

安特生 (J. G. Andersson) 著 乐森珥 译

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN KANSU

甘肃考古记

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出版说明

1921年，瑞典学者安特生（J. G. Andersson, 1874 - 1960）在河南省渑池县仰韶村遗址的发掘和发现，结束了“中国无石器时代”的历史，拉开了中国近代考古学的序幕。1923年，安特生发表《中华远古之文化》（*An Early Chinese Culture*），报告他的发掘和研究成果，首次命名了“仰韶文化”。在认为仰韶文化是中华远古之文化的同时，提出了以彩陶为代表的仰韶文化西来的假说。为验证他的学说，找到西方文化向东方传播的孔道，1923 - 1924年，安特生在中国甘肃和青海东北部进行了广泛的调查和试掘。1925年，安特生发表《甘肃考古记》（*Archaeological Research in Kansu*），梳理和总结他在甘青地区的考古发现，并根据类型学的原则，建立了甘肃史前文化“六期说”的年代框架。

安特生的这两部考古报告，都堪称里程碑式的著作，成为研究中国史前文化必读的书，吸引了当时中外学术界众多学者的目光。

2011年，正值仰韶文化发现90周年。为了纪念中国考古学史上这第一个史前文化的发现，在河南省渑池县人民政府的支持下，我们决定重新出版安特生的《中华远古之文化》和《甘肃考古记》二书，以满足国内外研究者对早已绝版的研究报告的需求，并缅怀为仰韶文化的发现和由此引发的对甘肃史前文化的发现和研究做出贡献的先贤们。

《甘肃考古记》出版于1925年，为《地质专报》甲种第五号，农商部地质调查所印行。乐森珥译，并附载步达生（Davidson Black）著李济译的《甘肃史前人种说略》（*The Prehistoric Kansu Race*）。原文插图6幅，英文部分说明为中英文对照。原文图版12幅，说明为中英文对照。

本次出版，英文部分按原文照排；译文部分改繁体字竖排为简体字横排，并将句读改为新式标点；插图说明省去了中文对照部分；将原书中的《甘肃考古记校正》所列校勘各项，直接改入正文（第三九页第15行“相异之点”，参校英文，未予改动）。

原文发表于上世纪20年代，译文用词用字的习惯跟今天有些差别，一些译名也与今天不同。为保存原著的风貌，本书一仍其旧，仅改正了原书误排的字词。同时，做《译名对照表》附于书末，以方便读者。

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2011年10月

Archaeological Research in Kansu

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The translation into Chinese of Dr. Andersson's paper has been made by Mr. S. S. Yoh of the Geological Survey staff, who has also offered most valuable collaboration in compiling data from the Chinese archaeological literature.

Plates I-IV are drawn by Mr. J. F. Na, and plate XII by Mr. P. Y. Tung.

The translation into Chinese of Dr. Black's paper has been made by Dr. Li Chi.

INTRODUCTION

Already in 1919 the Geological Survey of China took the first steps towards the unveiling of the prehistory of China, until then nearly unknown. Stone implements were discovered in different parts of N. China, and in February 1920 the present writer was able to present a brief report on such finds before the Anatomical and Anthropological Association and National Medical Association. ①

In the course of our reconnaissance a large dwelling site with a rich and varied pre-metallic furniture was discovered at Yang Shao Tsun in Honan, and a systematic survey and excavation of this site was undertaken in the autumn of 1921.

In the early summer of the same year a culture deposit of approximately the same age but showing certain remarkable local features was discovered in a small cave at Sha Kuo T'un in SW Fengtien. This deposit was completely excavated, and a monographic description of the topography, stratigraphy and furniture was published in 1923. ② A report on the human skeletal remains found in this cave, prepared by Dr. Davidson Black is now in press. ③

A preliminary review of the Fengtien and Honan finds was published under the title "An Early Chinese Culture." ④ A monographic report on the painted pottery from Yang Shao Tsun and other Honan localities by Dr. T. J. Arne has just appeared. ⑤

The culture described in these papers has been named *The Yang Shao Culture* from the type locality in Honan. It is characterized by a furniture which is in many ways late Neolithic in type, and no metal object has ever been found in the sites of this period during our extensive excavations. Still, there are features both of the

① J. G. Andersson. Stone implements of Neolithic type in China. *Anatomical Supplement to the China Medical Journal*. July 1920.

② J. G. Andersson. The Cave Deposit at Sha Kuo T'un in Fengtien. *Palaeontologia Sinica*. Ser. D. Vol. I. Fasc. I. 1923.

③ Davidson Black. Human skeletal Remains of Sha Kuo T'un, Fengtien, and Yang Shao, Honan. *Palaeontologia Sinica*. Ser. D. Vol. I. Fasc. 3.

④ J. G. Andersson. An Early Chinese Culture. *Bulletin of the Geological Survey of China*. No. 5. 1923.

⑤ T. J. Arne. Painted Stone Age Pottery from the Province of Honan. *Pal. Sinica*. Ser. D. Vol. I. Fasc. 2.

monochrome and painted ceramics which make me believe it better to place this culture in the AENEolithic period, the transition from the true late Neolithic to the beginning of the metal ages.

In the furniture of the Yang Shao culture there are features such as stone axes, pointed bone implements etc, which are of a general Neolithic type without special local color, there are furthermore artifacts such as the semilunar and rectangular knives which are so preponderant within the East Asiatic and the Esquimaux areas, that it is tempting to interpret them as a very ancient Mongoloid inheritance. Much of the monochrome pottery, as for instance the tripods *Li* (鬲) and *Ting* (鼎), the steamer Hsien (甗) and possibly others, are evidently related to and probably were the proto-types of early Chinese bronzes well known under the above mentioned names.

Lastly we have to draw attention to a most remarkable group of the Yang Shao furniture, namely the painted pottery, which in the patterns of decoration and in the technique in general, exhibits a most striking relationship to the large family of painted ceramics from the transition between the Neolithic and the beginning of the metal ages which has been made known from a very large number of localities in the Eastern Mediterranean, SW Russia and the Near East (Sicily, Tessaly, Tripolje, Susa, Anau etc.) . In my preliminary publication "An Early Chinese Culture" I was not only able to compare the Yang Shao painted ware in considerable detail with Anau and to some extent also with Susa, but I was already at that time fortunate to add to my own incomplete comparisons an authoritative statement by British archaeologists headed by Mr. R. L. Hobson.

An Austrian archaeologist, Dr. L. Franz, has in a review of my papers made further very interesting comparisons between the Yang Shao culture and sites of the Near East. ① By means of comparisons with Anau and excavations made in Mesopotamia he has arrived at the first tentative determination of the age of the Yang Shao culture, a question to which we will return in much greater detail in a following chapter.

Quite recently, Dr. T. J. Arne in an elaborate monograph^② on the whole material of painted pottery collected in the Yang Shao sites of Honan has made an exhaustive survey of the relationship of the Honan ceramics with those of the Near East, in-

① Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Bd. LIV. P. 79-82.

② Arne Loc. cit. *Pal. Sinica*. Ser. D. Vol. I, Fasc. 2.

cluding several important localities such as the Zhob valley in Baluchistan and Tepe Mussian near Susa which were unknown to me when I wrote "An Early Chinese Culture" .

Already before the appearance of the important contributions presented by Franz and specially by Arne, the evidence of consanguinity between these prehistoric groups of ceramics from the Near and the Far East had become so convincing that we found it imperative to extend our archaeological research further west to regions where we could expect to find relics of the hypothetical connection between the sites in Honan and those of SW Asia. The topographic features of Western China and its borderlands pointed to Kansu, specially the surroundings of the provincial capital Lanchow, with its several fertile river valleys, as the most promising second stage of such a regional effort to trace the migration of cultures at the end of the Neolithic age.

The archaeological reconnaissance of a considerable part of Kansu, which I undertook during 1923 and 1924, has realized our hopes of success far beyond the boldest expectations. Not only did I meet with a surprisingly rich development of the Yang Shao culture including several dwelling sites with very fine furniture, but still more important was the discovery of extensive grave fields from which were obtained large numbers of unbroken painted funeral urns, which undoubtedly must be counted among the most splendid of AENEOLITHIC ceramics in the whole of Eurasia.

In addition to this enlarged and deepened knowledge of the Yang Shao culture we have found a site, Ch'i Chia P'ing (齐家坪), practically devoid of painted pottery but with monochrome vessels of very characteristic type and very beautiful and distinct decorations of impressed patterns. For reasons which are given below, I consider this Ch'i Chia P'ing type to be slightly older than the Yang Shao period.

On the other hand we have found a sequence of cultural stages, marked by the growing use of copper and bronze and characterized, each by a varied and well defined assembly of ceramic types which enable us to establish a number of post-Yang Shao periods, among which the Hsin Tien and the Sha Ching stages at present seem most important.

The relative age of these archaeological periods, six in number, is not in each case established beyond doubt, and the absolute ages can only be told by very vague approximations. Still it seems fairly probable that our reconnaissance has unveiled some preliminary outlines of the prehistory of Central Kansu covering one and a half

to two milleniums, say from 3500 or at least 3000 to about 1700B. C.

It is needless to say that these conclusions are preliminary. The laboratory study of the material from the 1923-1924 expedition has hardly begun, and furthermore it can be foreseen that the conclusions based upon this first reconnaissance must be revised by continued field-work, for which plans are already in preparation. However, it has been found necessary to prepare a number of publications based on the material already at hand. A first preliminary report is given in this brief paper. At the same time a full description of the field observations accompanied by maps, plans and photographs, and containing also a general review of the furnitures of the different stages will in a short time be published in the *Palaeontologia Sinica*. Parallel with this preliminary review and detailed topographic description will proceed monographs on the different groups of artifacts and ceramics.

A detailed itinerary of the journey will be found together with the topographic description.

I take this occasion to express my respectful thanks to their Excellencies the Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce, the Director of Mines Mr. T. L. Lin and the Directors of the Geological Survey Dr. V. K. Ting and Dr. Wong Wen Hao who all permitted me the widest freedom of action in this purely scientific enterprise and gave their warm-hearted support.

My geological assistant Mr. P. L. Yuan occasionally took an interested part in the archaeological work and carried out the topographic survey of the Hsin Tien area.

My best thanks are also due to H. E. Lu Hung T'ao, Governor of Kansu, as well as many of his subordinates, who afforded me all facilities and protection within the province.

I am also under the deepest obligation to Rev. George Findlay Andrew of the China Inland Mission Station in Lanchow (recently appointed member of the staff of teachers of the British school, Chefoo, Shantung), to Mr. N. B. Doodha, Postal Commissioner, Lanchow, and to Dr. George E. King, Head of the Borden Memorial Hospital, Lanchow.

Mr. Andrew not only helped me most materially in locating the first large, complete funeral urns, but he also undertook during his vacation in January 1924 a very successful archaeological reconnaissance to Titao and Tsinchow and brought in April of the same year the first consignment of our collections safely to Peking.

Mr. Doodha, in addition to the most pleasant hospitality always shown to me,

rendered most vital help in safeguarding the scientific results of our work. Dr. King, always untiringly helpful as our medical aid, finally arranged our return by raft in a way which secured for us with our collections a safe and pleasant homeward journey.

With deepest gratitude I wish to acknowledge the unfailing help given to me by the Swedish Research Committee, headed by H. R. H. the Crownprince of Sweden, which was formed some years ago to support my scientific work and which has financed not only the work of 1923 but also the extension over the larger part of 1924 which was decided upon at the end of the 1923 field season.

DWELLING-SITES AND BURIAL-SITES

Before passing over to the descriptive chapters it may be well to define the two main types of sites with which we have been working, the dwelling sites and the burial places.

The former are the remains of the ancient villages. No surface indications are as a rule discernable, except fragments of pottery and other artifacts. Of house-foundations we have never found any trace, probably because the ancient people most likely built huts of the everywhere present, easily handled and easily eroded loess. Foundations of kilns, presumably used for burning pottery, have been noticed in one instance namely at Lo Han T'ang (罗汉堂) in Kuei Te Hsien (贵德县), Yang Shao stage.

Mud-walls thrown up for defense, have been noticed only in the case of the sites of the Sha Ching stage, and the existence of the defense walls in these localities may be attributed to the fact that these village sites are situated on perfectly level ground lacking the natural protection of big ravines, which we meet almost everywhere round the sites situated on the edge of terraces in the river valleys (type: the Hui Tsui site of the Hisen Tien stage) .

The remains of the ancient villages consist of more or less thick deposits of refuse, charcoal and ash from the fires together with potsherds and artifacts. A characteristic feature of the dwelling sites is that the ceramics and most of the other artifacts are nearly always broken. Only small objects, such as sewing needles, beads etc. are often found complete, evidently because they have been lost and not recov-

ered. The bigger artifacts are often broken, and the pots in many cases represented only by small fragments. They were well taken care of as long as they were whole, and only when broken and useless were they thrown out upon the refuse heap.

The broken condition of the ceramics in the dwelling sites stands in striking contrast to the often perfect condition of the urns which are found in the graves. When this term is used for the burials excavated by me, it must be made clear that there is never any setting of stones, no mark of remains for a coffin, but simply a skeleton associated with one or more funeral urns and eventually some objects of stone, bone and (in the case of the younger cultural stages) metal.

The burials are in most cases of the same type: the dead rests horizontally upon the back with the head turned more or less exactly to the north. In some few cases the body is in reversed position lying horizontally with the ventral side turned downwards, sometimes the head is turned westward or in other directions.

A strange and noteworthy exception from the horizontal-dorsal position are the graves at the Pan Shan area in Ning Ting Hsien (Yang Shao stage) where the bodies (at least in tow cases) were laid down resting on the left side in a contracted position (“liegende Hocker”) .

Another exception from the common rule are some graves in the Hsin Tien burial site (Hisn Tien stage) where the skeletons rest on their backs in a straight dorsal position which is not however always horizontal but in a number of cases with the body sloping under an angle of 20°-37° from the head to the feet.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SITES

From a topographic point of view the sites examined by me can be conveniently classified under the following five headings:

- 1: Sites round Kokonor.
- 2: River-valley sites.
- 3: Grave fields of Ssu Shih Ting.
- 4: Grave fields of the Pan Shan area.
- 5: Sites in the desert W of Chen Fan.

Sites round Kokonor: During our journey round this famous salt-lake we noticed

fragments of prehistoric pottery in many places. In two places I located small dwelling sites, of which one at the eastern end of the lake is of special interest.

At many places along the southern side of the lake, where the topography is favourable for observations of this kind, I had noticed an abandoned shore-line situated about 3 meters above the present level of the lake. At the eastern end of Kokonor this shore-line, above which there were no higher indications of any former extension of the lake, occupied a level of six meters above the present water level. This abandoned beach forms a low but conspicuous hill-ridge, at the top of which there is a culture deposit with primitive pottery together with stone and bone implements. It goes without saying that the lake has not been higher any time since the formation of the culture stratum, and it is even fairly probable that it has during this period never been considerably lower than at present. This observation that Kokonor during the last four thousand years has been at most six meters higher than at present will certainly become a fact of importance in the discussion of the changes of climate in Central Asia.

River-valley sites: The majority of my excavations have been made in three fertile river valleys, that of the Huang Ho in the Kueite (贵德) basin, that of the Hsining Ho and that of the T'ao Ho. Apparently the ancient populations, specially of the Yang Shao and Hsin Tien stages, settled with preference in these beautiful valleys which at that time probably were largely wooded and abounding in game, at the same time as they offered the best opportunities for cattle raising and for the beginnings of agriculture.

In order to understand the location of these river valley sites it is necessary to know something about the physiographic development of these Kansu valleys. The T'ao valley, which is best known to me, may be taken as a good example (Pl. XII, Fig. 2) .

Originally the drainage system was located at a much higher level than the present one to judge from an ancient, now deeply dissected peneplane at about 500 meters altitude above the present level of the T'ao river. From this peneplane the vertical erosion has cut down deeper and deeper during a considerable space of time, as manifested by spurs and terraces representing a sequence of now abandoned river levels. The oldest of these terraces are not very much lower than the peneplane (one of the most conspicuous terrace levels has been marked in the section Pl. XII, Fig. 2 as 'upper terrace, unexplored') . The youngest and consequently lowest of these ter-

terrace is situated only about ten meters above the present river level. It is a quite modern terrace, still under formation in many places. In the Huang Ho valley round Lanchow this young ten meter terrace is also well developed, and the numerous big wooden water wheels which are seen here everywhere are for the purpose of lifting water to irrigate the fertile fields of this ten meter terrace.

Half way in altitude between the high seated old terraces and the modern ten meter terrace, is a terrace in 50-100 meters altitude above the present level of the river. This terrace is by far the most conspicuous feature of the T'ao valley. Especially on the east side of the river it can be followed continuously for tens of li, and it forms a sharp demarkation-line between two contrasting agricultural regions: below this terrace the modern river bed (including the ten meter terrace) with richly fertile irrigation land, and, at the top of this 50-100 meter terrace cliff, a vast expanse of nearly level, but now deeply dissected land where only dry farming is possible. Physiographically this terrace is so remarkably similar to the somewhat lower Ma Lan terrace which I have distinguished as one of the outstanding physiographic features in the Western hills of Peking, that I have not hesitated to designate this main terrace of the T'ao valley by the same term. Because of the great distance between the two regions it must not however be taken for granted that the Ma Lan terraces of the Peking western hills and the 50-100 meter terrace of the T'ao valley are exactly contemporaneous.

It is on the dissected edge of this Ma Lan terrace that we find most of the sites in the Huang Ho, Hsining Ho and T'ao Ho valleys. Pl. XII, Fig. 1 illustrating a Hsin Tien site in the T'ao valley, shows a typical instance of this kind of ancient habitations. In addition to the sites which are situated on the edge of this Ma Lan terrace there are others located on lower terrace formations, and in Kueite Hsien some sites were found quite close down to the present river courses. From these observations we can infer that the present topography is in its main features much the same as at the time when the Yang Shao people inhabited the region about five thousand years ago. It is quite likely that some of the ravines cut in the Ma Lan terrace are at least partly of younger age and that locally even the front of the terrace has been reduced by lateral erosion of the river. But as a whole the topography is at present much the same as in Yang Shao time. In several cases, as for instance the Hui Tsui site, Pl. XII. Fig. 1, it is apparent that isolated islands of the once continuous Ma Lan terrace plain were selected for those early settlements because the surrounding

deep and steep-walled gullies offered excellent protection against attack.

I want to lay special stress upon this fact because in the Yang Shao Tsun area in Honan the conditions are different. Sites like Yang Shao and Pu Chao Chai were formed upon a gently undulating plain with shallow water courses, and only after the culture strata were deposited did a period of vertical erosion set in, which dissected the sites with ravines of more than 40 meters in depth.

With the new experience from Kansu I would feel inclined not to draw too far reaching conclusions from the observations at Yang Shao Tsun and Pu Chao Chai. It might happen that continued research in Honan will in other parts of the province reveal sites of Yang Shao age in topographic environments like those just recorded from Kansu.

The grave field of Ssu Shih Ting (四时定). In Tao Ho Hsien, just opposite the hsien city on the west side of the T'ao river, there is a grave field of the Hsin Tien stage which topographically offers considerable interest. Mountainous hills consisting of the Kueite red beds rise here to something like 300-400 meters above the river, and from these hills some short, steeply sloping spurs project so far that their river front is subject to continued lateral erosion by the river. Along one of these sloping spur crests we found a grave field, the higher part of which is 76 meters above the river. The place is not very easily accessible, it is bordered on the east by the river cliff, on the west by the steep mountain slope and on the north and south by steep-walled gullies. It is a position swept by wind and bathed in sunshine, and the visitor can hardly doubt that the people of the Hsin Tien stage selected this desolate spot for their burials because of the commanding view which it offers over the T'ao valley.

In this respect the Ssu Shih Ting grave field forms a transition from the typical sites at the edge of the Ma Lan terrace to the high seated mountain grave fields which will be mentioned under the following heading.

Grave fields of the Pan Shan (半山) area. On the west side of the T'ao valley in Ning Ting Hsien there is on some dominating hill tops of the dissected peneplane a group of grave fields of the Yang Shao stage (Pl. XII, Fig. 2). They are all situated to the north of a deep ravine named Pa Yang Kou (八羊沟) and opening in the T'ao valley. The whole group has been named by me the Pan Shan area from the Pan Shan (半山) hill which carries one of the grave fields. Pien Chia Kou (边家沟), another hill top with a grave field, is situated 1750 meters E of Pan Shan, Wang Chia

Kou (王家沟) is situated 2100 m. N of Pan Shan and Wa Kuan Tsui (瓦罐嘴) 1875 m. SW of the first mentioned central point. As already indicated, all these four grave fields are located on the tops of hills which are remnants of the old peneplane surface 400 meters above the Pa Yang Kou ravine and about 450 m above the nearby T'ao river. The Pan Shan and Pien Chia Kou grave fields are located on small hill tops, but the Wa Kuan Tsui site extends far down on the steep southwards facing slope of the Pa Yang Kou ravine.

All these ancient burial places have a very dominating location with a free view of fifty li range or more in every direction, and there can hardly be any doubt that the sites have been chosen because of their commanding position. We do not know the dwelling sites corresponding to these large grave-fields, but there is little doubt that they are to be looked for in the T'ao valley, probably on the Ma Lan terrace. If so, the dead were carried at least 15 li from their homes and to places situated about 400 meters above the village sites.

Sites in the desert W of Chenfan. Chen Fan Hsien is in the true sense of the word a large and flourishing desert oasis. A river fed from the Nan Shan slopes, not far from Liangchow flows in NE direction into the desert.

In the desert area west of Chenfan city a number of sites were found which all belong to one culture period, probably the youngest studied by me and named the Sha Ching stage after a village situated 30 li W of Chen Fan city. Three dwelling sites and two grave fields are all in an area largely covered by sand dunes which certainly are of much later date than the sites. However, as modern habitations are to be found at short distance from the sites, their occurrence in the dune area can hardly be counted as the proof of a marked change of climate after the Sha Ching time.

All the Sha Ching sites lie on absolutely level ground, and mud walls were found round all the dwelling sites of this stage.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FURNITURE OF THE KANSU CULTURAL STAGES

Considering the fact, as best exhibited by Arne's comparative research on the painted pottery from Honan, that the early cultures studied by us offer comparatively