

中国十年百大考古新发现

Top 100 New Archaeological Discoveries of China

1990 — 1999

(上册)

国家文物局
中国考古学会
中国文物报社

李文儒 主编



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前言

国家文物局局长

张文彬

20世纪90年代，是中国考古学研究和发展的一个重要阶段之一，反映这一时期考古重大成果的《中国十年百大考古新发现》的结集出版是很有意义的事。

20世纪是中国考古诞生、发展并取得巨大成就的世纪。1921年对河南渑池仰韶村的考古调查发掘，揭开了中国近代考古学的序幕。1926年李济先生主持了山西夏县西阴村的考古发掘，自此以后，中国考古学家陆续登上了近代中国考古学的舞台，常常有举世震惊的重大发现。正是在李济、裴文中、吴金鼎、尹达、贾兰坡、徐旭生、梁思永、夏鼐、苏秉琦等诸位前辈学者的努力下，为中国考古学的发展奠定了坚实的基础。新中国成立后，在中国共产党和人民政府的关怀支持下，伴随着大规模的经济建设，考古发掘和研究得到了空前发展，获得了丰硕的成果。20世纪90年代以来，我国政治安定，社会进步，改革深入，经济繁荣，各项事业都得到新的发展。同全国其它部门一样，广大文物考古工作者摆脱了教条主义束缚，解放思想，实事求是，开拓创新，与时俱进，坚持“保护为主，抢救第一”的方针，配合基本建设，进一步加强了文物保护工作和重点科学发掘，在前人已获得重要研究成果的基础上，拓展了研究领域，

深化了对以往考古发现的再认识，丰富和发展了考古学理论研究，使中国考古学进入了一个新的阶段。全国十大考古新发现的评选活动正是在上述背景下开始的。

全国十大考古新发现的评选活动，始于1991年，迄今已历时十年。经过十年的工作，一年一度的评选活动已成为文物考古界广泛参与、文化界和社会各界极为关注的一件大事，对扩大宣传我国文物考古事业成就，规范考古工作的开展，推动考古学的研究均起到了积极作用。

十年来，该活动一共评选出100项重大考古新发现，从旧石器时代直至明清时期，涵盖了中国历史发展的各个阶段；地域上覆盖了北京、河北、山西、内蒙古、辽宁、吉林、黑龙江、山东、江苏、安徽、浙江、江西、河南、湖北、湖南、广东、广西、重庆、四川、贵州、云南、陕西、甘肃、宁夏、青海、新疆、西藏等27个省、市、自治区和香港特别行政区。基本涵盖了十年中全国最重要的考古发现，集中反映了十年来考古工作最重要的成就。可以说，评选活动既是对十年考古发掘工作的历史记录，也是考古工作进步与发展的一个重要标志。

国家文物局对每年的评选活动给予高度重视,为了加强评选活动的学术性和权威性,国家文物局与中国考古学会,约请国家文物局考古专家组、中国社会科学院考古研究所、北京大学文博学院、中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所、中国文物研究所、故宫博物院、中国历史博物馆等单位的著名考古学家组成评审委员会。已故著名考古学家、第三届中国考古学会理事长苏秉琦教授曾担任评委。著名考古学家宿白、徐莘芳、俞伟超、严文明、张忠培等先生均为评审委员,参与了历年的评选工作。需要指出的是,每年荣获十大考古新发现的项目都是从国家文物局当年批准的发掘项目中,经初步筛选、专家评议、专家投票产生的,主要注重参评项目在学术上的价值,即历史价值、艺术价值和科学价值以及文化价值,比如,1999年全国十大考古新发现的获选项目中,吉林桓仁五女山山城遗址系首次确认,江苏江阴高城墩新石器遗址、通化万发拨子遗址、太原虞弘墓、淮北隋唐大运河遗址以及成都水井坊遗址等都是比较新的遗存类型,在解决地区缺环、年代缺环、遗存类型方面提供了新的佐证。对每年入选十大考古新发现的项目,评委会都要做出一个专家评语,指出该发现在学术研究

上新的价值和意义。这些评述对于明确每项考古工作的学术发展方向,提高地方考古工作者的课题意识,都有启发和指导作用。

评选活动对考古队伍的业务建设也具有积极作用。由于要求参评项目的考古发掘必须符合国家文物局颁发的考古规程,促使各地在具体项目的考古发掘中更加认真规范,保证了考古发掘的质量,提高了业务水平,促进了科学发展。

评选活动在国内外的影响日益扩大,这是始料不及的。每年评选的十大考古新发现都得到国内外新闻媒体的广泛关注。新华社、中央电视台、《人民日报》、《光明日报》、《文汇报》以及港、澳、台地区和国外的新闻媒体,纷纷以较大的篇幅予以报道和转载。使社会各界,尤其是学术界格外振奋。西方考古学家甚至抱怨说,中国考古的重要发现,使他们应接不暇,连考古发掘报告都看不过来。国内学者在充分运用考古重要发现资料基础上,拓展了新的研究领域,不断有新的研究成果问世。与此同时各级领导对文物考古工作也增加了了解,提高了认识,日益引起重视,许多地方政府领导把它作为反映当地精神文明建设的重要内容提上了议事日程。例如扬州古城址入选十大考古

新发现后，得到了扬州市政府的高度重视，在发掘现场市中心地带征地建立了唐城遗址博物馆；广州南越王宫署遗址和宫苑遗址入选十大考古新发现后，广州市政府先后建立了南越王墓博物馆和遗址陈列馆。南越王宫苑遗址发掘地点原是与外商合资修建的一座商业大楼，位于市中心，乃寸土寸金之地，停止施工意味着上亿元的损失，但广州市的领导还是决定对遗址进行原地保护，并投入了大量资金。这样的例子还有很多，可以说，十大考古新发现的评选活动，带动了全国的文物保护工作，功不可没。

考古发掘的最终意义是要通过学术研究再现人类文明进程的某个方面。因此发掘后的研究十分重要。而每年的十大考古新发现评选都是在发掘结束后不久开展的，这些重大发现的学术价值在短期内并不一定能被全面揭示出来。通过若干年的研究，对一些重大发现的学术价值和意义又有了全新的、更高水准的认识。因此，对十年来的100项重大考古发现进行学术总结具有重要意义。本书约请著名考古学家、中国考古学会第四届理事会理事长徐苹芳先生撰写总论。由于全书以考古学文化时段为序，每一部分的分论又约请具有一定学术造诣、有创见的中青年学者分别撰写

而成。这些论述在全方位体现中国20世纪最后十年考古学取得的成果的同时，还带有一些前瞻性的思考，对新世纪考古学的发展具有一定的启示作用。同时每项重大考古发现都附有截止到目前的相关论文索引，为进一步深入探讨和研究，提供了极大的方便。可以相信，本书的出版发行，将会有力推动我国考古工作和考古学研究的发展。

中国是世界四大文明古国之一，悠久的历史和丰富的文化积淀，是中国考古学发现与研究的源泉。我们广大文物考古工作者要努力学习马克思主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论，以江泽民同志“三个代表”重要思想为指导，把握“先进文化前进方向”，在已有成果的基础上，着眼于对21世纪中国考古理论与实践的思考，进一步提高田野考古的发掘和研究水平，捕捉更多的自然和人文的历史信息，为丰富马克思主义历史唯物主义理论，满足人民群众日益增长的精神文化需求，加强社会主义精神文明建设做出更大的努力。

感谢中国文物报社总编辑李文儒先生及各位编辑为本书出版付出的辛劳，更深深感谢全国文物考古工作者发扬甘于清贫、淡泊名利、开拓创新、无私奉献的精神，为新中国文物考古事业做出巨大贡献！

FORWORD

Zhang Wenbin, Minister of the State
Administration of Cultural Heritage

The 1990s was one of the important stages in China's archaeological research and development. The publication of Top 100 New Archaeological Discoveries of China in 10 Years that reflect the important archaeological achievements in this period is a very significant matter.

The 20th century witnessed the birth, development and great achievements of Chinese archaeology. The archaeological investigation and excavation in Yangshao Village, Mianchi, Henan Province in 1921 ushered in modern Chinese archaeology. In 1926, Mr. Li Ji directed the archaeological excavation in Xiyin Village, Xiaxian County, Shanxi Province. Since then, Chinese archaeologists have stepped on the stage of modern Chinese archaeology one after another and obtained numerous discoveries of world interest. The efforts of such senior scholars as Li Ji, Pei Wenzhong, Wu Jinding, Yin Da, Jia Lanpo, Xu Xusheng, Liang Siyong, Xia Nai, Su Bingqi and etc. have laid a solid foundation for the Chinese archaeology. After the foundation of the People's Republic of China, under the care and support of the CPC and the People's Government, archaeological excavations and studies have seen unprecedented development and made abundant achievements in synchronization with the large-scale economic construction.

Since the 1990s, our country's politics has been stable; the society achieved great progresses; the reform has been deepened; the economy has been prosperous; and all undertakings have achieved new developments.

Like the other sectors of the whole country, the

archaeological workers have got rid of the restrictions of dogmatism, liberated their thoughts, sought truth in practice, kept forging ahead and insisted on the principle of "protection utmost and rescue first". In cooperation with infrastructure construction, they have further strengthened the protection of cultural relics and key scientific excavations. On the basis of the important achievements made by the predecessors, they have expanded the field of studies, deepened the re-understanding of the previous archaeological discoveries, enriched and developed the studies on archaeological theories and led the Chinese archaeology into a new stage. The national election of top 10 new archaeological discoveries has just been started under the above-mentioned background.

Ten years have passed since the beginning of the national election of top 10 new archaeological discoveries in 1991. After ten years of work, the annual election has become an important event that is extensively attended by the archaeological circles and attracted great attentions from the cultural circles and various other circles of the society. This activity has played a positive role for publicizing the achievements of our country's archaeological undertakings, standardizing the implementation of archaeological work and pushing forward archaeological studies.

Totally 100 important archaeological discoveries have been elected in the past 10 years, covering all stages of the historical development of China from the Paleolithic age to the Ming and Qing Dynasties. In terms of territory, the 100 important discoveries are spread in 27 provinces, municipalities and

autonomous regions including Beijing, Hebei, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Shandong, Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang and Tibet as well as Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone. The 100 discoveries include almost all of the most important archaeological discoveries in the whole country and reflect the most important achievements of archaeological work in the ten years. We may see that the election activity is a historical record of the archaeological excavations in the ten years as well as an important symbol of the progress and development of the archaeological work. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage has attached great importance to the election activity every year.

In order to strengthen the academic nature and authoritativeness of the election, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and China's Cultural Relics News (CCRNEWS) have invited famous archaeological experts from the Archaeological Expert Group of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the Archaeological Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Archaeology and Cultural Relics School of Beijing University, the Ancient Vertebrate and Paleoanthropological Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Sciences, China Cultural Relics Research Institute, the Palace Museum, the Museum of Chinese History and other units to form a judging panel. Professor Su Bingqi, a deceased famous archaeologist and chairman of the 3rd session of China Archaeological Society, was once a judge for the election. Such well-

known archaeologists as Mr. Su Bai, Mr. Xu Pingfang, Mr. Yu Weichao, Mr. Yan Wenming and Mr. Zhang Zhongpei have participated in the election in every year as judges.

One thing needs to be pointed out is that all the top 10 discoveries in every year are elected from the excavation projects approved by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage in the same year through preliminary election, appraisal and voting by experts. The major attentions are paid to academic values of the candidate projects, including historical value, artistic value, scientific value and cultural value. For example, in the top 10 new archaeological discoveries in 1999, the ruins of Wunushan Mountain City in Hengren, Jilin Province was confirmed for the first time in that year; the ruins of the Neolithic age in Gaochengdun, Jiangyin, Jiangsu Province, the ruins of Wanfabazi in Tonghua, the grave of Yu Hong in Taiyuan, the ruins of Sui Tang Canal in Huaipei and the ruins of Shuijingfang in Chengdu and etc. belonged to new types of remains and provided new evidences for solving regional missing links, chronological missing links and the types of remains. The panel makes expert comments on the elected top 10 new archaeological discoveries in every year to point out the values and significance of them in academic studies. These comments are illuminating and instructive for clarifying the orientation of the academic development of each archaeological work and increasing the local archaeological workers' sense of responsibility for various research jobs.

The election activity has also produced positive effects for

the professional construction of archaeological teams. Because the archaeological excavations for the candidate projects are required to be in conformity with the archaeological rules promulgated by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the local archaeological workers have to be more careful and observe the rules during archaeological excavations for particular projects, hence ensuring the quality of archaeological excavations, improving the professional level and promoting the development of various branches of archaeology.

The influence of the election activity is becoming larger and larger in both China and foreign countries, which was beyond expectation at the beginning. The top 10 new discoveries elected in every year have attracted extensive attentions from various domestic and foreign news media. Xinhua News Agency, CCTV, People's Daily, Guangming Daily, Wenhui Daily and the news media in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and foreign countries always report the discoveries or republish the reports about the discoveries with large spaces one after another. Such a situation has greatly aroused the enthusiasm of all circles of the society, especially the academic circles.

Some western archaeologists have even complained that China has so many important archaeological discoveries that they cannot complete the reading of the reports about archaeological excavations. On the basis of making full use of the materials about the important archaeological discoveries, the domestic scholars have opened up new fields of studies and made new achievements of research one after another. At the same time, the election has enriched the

understanding of various levels of leaders about archaeological work and evoked their attentions to archaeological excavations.

Many local government leaders have put archaeological work on their daily work schedule as an important item that reflects the local mental progress. For instance, after the ruins of an ancient city in Yangzhou is elected one of the top 10 new archaeological discoveries, Yangzhou Government has paid great attentions to it and established a museum of the ruins of a city of the Tang Dynasty at the site of excavation in the downtown area of Yangzhou. After the ruins of the palace of Emperor Nanyue and the ruins of his palatial garden are elected among the top 10 new archaeological discoveries, Guangzhou Government has successively built a museum of Emperor Nanyue's grave and exhibition hall for the ruins. The excavation site of the ruins of Emperor Nanyue's palatial garden was originally planned for the building of a business building with Chinese and foreign investments, and the stop of construction meant approximately RMB100 million of losses. However, the leaders of Guangzhou Government still decided to protect the ruins at their original site and input a lot of funds. There are many such examples. We may see the election of top 10 new archaeological discoveries has brought along the protection of cultural relics.

The final intention of archaeological excavation is to reproduce certain parts of the course of human civilization through academic studies. Therefore, post-excavation studies are very important. However, because the election of top 10 new archaeological discoveries in every year is carried out soon after the end of excavations, the academic values of

these important discoveries may not be fully revealed in a short term. After several years of studies, entirely new knowledge of higher standard may be obtained concerning the academic values and significance of some important discoveries. Mr. Xu Pingfang, a famous archaeologist and chairman of the 4th session of China Archaeological Society, has written the introduction to this book. Because the whole book is arranged in the order of archaeological cultural periods, the sub-introductions to different parts have been respectively written by some young and mid-aged scholars with certain academic achievements and foresights. While comprehensively describing the archaeological achievements of China in the last ten years of the 20th century, these introductions also contain some prospective thoughts, which are instructive for the development of archaeology in the new century. At the same time, an index of the relevant theses those have been published by now is attached for every important archaeological discovery to facilitate further studies. We believe that the publication of this book would powerfully push forward the development of our country's archaeological work and archaeological studies.

China is one of the four major counties with ancient civilizations in the world. The long history and abundant cultural deposits are the basis of China's archaeological discoveries and studies. All the archaeological workers should carefully study Marxism, Mao Zeroing Thought and Deng Xiaoping Theory, master the "direction of the advancement of advanced culture" according to the instruction of President Jiang Zemin's important thought about "three representatives", focus on the reflection on Chinese archaeological theories and practices in the 21st century on the basis of the existing

achievements, seize more historical natural and humane information and contribute more efforts for enriching the theories of Marxism and historical materialism, satisfying the people's continuously increasing mental and cultural demands and accelerating the development of socialist culture and ethics. We should be grateful to chief editor Mr. Li Wenru and all the other editors of China's Cultural Relics News for the pains they have paid for the edit and publication of this book. We should be more grateful to the archaeological workers all over the country for their huge contributions to the archaeological undertakings of China under the spirit of bearing poorness silently, seeking no fame and wealth for themselves, exploration and selfless devotion. ✓

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