



北京的世界文化遗产

# 周口店 北京人遗址

*The World  
Culture Heritage  
in Beijing*

*Peking Man Site  
at Zhoukoudian*

周口店北京人遗址博物馆 编

高 星 撰文

北京美术摄影出版社



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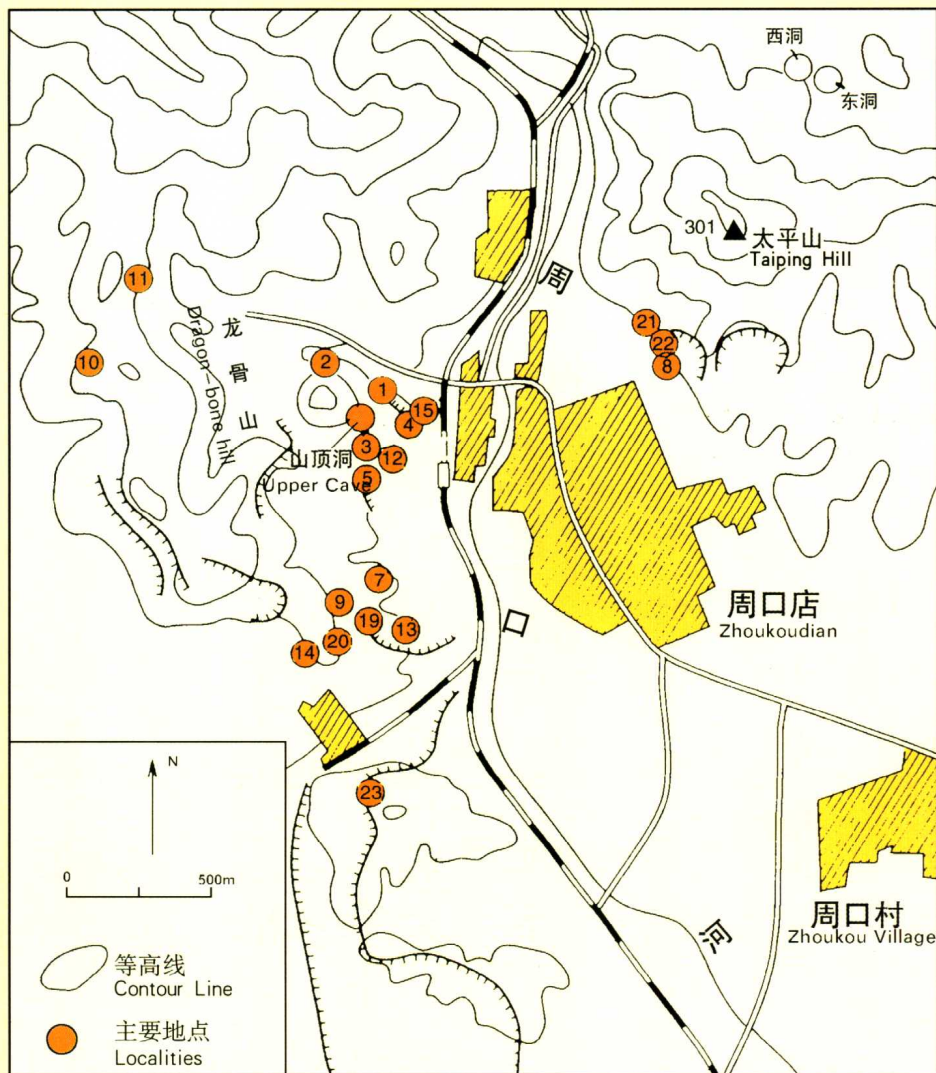
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# 周口店主要地点分布图

A Sketch Map Showing the Localities at Zhoukoudian Site





# 世界遗产委员会评价

The Comments Made by World Heritage Committee

## 周口店北京人遗址

中国·北京市房山区 39° 41' N 115° 51' E

列入日期: 1987

符合准则: C (iii) (vi)

周口店北京人遗址距北京城大约42公里。这里的科学工作还在继续进行。目前已经取得的发现包括:生活于中更新世的中国猿人北京种以及伴生的多种材料、生活于距今18 000—11 000年左右的晚期智人的遗骸、遗物等。这个遗址是亚洲大陆史前人类遗存的宝库,展示了人类演化的历程。

## Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian

Fangshanxian County, Beijing Municipality, China

39° 41' N 115° 51' E

Date of Inscription: 1987

Criteria: C (iii) (vi)

Scientific work at the site, which lies 42 km south-west of Beijing, is still underway. So far, it has led to the discovery of the remains of *Sinanthropus pekinensis*, who lived in the Middle Pleistocene, along with various objects, and remains of *Homo sapiens sapiens* dating as far back as 18,000—11,000 B.C. The site is not only an exceptional reminder of the prehistorical human societies of the Asian continent, but also illustrates the process of evolution.

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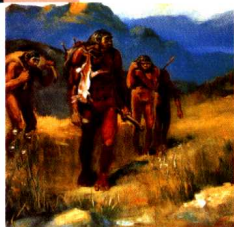
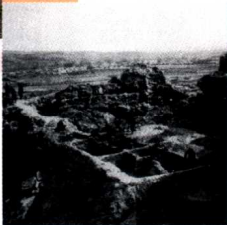
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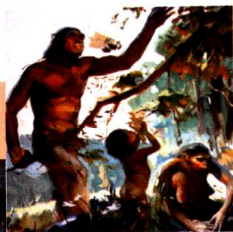




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# 周口店遗址

## Zhoukoudian site







周口店遗址博物馆外景

The exterior view of Peking Man Site Museum at Zhoukoudian

周口店遗址位于北京西南约50公里处，地处北京市房山区周口店镇，地理坐标为北纬 $39^{\circ}41'$ ，东经 $115^{\circ}51'$ 。

遗址附近的主要地形为低山丘陵和山前冲积扇。在这些石灰岩低丘中发育了许多溶洞、裂隙和竖井。这里背靠峰峦起伏的西山脉，面临广阔肥沃的华北平原，生态环境多样，自然资源丰富，气候温暖适宜。周口河从山脚下汨汨流淌，提供了充足、便利的水源。周围石灰岩山体中发育的洞穴浑然天成，提供了遮风避雨御寒的天然场所。如此优越的地理条件使这里很早就成为古人类和其他古动物理想的栖息场所。



周口店北京人遗址全景图

The panorama of Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian





The Zhoukoudian site is situated at Zhoukoudian (a town some 50 kilometers southwest of Beijing), Fangshan District, Beijing. The geographical coordinates of the site are  $39^{\circ} 41' \text{ N}$  and  $115^{\circ} 51' \text{ E}$ .

In the vicinity of the Zhoukoudian site, the primary topographical features are characterized by the presence of well-developed massifs and alluviums. A series of karstic cavities, fissures and pockets are found in the area's limestone massifs. This site is at the juncture of the Western Hills and the North China Plain; accordingly, foods originating both from the hills as well as from the vast plain constituted the main food resources for the region's ancient human beings. A river of considerable size which provided fresh water for life in the area, then named Zhoukouhe, snaked before the site and later flowed into an even larger river. Limestone caves developed in the massifs functioned as a way to protect early humans from the harassments of severe weather. With all these above-mentioned beneficial elements, Zhoukoudian was thus an optimal dwelling place for early man.

At least 27 fossil localities representing about 5 million years of evolutionary history of vertebrates have been found in Zhoukoudian area so far. Most of them are distributed in the scope of about 1 square kilometers around a low limestone massif locally named "Dragon-bone hill". The Peking Man Site (Locality 1 at Zhoukoudian or Peking Man Cave), the largest human-inhabited cave discovered here to date, is world famous for its Peking man fossils as well as its abundant cultural remains. Close to the Peking Man Site, Locality 4, Locality 15 and the Upper Cave are among the most valuable and representative localities here, each yielding either important human fossils, stone implements or a large number of animal fossils. The Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian was placed under state protection for key cultural relics by the State Council in 1961; it was inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO in 1987.





俯瞰周口店遗址博物馆

A bird's-eye view of the Peking Man Site Museum at Zhoukoudian

这里有一座低丘名为“龙骨山”。在该山体不到1平方公里的范围内发现多处古人类居住过的洞穴和脊椎动物化石地点。其中最大的一处被命名为“周口店第1地点”，这就是著名的北京猿人遗址，这里因出土北京猿人化石及其他文化遗存而名扬世界。在其附近分布着周口店第4地点、第15地点和山顶洞等诸多古人类遗址和脊椎动物化石地点，出土过珍贵的人类化石、石器和动物化石，组成一个绵延70多万年、历史悠久、材料丰富、价值重大、地位独特、众人景仰的古人类遗址群。1961年，周口店猿人遗址被国务院公布为全国重点文物保护单位，1987年，联合国教科文组织又将其列入《世界文化遗产名录》。

# 一、发现与研究

Important discoveries  
and associated studies







中国地质学的开拓者。左起，裴文忠、王恒升、王恭睦、杨钟健、步林、步达生、德日进和巴尔博。1928年摄于周口店刘珍店。

*Exploiters of Chinese geological sciences, from left to right, Pei Wenzhong, Wang Hengsheng, Wang Gongmu, Yang Zhongjian, Bulin, Davidson Black, P. Teilhard de Chardin, G. B. Barbour. Photo taken in Liu Zhens shop at Zhoukoudian in 1928.*



长期以来，周口店地区的居民多以开山采石和挖煤为生。在开采石灰石过程中，岩洞和裂隙中蕴藏的哺乳动物化石屡有发现。1918年，瑞典地质学家安特生（J.G. Andersson）等根据化石线索来到周口店考察，在一处名为鸡骨山的地方（后命名为周口店第6地点）进行试掘。1921年，安特生等在当地老乡的指点下发现了周口店遗址核心区——龙骨山。奥地利古生物学家师丹斯基（O. Zdansky）在第1地点进行了发掘，很快出土了2颗古人类牙齿。1927年，加拿大人类学家步达生（D. Black）根据出土牙齿命名“中国猿人北京种（*Sinanthropus pekinensis*）”（后改称北京猿人或北京直立人 *Homo erectus pekinensis*，俗称“北京人” Peking Man）。同年，中国地质调查所与美属北京协和医学院合作成立



周口店北京人遗址开始发掘。1927年步林摄。

*Starting excavation at Peking Man Site. Photo by Bulin in 1927.*

**F**or nearly one thousand years, the local residents of Zhoukoudian have mainly depended on the resource-oriented industries, such as quarrying and mining, to maintain their lives. As a result, numerous animal fossils preserved in the caves or fissures were discovered. In 1918, John Gunnar Andersson, a famous Swedish geologist, came to Zhoukoudian in search of fossil animals and undertook a survey excavation at Chicken-bone Hill (later known as Locality 6 of Zhoukoudian). In 1921, Andersson, Granger and O. Zdansky were directed by a local resident to a cave that was said to be “full of dragon bones” and in this way discovered the Peking Man Site (later known as Locality 1 of





秋季开始发掘南部。1929年10月2日摄。

Excavating the south part of Peking Man Site on December 2, 1929.