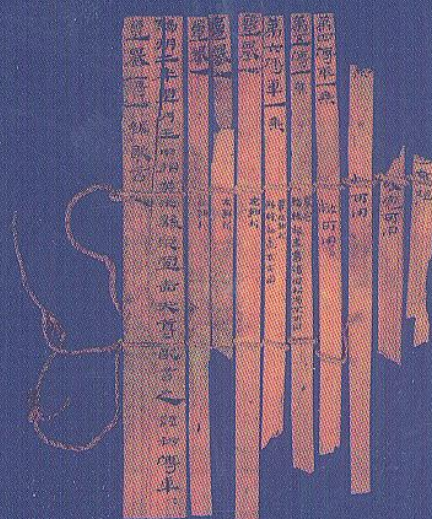


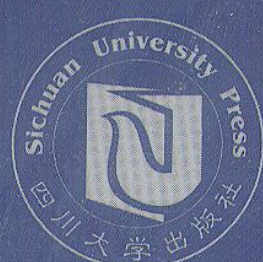
MAJOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES  
OF CHINA IN THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY



20世纪中国

考古大發現

中国社会科学院考古研究所 编著



四川大学出版社



考古学专刊乙种第 33 号

20世纪中国

考古大發現

中国社会科学院考古研究所 编著


四川大学出版社

2000

FF58/322905



Special Issue: Archaeology of China II No. 33

A background image of the Terracotta Army, showing several life-sized clay soldiers in various poses and armor, arranged in rows. The image is slightly faded and serves as a backdrop for the title text.

**MAJOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
DISCOVERIES OF CHINA  
IN THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

Compiled by the Institute of Archaeology of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Sichuan University Press

2000



# 20世纪中国考古大发现

中国社会科学院考古研究所 编

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

20世纪中国考古大发现: 汉英对照 / 刘庆柱主编.

成都: 四川大学出版社, 2000.6

ISBN 7-5614-1889-2

I.2... II.刘... III.考古-中国-1899~1999-图录-汉、英 IV.K870.2

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2000)第26975号

选题策划: 屈锡华 张晓舟

责任编辑: 李慧宇 庄 剑

装帧设计: 邹小工

英文翻译: 王 虎

译 校: 陈星灿

责任校对: 李慧宇 庄 剑 成 杰

制版监制: 漆文伟

电脑制作: 闻利勇

责任印制: 吴雨时

出版发行: 四川大学出版社

制 版: 四川美达柯式印刷制版有限公司

印 刷: 东莞爱达彩色印刷有限公司

版 次: 2000年6月第1版

印 次: 2000年6月第1次印刷

开 本: 787 × 1092 1/8

印 张: 43.5

印 数: 3000册

书 号: ISBN 7-5614-1889-2/K·208

定 价: 398.00元

◆ 读者邮购本书, 请与本社发行科联系。邮编: 610064

电话: 028-5412526 / 5414115 / 5412212

◆ 本社图书如有印装质量问题, 请寄回印刷厂调换。

版权所有◆翻印必究



# 20世纪中国考古大发现

编辑委员会

主 编: 刘庆柱

编 委:

(以姓氏笔划为序)

王 巍 王仁湘 丛德新 刘庆柱

安家瑶 吴耀利 陈星灿

撰 稿:

丛德新 叶茂林 辛爱罡

岳洪彬 赵永洪

特约编辑:

张 静



# 序

## 20世纪的中国考古学

世纪之交，中国社会科学院考古研究所组织编辑这本考古学图录，向人们展示20世纪中国考古学的重大发现，再现中国考古学的发展进程，迎接新世纪的到来。

近代考古学作为一门严谨的科学，诞生、形成于19世纪中叶的欧洲。19世纪下半叶和20世纪初，随着考古学的日趋成熟，除了学科本身的发展之外，它还迅速从欧洲扩及北非、美洲和东亚。在这种形势下，19世纪与20世纪之交，伴随着帝国主义列强对中国的殖民侵略和文化掠夺，近代考古学传入中国。一些国家派遣的考察队，在新疆、甘肃、内蒙古和东北等地的“寻宝式考古”，造成中国文化遗产的极大损失。

本世纪初是中国近代史上最为重要的历史时期，与此相应的近代学术史也异常活跃。“疑古”派的兴起，重创了传统史学。1899年王懿荣首先发现的殷墟甲骨契刻文字和1900年道士王圆箎发现敦煌“藏经洞”的写本经卷、文书，连同随后发现的大量汉晋简牍，使学术圣坛从疑古走向释古。以王国维为代表的新史学，利用考古新发现，创立了著名的二重证据法。中国考古学萌芽之际的三大发现成为了中国学术从传统向现代转变的契机，也使中国考古学一来到世上，就成为了中国现代学术中的显学。

中国学者第一次主持田野考古工作，是1926年李济在山西夏县西阴村遗址的发掘。1928年中央研究院成立，这是中国现代学术发展的里程碑。该院历史语言研究所考古学组同年开始的河南安阳殷墟的调查、发掘，是我国考古研究学术机构独立进行科学发掘的开始，它标志着中国考古学的诞生。

20年代末至30年代初，中国考古学在其幼年时期就取

得了震惊世界的学术成就，北京周口店旧石器遗址大规模发掘和1929年第一个北京人头盖骨化石的发现，是世界人类化石研究史上划时代的重大事件。

1928年—1937年河南安阳殷墟的15次考古发掘，总面积达46,000平方米，发现了50多座夯土建筑基址，清理了10座商代王陵和上千座人牲祭祀坑，出土了22,000多片有字甲骨。这是中国考古学史上迄今规模最大、影响最为深远的发掘。这里造就、培养出了众多业绩辉煌的考古学家，他们从殷墟走向全国各地，使中国考古学得以拓展和繁荣。

与此同时，著名考古学家梁思永等在山东历城城子崖遗址和河南安阳后冈遗址的发掘，辨认出龙山文化及第一次从地层上判定了仰韶文化、龙山文化和商文化的相对年代，这是中国史前时代考古研究科学化的重要标志。

这一时期的另一重大考古成果就是1930年由中瑞西北科学考察团在内蒙古额济纳河流域汉代烽燧遗址发现的上万余支汉代简牍。殷墟甲骨、敦煌遗书和汉代简牍的发现，被学术界誉为与埃及金字塔相媲美的世界级重大考古发现。这些发现拓展了学术研究的领域，极大地影响着人文社会科学诸多学科的发展，改变着中国传统学术的基本研究方法 with 理论。

除了以上所述，三四十年代的比较重要的考古成果还有浙江良渚遗址、山东日照两城镇和永城造律台的龙山文化遗址、陕西渭河流域史前遗址和周秦汉墓葬、甘肃宁定阳洼湾齐家文化墓葬、河南浚县辛村西周卫国墓地、汲县山彪镇和辉县琉璃阁战国时期的魏国墓葬、新疆及其附近地区史前和汉唐遗址与墓葬的调查及发掘等。

1949年新中国成立，中国考古学进入了一个新的发展



时期。半个世纪来中国考古学所取得的学术成就为世界所瞩目，20世纪后半叶将作为中国考古学的黄金时代而载入史册。

新中国的考古学以马克思主义为理论指导，以田野考古发掘为学科发展基础，重视专题与综合研究，使中国考古学学科体系逐步建立。

旧石器文化遗存在全国各省、区都已发现。1965年在云南元谋发现了距今170万年的元谋人化石；不少地方发现了一批距今100万年前后的人类文化遗存，如陕西蓝田公王岭、河北阳原泥河湾等。距今70万年以前的直立人文化遗存在北京、山东、内蒙古、辽宁、陕西、甘肃、四川、河南、湖北、安徽、江苏、贵州、湖南、广西等地已发现150多处。早期智人化石及其文化遗存在山西、陕西、辽宁、广东、安徽、湖北、贵州等地已发现30多处。距今4万年至1.2万年为旧石器时代晚期，其人类文化遗存在全国各省、区均有发现。通过对上述古人类化石资料的研究表明，中国古人类从直立人到晚期智人，其体质人类学上具有一脉相承的特征，这预示着他们是连续不断进化的。

长期以来人们对于新石器时代早期文化不清楚，近十几年来这方面的考古工作有了突破性进展，在我国的北京、河北、山西、湖南、江西、广东、广西和江苏等地发现一批早期新石器文化的遗址、墓葬，出土了原始陶器残片、磨制石器。河北徐水南庄头遗址发现了我国年代最早的人工驯养家畜——狗和猪，湖南道县玉蟾岩洞穴遗址出土了目前世界上年代最早的栽培稻遗存。

公元前7000年至公元前5000年的新石器时代中期文化，早在50年代末、60年代初已经发现，但对其进行全面的、系统的考古学研究是70年代后期开始的。目前在河南、河北、陕西、甘肃、山东、湖南、内蒙古、辽宁、广西等省、区，均已发现了这时期的文化遗存。这时期的先民聚落已有一定规模，聚落周围有壕沟或墙体护围，栽培的农作物有粟、黍、稻；饲养的家畜除原有的狗、猪之外，又发现了牛、羊、鸡等。新出现的玉器、彩陶、白陶等说明

了先民手工业的发展。骨笛、陶祖和契刻的龟甲则反映了先民的文化与精神生活。上述诸多重大发现，使人们对这一时期文化发展水平有了更为深刻的认识。

新石器时代晚期的考古发现说明这一时期是中国历史上极为重要的时期，这是我国氏族社会的繁荣时期，其晚段也是中国文明起源和逐渐形成时期。新石器时代晚期文化遗存的发现数量多、分布地域广。根据已发现的考古资料揭示，各地的新石器文化有着相当高的发展水平，并按自然地理区域形成了主要以中原地区、海岱地区、长江中游、黄河上游、辽河流域、太湖地区等为中心的格局，提出了华夏文化多元一体的理论。

大约距今四五千年，也就是新石器时代晚期的晚段，即中国考古学上的“龙山时代”，有的学者认为这就是传说的“三皇五帝”时代。关于这一时期考古发现主要有：近年已在黄河、长江流域发现的近30座城址，大型宗教祭祀遗迹或遗物在长江中下游地区多有发现，在山东桓台史家和邹平丁公、山西陶寺、江苏高邮、浙江良渚等遗址或墓葬中出土的遗物上发现了原始文字。

百年来，尤其是近半个世纪来的旧石器和新石器时代的考古发现和研究成果，已基本构建起了中国史前史的框架。由于现代自然科学技术和人文社会科学研究方法被广泛应用于史前考古学，使以考古学研究为主体形成的中国史前史资料更为丰富，内容更为详实，科学性更强。

夏商周考古学历来被认为是中国考古学中最为活跃的学术领域。从甲骨发现与殷墟发掘开其端，近半个世纪来，又发现并发掘了夏代都城河南偃师二里头遗址，商代前期都城河南郑州商城遗址和偃师商城遗址，西周都城陕西西安丰镐遗址和周原遗址，属于商代方国的山东滕州前掌大、西安老牛坡、河南罗山蟒张、河北定州的贵族墓地，还有周边地区的四川广汉三星堆祭祀坑、江西新干大洋洲商墓等的清理。西周主要封国的考古工作有：山西曲沃曲村晋侯墓地、河南三门峡虢国墓地和平顶山应国墓地、北京房山琉璃河燕侯墓等的发掘，此外还有宝鸡虢国墓地、山



东长清仙人台邾国墓地等的清理。上述夏商周时代的重要遗址、墓地的考古工作，出土了大量珍贵文物，成为重新认识、研究三代历史的重要史料。近年来开展的夏商周断代工程，以考古学为基础，通过多学科合作，已取得了重要学术成果，基本达到预期学术目的，三代的时空架构已经搭起，有绝对年代的中国古代历史将大大提前。

如果说龙山时代是中国文明起源、形成的关键时期，那么春秋战国时代则是中华民族形成的前夜，它们在中国历史上具有着同样重要的作用。这时期的考古工作主要是围绕列国都城遗址开展的，其中以楚、秦、三晋考古最为活跃。重要的发现以列国王陵、贵族大墓和窖藏坑、祭祀坑、陪葬坑等十分引人注目，其中出土的大量精美铜器、丝织品和简牍等文物弥足珍贵。

从世界范围来看，自本世纪中期以来，考古学研究范围在时间上极大地扩展，一方面其上限年代不断向前推进，另一方面其下限年代逐渐延伸。就后者而言，即历史考古学的跨度越来越大，越来越被学术界和整个社会所关注。传统的“古不考三代以下”的说法已彻底改变。

秦汉时期是我国多民族统一中央集权帝国出现的时代，是以汉族为主体的中华民族形成时代，这个时期所崇尚的意识形态、规范的典章制度、形成的民族特色等在中国历史上产生了深远而广泛的影响。这一时期的每一重大考古发现都使海内外为之震惊，如被誉为世界第八大奇迹的秦始皇陵兵马俑坑的发现，作为“世界遗产名录”的秦汉长城遗迹的调查，丝绸之路的探寻，与古罗马并称于世的古代世界大都会汉长安城遗址的考古发掘，河北满城汉墓、广州南越王墓、徐州楚王陵、永城梁王陵等40余座汉代诸侯王陵和3万多座秦汉墓葬的清理及大批珍贵文物的出土，大量秦汉简牍、帛书的问世等等，这些秦汉考古资料一次又一次改写着中华民族的文明发展史，为祖国历史增辉。

秦汉以来的历史考古大多是新中国成立以后开展的，其内容主要是都城、陵墓、手工业和宗教遗址的考古调查

与发掘。都城遗址开展了对曹魏邺城、北魏洛阳城、隋大兴唐长安城、隋唐洛阳城、宋临安城、元大都等遗址的大规模考古勘察和发掘，究明了其都城布局、演变规律和重要宫殿、礼制建筑的形制结构。在陵墓考古方面发掘了北魏、北齐、南朝、北周、唐、宋、西夏和明王朝的若干帝陵，清理了相当数量的帝陵陪葬墓或达官显贵墓葬，出土了大量精美文物和数千方墓志。这些发现成为了研究不同地区不同时代墓葬编年的基础资料。瓷窑遗址是这个时期手工业遗址考古的重要内容，近年来对历代瓷窑考古遗址的调查、发掘、研究，已基本完成了陶瓷考古学的学科框架。

以各类寺院、塔基遗址和石窟寺等为主要内容的宗教考古全面展开，学术成果丰硕，影响颇大。

汉唐以来的边疆及少数民族地区的考古工作近半个世纪来取得多方面进展，其中新疆、内蒙古、云南、西藏、台湾、南海西沙群岛和东北地区尤为突出，这些工作对研究各地古代少数民族考古学文化并说明上述边疆地区（陆疆和海疆）当时已隶属内地中央王朝，提供了实物佐证。

20世纪已经过去，21世纪的中国考古学将创造出更为辉煌的篇章，进一步在世界人民面前展现出中华民族悠久的历史文明！

中国社会科学院考古研究所所长 刘庆柱



# Introduction

## Chinese Archaeology in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

At the joint of the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21st centuries the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has organized and compiled this photographic album to demonstrate to the people the important discoveries of Chinese archaeology in the 20<sup>th</sup> century so as to represent the progress of the archaeological science in China and to welcome the arrival of the new century.

Modern archaeology, as a rigorous science, was born and formulated in Europe in the middle 19th century. Towards the later half of the 19th century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century with the daily maturing of the archaeological science, archaeology quickly spread from Europe to North Africa, America and East Asia apart from its own development. Under such circumstances, modern archaeology was introduced to China at the juncture of the 19th and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries along with the colonial aggression and cultural plunder of China by the imperialist powers. Some countries sent their inspection teams to carry out a kind of "seeking treasure archaeology" in Xinjiang, Gansu, Inner Mongolia and Northeast China and so on, thus caused great loss of Chinese cultural heritage.

The beginning of this century was the most important period of the modern history of China and the corresponding modern academic history was extremely active at this time when the "ancient-sceptical" school rose and badly mauled Chinese traditional historiography. In 1899 Wang Yirong first discovered in the Yin Dynasty ruins inscriptions on bones and tortoise shells and in 1900 Wang Yuanlu the Taoist priest found in the "Scripture-keeping Grotto" in Dunhuang written scriptures and documents, which, together with a large quantity of inscribed bamboo and wooden slips of the Han and Jin Dynasties discovered later, orientated the academic arena from "ancient-sceptical" to "ancient-explaining". The new historical science represented by Wang Guowei, making use of new archaeological discoveries, created the well-known method of double evidences. The above three great discoveries in the embryo of Chinese archaeology became the turning point for Chinese academy to transit from tradition to the modern times. They also made the science of Chinese archaeology an influential learning in the modern learnings of China as soon as it came into being.

The first time for Chinese scholar to preside over field archaeological work was Li Ji's excavation of the ruins of Xiyin Village in Xiaxian County,

Shanxi Province in 1926. The founding of the *Academia Sinica* in 1928 was a milestone in the development of Chinese modern academic learning and the investigation and excavation of the Yin Dynasty ruins in Anyang, Henan Province started in the same year by the archaeological team of the Institute of History and philology of the *Academia Sinica* was the beginning for Chinese archaeological academic institutions to carry out scientific excavations independently, which marked the birth of Chinese archaeology.

Chinese archaeology gained world-shaking academic achievements even at its infant age from late 1920s to early 1930s. The large-scale excavation of the Paleolithic ruins at Zhoukoudian near Beijing and the discovery of the first fossil skull of Peking Man in 1929 boasted a great epoch-making event in the history of fossil man studies in the world.

In the 15 archaeological excavations of the Yin Dynasty ruins in Anyang of Henan Province from 1928 to 1937, which covered a total area of 46,000 square metres, more than 50 rammed-earth architectural bases were found, 10 Yin Dynasty imperial mausoleums and up to a thousand human and animal sacrificial pits were cleared up and over 22,000 slips of inscribed bones and tortoise shells were unearthed. These excavations have been up to now the largest and most influential in the history of Chinese archaeology. They have brought up and trained a multitude of archaeologists with splendid achievements, who have walked from the Yin Dynasty ruins to all over the country and led Chinese archaeology to further development and prosperity.

At the same time Liang Siyong, a famous archaeologist and others excavated the ruins of Chengziya in Licheng, Shandong Province and the ruins of Hougang in Anyang, Henan Province, and identified the Longshan Culture and for the first time defined the relative ages of the Yangshao Culture, the Longshan Culture and the Yin Culture, which proved to be an important mark of the scientific archaeological studies of the prehistoric times of China.

Another important archaeological achievement of this period was the thousands of inscribed bamboo and wooden slips of the Han Dynasty excavated from the ruins of Fengsui of the Han Dynasty by the Sino-Sweden Northwest Scientific Investigation Team near the Ejin River of Inner Mongolia in 1930. The discovery of the inscriptions on bones and



tortoise shells of the Yin-Shang Dynasty, the Dunhuang left-over scriptures and documents and the inscribed bamboo and wooden slips of the Han Dynasty was reputed by the academic circles as a world-important archaeological discovery comparable to the Egyptian pyramids, which enlarged the area of academic studies and greatly influenced the development of various disciplines of the humanistic and social sciences while transforming the basic approaches and theories of Chinese traditional learning.

In addition to what has been said above, relatively important archaeological achievements in the 1930s-40s also included the investigation and excavation of the Liangzhu ruins in Zhejiang, the Longshan cultural sites at the two towns of Rizhao of Shandong Province and Zaolutai of Yongcheng in Henan Province, the prehistoric ruins and the tomb burials of the Zhou-Qin-Han Dynasties along the Weihe River in Shaanxi, the Qijia cultural tomb burial at Yangwawan of Ningding in Gansu, the cemetery of the Wei State in the Western Zhou Dynasty at Xincun Village of Xunxian County and the tomb burials of the Wei State in the Warring States period at Shanbiaozhen of Jixian County and Liulige of Huixian County in Henan Province and the prehistoric and Han-Tang (Dynasties) ruins and burial tombs in Xinjiang and its neighboring regions.

The founding of New China in 1949 ushered in a new age of development of Chinese archaeology. The academic results achieved by Chinese archaeology in the first half of the century already won world attention and the second half of the 20th century would be recorded in history as a golden age of Chinese archaeology.

The archaeology of New China has been guided by Marxist theories and developed on the basis of scientific field archaeological excavations while stressing on thematic and comprehensive studies and a disciplinary system of Chinese archaeological science has been gradually established.

Paleolithic cultural ruins have been found in every province or region of the country. The Yuanmou Man (*Sinanthropus yuanmouensis*) of 1.7 million years ago was found in Yuanmou, Yunnan Province in 1965 and some stone artifacts around one million years ago have been discovered in many places such as Gongwangling in Lantian, Shaanxi and Nihewan in Yangyuan of Hebei. Besides, more than 150 cultural remains of *Homo*

*erectus* starting from 700,000 years ago have been found in Beijing, Shandong, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Gansu, Sichuan, Henan, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangsu, Guizhou, Hunan, Guangxi and so on; and over 30 fossils of Early *Homo sapiens* and their cultural relics have been discovered in Shanxi, Shaanxi, Liaoning, Guangdong, Anhui, Hubei and Guizhou etc.. The time of 40,000-12,000 years ago is defined as the Late Paleolithic Period, whose remains have been discovered in all the provinces and regions of the country. The studies of the above ancient human fossils show that the physical anthropology of the ancient Chinese man from *Homo erectus* to *Late Homo sapiens* is characterized by a direct line of succession, indicating a successive and continuous evolution of them.

For a long time the early culture of the Neolithic period has been unclear, but a breakthrough has been made in the recent dozen of years in the archaeology of this field. In Beijing, Hebei, Shanxi, Hunan, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi and Jiangsu etc. a group of early Neolithic cultural ruins and tomb burials have been found and some primitive pottery fragments and polished stone artifacts unearthed. At the ruins of Nanzhuangtou in Xushui County, Hebei Province were discovered the earliest domesticated animals in our country--dogs and pigs and in the cave ruins at Yuchanyan of Daoxian County in Hunan were excavated the earliest remains of cultivated rice so far in the world.

The middle Neolithic culture in 7000-5000 B.C. was found in as early as the late fifties and the early sixties of the 20<sup>th</sup> century but the overall and systematic archaeological studies of it began only in late seventies. At present this kind of cultural relics has been discovered in many provinces and regions such as Henan, Hebei, Shaanxi, Gansu, Shandong, Hunan, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning and Guangxi. The settlements of the early people of this period already possessed considerable scope with ditches and defensive walls surrounding them. Their cultivated crops included millet, broomcorn millet and rice and domesticated animals contained, in addition to the above mentioned dogs and pigs, cattle, sheep, chicken and so on. The newly-emerging jade wares, painted potteries and white potteries indicated the development of handicraft industry by the early people while the bone-flute, the pottery male reproductive organ and the inscribed tortoise shells reflected the cultural and spiritual life of the early people. In short, the



various important discoveries mentioned above all enable people to have a profounder understanding of the cultural development of this period.

The archaeological discoveries of the late Neolithic age show that this period was a very important period in Chinese history, a period of prosperity of the clan society of China, and its later stage was also the period when Chinese civilization originated and gradually took form. The discoveries of the late Neolithic cultural relics are numerous and widely distributed. Discovered archaeological materials show that the Neolithic culture of various places reached a very high level of development and formed, based on natural geographic regions, a pattern mainly with the Central China region, the Haidai (East Shandong) region, the middle reaches of the Changjiang River, the upper reaches of the Yellow River, the Liaohe River valley and the Taihu Lake region etc. as its centre; and therefrom a theory of unified pluralism of the Huaxia (Chinese) culture has been advanced.

The time about 4000-5000 years ago, i.e. the later stage of the late Neolithic period or the "Longshan Age" named by Chinese archaeologists, is regarded by some scholars as the age of the legendary "the Five Sovereigns and the Three August Ones". Archaeological discoveries related to this period mainly include: nearly 30 city ruins recently discovered along the Yellow and Changjiang River valleys; large religious sacrificial ruins or relics discovered in many places on the middle and lower reaches of the Changjiang River; the primitive scripts on the relics unearthed from the ruins or tomb burials of Shi jia of Huantai and Dinggong of Zouping in Shandong, of Taosi in Shanxi, of Gaoyou in Jiangsu and of Liangzhu in Zhejiang and so on.

The archaeological discoveries and research achievements of the Paleolithic and Neolithic ages in the past century, especially in the recent 50 years, have basically constructed the historical framework of the prehistory of China. The wide application of modern natural science and technology and the modern research methods of humanistic and social sciences in prehistoric archaeology has further enriched the Chinese prehistoric materials formulated with archaeological studies as the main body, providing them with more detailed contents and a stronger scientific characteristic.

The archaeology of the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties has been traditionally regarded as the most active academic field in Chinese archaeology. Starting from the discovery of the inscribed bones and tortoise shells and the excavation of the Yin Dynasty ruins, Chinese archaeological work in the past half century includes: the discovery and excavation of the Erlitou ruins of the Xia Dynasty capital in Yanshi of Henan Province, the

ruins of the early Shang Dynasty capitals in Zhengzhou and Yanshi of Henan Province, the Fenghao ruins and Zhouyuan ruins of the West Zhou Dynasty towns in Xi'an of Shaanxi Province, the aristocratic tombs at Qianzhangda of Tengzhou in Shandong, Laoniupo in Xi'an, Mangzhang of Luoshan in Henan, and Dingzhou in Hebei belonging to one of the Fang Guo States of the Shang Dynasty; the clearing-up and management of the Sanxingdui sacrificial pits in Guanghan, Sichuan Province and the Dayangzhou Shang Dynasty tombs in Xingan of Jiangxi Province in the surrounding regions. The archaeological work concerning the major enfeoffed states of the West Zhou Dynasty covers: the excavation of the tomb of Marquis Jin at the Qucun Village in Quwo of Shanxi Province, the burial grounds of the Guo State in Sanmenxia and the Ying State in Pingdingshan, Henan Province, and the tomb of Marquis Yan at Liulihe of Fangshan County in Beijing and so on; the clearing-up of the tombs of the Yu State in Baoji and the Si State at Xianrentai of Changqing in Shandong and so forth. In the archaeological work on the above major ruins and tombs of the Xia, Shang and Zhou period were unearthed a lot of valuable cultural relics which have become important historical materials for renewing our understanding and studies of the history of the Three Dynasties. The Project "Dating Xia, Shang and Zhou" carried out in recent years is based on archaeology and has gained important academic results through multi-disciplinary cooperations and basically achieved the expected academic goals. The time and space structure of the three dynasties has been constructed and the absolute date of Chinese ancient history will be greatly moved up.

If the Longshan Age is the critical period for the rise and formation of the Chinese civilization, the period of Spring and Autumn and the Warring States is the eve of the birth of the Chinese Nation. They have played equally important role in the history of China. The archaeological work on this period is carried out chiefly around the capital town ruins of the various states, of which the archaeological studies of Chu, Qin and the three Jins are the most active. Important discoveries of imperial mausoleums, aristocratic large tombs and cellar-pits, sacrificial pits and subordinate tombs are very attractive, and the large number of unearthed exquisite bronze wares, silk products and inscribed bamboo and wooden slips and other cultural relics are extremely valuable.

In perspective of the world, archaeological studies have greatly extended their scope in terms of time since the middle period of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. On the one hand, its upper-limit time has been continuously moved up and on the other hand, the lower bound of its years has been gradually



extending. In regard to the latter, the timespan of historical archaeology is becoming larger and larger, which is drawing more and more attentions from the academic circles and the whole society. The traditional saying "Archaeology concerns not the time below the Three Dynasties" has completely changed.

The period of the Qin-Han Dynasties is the time when the unified and centralized feudal empire of the multi-nationalities of China appeared and the Chinese Nation with the Han nationality as its main body was formulated. The advocated ideology, the defined institutional systems and the formulated national characteristics in this period have exerted wide and profound influence in the history of China. Each and every important archaeological discovery of this period has caused great surprise in both China and abroad. For instance, the discovery of the pits of terracotta soldiers and horses in the Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shi Huang reputed as the 8th great wonder of the world, the investigation of the Qin-Han Great Wall ruins listed in the Catalog of World Heritages, the inquiry about the Silk Road, the archaeological excavation of the ruins of the Changan City of the Han Dynasty reputed equally with the ancient Rome as an ancient metropolitan of the world, the clearing-up of more than 40 mausoleums of Han Dynasty kings, princes and nobles and over 30000 burial tombs of the Qin-Han Dynasties such as the Han tomb at Mancheng in Hebei, the tomb of king Nanyue in Guangzhou, the tomb of king Chu in Xuzhou and the tomb of the king Liang in Yongcheng, and the excavation of a great number of valuable cultural relics, inscribed bamboo and wooden slips and silk manuscripts—all these archaeological materials of the Qin-Han period have time and again rewritten the history of development of the Chinese civilization and added glory to the history of our motherland.

Historic archaeology of the time below the Qin-Han dynasties was carried out after the founding of New China, and its contents chiefly included the investigation and excavation of capital towns, tombs and mausoleums, handicraft industrial and religious ruins, of which ruins of capital towns like Yecheng of the Cao Wei period, Luoyang of North Wei Dynasty, Daxing City of the Sui Dynasty Changan City of the Tang Dynasty, Luoyang City of the Sui-Tang Dynasties, Linan City of the Song Dynasty, Dadu of the Yuan Dynasty and so on were surveyed and excavated on a large scale and the layouts, the evolutional rules of these towns and the structures of important palaces and ritual buildings were made clear. In the field of tomb or mausoleum archaeology a number of imperial mausoleums of the Northern Wei, Northern Qi, Southern Dynasty, Northern Zhou, Tang, Song, Western Xia and Ming dynasties were excavated, considerable

subordinate tombs to the imperial mausoleums or tomb burials of privileged aristocrats were cleared up and large amount of exquisite cultural relics and thousands of epitaphes were unearthed. These discoveries have become basic materials for the study of tomb burial annuals of different times and different places. Ruins of porcelain kilns have been important subjects for archaeology of handicraft industrial ruins of this period and the investigation, excavation and study of the archaeological ruins of porcelain kilns of the various generations have fundamentally established the disciplinary framework of porcelain or pottery archaeology.

Religious archaeology with ruins of various temples or monasteries, pagoda bases and grotto temples as its major objects has been unfolded in an all round way, and has borne rich academic fruits and considerable influence.

The archaeological work on the border areas and the minority-inhabited regions since the Han-Tang dynasties has gained multi-sided progress in the past half century, of which the progress in Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Yunnan, Tibet, Taiwan, the Xisha Islands on the South China Sea, and the Northeast region is most outstanding. The study of the archaeological culture of the minority nationalities in various places has shown that the above border regions (continental and marine borders) were already subordinate to the inland central imperial dynasties at that time, and has provided physical evidences for this.

The 20<sup>th</sup> century has drawn to its end. Chinese archaeology in the 21st century will create even more glorious chapters and further present to the world people the long, splendid historical civilization of the Chinese nation.

**Liu Qingzhu**

Director of the Institute of Archaeology  
of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences



# 目 录

序：20世纪的中国考古学



## 远古人类——旧石器时代考古发现

- 4 一声惊雷——周口店北京猿人的大发现
- 10 汾河湾发现的中期旧石器文化——丁村文化
- 12 中国晚期智人化石的代表——广西柳江人
- 14 秦岭山区的寻觅——陕西蓝田猿人
- 16 中国早期人类化石——云南元谋猿人
- 18 远东细石器之渊源——旧石器晚期的下川文化
- 20 辽东半岛的旧石器居民——金牛山人
- 22 长江峡区的早期人类——巫山猿人化石
- 24 汉江畔的新发现——郧县猿人化石与文化
- 26 贵州高原洞穴考古新成果——大洞旧石器文化
- 28 寻找第一把石刀——繁昌人字洞旧石器遗址



## 早期农人的世界——新石器时代考古发现

- 32 江南早期新石器遗址——仙人洞
- 34 古老的稻作居民遗址——彭头山
- 36 塞北八千年前环壕聚落遗址——兴隆洼
- 38 红山人的祭祀遗址——牛河梁
- 42 黄土地带的农人居址——大地湾
- 46 中原中期新石器遗址——裴李岗
- 48 遥远的笛声——舞阳贾湖遗址
- 50 宁绍平原上的稻作居民遗址——河姆渡
- 54 发现史前中国的圣地——仰韶村
- 58 关中彩陶大聚落——半坡和姜寨
- 62 中原仰韶文化的代表遗址——庙底沟
- 64 揭示古文化年代奥秘的遗址——后冈

- 66 峡江边上的新石器遗址——大溪
- 68 江汉平原上的彩陶文化遗址——屈家岭
- 70 长江黄河文化的荟萃之地——雕龙碑
- 74 泰山下的史前墓地——大汶口
- 78 大汶口文化大型聚落遗址——尉迟寺
- 80 西北彩陶宝库——柳湾墓地
- 82 美玉荟萃的祭坛遗址——良渚
- 86 由史前跨越到文明——城子崖和朱封
- 90 礼乐文明的先声——陶寺墓地
- 92 雪域高原上的史前居址——卡若
- 94 宝岛上的史前遗址——卑南



## 青铜文明之光——夏商周考古发现

- 100 夏王朝寻踪——二里头遗址
- 104 北方早期青铜文化遗址——大甸子
- 106 商代早期都城遗址——偃师商城
- 108 比殷墟更古老的都城——郑州商城遗址
- 112 江南青铜器空前大发现——大洋洲商墓
- 116 古蜀文化的光彩——三星堆遗址
- 122 最早发现的商代都城遗址——安阳殷墟
- 130 薄姑氏国君的陵墓——苏埠屯商墓
- 132 周文化的发祥地——周原遗址
- 136 文王武王建都的地方——丰镐遗址
- 140 在北京最早兴建的都城——琉璃河燕国故城
- 144 窑洞中的珍宝——宝鸡虢国墓地
- 148 王公贵族今何在——曲沃晋侯墓地
- 150 虢国探秘——上村岭墓地
- 154 晋国重臣的寝宫——太原赵卿墓
- 158 楚国王族墓地——下寺
- 162 地下乐宫——随州曾侯乙墓
- 170 小国之君的大陵墓——中山王墓
- 174 燕国都城遗址——燕下都
- 178 两国一都——郑韩故城



- 182 齐国都城遗址——临淄故城
- 184 楚国郢都遗址——纪南城
- 188 秦国雄风——秦雍城遗址与陵墓
- 192 晋国都城遗址——侯马故城



### 大一统的荣耀——秦汉考古发现

- 198 大帝威严——秦始皇陵与兵马俑
- 204 秦皇东巡遗篇——碣石宫遗址
- 206 石壁金汤——秦汉长城遗址
- 208 一代雄都——汉长安城遗址
- 210 古都探查——汉魏洛阳城遗址
- 214 金缕玉衣梦不朽——满城汉墓
- 218 山陵巍巍——徐州狮子山楚王陵
- 220 锦衣玉食——长沙马王堆汉墓
- 226 羊城宝藏——南越王墓
- 230 滇池边上滇人冢——石寨山古墓
- 232 瀚海的记忆——居延汉代简牍
- 234 孙子兵书出土地——临沂银雀山汉墓
- 236 汉画精粹——沂南画像石墓
- 240 大漠遗珠——楼兰古城遗址



### 动荡时代——三国两晋南北朝考古发现

- 244 一座地下文献档案库——长沙孙吴简牍
- 246 又见铜雀台——临漳邺城遗址
- 248 无名帝王陵——磁县湾漳壁画墓
- 252 弘佛年代——洛阳北魏永宁寺遗址
- 256 郡王的生荣死哀——太原北齐娄叡墓
- 258 鲜卑寻踪——北票三燕墓地

- 260 客葬他乡吴郡人——邓州画像砖墓
- 262 六朝遗韵——南朝拼镶砖画大墓
- 266 雁北佛迹——大同云冈石窟
- 270 沙海佛光——敦煌石窟



### 盛世伟业——隋唐五代考古发现

- 276 从大兴到长安——隋唐长安城遗址
- 280 两朝离宫——九成宫宫殿遗址
- 282 东都胜景——隋唐洛阳城遗址
- 286 江都旧迹——扬州唐城遗址
- 288 高贵的葬仪——唐陵陪葬墓
- 292 戈壁唐风——吐鲁番阿斯塔那墓葬
- 294 佛法重光——法门寺地宫
- 298 城中藏宝——西安何家村金银器窖藏
- 302 牡丹江边小长安——渤海上京龙泉府
- 304 蜀中皇冢——成都王建墓



### 传承辉煌——宋辽元明考古发现

- 308 北宋官府一瞥——洛阳衙署庭院遗址
- 310 宋人家族墓葬——禹县白沙宋墓
- 314 宝塔藏宝——苏州瑞光寺塔
- 316 皇家瓷窑——南宋官窑遗址
- 318 公主驸马合葬之所——青龙山辽墓
- 320 西夏瑰宝——贺兰宏佛塔
- 324 可汗的骄傲——元大都遗址
- 328 开启万历地宫——北京明定陵

附：中国100年重要考古发现一览

出版后记



# Contents

Introduction: Chinese Archaeology in the 20th Century



## The Remote Ancient Man--Archaeological Discoveries of the Paleolithic Age

- 4 A sudden clap of thunder--the great discovery of Peking Man (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*) at Zhoukoudian
- 10 The Dingcun Culture--culture of the middle Paleolithic Age discovered in Fenhewan (Bend of Fenhe River)
- 12 The Liujiang Man (Guangxi Province)--representative of the fossils of *Late Homo sapiens* in China
- 14 The Lantian Man (*Sinanthropus lantienensis*) of Shaanxi Province--a discovery in the Qinling Mountains
- 16 An early fossil man of China--*Sinanthropus Yuanmouensis* (Yunnan Province)
- 18 The Xiachuan Culture of the later Paleolithic period--a source of the microlithic artifacts in the Far East
- 20 The resident of the Paleolithic period in the East Liaoning Peninsula--the Jinniushan Man
- 22 The Wushan Man--early man of the gorges area of the Changjiang River
- 24 The Yunxian Man and its culture--a new discovery by the side of the Hanjiang River
- 26 The Dadong (Cavern) Paleolithic Culture--a new achievement of cave archaeology on the Guizhou Plateau
- 28 The Renzidong Paleolithic ruins in Fanchang--Seeking the first stone knife



## World of the Early Farmers--Archaeological Discoveries of the Neolithic Age

- 32 Xianrendong--an early Neolithic ruin south of the Changjiang River
- 34 Pengtoushan--ancient ruins of the rice-growing inhabitants
- 36 Xinglongwa--the ruins of moat settlement north of the Great Wall 8000 years ago
- 38 Niuheliang--the sacrificial ruins of the Hongshan Man
- 42 Dadiwan--the residential ruins of the ancient farmers in the loess region
- 46 Peiligang--ruins of the middle Neolithic period in Central China
- 48 The Jiahu Ruins in Wuyang--the remote flute whistling
- 50 Hemudu--ruins of the rice-growing inhabitants on the Ningshao Plain
- 54 The ruins of Yangshao village--the sacred place where prehistoric China was discovered
- 58 Banpo village and Jiangzhai village--ruins of large painted pottery settlement on the Central Shaanxi Plain
- 62 Miaodigou--ruins typical of the Yangshao Culture in Central China

- 64 Hougang--a site which reveals the mysteries of ancient cultural years
- 66 Daxi--a site of relics of the Neolithic Age by the Three Gorges of the Changjiang River
- 68 Qujialing--a site of painted pottery culture on the Jiangnan Plain
- 70 Diaolongbei--the confluence of the Changjiang River Culture and the Yellow River Culture
- 74 Dawenkou--a prehistoric burial-ground at the foot of Mount Taishan
- 78 Yuchisi--a site of large settlement of the Dawenkou Culture
- 80 The Liuwan Graveyard--treasury of painted pottery in Northwest China
- 82 Liangzhu--an ancient site of sacrificial alters where a lot of jade wares have been excavated
- 86 Chengziya and Zhufeng--from the prehistoric period to civilization
- 90 The Taosi Cemetery--the forerunner of ritual and music civilization
- 92 Karo--a prehistoric settlement on the snow-covered Tibetan Plateau
- 94 Beinan--a prehistoric site on the treasure island(Taiwan)



## The Light of Bronze Civilization

- 100 The Erlitou Ruins--tracing the Xia Dynasty
- 104 Dadianzi--site of relics of early bronze culture of the north
- 106 Yanshi--ruins of an ancient town in the early Shang Dynasty
- 108 Ruins of a Shang Dynasty town near Zhengzhou--capital older than the late Shang capital site in Anyang
- 112 The Dayangzhou Tomb of the Shang Dynasty--unprecedented discovery of bronze wares south of the Changjiang River
- 116 The Sanxingdui Ruins--splendor of the ancient Shu culture
- 122 Yin Dynasty ruins in Anyang--the earliest discovered capital site of the Shang Dynasty
- 130 The Shang Dynasty tomb at Sufutun--mausoleum of the Bogu kings
- 132 The Fenghao site--a place where King Wen and King Wu established their capital
- 136 The Fenghao site--a place where King Wen and King Wu established their capital
- 140 The ancient city of the Yan State at Liulihe--the earliest built capital town in Beijing
- 144 Graveyard of the Yu State in Baoji--treasures in the cave
- 148 The Mausoleum of Marquis Jin at Quwo--where to find the nobilities
- 150 The Shangcunling Mausoleum--looking into the mystery of the Guo State
- 154 The Tomb of Mr. Zhao in Taiyuan--the coffin chamber of an important official of the Jin State
- 158 Xiasi--mausoleum of the imperial family of the Chu State
- 162 Tomb of Marquis Zeng Houyi in Suizhou--an underground music palace
- 170 Tomb of the Zhongshan King--a large mausoleum of the king of a small state
- 174 Yanxiadu--ruins of the capital town of the Yan State
- 178 Ancient town of Zheng (State) and Han (State)--one capital town built by two states
- 182 The ancient town of Linzi--ruins of the capital town of the Qi State
- 184 Jinan Town--ruins of Yingdu, capital town of the Chu State
- 188 Ruins of Yongcheng and mausoleum of the Qin State--the majestic splendor of the Qin State
- 192 The ancient town of Houma--ruins of the capital town of the Jin State





### Glory of Great Unity--archaeological Discoveries of the Qin-Han Dynasties

- 198 Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shi Huang and terracotto warriors and horses--the prestige and dignity of the great emperor
- 204 Ruins of the Jieshi (Stone Tablet) Palace--relics of Emperor Qin Shi Huang's east inspection tour
- 206 Ruins of the Great Wall of the Qin-Han Dynasties--a solid defence-line
- 208 Ruins of the Changan city of the Han Dynasty--the majestic capital of an age
- 210 Ruins of the Luoyang City of the Han-Wei period--inquiry into the ancient capital
- 214 The Han tomb in Mancheng--immortal dreams of the jade clothes sewn with gold threads
- 218 The Chu King Mausoleum on Mount Shizishan(Lion Mountain) in Xuzhou--the mountain mausoleum standing aloft
- 220 The Han tomb at Mawangdui--an extravagant life
- 226 Tomb of the Nanyue King--a King's mausoleum in the city of Guangzhou
- 230 Ancient tomb at Shizhaishan--a tomb of Yunnan man by the side of the Dianchi Lake
- 232 The inscribed bamboo or wooden slips of the Han Dynasty excavated at Juyan--memory of the big desert
- 234 The Han (Dynasty) tomb at Mount Yinqueshan in Linyi--the place where *Sun Zi Bing Fa* was excavated
- 236 The stone relief tomb in Yinan--the pick of Han (Dynasty) painting
- 240 Ruins of the ancient town of Loulan--a pearl left over in the big desert



### Times of Turbulence--Archaeological Discoveries of the West and East Jin Dynasties and the South and North Dynasties

- 244 The inscribed bamboo and wooden slips of the Sun-named Wu Kingdom excavated in Changsha--an underground bank of archives
- 246 Ruins of Yecheng in Linzhang--calling on Tongquetai
- 248 The frescoed tomb at Wanzhang, Cixian County--an unknown imperial mausoleum
- 252 Ruins of the Yongning Temple of the North Wei Dynasty in Luoyang--the Buddha-worshipping age
- 256 Mr. Lou Rui's tomb in Taiyuan--the cream of paintings in the 6th century
- 258 The Sanyan Cemetery in Beipiao--tracing the ancient Xianbei nationality
- 260 The brick relief tomb in Dengzhou--man of the Wu Prefecture buried in an alien land
- 262 The big splice-inset brick relief tomb--an imperial mausoleum south of the Changjing River
- 266 The Yungang Grottoes in Datong--Buddhist traces in north Shanxi
- 270 The Dunhuang Grottoes--Buddhist halo on the sea of sand



### Great Achievements in the Times of Peace and Prosperity--Archaeological Discoveries of the Sui, Tang and the Five Dynasties

- 276 Ruins of the Changan City of the Sui and Tang Dynasties--from Daxing to Changan
- 280 Ruins of the Jiucheng Palace--an off-capital imperial palace of the two dynasties
- 282 Ruins of the Luoyang City of the Sui and Tang Dynasties--wonderful scenery of the East Capital
- 286 Ruins of Tangcheng in Yangzhou--old traces of the riverside capital (Jiangdu)
- 288 The subordinate tomb of the Tang Mausoleum--the privileged funeral rite
- 292 Tomb burial of Astana in Turpan--the Tang custom in the Gobi Desert
- 294 The nether palace of the Famen Temple--the glory of Buddhist law
- 298 The cellar of gold and silver wares at Hejiacun Village in Xi'an--treasures kept in stock in the city
- 302 Longquanfu in Shangjing of the ancient Bohai State--a lesser Changan City by the side of the Mudanjiang River
- 304 Tomb of Emperor Wang Jian in Chengdu--an imperial mausoleum in Shu (Sichuan)



### Successive Glory--Archaeological Discoveries of the Song, Liao, Yuan and Ming Dynasties

- 308 Ruins of the courtyard of the Government Office of Luoyang--a glimpse of the feudal local officialdom in the North Song Dynasty
- 310 A Song tomb at Baisha, Yuxian County--tomb funeral of a family of the Song Dynasty
- 314 The pagoda in Ruiguang Temple in Suzhou--a treasured pagoda stored with treasures
- 316 Ruins of the official kiln of the Southern Song Dynasty--the imperial porcelain kiln
- 318 A Liao (State) tomb at Qinglongshan--the place where the princess and her husband were buried together
- 320 The Hongfo Pagoda in Helan County--a pearl in the western Xia
- 324 Ruins of the Capital Dadu of the Yuan Dynasty --the pride of the Khan
- 328 The Dingling Mausoleum of the Ming Dynasty in Peking--opening up the nether palace of Emperor Wanli

### Appendix: List of Important Archaeological Discoveries of China in the Past 100 Years

#### Afterwords





你的视野内将要出现远远逝去的岁月，  
你的手中翻开的是华夏秘藏千万载的珍贵篇章。  
这里可以寻觅到东方文明的泉源，  
展现在面前的是澎湃历史长河中闪耀的荣光；  
这里可以感觉到先祖搏动不息的心律，  
让我们心中永远铭刻中国曾经伟大、璀璨和辉煌。  
从往古感悟传统，由传统汲取滋养，  
我们根基深厚的中华民族将会更加坚定昂扬。