

五莲历史源远流长,文化底蕴深厚,文物遗存丰富,包含新石器时代的大汶口文化、龙山文化以及夏、商、周、汉、唐、宋、元、明、清各个时期的古文化遗存。出土文物表明 5000 多年前这里的先民已经创造了灿烂的文化,其中大汶口文化晚期、龙山文化早中期遗迹遗物最为丰富,新石器文明高度发达。西周、春秋时期多处文物点出土精美青铜器,表明这一地区是莒文化的重要组成部分。大量汉代玉器、青铜器、釉陶等文物的出土证明五莲地区直到汉代依然是富庶之地和重要文化区域,博物馆还征集收藏了众多的汉代以后的文物,这些文物是五莲古代文化持续发展的历史见证。

目前,五莲县境内发现的古文化遗址、古墓葬、古建筑、石(碑)刻已达 200 余处,其中国家级重点文物保护单位 2 处、省级文物保护单位 5 处、市级文物保护单位 1 处、县级文物保护单位 19 处。比较重要的有丹土遗址、东城仙遗址、董家营遗址、迟家庄遗址、驼石沟遗址、留村遗址、牌孤城遗址、齐长城遗址、白鹤楼石刻、五莲山光明寺、丁公石祠等等,这些遗址无不显示了这里灿烂丰厚的古文化底蕴,以及这里悠久的人类社会演变进程,具有很高的历史研究价值。

五莲博物馆现有馆藏文物 5000 余件,包括石玉器、陶器、铁器、铜器、石刻、货币、钱范、印玺、漆器等等,其中一级文物 25 件、二级文物 67 件。

县委、县政府高度重视文物事业的发展,五莲县博物馆很好地发挥了保护、收藏、研究、展示和服务的职能,深受广大观众的喜爱,得到上级有关部门的充分肯定。1952年5月即开展文物工作,属文化馆的职能之一;1979年1月设文物组,归图书馆管理;1989年5月建立了五莲县文物管理所,直属文化局,编制5人;1995年7月开始建设博物馆楼,1998年8月成立了五莲县博物馆,编制9人,与文物管理所合署办公,下设办公室、文保部、群工部、保卫部,现有正高级专业技术职务1人、副高1人、中级4人。

在五莲县境内开展过几次考古发掘:1985年潍坊市博物馆发掘了汪湖镇张家仲崮4座中小型汉代墓葬;1989年潍坊市博物馆对丹土遗址进行了试掘;1995年至2000年山东省文物考古研究所对丹土遗址进行了四次考古发掘,发现了大汶口文化中晚期遗存、大汶口文化晚期至龙山文化中期三个连续发展的城;2001年山东省文物考古研究所配合胶(州)新(沂)铁路建设,发掘了中至镇董家营遗址,其中主要为大汶口文化晚期、龙山文化遗存。现有的博物馆建筑面积3000平方米,内设五莲县古代史展厅、五莲县发展史展厅、五莲县工业产品展厅和书画展厅,于1999年9月正式对公众开放。2006年,对五莲古代史展厅进行了改造,设“丹土遗址出土文物”和“精品文物”两个专题陈列。

县博物馆于2005年3月被日照市委、市政府授予“文明单位”,2006年10月被日照市委宣传部授予“日照市爱国教育基地”称号,2006年12月被日照市委宣传部、日照市社会科学联合界授予“日照市社会科学普及教育基地”称号。

为了让人们更好了解五莲的历史,了解五莲的文化,特别是了解五莲地域的人文历史演变,满足人们的文化需求,激励广大干部职工的自尊、自立、自强精神,在领导、专家们的关心指导下,我们认真选取了200余件具有一定历史价值、科学价值、艺术价值的代表性文物,编辑出版《五莲文物荟萃》一书。该书以图文并茂的形式,介绍了五莲出土的精美文物。这些文物对于研究五莲地区乃至海岱地区的历史发展和文化传承,具有较高的价值。

Introduction

Wulian County is located on the west coast of the Yellow Sea and the southwest side of the Shandong peninsula. It has a land area of 1443 square kilometers, with 50% mountain, 36% hills and 14% plain, which make up a terrain with high topography in the middle, low topography in the surrounding area, and small patches of plain at the northwest and northeast area. Most rivers originate from the middle mountain area, and flow in all directions. The county belongs to the warm temperate zone with a semi-humid monsoon climate and an average temperature of 12.6°C. The annual amount of precipitation is 767.1mm. The place is called the garden of the cities in Shandong peninsula, for its beautiful mountains and clear water, as well as its pleasant climate and environment.