

# 贵安新区出土文物精粹



贵州省文物考古研究所

中国社会科学院考古研究所

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北京

## 内 容 简 介

本书是首部全面介绍贵安新区可移动文物的公开出版物,以收录贵安新区出土清代及以前学术性较强、观赏性较强的文物为主,按照动物化石、石器、骨角器、陶瓷器、金银器、铜铁器、服饰七个部分进行分类,以图为主,图文并茂,进行了比较全面的梳理和研究,全面反映了贵安新区出土文物的概貌、重点、特点和价值,具有较高的学术性、资料性和科普性。

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## 守望乡愁 传承文脉

人民是国家文明的创造者，是泽被后世的民族文脉的守护者，同样人民也是历史的书写者和传承者。千秋煌煌，万载悠悠，中华文明恢弘壮丽，当我们翻开这篇波澜壮阔的历史巨制，我们祖先创造出的灿烂文化闪耀在我们的眼前，让我们感受到了无比的自豪和耀目的光芒。

古往今来，朝代更替兴衰，多少帝王将相灰飞烟灭，化成一捧黄土随风飘去，其实肉体逝去是天道规律，唯独不死的是千百年来我们的祖先开疆拓土和缔造文明的精神，以及他们留存下来的亘古不灭的文化遗产。

十八大以来，习近平总书记十分关心中国的文物事业，到地方考察调研十分关心文物保护工作，并多次就文物保护工作作出重要批示。2014年2月25日，他在北京考察时强调，“历史文化是城市的灵魂，要像爱惜自己的生命一样保护好城市历史文化遗产”；2016年4月12日全国文物工作会议，总书记对文物工作作出重要指示，他强调，“文物承载灿烂文明，传承历史文化，维系民族精神，是老祖宗留给我们的宝贵遗产，是加强社会主义精神文明建设的深厚滋养。保护文物功在当代、利在千秋”。

近年来，我省考古工作取得了一系列重要成果，引起了海内外的瞩目。遵义海龙囤遗址成功入选世界文化遗产名录，遵义杨价墓等一大批重要遗存先后荣获多项国家和国际荣誉。唐代诗人李白曾有诗云：“杨花落尽子规啼，闻道龙标过五溪。我寄愁心与明月，随风直到夜郎西。”一直以来，这寄托了李大诗人愁心的夜郎之地——贵州，一直被贴着闭塞、落后的标签。今天，人们万万没有想到，贵州这个“夜郎之地”，竟然孕育着丰富多彩且悠久深厚的历史文化。

以贵安新区为中心的黔中地区，从新中国成立至今，陆续有重大考古发现，从数万年前开始，每个历史时段都有时代识别性很好的代表性遗存发现，如平坝飞虎山洞穴遗址、

马场牛坡洞遗址、高峰招果洞遗址和马场魏晋南北朝墓葬群等，均填补了贵州史前时期和魏晋南北朝时期的很多空白，是贵州境内目前建立起从史前到明清时期完整考古文化序列的唯一地区。

自贵安新区开发建设以来，就很重视对新区区域内历史文化的挖掘、研究和保护，本着对历史文物的敬畏之心，树立起保护文物也是政绩的科学理念，统筹努力做好文物保护与经济社会发展工作，全面贯彻落实中央提出的“保护为主、抢救第一、合理利用、加强管理”的工作方针。通过建区以来这几年田野考古调查和发掘工作的持续系统推进，取得了一系列重大成果，逐渐清晰了对贵安历史文化面貌的认知。

通过核查，仅在新区马场、高峰境内就发现各类文化遗产 81 项（含地下文物 50 处、地面文物 27 处、非物质文化遗产 4 项）。其中地下文物包括史前至商周时期的洞穴遗址 38 处、两汉魏晋南北朝至唐代的墓葬和遗址 4 处、唐宋至明清时期的遗址和墓葬 7 处、近现代墓葬 1 处；地面文物包括洞屯及营盘遗址 9 处、寺庙 2 处、村落文化景观 7 处、古井古桥古塔及碑刻 9 处；非物质文化遗产包括苗族夫妻舞、布依族六月六等 4 项。

通过开展多方合作，贵州省文物考古研究所联合中国社会科学院考古研究所、四川大学历史文化学院、成都文物考古研究所等科研单位和高校，对史前洞穴遗址马场牛坡洞、高峰招果洞和汉晋墓葬群等文物点进行了调查和考古发掘，取得了重大收获，已经出土石器、骨器、动物化石等各类文物数千件。从目前考古工作得出的信息，古人类在马场牛坡洞生活的历史上溯到距今 1 万多年到距今 3000 多年前；在高峰招果洞遗址生活历史更加久远，上溯到距今 3 万 ~ 2 万年到距今 5000 ~ 4000 年。这两处洞穴遗址文化堆积层厚重，序列完整，且发展持续，在全国考古史上十分难得。以牛坡洞遗址和招果洞遗址为代表的洞穴遗址群考古发掘，对解决西南地区陶器起源、农业起源、家畜畜养起源等一系列重大学术问题研究意义重大，下一步的工作十分值得期待。

发挥独特的地域文化旅游资源的优势，激发魅力厚重的文物资源，是我们贵安一个重要的功能定位，这一科学定位决定了生态保护和文化建设是城市规划和城市建设的生命线。贵安新区自然风光绮丽，除部分少数民族文化外，似乎缺少更深层次的文化支撑，考古发掘不断浮出土面的文物，蕴藏了丰富的历史文化信息，恰如其分地填补了这一缺憾，是以后贵安新区宝贵的文化旅游和人文资源，将来甚至会成为贵安新区的城市文化名片。现在考古工作虽刚刚起步，重要发现和成果却已初露端倪，随着考古工作的深入开展，贵安新区蕴藏已久的神秘历史面纱，将会被缓缓揭开。

秦如培常务副省长高度重视文物保护工作，亲自指示在马场镇熊家坡墓地选址建设贵州省文物考古研究所贵安整理基地和贵州省公共考古活动中心，目前已经完成征地工作，即将进入施工阶段，该中心建成后将成为贵州首个系统地向公众展示历史文化、普及考古知识的科普平台，同时作为考古成果的科研转化中心，配备先进的文物保护、检测分析设

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备仪器。届时，公共考古中心将免费对普通民众开放，人们可以真正参与到田野考古发掘和科研工作中来，真正让考古走出象牙塔，成为普通民众文化餐桌上的一道美味佳肴。

因为喀斯特地貌，贵州史前洞穴遗址广布于贵州地区，对于研究人类从旧石器时代往新石器时代过渡时期的文化历史以及从狩猎到农耕文明的转型研究均有着重要意义，这在中国乃至世界范围内，都有着典型性和代表性，从洞穴遗址的密布和文化的延续看，甚至是唯一性的！而贵安新区境内河网密布，生态良好，天然喀斯特洞穴发育，是目前贵州境内洞穴遗址分布最为集中的地区，是远古人类栖息的美好家园，古人类在此繁衍生息数万年，留下了丰富的遗迹、遗物。为利用好这一得天独厚的资源，我们将依托贵安新区境内的洞穴遗址，深入开展国内国际学术合作，建设“中国南方喀斯特洞穴遗址公园”项目，休闲之余，成为窥见原始人类生活场景的一扇窗口，也将成为贵安新区文化建设一道亮丽的风景线。

贵安新区在今后的考古发掘和研究进程中，还有很多工作需要落实，文物考古单位、新区各有关部门（单位）要发扬好省委陈敏尔书记 2016 年 3 月 22 日在遵义海龙囤遗址调研时对省考古研究所提出的“孜孜不倦、甘于清贫、甘于寂寞”的考古精神，严格遵从严谨的科学人文精神，把祖先赐予我们贵安这块充满新生活力的厚厚的历史积淀完美地呈现出来，并使之发挥出巨大的社会价值作用。我们更应着眼未来，高瞻远瞩，积极传承和保护这些宝贵的“乡愁历史文化”，继往开来，为天地立正心，为国家长精神，为民族守文脉，为中华文化的伟大复兴继绝学、开太平。

马长青



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## PREFACE

### **Basing on the Native Culture, Inheriting the Cultural Context**

The people are creators of national civilization, guardians of the national cultural context which will benefit our posterity, and writers and inheritors of the history. With the thousands of year's history, Chinese civilization is so magnificent; when we opened the spectacular history, the splendid culture that our ancestors created was sparkling before our eyes, let us feel very proud in the dazzling ray of light.

Through the ages, dynasties alternated, how many kings and emperors gone with the wind; actually death is the natural law, but our ancestors' spirit of exploiting the boundary and creating the civilization will never die; the eternal cultural heritage they left for us will never die.

Since the 18th CPC national congress, the General Secretary Xi Jinping deeply concerned about China's cultural relics, he also very concerned about the protection of cultural relics when he was in the local investigation research work. He has made several important instructions on the protection of cultural relics. On February 25, 2014, when he was on a visit to Beijing, he stressed that "history culture is the soul of the city, we should protect city historical and cultural heritage just like cherish our own lives"; on April 12, 2016, on the national work conference on cultural relics, he made important instructions of the work of cultural relics, he stressed that "cultural relics bear splendid civilization, inherit history and culture, maintain the national spirit; it is the priceless heritage the ancestors left for us; it will strengthen the construction of socialist spiritual civilization; cultural relics protection is a mission done at present, but it will benefit the future generation."

In recent years, the archaeological work in Guizhou province has made a series of important achievements, has attracted attention from home and abroad. Hailongtun site of Zunyi was successfully inscribed on the world cultural heritage list, Yangjia tomb of Zunyi and a large number of other important heritages had won many national and international honors. Tang Dynasty poet Li Bai had written a poem, "flowers fall, cuckoos chirp; I heard of that you have been demoted far away; I was so worried about you; my prayer will accompany with you till the west of Yelang." Yelang was the old name of Guizhou; for a long time, this place was always been labeled as out-of-the-way and backward. Today, we never thought that, a rich, colorful, long and profound historical culture was generated unexpectedly in such a place.

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, there were many important archaeological discoveries in central Guizhou, especially in Guian New District. Tens of thousands of years ago, representative heritages with distinct chronicle identification

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have been found in every historical period, such as Feihushan cave site in Pingba, Niupodong site in Machang, Zhaoguodong site in Gaofeng, and Machang cemetery of Wei, Jin, Northern and Southern Dynasties. These sites filled much blank of prehistoric times and Wei, Jin, Northern and Southern Dynasties in Guizhou. This area is the only one which can establish a complete archaeological culture sequence from the prehistoric times to Ming and Qing Dynasties in present Guizhou.

Since Guian New District has been developed and constructed, we took much count of exploration, research and protection on the history and culture in this district. With the respect of historical relics, we set up the scientific concept, i.e. "protection of cultural relics is a kind of political achievements", and we took efforts to do a good job of cultural relics protection and economic and social development as a whole, comprehensively implement the work guidelines—"protection is given priority; salvage on the first; rational utilization; management strengthened." Through the years of field archaeological investigation and excavation continuously and systematically since this district has been found, we gained a series of significant achievements, and we also gradually make clear the cognition to historical and cultural features of Guian.

Through the verification, there are 81 sites of various kinds of cultural heritage found in Machang and Gaochang (50 sites of underground cultural relics, 27 sites of ground cultural relics, and 4 items of intangible cultural heritage). The underground cultural relics include 38 sites of prehistoric cave sites of Shang and Zhou Dynasties, 4 cemeteries and sites of Western and Eastern Han Dynasties, Wei, Jin, Northern and Southern Dynasties, and Tang Dynasty, 7 sites and cemeteries of Tang, Song, Ming, Qing Dynasties, and a modern cemetery. The ground cultural relics include 9 sites of *dongtun* (the wall in front of a cave for defense) and *yingpan* (the wall on the top of a mountain for defense), 2 sites of temples, 7 sites of village cultural landscape, 9 sites of ancient wells, bridges, towers and inscriptions. The intangible cultural heritages include the "couple dance" of Miao nationality, the festival at "6th of June" of Buyi nationality, and other 2 items.

Through multilateral cooperation, Guizhou Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology combined with the Institute of Archaeology of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, The History and Culture Institute of Sichuan University, Chengdu Municipal Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and other scientific research units, colleges and universities, carried out investigation and archaeological excavation on prehistoric cave sites (Niupodong in Machang, Zhaoguodong in Gaofeng) and cemeteries of Han and Jin Dynasties, and made significant gains—thousands of cultural relics unearthed, including stone and bone artifacts, animal fossils and others. According to the information of current archaeological work, 10000 years ago to about 3000 years ago, ancient human had lived at Niupodong in Machang; they lived at Zhaoguodong in Gaofeng for a even much longer time (30000—20000 years ago to 5000—4000 years ago).



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The culture accumulation of these two cave sites are thick and various, and the sequence is complete and the culture developed continuously, which is very rare in Chinese archaeological history. These archaeological excavations on cave sites (taking Niupodong site and Zhaoguodong site as representatives) is of great significance to solve a series of important academic problems of the research, such as the origin of pottery, of agriculture, of livestock farming in the southwest area; the work in the future should be worthy to expect fully.

Playing the advantages of the unique regional culture tourism resources and stimulating the charm of cultural relic resources, this is the important function of Guian which determines that, the ecological and cultural construction is the lifeline of urban planning and urban construction. Guian New District has beautiful natural scenery, but in addition to the part of minority culture, it seems to be lack of deeper cultural support; cultural relics which contain a wealth of historical and cultural information constantly unearthed from archaeological excavations, properly fill this blank; they will be precious cultural tourism and cultural resources of Guian New District, even will become the city's cultural card of Guian New District in the future. Archaeological work is just beginning now, key findings and results have made first appearance, with the in-depth development of archaeological work, and the mysterious veil of the long history of Guian New District will be uncovered slowly.

Guizhou executive vice governor, Mr. Qin Rupei, attaches great importance to the work for the protection of cultural relics, and personally instructed to set up the Guian Base of Guizhou Provincial Institute of Archaeology and Cultural Relics and Guizhou Provincial Public Archaeological Activity Center at Xiongjiapo cemetery of Machang. Now the land requisition work has been completed, the construction will be the next step. After the completion of the center, it will be the first science platform in Guizhou to show the public the history and culture, to popularize the knowledge of archaeology systematically; at the same time, as the archaeological achievements of scientific research center, it will be equipped with advanced detection equipment and instruments for the protection of cultural relics. Then the public archaeological center will be open free to common people, all of us can really involved in the field excavation and research work, making archaeology out of the ivory tower actually and become a cultural enjoyment for ordinary people.

Because of the karst topography, prehistoric cave sites distributed all over Guizhou, which has important significance for the research on human cultural history of the transition from the Paleolithic Age to the Neolithic Age, and for the research on the transition from the hunting civilization to the farming civilization. These cave sites are typical and representative in China and even all over the world, from the point of the dense distribution and continuation of culture, they are rather unique. Guian New

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District is covered densely by river network, therefore the ecology here is rather fine, and natural karst caves develop well; there are most cave sites distributed in this district. Here is the homeland of ancient people, they lived here for tens of thousands of years, leaving abundant cultural heritage. To make good use of the advantageous resources, relying on these cave sites in Guian New District, we will deeply carry on domestic and international academic cooperation, and carry on the construction project of "Karst Cave Site Park in South China"; we hope that this park could become a window from which we can take a glimpse on the original human life scenes, and a beautiful scenery of the culture construction in Guian New District.

In the process of excavation and research in Guian New District, there will be much more work to do in the future, units of cultural relics and archaeology, departments (and units) of Guian New District should develop the spirit of archaeology which was raised by Guizhou provincial party committee secretary, Mr. Chen Min'er on March 22, 2016, when he took investigation and survey with Guizhou Provincial Institute of Archaeology and Cultural Relics—"working tirelessly; willing to be poor; willing to be lonely". We will strictly comply with the rigorous scientific humanistic spirit, and show up the thick historical accumulation full of new vitality which ancestors gave us, and make it play a role of a great social value. Furthermore, we should focus on the future, take a broad and long-term view, and actively inherit and protect the valuable "homesickness culture and history," for the country's spirit, for the national cultural context, for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese culture, we will inherit ancestors' wisdom, and initiate another great millennium.

Ma Changqing

2014年1月6日，国务院批复设立贵州贵安新区，为中国第八个国家级新区，被赋予建设西部地区重要经济增长极、内陆开放型经济新高地、生态文明示范区三大战略定位，贵安新区包括贵阳市和安顺市的21个乡镇（街道办），312个行政村，总面积1795平方公里，现状人口79万。贵安新区所处的黔中丘原盆地地处贵州高原的第二个阶梯面上，海拔在1000~1500米，这一区域地貌总体特点是河谷较宽浅，地势较平缓，丘陵起伏，坝子连片。该区内分布最广的地貌类型是岩溶丘陵和开阔的溶蚀盆地以及峰林盆地等。属于亚热带湿润型季风气候，年均气温18.3℃，1月平均气温6℃，极端最低温度-7.4℃。7月平均气温23.5℃，属亚热带湿润型季风气候。境内河流纵横，主要河流有三岔河、老营河、乐平河、羊昌河等，属长江水系。基本地貌形态开始形成于新生代喜马拉雅造山运动之后的山盆地。优越的自然环境，孕育了悠久的历史文化，目前已探明至少在旧石器时代晚期就有人类在此生息繁衍，留下了丰富的文化遗产。

## 一、贵安考古回顾及主要收获

贵安新区境内的考古工作始于1954年，距今已经走过了60余年的历程。

1954年，在羊昌河水利工程建设中发现了汉代文物，当时的省博物馆考古队追踪线索，首次在贵州境内发现了汉代墓葬，证明在汉代，中央王朝已经开始在此地经营开发。1956~1959年对原清镇、平坝交界处的汉墓群进行了四次较大规模清理。第一次于1956年春天，在金家大坪发掘汉墓2座；第二次于1957年春天，在平庄、老鸡场发掘墓葬7座；第三次从1957年12月中旬到1958年2月初，在清镇县琊珑坝、苗坟坡发掘古墓葬19座；第四次发掘从1958年12月至1959年4月，在清镇平坝交界处尹关、琊珑坝、芦狄哨和土门寨等地清理墓葬140余座。四次发掘共清理了墓葬160多座，年代自汉代至宋代，墓葬形制以土坑墓居多，占四分之三以上，其余为石室墓，出土大量的陶器、瓷器、漆器、铜器、



金器、银器、织物等丰富的遗物。1965~1966年，贵州省博物馆考古组在今贵安新区马场镇附近的万人坟、熊家坡、大松山等地清理了古墓葬34座，其中包括16座东晋南朝墓葬，出土了丰富的陶、瓷、漆、铜、金、银器等珍贵文物。1981年，贵州省博物馆对平坝县白云镇飞虎山洞穴遗址进行了发掘，第一次在今贵安新区境内发现了史前洞穴遗址，碳十四测定的最老年代为距今约13000年，在飞虎山遗址发现了大量的石器、骨角器、陶片等，打制石制品532件，磨制石器21件，骨角器79件，陶片2000余片。

近五年来，随着贵安新区的建设步伐加快，为配合贵安新区项目建设的考古调查和抢救性考古发掘工作力度不断加大，为配合基础建设的田野考古和为解决贵州中西部史前洞穴遗址相关学术问题的主动性考古工作齐头并进，贵安新区的考古工作得到了突飞猛进的发展。

2013年，应贵州省文化厅、文物局的安排，贵州省文物考古研究所启动了对贵安新区境内地下文物资源的普查工作，在既往工作的基础上，再一次进行了更详尽深入全面的调查。仅在直管区的马场、高峰、湖潮、党武四个乡镇就发现史前至商周时期的洞穴遗址38处，两汉魏晋南北朝、唐宋至明清时期的墓葬数百座，进一步摸清了贵安新区地下文物资源的蕴藏情况。

2013年，为配合贵安新区项目建设的基本建设考古工作大规模启动，现该项工作仍在密切跟进中。据不完全统计，我所共在贵安新区境内开展基建文物调查项目约100个，其中交通建设项目约60个，园区、水库、安置点约40个，取得了重要收获。如磊庄至马场公路建设，通过对公路施工范围及周边地区进行了比较细致的调查勘探工作，新发现了沙坡和杨家桥两处魏晋南北朝至唐代古遗址，经初步钻探证实，遗址区内存在一些早晚不同时期的古墓葬。2014年2~5月，我们对沙坡遗址进行了系统发掘，并在杨家桥遗址进行了大规模的系统钻探工作，新发现魏晋南北朝至宋明时期古墓葬70余座，并对其中的3座墓葬进行了清理。2014年，为配合平坝迎宾大道建设，对夏云镇汉墓群进行了清理，共清理墓葬5座。出土陶、铜、铁、银、琉璃器等各类文物20余件。

从2012年10月至今，中国社会科学院考古研究所、贵州省文物考古研究所联合对马场镇牛坡洞遗址进行了持续5年的发掘，揭露面积约90平方米。共发现墓葬6座、灰坑6处，获得了大量地层关系明确的文化遗物，包括陶片、石器、骨器等生活用具、生产工具以及大量与加工打制石器有关的石料、断块、石核、石片、碎屑等和水、陆生动物遗骸等。2014年7月，贵州省文物考古研究所、四川大学考古学系、成都文物考古研究所联合对马场镇大湾洞遗址进行了小规模试掘，此次发掘主要在洞外进行，出土石制品105件，还有部分哺乳动物骨骼和少量陶片。2016年，贵州省文物考古研究所、四川大学考古学系、成都文物考古研究所对高峰镇招果洞遗址进行试掘，出土了大量的陶片、石器、骨角器、动物骨骼等文物近万件，特别集中出土大量精美的骨角器，按器形大致可分为铲和锥两类，

并出土了数量可观的水生动物骨骼，如蚌、螺、鱼等，遗址反映出旧石器时代晚期至新石器时代早期黔中洞穴居民对动物资源利用达到空前的广度和深度，体现了低纬高原山地居民独特的生计方式和对山地环境独特的应对策略，从剖面看，遗址堆积巨厚，具有极大的工作潜力。

在考古工作推进的同时，为配合宣传，我们开展了系列公众考古活动。2016年7月，组织贵阳市第一中学、贵州省师范大学附属中学考古社的同学，进入高峰镇招果洞遗址考古工地，参与到考古发掘中，对现场发掘、石器打制、考古钻探、植物浮选等考古工作流程进行了现场体验。受社会上流行的盗墓小说影响，同学们对考古充满了好奇，以为考古工作是惊险刺激和神秘莫测的，通过切身的感受，对考古有了更实际和直观的认识，更接触到了考古的“地气”，认识到了人类历经数万年的沧桑变迁，文化遗产能保留到现在是十分不易的，而考古对于历史碎片的挖掘和拼接，某种程度上说是琐碎、枯燥甚至相当艰苦的，要从考古的渠道实现对历史的认知，不仅仅是好奇能实现的，更需要付出艰辛的劳动。与此同时，同学们也感受到和书本历史知识的截然不同，感受到了考古的丰富、生动和趣味性，认识到了考古是一门解释人类本身从哪里来、是帮助人类找回丢失的记忆的学问，培养了同学们对考古学这一触摸历史的学科门类的兴趣。此次借中国（贵州）第二届国际民族民间工艺品文化产品博览会之机举办贵安新区考古成果展，本身就是一次很好的公众考古宣传活动，将多年来的考古成果集中汇报展示，增进广大市民对贵安新区历史文化面貌及发展轨迹的认知，让考古成果更好地发挥其社会效益，更好地为贵安新区建设服务。

## 二、贵安考古的特殊意义

从目前已经发现的考古资料看，贵安考古在贵州考古中具有独特性、唯一性、代表性和典型性，有着重要意义。

贵安新区的丘陵低山地带，是典型的中国南方喀斯特地貌，洞穴分布广泛，是贵州远古人类的天然栖息家园，是贵州史前洞穴遗址最为集中分布的地区，这在中国乃至世界范围内，都有着典型性和代表性，从洞穴遗址的密布和文化的延续看，甚至是唯一性的。此外，贵安新区是贵州自数万年前的旧石器时代至明清时期，考古遗存序列唯一完整的地区，是以考古学完整书写贵州通史的唯一地区。而且，在贵安新区，发现了贵州唯一的一块彩陶。可见贵安考古在贵州考古中的独特性、唯一性、代表性和典型性，对贵州乃至中国西南地区历史脉络的梳理，有着重大意义。

贵州古人类活动的历史，可以上溯到更新世中期，以盘县大洞遗址、黔西观音洞遗址、桐梓岩灰洞遗址为代表。贵安新区所处的黔中地区，河网密布，喀斯特洞穴发育，生态环境极佳，进入晚更新世以后，黔中地区人类活动逐渐频繁，从高峰镇招果洞遗址的测年数



据来看,从距今3万~2万年,这一区域已经有古人类活动,择洞而居,琢石为器,磨骨成锥,刮皮结衣,我们的先祖们围坐在一堆堆篝火旁,伴随着一次次浑厚的敲击,在黎明前的子夜,叩开了人类文明之门。贵安新区的洞穴遗址对解决新旧石器时代过渡时期的诸多重大学术问题,如原始农业起源、家畜畜养、陶器起源都有重要的意义,对建立贵州史前考古学文化序列,将起到重大推动作用。

1981年,在贵安新区飞虎山遗址,出土了贵州目前唯一的一块彩陶,囿于当时的客观条件,未对遗址进行全面的发掘和研究。仅仅这一片彩陶,却大大颠覆了学术界关于彩陶文化传播范围和传播路径的既有理论,为人类沿青藏高原东麓文化传播和互动提出了新的课题。这昭示着,在中华文明形成的最初阶段,黔中地区的洞穴遗址考古学文化就已参与其中。

秦汉之际,以中原地区为中心的农耕文明集权国家建立以后,对西南地区的大规模开发逐步展开,继秦之后,汉武帝继续向贵州地区的夜郎、且兰等国开拓道路,设置郡县,汉代设立的牂牁郡就被认为设在贵州境内,汉人不仅带来了先进的生产技术,而且带来了汉文化,贵安新区分布的大量汉代墓葬,便是贵州最早开发的有力证据,根据汉代遗址墓葬的分布情况,学术界有人认为,牂牁郡郡治便位于今安顺的宁谷或今贵安新区境内的马场一带。

汉室衰微,历史进入魏晋南北朝,这个弱肉强食、朝代更迭频繁的时期,被历史学家们称为中国历史上的丛林地带。彼时,生活在黔中地区的人们,失去了中原文化的强大影响力,这一时期的各类遗存开始出现较为浓郁的地方风格,这一点在贵安新区发掘出土的魏晋墓葬中,得到充分的映证,大量珠宝和金银饰品,在同时期的汉人墓葬中极为少见,但在贵安新区境内的墓葬中却极为普遍。同时,远徙而来的汉文化顺势发展,墓葬中出土较多酒具、茶具和文房用品,显示出那个时代崇文尚玄、狂放不羁的时代风格。该批墓葬是贵州省境内少有的经过科学发掘的东晋南朝时期墓葬,为研究贵州东晋南朝时期的政治、经济、文化、社会情况,提供了重要的实物资料,具有非常重要的学术意义。这个看似混乱的年代,却是多元一体中华民族文化形成的重要时期,那时的贵安地区,即呈现出了文化的多元性和丰富性,显现出文化的多彩格局。

### 三、贵安考古展望

贵安考古,势头良好,发展喜人,但怎样把考古工作做得更彻底更深入?怎样让文物得到更好的保护和展示?怎样在贵安建设中更好发挥出这些成果的作用?等等问题,是摆在我们面前不容回避的。针对贵安考古资源特征和贵安建设的需要,应着重从以下方面突破和发展。

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深入普查摸清家底，重点发掘揭示容颜。鉴于贵安新区行政区域性质的差异，我们的考古工作仅在核心区域做得彻底一些，而对核心区域以外的大贵安部分，做得不够彻底。下一步，要加大这部分区域工作的力度，全面摸清和掌握地下考古遗产资源的蕴藏情况。争取基本建设考古项目和贵州中西部洞穴遗址的发掘和研究五年规划在国家文物局立项，力求解决旧石器往新石器时代、狩猎往农耕文明过渡等相关学术问题；对文物分布密集的区域如马场魏晋南北朝墓地、夏云尹关墓地等，进行详细的重点钻探，确定墓葬的数量、分布范围、埋藏情况，对重点遗址区域和墓葬进行重点发掘，摸清魏晋南北朝时期该区域的文化面貌和特征，努力揭示贵安文化的历史容颜。

部门协调齐力并进，保护展示群芳争艳。贵安新区开发建设以来，基础设施建设速度惊人，文物部门和规划、建设部门之间要加强沟通、协调，建设项目启动之前，充分开展文物调查、勘探工作，让地下文物得到最大化的保护。广泛开展国内国际间合作，深入学术研究，多出学术成果，提升贵安品味，扩大在世界范围内的影响。公布一批区级、省级、国家级的文物保护单位，让重要文物切实纳入政府及职能部门的保护视野。辟地建设魏晋南北朝时期墓葬遗址博物馆和中国南方喀斯特洞穴遗址公园，更好地让文化遗产为文化贵安的建设服务。利用好贵州考古贵安整理基地（贵州公共考古活动中心）的职能，建成贵州最大的公共考古展示、体验和宣传基地，发挥好贵安特色考古资源的社会和经济效益。

#### 四、结语

贵安考古，应该说才刚打开一扇门，而门内的长篇故事，还有待于我们考古人一锄一锄地去挖掘，贵安历史的神秘面纱，还有待于我们考古人去一层层揭开。当今的考古，已经不是象牙塔的故步自封，而在我们的学者充分建构起这一坚固的塔体后，需要向社会散发其神秘的魅力和积极的能量，除了对考古学科使命的完成，我们的研究成果，对于人类生存环境的保护、对于人类社会的可持续发展、对于文化多样性的挖掘和尊重、对于文化遗产的保护等诸多社会问题，都可以提供历史经验的借鉴和参考，让我们的贵安考古的脚步伴随贵安的发展前行。

周必素

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## FOREWORD

On January 6, 2014, the State Council approved to set up Guizhou Guian New District as China's eighth national district; it is endowed with three strategic positioning: the important economic growth pole in the western region, inland open economy new heights, and ecological civilization demonstration area. Guian New District includes 21 villages and towns (subdistrict offices), 312 administrative villages of Guiyang City and Anshun City, the total area is 1795 square kilometers with the population of 790000. Guian New District is located in the second step of Guizhou plateau in the middle of Guizhou hilly plain basin area, with an elevation of 1000–1500 meters. The overall regional geomorphic characteristic of this area is the wide shallow valley, the flat topography, the chain of undulating hills, and patches of intermontane basins. The most widely distributed physiognomy types in this area are the karst hills, wide karst basins, and the kegel andturm karst, etc. The climate here is a kind of subtropical wet monsoon, the annual average temperature is 18.3 °C, the average temperature in January is 6.0 °C, the average temperature of July is 23.5 °C, and the extreme minimum temperature is -7.4 °C. There are many rivers in this area, mainly including Sanchahe river, Laoyinghe river, Lepinghe river, Yangchanghe river and so on, which all belong to the Yangtze river water system. The basic morphology began to form in the period of mountain basin after the Cenozoic Himalayan orogeny. The superior natural environment gave birth to the long history and culture; it has been proven that, there was human beings lived here at least in the upper Paleolithic Age, leaving rich cultural heritage.

### **The Review and Main Achievements of Guian Archaeology**

The archaeological work in Guian New District began in 1954, which has gone through a journey of more than 60 years.

In 1954, cultural relics of Han Dynasty were found during the process of Yangchanghe River Conservancy Project Construction, the archaeological team of the Guizhou Provincial Museum tracked the clue, and finally we found the cemetery of Han Dynasty in Guizhou for the first time, proving that the central government had begun to manage and develop here since Han Dynasty. From 1956 to 1959, we carried out large-scale archaeological arrangement for four times in the junction of Qingzhen and Pingba. The first arrangement began in the spring of 1956, 2 tombs of Han Dynasty were excavated in Jinjiadaping; the second one was in the spring of 1957, 7 tombs were excavated in Pingzhuang and Laojichang; the third one was from the middle of December, 1957 to the beginning of February, 1958, 19 tombs were excavated in Yalongba and Miaofenpo of Qingzhen; the fourth one was from December, 1958 to April, 1959, more than 140 tombs



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were excavated in Yinguan, Yalongba, Ludishao and Tumenzhai and so on, which are located in the junction of Qingzhen and Pingba. More than 160 tombs were excavated in these four excavations, they are of Han Dynasty to Song Dynasty, and most of them are pit tombs (3/4 or more), the rest are with stone chambers. There were a large number of pottery, porcelain, lacquer ware, bronze, gold, silver, and fabric unearthed. From 1965 to 1966, the archaeological team of Guizhou Provincial Museum excavated 34 tombs at Wanrenfen, Xiongjiapo, Dasongshan, and so on, near Machang Town of Guian New District, including 16 tombs of Eastern Jin and Southern Dynasty, and a wealth of pottery, porcelain, lacquer, copper, gold, silver and other precious relics were unearthed. In 1981, Guizhou Provincial Museum excavated Feihushan cave site at Baiyun Town, Pingba County, it was the first discovery of prehistoric cave site in Guian New District; according to the <sup>14</sup>C test, the date was about 13000 years ago, at most. A lot of stone, bone, horn, and pottery were found here, including 532 pieces of chipped stone manufacture, 21 pieces of grinding stone, 79 pieces of bone horn tools, and more than 2000 pieces of pottery.

In recent five years, with the acceleration of construction in Guian New District, in order to cooperate with the construction of Guian New District, the efforts of archaeological investigation and salvage archaeology excavations are increasing; in order to match up the infrastructure construction, field archaeological excavation and initiative archaeological work for solving the related academic problem of the prehistoric cave sites in middle and west of Guizhou advanced side by side, the archaeological work in Guian New District have developed by leaps and bounds.

In 2013, by the arrangement of Guizhou Provincial Cultural Bureau and Guizhou Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage, Guizhou Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology started the census on underground cultural resources in Guian New District; on the basis of previous work, we conducted a more detailed comprehensive investigation once again. 38 cave sites of prehistoric period to Shang and Zhou Dynasties were found in Machang, Gaofeng, Huchao and Dangwu in Guian New District; besides, we also found hundreds of tombs of Western and Eastern Han Dynasties, of Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties, of Tang, Song, Ming and Qing Dynasties. Therefore, underground cultural relics resources reserves were further found out.

In 2013, in order to cooperate with the construction of Guian New District, basic construction of archaeological work has begun on a large scale, now the work is still followed closely. According to incomplete statistics, all the construction of cultural relics survey projects we have carried out in Guian New District are about 100, including about 60 transportation construction projects, industrial parks, reservoirs, and about 40 settlements totally; we have made important gains. For example, in the construction of the road from Leizhuang to Machang, basing on the detailed investigation and exploration work in the scope of the highway construction and the surrounding areas,