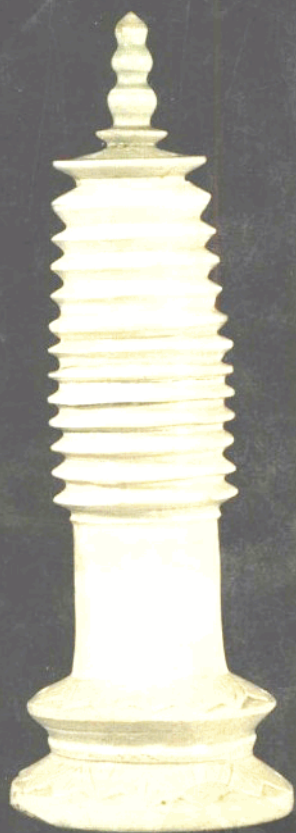


# 廊坊文物



廊坊市文物管理處 編著  
張兆祥 主編

廊坊市文物管理處  
張兆祥

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# 廊 坊 文 物

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主編／張兆祥

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# 序 一

廊坊，地處京津之間，為首都門戶和著名的衛星城。境內河流交錯，交通要道貫通東西南北，經濟、文化發展得天獨厚，向為兵家必爭之地，又經歷古代北方多民族的遷徙、交融、聚居，歷史文化積澱甚豐。

廊坊市文物管理處本着“保護為主，搶救第一”的文物工作方針，以無限敬業精神，投入大量人力、物力，將當地考古發掘所得及社會流散文物儘可能地徵集入藏，加以保管與研究；對境內分佈的諸多不可移動的古文化遺址、古建築等類遺存，也予以妥善保護。

為了弘揚祖國優秀傳統文化，宣傳這一地區人文歷史發展，廊坊市文物管理處進而將該地的古今文化遺珍，彙集編撰成方誌書《廊坊文物》，以翔實的文字闡述，配以珍貴實物圖片資料佐證，藉補歷史之闕如，其無疑將對學者們研究廊坊地區的歷史文化遺存大有裨益。

今為《廊坊文物》的出版，表示無比的敬意和賀忱，略數語以誌之。

國家文物鑒定委員會常務委員  
故宮博物院研究員

耿寶昌

二〇〇〇年十一月十八日

## Introduction I

Langfang, located between Beijing and Tianjin, is the gate of the capital and one of its famous satellite cities. Within the limits of Langfang, waterways and lines of communication criss-cross in all directions, allowing the economy and culture of the region to develop to a unique degree, and making it the object of military strategists in all periods. In addition, with the migration, blending and settlement of peoples from the north, the region has a rich accumulation of history and culture.

The Langfang Municipal Office of Cultural Relics Administration, taking "preservation as the key and salvage first" as the guiding principle behind its work, and adopting a spirit of boundless professionalism, has invested great human and material resources in the collection, preservation and study of cultural relics, both those yielded by archaeological excavation and those dispersed within society. Immovable archaeological sites and ancient buildings distributed within the area have also been afforded suitable protection.

In order to extol the most excellent traditional culture of the Motherland, and to propagandise the developmental history of human culture in this region, the Langfang Municipal Office of Cultural Relics Administration has gathered together precious relics of all dates to compile "Langfang Cultural Relics". Using lucid prose supported with illustrations of the finer objects, this volume aims to fill up some of the gaps in history and will undoubtedly be of benefit to students of the historical cultural remains of the Langfang region.

These few words are offered by way of congratulations on the publication of "Langfang Cultural Relics".

Geng Baochang  
(National Relics Appraisal Committee;  
Researcher, Former Palace Museum)  
18th November, 2000

## 序 二

廊坊之地，毗鄰京津，近些年來經濟日益發達，文化也繁榮起來。然而，這座地處南北文化交流要道之上的燕趙重鎮，雖然文物數量眾多，價值較高，却長期被人們忽視。

廊坊古文化遺存，最初引起人們關注的是一九六五年大廠縣大坨頭遺址的發掘。一組以斂口鼓腹鬲、折肩鬲、折腹盆、弦斷繩紋罐爲代表的器物群，揭示出燕山南麓青銅文化的面貌，既不同於中原地區的夏商文化，也有別於典型的夏家店下層文化。它是與燕山以北夏家店下層文化平行發展的一個相對獨立的文化類型，即大坨頭類型。這樣，也就拓展了學術界對夏家店下層文化的認識。

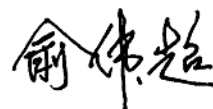
至一九七八年，三河縣孟各莊新石器時代遺址的發掘，則補充了燕山南麓洵河流域史前考古的新內容，其獨具特點的文化面貌，曾使人感到非常新穎。後來，通過北京平谷縣上宅和北埝頭遺址的發掘，終於可以清楚地看到在五六千年前的北京東部一帶，原來分佈着一支考古學文化，即上宅文化。孟各莊與大坨頭等遺址的發掘，對廊坊乃至京津地區的歷史學、考古學的研究來說，都是相當重要的。

長期以來，廊坊一直處在中原文化和北方草原文化交流的孔道之中。到了東周時代，廊坊是燕、趙、齊三國接壤之地。宋遼金時期，又是草原帝國與中原政權對峙所在。現存燕國南長城等諸多東周古遺址、遺物，以及永清地下古戰道等，皆可藉以窺見昔日戰火

頻仍、兵馬紛爭的情景。明、清時期的太監墓及治理永定河水患等文物遺存，對於當時政治史、水利史等方面的研究亦有特殊的價值。廊坊還是“義和團運動”的發源地之一，特別是“廊坊大捷”曾給帝國主義列強以極大的震撼，為中國近代史譜寫了悲壯的篇章。

可是，這些表現廊坊悠久歷史的重要文物，至今大家的認識却是頗為零散的，尚未得到應有的重視。近兩年來，經廊坊市文物管理處全體同志的共同努力，精心編撰了這本《廊坊文物》，其詳實的文物資料，將廊坊五千多年來連綿不斷的歷史和四十多年來文物考古工作的成果，清晰而系統地展現在人們面前。這必將促使更多的人了解、認識廊坊，並推動當地文物保護工作的開展。

中國考古學會副理事長  
中國歷史博物館原館長、教授



二〇〇〇年十一月二十六日



## Introduction II

Located between Beijing and Tanjin, Langfang has enjoyed great economic development in recent years, and culture has flourished in the wake of this development. Nevertheless, this important town in the region of the Yan and Zhao states, lying at the crossroads of cultural exchange between north and south, has for some time not received the scrutiny it deserves, considering the large volume of its cultural remains and their importance.

The earliest example of ancient remains from the Langfang region to attract attention was the site of Datuotou, excavated in Dachang County in 1965. A pottery assemblage consisting of globular bodied li tripod with gathered mouth, li tripod with angled shoulder, pen basin with angled profile, and guan jar with banded cord-marking, typifies the Bronze Age culture of the southern slopes of the Yanshan range, distinct from both the Xia and Shang cultures of the Central Plains, and also from the more typical Lower Xiajiadian culture. Remains of this type, known as the Datuotou phase, developed in parallel with and relatively independently of the Lower Xiajiadian culture north of the Yanshan range. Our understanding of the Lower Xiajiadian was expanded by this discovery.

The excavation of the Neolithic site of Menggezhuang in Sanhe County provided fresh data for the prehistoric archaeology of the Juhe river drainage on the southern periphery of the Yanshan range. The highly unusual characteristics of the culture came as a surprise when it was first discovered, but after the subsequent excavation of the sites at Shangzhai and Beiniantou in Pinggu County, Beijing, it became clear that this was a culture distributed in the region east of Beijing five to six thousand years ago. The discovery of such sites as Menggezhuang and Datuotou are of considerable importance for the study of the history and archaeology of the Langfang area, and of the Beijing-Tianjin region as a whole.

For a considerable period, Langfang lay on the conduit for cultural interaction between the Central Plains cultures and those of the northern steppe. In Eastern Zhou times, Langfang was where the borders of the Yan, Zhao and Qi states met. During the Song, Liao and Jin periods, the area was once again the interface between the empires of the steppe and the states of the Central Plains. Eastern Zhou remains such as the southern ramparts of Yan, and the underground tunnel built for military purposes at Yongqing, both provide us with a glimpse of the wars that raged in the region. The eunuchs' tombs and the hydrological projects along the Yongdinghe river, provide us with information of a special kind for the study of Ming and Qing period political history. Langfang was also one of the centres of the Boxer Rebellion, and the so-called "Langfang Victory" struck a great blow at the imperialist forces, constituting a tragic and heroic chapter in the early modern history of China.

However, all these important cultural relics expressive of Langfang's ancient history are known so far in only a rather piecemeal fashion and have not yet attracted the attention they deserve. During the last two years, due to the joint efforts of all comrades in the Langfang Municipal Office of Cultural Relics Administration in the compilation of this volume of "Langfang Cultural Relics", over five thousand years of unbroken history and the fruits of over forty years of archaeology in Langfang are now clearly and systematically laid before the public. This will certainly encourage greater understanding of and acquaintance with Langfang, and will stimulate the further expansion of cultural relics protection in the area.

Yu Weichao

(Deputy director, Chinese Archaeological Association;  
Former director of the Museum of Chinese History.)

26th November, 2000

# 前言

河北省廊坊市，西倚太行，東臨渤海，北迄燕山南麓的三河，南抵子牙河畔的大城。自古以來，一直是連接中原與東北及長城以北的廣大北方地區的樞紐，金元以來更是拱衛京師的要地，文化昌盛，經濟繁榮。

廊坊轄區內縱橫交錯的河流，孕育了廊坊最古老的文明。目前的考古資料表明，早在六七千年前的新石器時代中期，我們的祖先就已在廊坊大地上創造出多姿多彩的古代文化。屬於上宅文化遺存的三河孟各莊、劉白塔等古遺址的發現，即是明證。然而，這並非是廊坊歷史的發端。結合北京房山周口店遺址、河北徐水南莊頭遺址等周邊地區諸多的考古發現，我們確信，廊坊的歷史還應向前追溯。

在漫長的歷史歲月裏，廊坊一直處於較為特殊的位置。廊坊，屬於古九州之一的冀州，作為中國北方通往中原地區的必經之路，素為兵家必爭之地。早在夏商時期，就是南北文化交匯的前沿地帶，不同的部族，不同的文化，在廊坊大地上碰撞、交融。目前，在廊坊北部的三河、大廠、香河各縣均發現有夏家店下層文化遺存，而在南部的文安、大城、霸州則分佈着中原商文化遺存。出土的大批遺物，有助於我們揭開北方夏家店下層文化和中原商文化之間關係等一系列歷史謎團。

周武王滅商，封召公於燕(在今北京房山區琉璃河)，此後直至戰國晚期，廊坊多屬燕地，“方城”、“韓城”、“徐州”等一些早期城邑逐漸形成。秦漢以後，因地理環境、氣候條件的變化，以及社會經濟的不斷發展，廊坊轄區內發現的文物遺迹數量驟增，遍佈各地，它們不僅真實地記錄了數千年來廊坊地區發展的歷史進程，還記錄了許多志士仁人、革命先烈可歌可泣的光輝業績。1900年廊坊人民對武裝進犯的外國侵略者給予英勇截擊，取得了著名的“廊坊大捷”，譜寫出中國近代史上反帝鬥爭的光輝一頁。1937年7月“盧溝橋事變”後，日本侵略者在廊坊地區製造了無數駭人聽聞的慘案，廊坊人民處在水深火熱之中。富於革命傳統的廊坊人民在中國共產黨的領導下，與日本侵略者進行了不屈不撓、英勇頑強的鬥爭，趕走了日本侵略者，並推翻了國民黨的黑暗統治，為新中國的誕生做出了自己的貢獻。

廊坊市的文物保護工作是從1964年原天津地區文化局組織的文物調查開始的。1976年、1984年和1990年，河北省文物主管部門又先後組織了三次文物普查工作。1978年12月，廊坊地區文化局根據1976年的普查成果曾編寫《廊坊地區文物普查資料匯編》。隨着社會進步和經濟發展，文物保護管理工作的水平不斷提

高，特別是1982年《中華人民共和國文物保護法》頒佈後，廊坊的文物保護工作邁上了新的臺階，成立了專門負責文物保護的機構——廊坊地區文物管理所，隨後所屬各縣也相繼成立了文物管理所。1999年9月，廊坊市文物管理所更名為廊坊市文物管理處。1987年，河北省文物總店在廊坊設立了文物分店，負責徵集流散於民間的文物。目前廊坊市已有2個舊貨市場、10個文物商店，為滿足廊坊乃至京津人民的文化生活需要發揮了重要作用。通過廊坊市文物工作者十幾年的艱苦努力，在文物研究、人員培訓、文物法規的宣傳等方面均取得了可喜的成績。目前，廊坊全市現有各級文物保護單位151處，其中省級重點文物保護單位16處；館藏文物達1891件。近年來，廊坊各級文物考古工作者在配合基本建設工程的考古發掘中，清理出土大批珍貴文物，為研究廊坊的歷史提供了重要的實物資料。

作為源遠流長、博大精深的中華文明的一部分，廊坊地區的歷史文化與文物有其自身的特色。我們從其中精選了近200件文物予以介紹，其中一部分為歷年考古發掘中出土的歷史文物，另一部分為河北省文物總店廊坊分店從民間徵集的傳世品。通過這些，我們可以領略各個歷史時期廊坊人民質樸勤勞的美德、卓越高超的智慧與奮鬥不息的精神，有助於人們全面客觀地認識歷史，振奮精神，創造廊坊的美好明天。同時，也希望藉此增強全社會保護文物的責任感與緊迫感。

廊坊市文物管理處處長 張兆祥

二〇〇〇年十一月二十八日

## Preface

Hebei's Langfang Municipality lies between the Taihang Mountains to the west and the Bohai Gulf to the east, and stretches from Sanhe on the southern limits of the Yanshan range to the north as far as Dacheng on the banks of the Ziya River to the south. Since ancient times it has always served to link the Central Plains with the northeast and the broad northern region beyond the Great Wall. Since the Jin and Yuan periods, it has in addition been crucial for the defence of the capital. The culture of Langfang is flourishing and its economy prospers.

The rivers that criss-cross the region of modern Langfang gave birth to the most ancient culture of the region. The archaeological data currently available to us shows that as early as six or seven thousand years ago, during the middle Neolithic period, our ancestors had already created a highly varied ancient culture. The discovery of the ancient sites at Menggezhuang and Liubaita in Sanhe County, being remains of the Shangzhai Culture, are clear proof. However, this is certainly not the starting point of Langfang's history. Considering the archaeological discoveries in neighbouring regions such as those at Zhoukoudian in Fangshan County, Beijing, and at Nanzhuangtou in Xushui County, Hebei Province, we firmly believe that the history of Langfang should be pushed further into the past.

Langfang always occupied a comparatively special place in the long years and months of history. Langfang, belonging to Jizhou, one of the Nine Domains of antiquity, and being a crucial route between China's northern zone and the Central Plains, was ever the object of military strategies. As early as the Xia and Shang periods, this was the frontline for cultural exchange between north and south. Different tribes and different cultures met and merged in the greater Langfang area. So far, in the counties of Sanhe, Dachang and Xianghe in the northern part of Langfang, remains of the Lower Xiajiadian Culture have been discovered, while remains of the Central Plains Shang culture are distributed in Wenan, Dacheng and Bazhou in the south. The large body of remains excavated assists us in disentangling such historical mysteries as the relationship between the northern Lower Xiajiadian Culture and the Shang culture of the Central Plains.

After King Wu of Zhou defeated the Shang, the Duke of Shao was enfeoffed at Yan (at Liulihe in the Fangshan District of Beijing), and subsequently, up until the late Warring States period, Langfang belonged mostly to the Yan territories. Early cities such as Fangcheng, Hancheng and Xuzhou began to form at this period. Due to geographic and environmental changes, as well as the continued development of the economy, there is a sharp increase in cultural remains dating to the Qin-Han period and later. These later relics, spread throughout the region, not only faithfully record several thousand years of historical development in the Langfang region, but also record the glorious achievements of distinguished individuals and revolutionary heroes. In 1900 the people of Langfang struck bravely at the armed incursions of the foreign invaders, and achieved the famous "Langfang Victory", thereby writing a glorious page in the history of modern China's struggle against imperialism. After the Lugouqiao incident in July 1937, the Japanese invaders perpetrated numerous unspeakable acts in the Langfang region, and the people of Langfang were indeed in dire straits. The people of Langfang, with a wealth of revolutionary tradition, and under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party,

undertook a stubborn and unbending struggle against the Japanese invaders, driving them out and overthrowing the black rule of the Guomindang, and thereby making their contribution to the birth of a New China.

Cultural relics protection in the Langfang Municipality began in 1964 with the cultural relics survey organised by the former Tianjin Region Bureau of Culture. In 1976, 1984 and 1990, Hebei Province cultural relics administration organs carried out three further general cultural relics surveys. In December 1978, the Langfang Region Bureau of Culture compiled "Materials from the Langfang Region General Survey of Cultural Relics", based on the results of the 1976 survey. With the progress of society and the development of the economy, cultural relics protection and management was raised to continually higher standards. Particularly after the promulgation in 1982 of the "Law on Cultural Relics Protection of the PRC", cultural relics protection work in Langfang took a great leap forward, and there was established a specialised organ responsible for cultural relics protection - the Langfang Region Cultural Relics Management Office. Thereafter, each county in turn established its own cultural relics management office. The Hebei Province Cultural Relics Shop established a branch in Langfang in 1987 to be responsible for the collecting of cultural relics dispersed among the populace. Currently Langfang Municipality has two second-hand goods markets, and ten cultural relics shops dedicated to satisfying the demands of the cultural lives of the people of Langfang as well as the people of Beijing and Tianjin. Through the efforts over recent decades of cultural relics workers in Langfang Municipality, pleasing achievements have been made in the areas of cultural relics research, training of staff and the propagandising of cultural relics regulations. At the time of writing, Langfang Municipality has one hundred and fifty one protected cultural relics units, including sixteen listed at the provincial level. Holdings of cultural relics number one thousand eight hundred and ninety one. In recent years, archaeological workers at all levels in Langfang have unearthed a great load of precious cultural relics during archaeological excavation co-ordinated with basic construction projects, providing important materials for the study of Langfang's history.

The historical culture and cultural relics of Langfang, as a part of the broad and profound Chinese Culture, distant of source and long of stream, have their own particular characteristics. We select and introduce here nearly two hundred cultural relics, a proportion of which are historical cultural relics obtained through excavation over the years, the remainder being unprovenanced pieces recovered from among the populace by the Hebei Provincial Cultural Relics Shop, Langfang Branch. By this means we can appreciate the simple, hardworking virtues, the exceeding superior wisdom and the unceasingly struggling spirit of the people of Langfang. It also assists us in comprehensively and objectively understanding history, in exciting our spirit, and in fashioning a beautiful tomorrow for Langfang. Moreover, we hope that this will strengthen the sense of responsibility and sense of urgency in the whole society for the protection of cultural relics.

Zhang Zhaoxiang  
(Director, Langfang Municipal Office  
of Cultural Relics Administration)  
28th November, 2000

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