

西安半坡

西安半坡博物馆编

文物出版社

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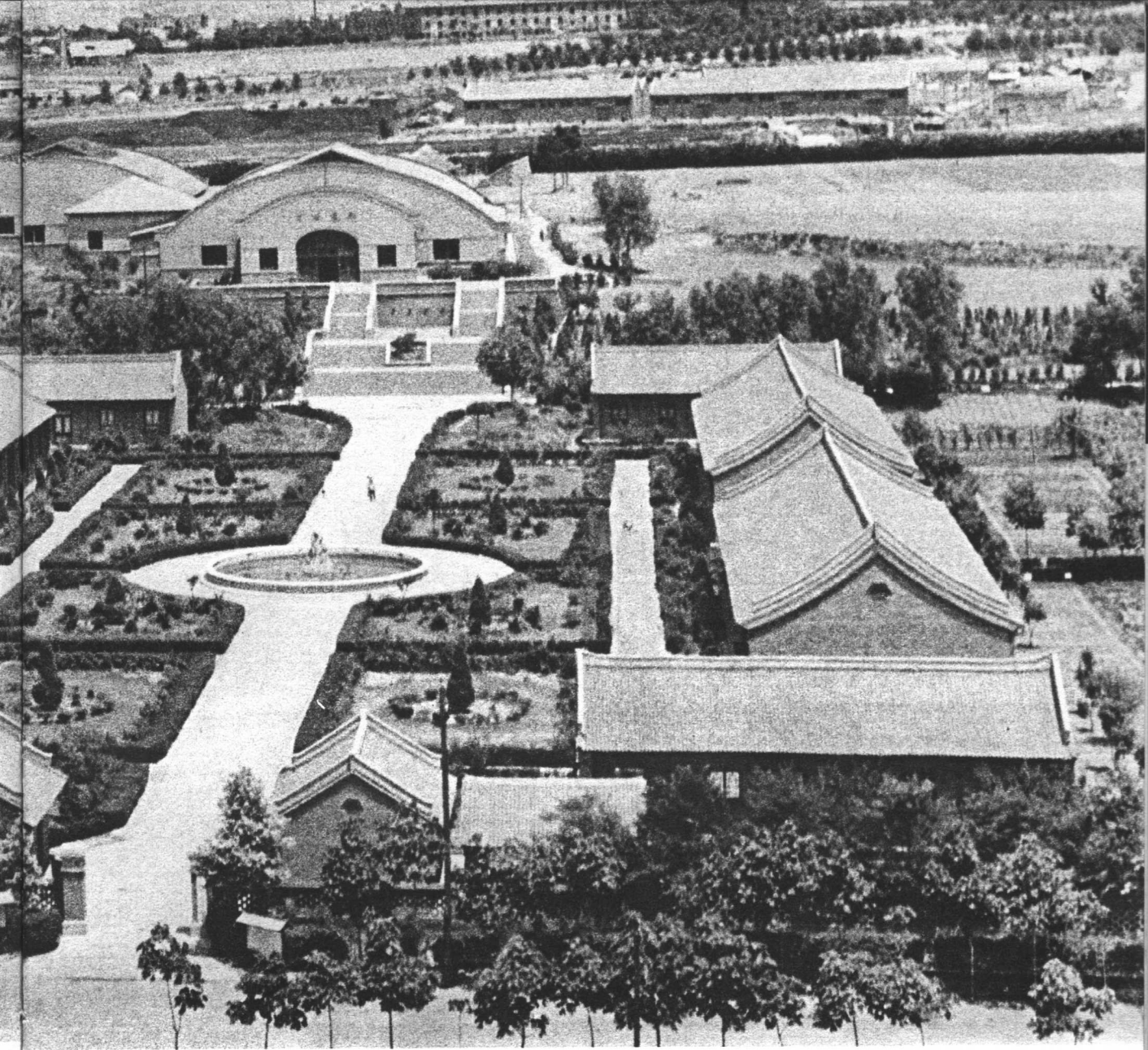
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半坡博物馆全景 为了保护、研究“半坡遗址”，建立了我国第一座新石器时代遗址博物馆。

Bird's eye view of the neolithic site at Banpo, Shaanxi, China
This is a museum, first of its kind in China, which is dedicated to the preservation of the site and to archaeological researches.



半坡遗址外景 在拱形大厅内，保护着已发掘的部分遗迹。

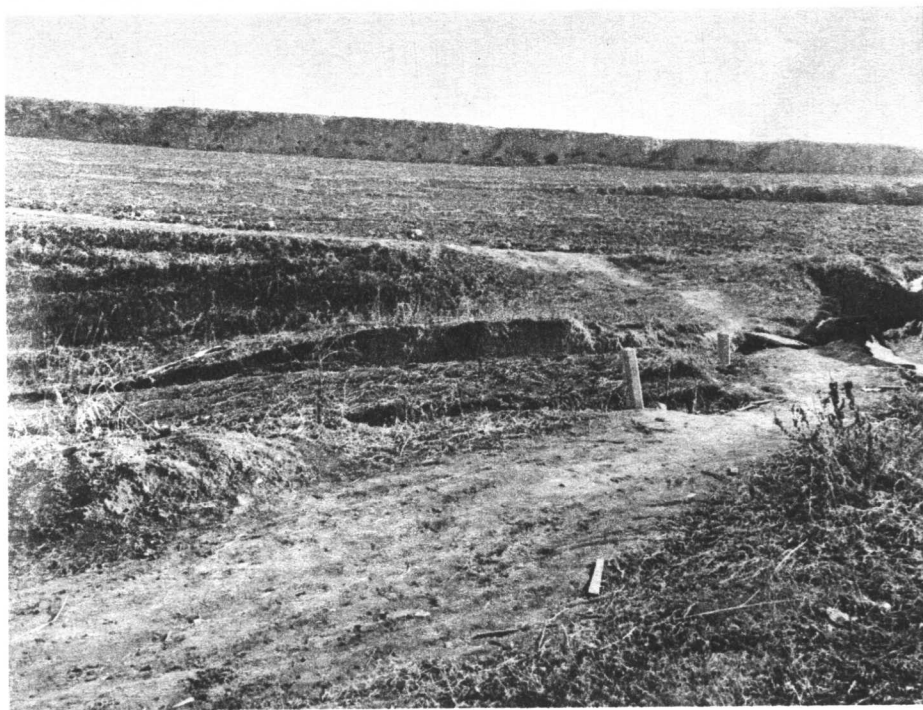
Museum of the Banpo site, front view The arch-roofed hall shelters part of the site unearthed.

陈列室内景 这里陈列着遗址中出土的生产工具、生活用具，它反映了当时物质生活和精神文化的发展水平。

Museum of the Banpo site, interior view Exhibited in the rooms here are the unearthed objects, including tools and articles for daily use. They reveal to us how the primitive people lived and made their life colorful.

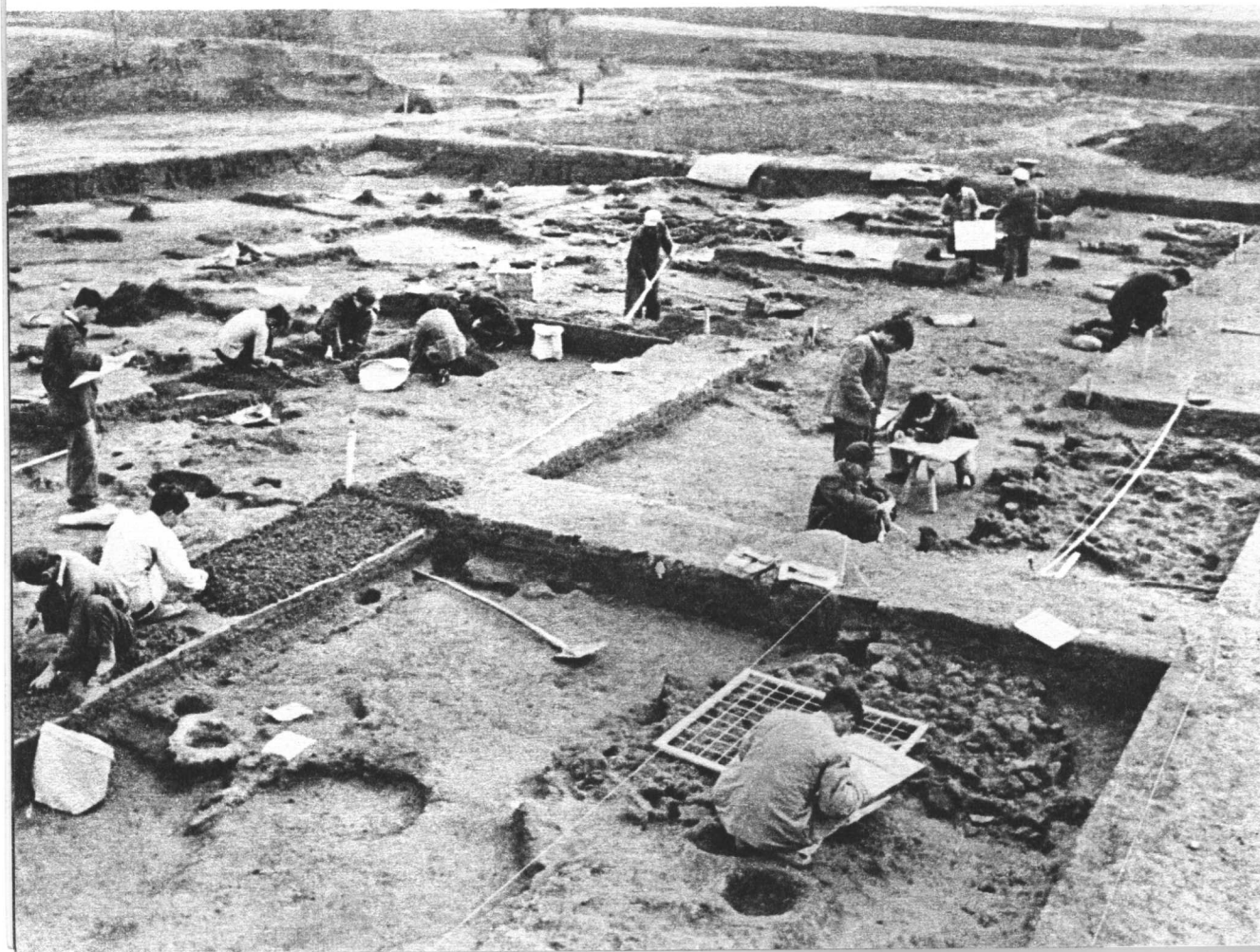


发掘前的地形
The Banpo
site before
excavation



遗址发掘现场 1954至1957年进行了五次发掘,发掘面积达一万多平方米。

The Banpo site during the excavation From 1954 through 1957, five excavating operations were made here, over an area of more than 10,000 square metres.



半坡氏族居住区和建筑遗迹

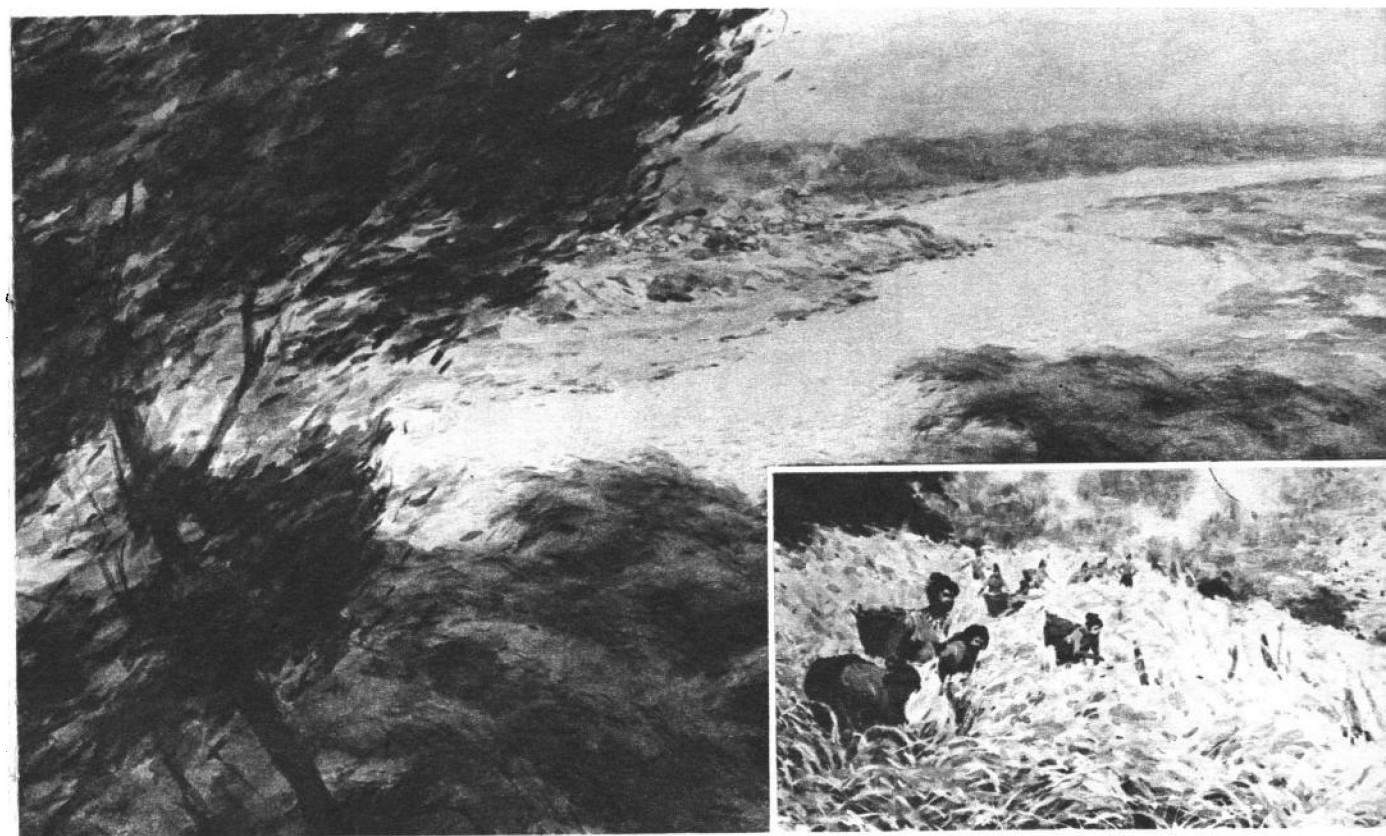
居住区在聚落的中心，有房屋、窖穴。围绕着居住区挖有一条大沟，沟外为墓地，东边是窑场。严密而条理的布局，使氏族的各部分有机地形成一个整体。

The Site of a Neolithic Community at the Village Banpo on the Outskirts of Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

Situated at the centre of the community, the living quarters with cottages and caves was surrounded by a ditch. Beyond the ditch there were graves. A pottery yard lay to the east. The establishments were so distributed that the whole community constituted an organic whole.

- 1 半坡氏族生活情景 我们的祖先在依山靠水、土地肥沃的泾河台地建立了村落，从事着原始农业和渔猎生产。

How the tribesmen lived In the valley of the Chan River villages were built by a people who lived by primitive farming, hunting and fishing.



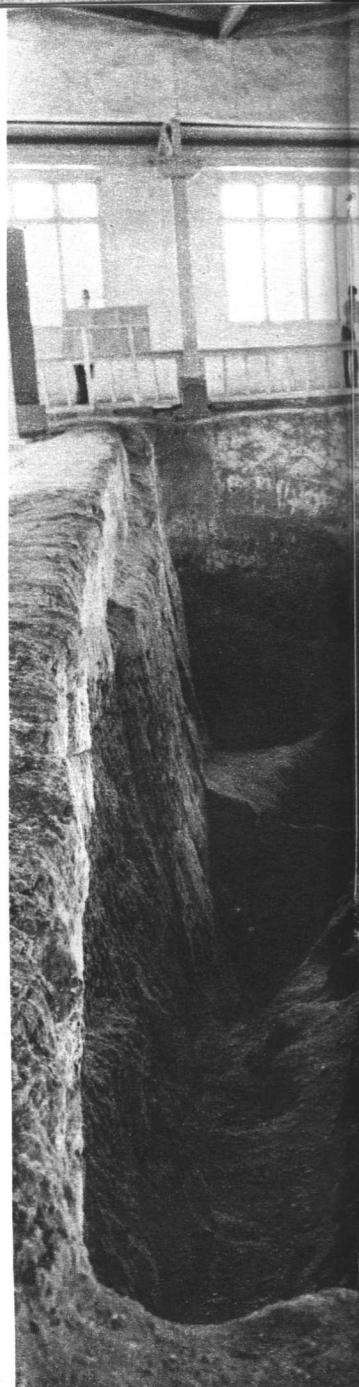


2 半坡遗址模型

Three-dimensioned map of the site

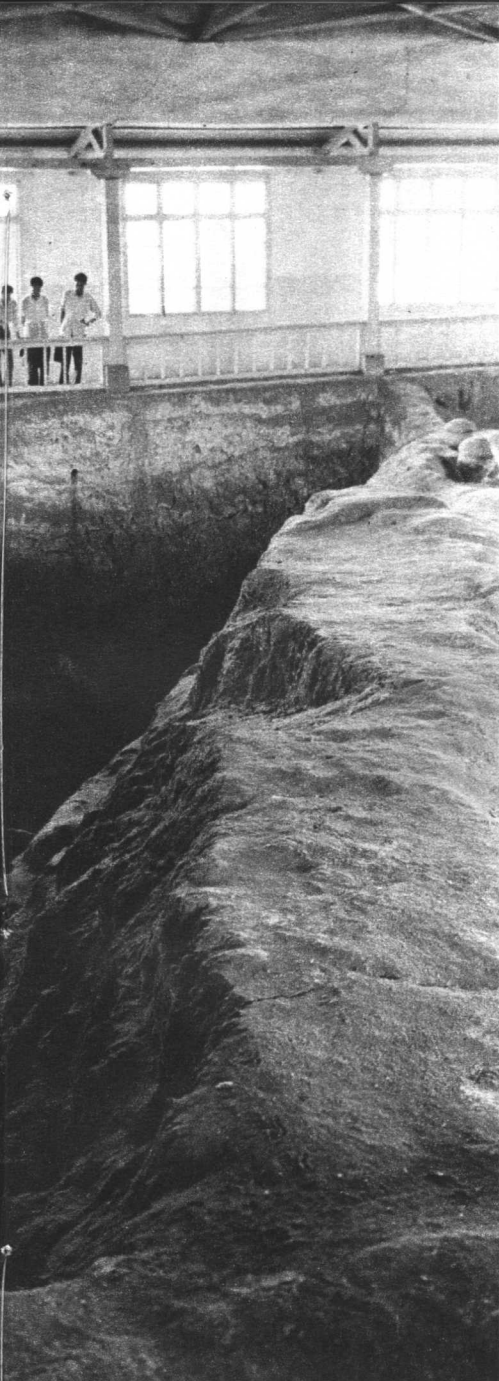
3 遗址复原图——一个典型的母系氏族聚落。

The village recovered A typical village inhabited by a matriarchal commune.



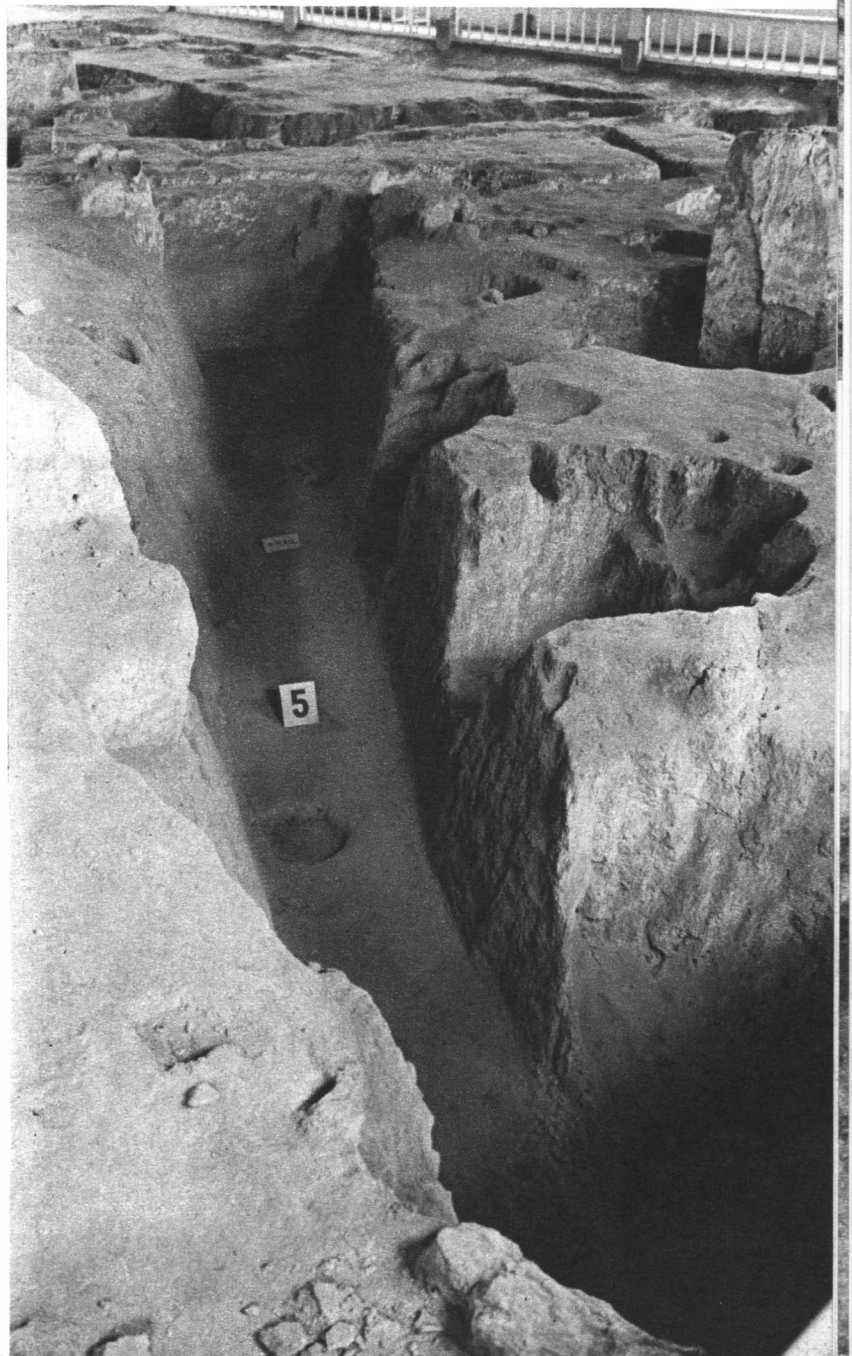
4 大围沟 宽、深各约五、六米，是保护遗址安全的设施（现为遗址的一部分）

Moat protecting the village. 300-metre long sector of the village.



5 小沟 共两条，在居住区中部，宽和深为1.9米左右。它可能是不同氏族或不同家族的分界。

Ditch Two ditches, 1.9 metres in breadth and depth, run through the village.



六米。环绕着居住区，是保护村落（全长300余米）。

village The moat, of which a part exists, formed a circle round the village.



6 氏族早期半穴居建筑遗迹

Ruins of a semi-subterranean house

7 半地下房屋复原

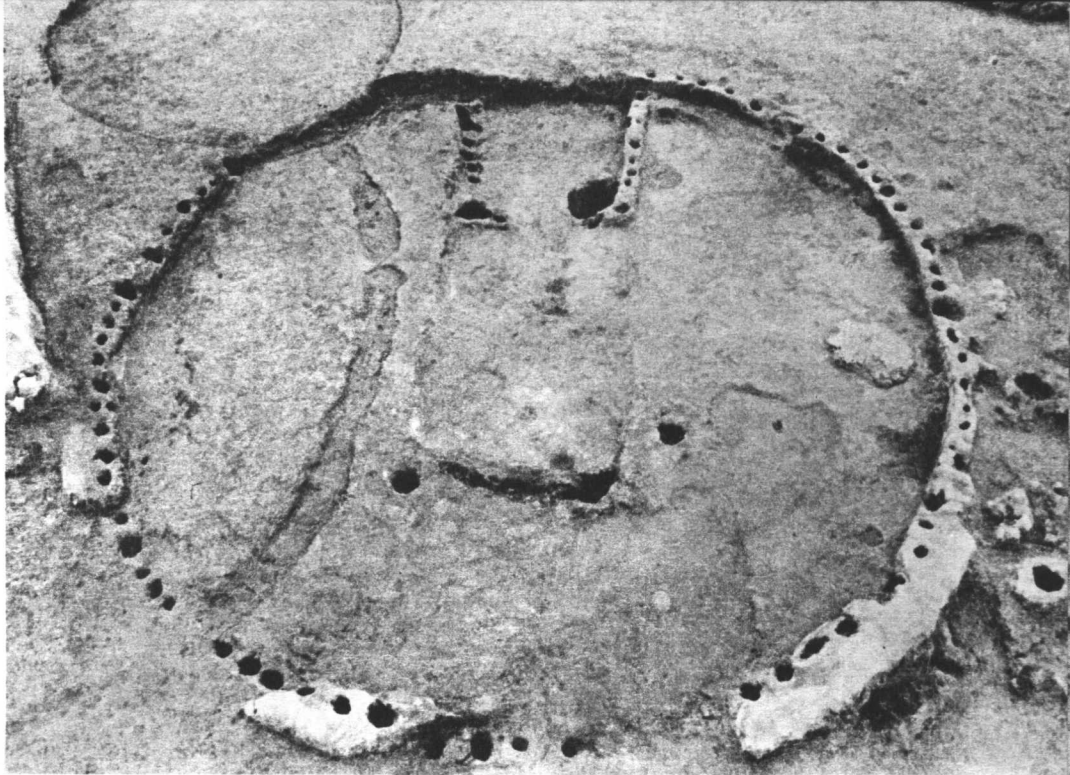
A semi-subterranean cottage recovered



8 圓形房屋遺迹

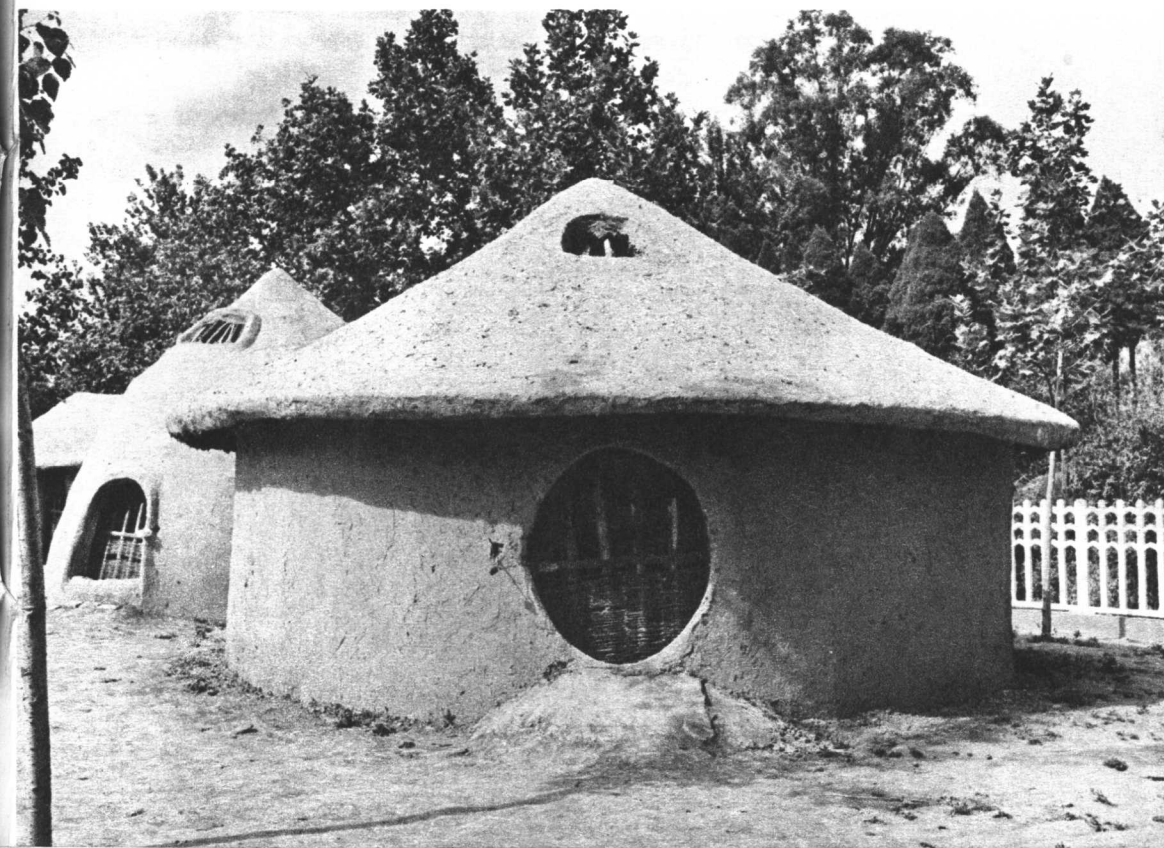
房屋四周有數十個柱洞，室內有灶坑。

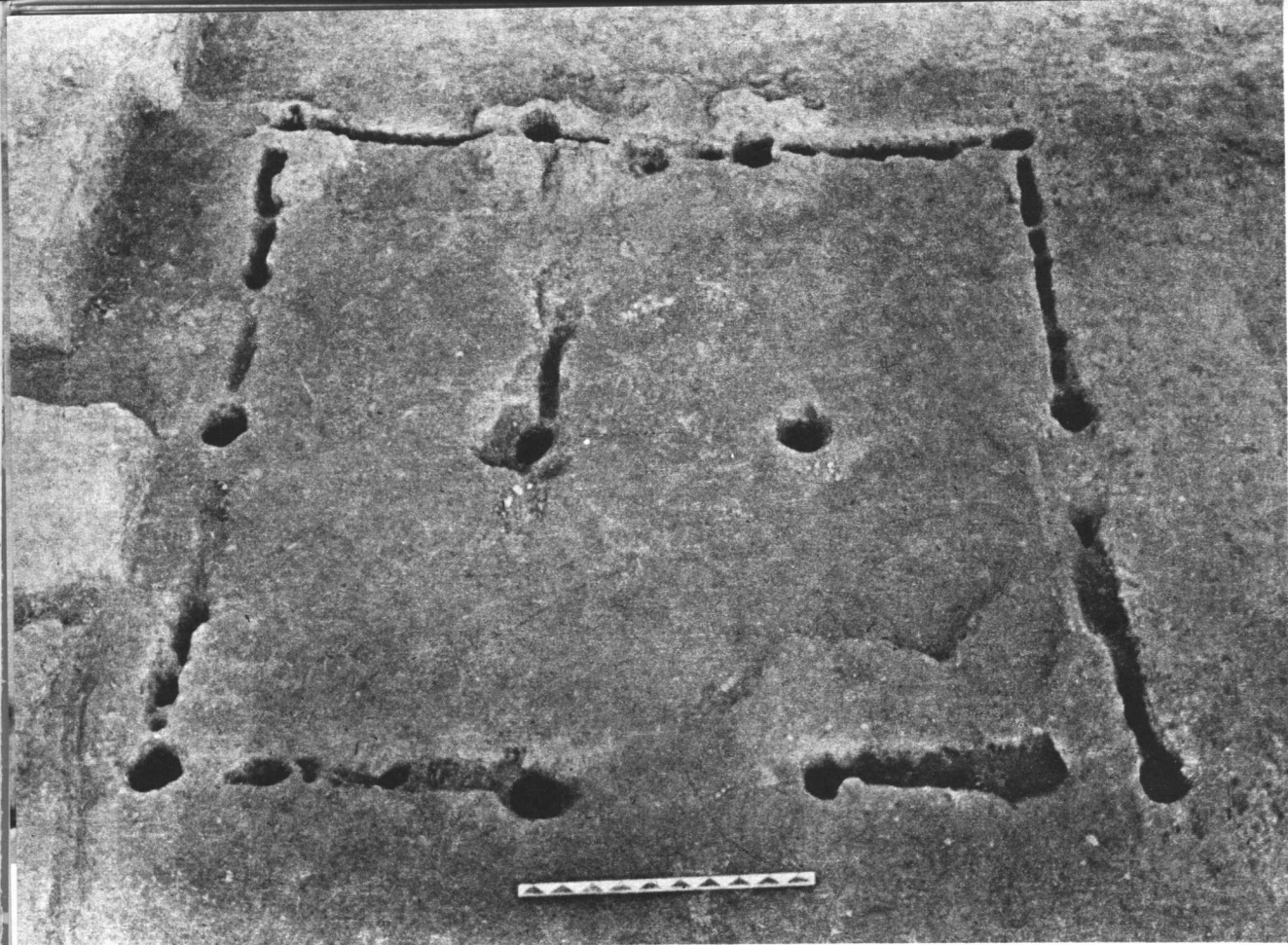
Ruins of a round cottage
Round the cottage dozens of holes where poles had been planted were discovered. Remains of fireplaces in the cottage were also found.



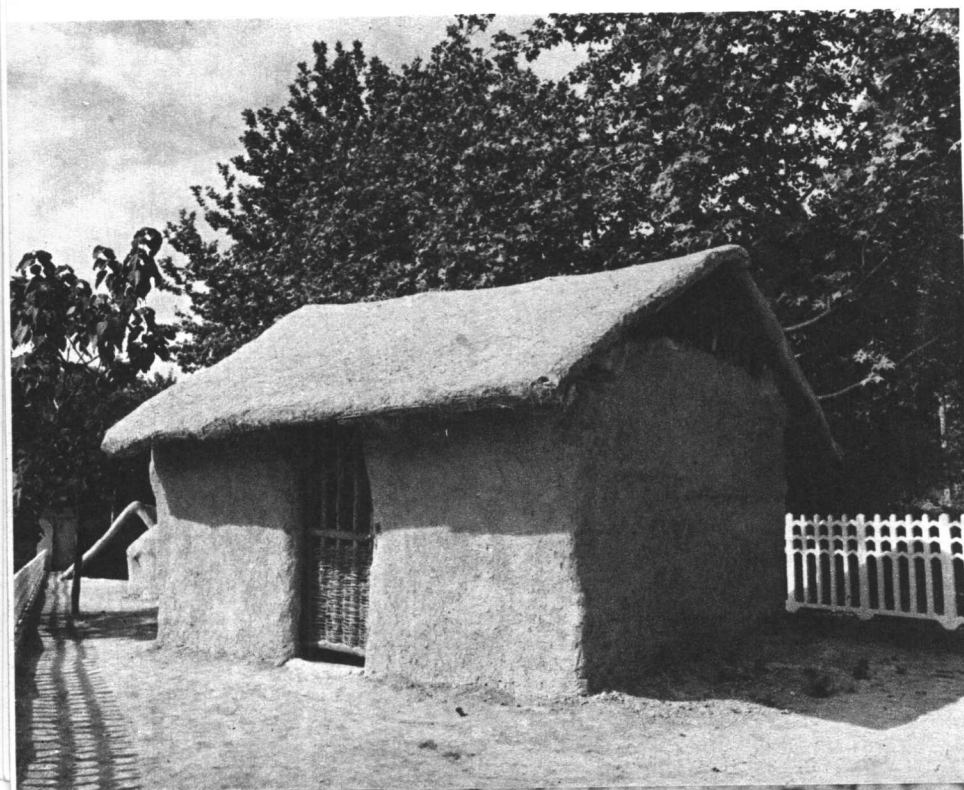
9 圓形房屋推想复原

A round cottage recovered





10 方形房屋遗迹 这是晚期房屋遗迹。屋内有十二根木柱。这种建筑形式，已经具有中国民族风格。



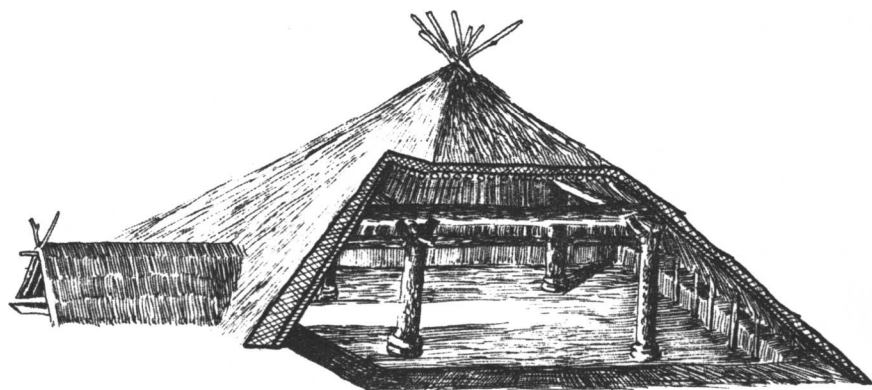
Ruins of a rectangular cottage A more advanced model than the round cottage, the rectangular house with twelve pillars typifies primitive Chinese architecture.

11 方形房屋复原
A rectangular cottage recovered



12 一号大房子遗迹 这是遗址中面积约160平方米的大房子。座落在村中心，是氏族集体活动的场所，也是老人、儿童的住房。

Ruins of big shelter No. 1 With a space of approximately 160 square metres, the shelter at the centre of the village was inhabited by the aged and the children and also served as a place for gatherings.



13 一号房子复原
Big shelter
No. 1 recovered



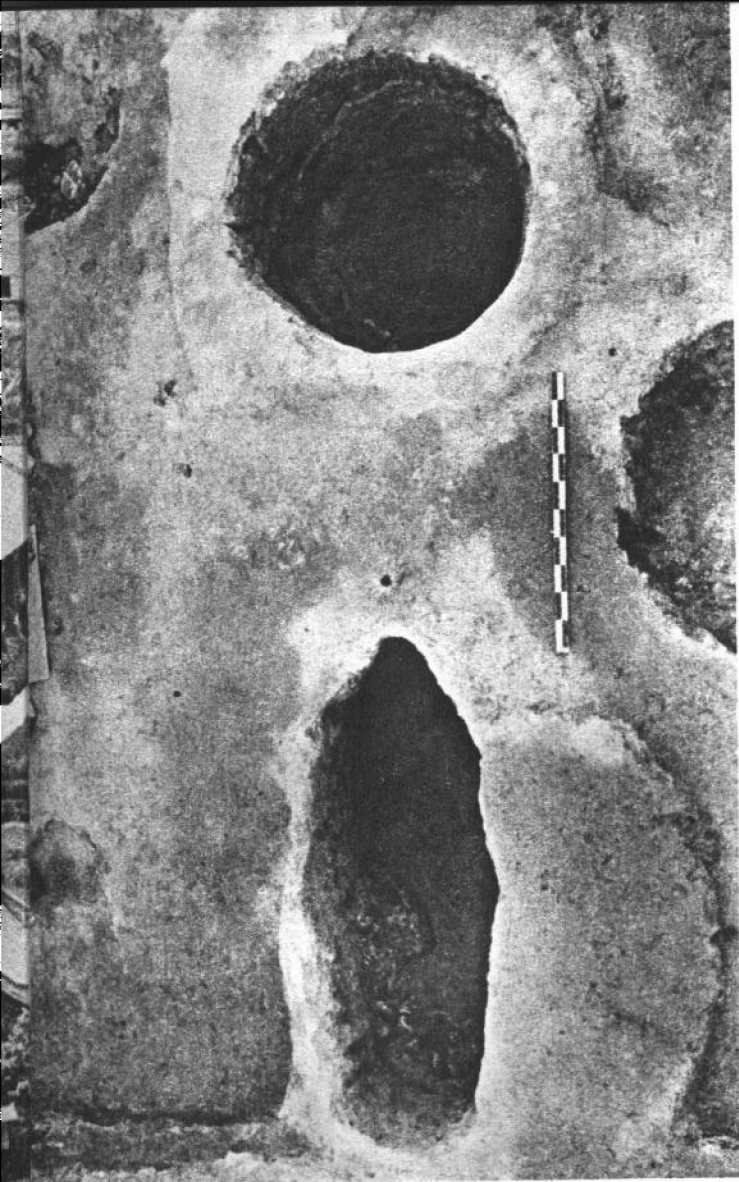
14 **圈栏** 它的构筑形式与房屋不同，可能是饲养家畜的。东西长5.7米，南北宽2.5米。

Ruins of a pen Believed to be where the domestic animals were kept, the area is 5.7 metres in length and 2.5 in breadth.

15 **硬土圈柱洞** 这是用以加固柱子的硬土圈。柱洞内有夯打痕迹，底部垫有碎石、陶片，土圈是烧烤过的硬土。它是我国建筑史上目前发现最早的柱础。

Clay holder of a post This is a ring of baked clay to hold a post supporting the roof. In the hole where a post was planted pebbles and shards have been found. There are signs of ramming. The whole thing is recognized as the earliest Chinese rodal of the plinth.





16 双连灶 大型双连灶均在室外，发掘时，剖面部位有烧过的土层，厚达半米多，可见是常期使用的。

Series fireplace The bigger ones of these fireplaces were built out of doors. A half-a-metre-thick layer of scorched earth discovered near this fireplace shows that it was in use for a remarkably long span of time.

17 地窖 是用于储存生活资料及用具的。共发现200多个，均分布在室外。晚期窖形多为口小底大的袋状。

A storage pit All of the total of 200 such pits unearthed were out of doors. Those dugged out in the later stage of this village are in the shape of truncated cones, with the bottom much bigger than the mouth.

