

中国历史博物馆遥感与航空摄影着古中心构著古自治区文物考古研究所编著

# 内蒙古东南部航空摄影考古报告

中国历史博物馆遥感与航空摄影考古中心 编著 古 自 治 区 文 物 考 古 研 究 所

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#### 内容简介

1997~1998年间,作者对内蒙古东南部地区古代大型遗址进行了航空摄影考古勘察和地面全球卫星定位系统(GPS)测量定位,此项工作是在我国开展遥感与航空摄影考古学研究的成功尝试。其后采用先进的地理信息系统(GIS)等方法,结合该地区既往的考古工作,对所获资料进行了多学科全面的分析研究,编著了本书。书中包含了全部原始资料中最有代表性和最重要的照片资料,为更深入研究这批遗址提供了重要的、直观的图像资料。该书是我国第一部采用遥感与航空摄影考古学研究方法对古代大型遗址进行勘察研究的报告。

本书可供考古、历史、遥感工作者及相关专业的大专院校师生参考。

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考古队在羊群庙元代祭祀遗址前合影

## 谨以此书庆祝 中国历史博物馆成立九十周年

# REPORT OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTHEASTERN INNER MONGOLIA

Center of Remote Sensing and Aerial Archaeology,
National Museum of Chinese History
and
Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology,
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

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英文提要翻译: 王玉冬



### 序

《内蒙古东南部航空摄影考古报告》是我国第一部由考古人员完成的航空摄影考古工作的正式报告。航空摄影考古于20世纪20年代发生于英国,我国则要迟到90年代才开始进行这种工作。在现代考古工作中,从空中寻找地下古迹,对于湖泊、沼泽和水田以外的旱地来说,是一种效果明显,因而愈来愈被普遍实施的方法。在全球范围内,欧洲地区具有旱地为主、人类活动时间悠久、地下古迹众多、现代科学技术发达这几方面的条件,因而航空摄影考古最为发达。我国的地下古迹比欧洲要丰富得多,长江以北又是以旱地为主,故开展航空摄影考古的需求是很迫切的。可是由于航空事业在很长时间内比较落后,故迟迟未能开展这项工作。直到90年代,经过多方努力,航空摄影考古工作才得以具体开展。

对开展航空摄影考古必要性的认识,在我国考古学界中其实早已取得,但要具体实施,在我国至少还需要两方面的条件。首先是要政府批准具体的实施项目,并取得必要的经费支持。因为按照我国的航空管理规定,在空中飞行的路线和时间,必须得到政府和空军的批准。同时还需要得到有相当航空摄影考古学知识和经验的专业人员的具体指导,否则,如果从头积累经验,逐渐提高,

必将花费许多年的时间,才能达到当今可以做到的水平。为了取得这两方面的条件,从1987年起,我们一方面不断向文化部和国家文物局介绍航空摄影考古的意义,另外又同德国鲁尔大学史前考古学研究室建立了密切的联系,以取得技术上的指导和帮助。经过这些努力,至1996年,文化部和国家文物局终于批准在中国历史博物馆建立一个"航空摄影考古工作小组",并立即在河南省洛阳市开展航空摄影考古的飞行勘察工作。1997年以后,该工作小组改建为"遥感与航空摄影考古中心"。该机构在各地开展工作时,又与当地的文物部门联合成一体,共同开展工作。如果把中国历史博物馆和各地文物考古单位内能够进行航空摄影考古的人员(含飞行勘察和室内整理)算在一起,现在我国的这种专业人员已有10余人。

自1996年至今,我国进行的航空摄影考古的飞行勘察和室内整理研究,主要有三大项。

一是1996年4~5月由中国历史博物馆航空摄影考古工作小组与洛阳市文物局合作进行的河南省洛阳市和巩义市一带的飞行勘察,观察的主要对象是偃师二里头遗址、偃师尸乡沟商城遗址、偃师汉魏故城遗址、洛阳和偃师的邙山汉魏墓葬、洛阳隋唐东都城遗址南部、巩义市的部分宋陵。拍摄的数千张低空飞行的斜摄照片中,含有大量地下古迹的现象。飞行勘察工作结束后,因参加这次工作的人员,有些已离开了航空摄影考古队伍,室内整理工作需另行安排人员才能开展起来,故拖延至今,尚未真正开始。

二是1997~1999年期间由山东省文物考古研究所与德国鲁尔大学史前考古学研究室合作,对20世纪20~30年代美军所摄山东省临淄县境的航片,进行

室内观察与分析,并制成临淄全境古城与古墓位置地图。该书已于2000年10月由山东省地图出版社出版,名为《中国临淄文物考古遥感影像图集》。这是我国第一部航空摄影考古的报告集,由于照片是半个多世纪以前所摄,上面所见古迹,有许多今天已经消失,因而对于记录和了解临淄的古迹来说,此书具有后来的任何资料无法取代的作用。当然由于这是高空所摄正视照片,许多隐藏在地下的古迹或是面积很小的古迹,未能观察分辨出来。这就意味着今后如在临淄境内作低空飞行勘察,一定还能发现若干地下古迹。

第三就是本书记录的1997~1998年期间由中国历史博物馆遥感与航空摄影考古中心同内蒙古自治区文物考古研究所等单位联合进行的内蒙古东南部地区的航空摄影考古工作。全部工作分成三个阶段来完成。第一阶段是1997年10~11月进行的低空飞行摄影与勘察;第二阶段是1998年5月进行的古迹地面复查与测量定位;第三阶段是1999年至2001年初进行的室内整理工作,包括航摄照片的分析与计算机处理(如把斜摄图像校正为正视图像)、制作地图、制订报告提纲与具体撰写。对于一项航空摄影考古的全过程来说,应当包括飞行摄影与勘察、进行地面考察来复查和校正照片资料、制作古迹的地图或影像图、结合史籍记载研究遗迹现象的历史过程。本书就是依次进行了上列各步骤的工作后完成的,因此,可以认为本书是一本完整的、严格的航空摄影考古报告。

我国航空摄影考古事业的诞生,可以从1996年算起,至今只有短短的6年。本书肯定还存在着许多不足之处,但仅仅是6年的时间,我国第一代的航空摄影考古人员就从无到有地开创出了这个局面,完成了这样一本航空摄影考古报告,当然应该得到大家的尊重。自1987年以来,我一直挤出时间来投身

于我国航空摄影考古事业的筹划与开展,深知在我国创设航空摄影考古事业的甘苦。因此,当我见到本书终于编写完毕时,马上就想起本书的另一顾问宋宝泉博士为建设我国航空摄影考古事业所费的大量心血和遭遇到的种种难处,正是由于他全身心地投入,1996年以来我国所进行的三大项航空摄影考古工作才能够按照当今航空摄影考古的要求加以实现。

自20世纪60年代以来,全球的科学技术得到了巨大进步,人文学科也正在发生深刻变化。可以预计,在21世纪,考古学必将获得全局性的新进步,航空摄影考古应当也是这样。所以,本书的出版,我希望不仅是开始填补我国航空摄影考古这个空白的标志,最好还能够成为进一步发展航空摄影考古的一个初步基础。当然,这并非仅指我国已有的能力而言,对于我国的航空摄影考古的成绩,进行更广泛的国际协作,共同推进航空摄影考古学。

新华蓝

2001年4月3日干四川成都

### Foreword

his is the first official report on Chinese aerial archaeological research conducted by professional Chinese archaeologists. While aerial archaeology emerged in England during the 1920s, it was not applied in China until the 1990s. For modern archaeology at dry land, to seek underground sites from an aerial place is an effective method that has been widely utilized lately. Judged from a global perspective, Europe has had the most advanced aerial archaeology due to its vast dry land, long history, numerous underground sites, and developed modern technology. Considering that there are even richer underground sites and that areas north of the Changjiang River mainly consist of dry land, it is urgently necessary to conduct aerial archaeology in China as well, which has long been delayed owing to the relatively backward aviation in China. It was only until the 1990s that Chinese aerial archaeology was first materialized thanks to efforts involving various parties.

Chinese archaeological circles have in effect been long aware of the necessity of conducting aerial archaeology. However, two

prerequisites have determined its realization: 1) it is the endorsement and necessary financial support from the government on the concrete executive projects. According to Chinese aviation management stipulations, aviation routes and time-span must be sanctioned beforehand by the government. 2) It is necessary to receive the guidance from professionals who well possess aerial archaeological knowledge and experience. Otherwise, were it initiated from zero and gradually upgraded, it would definitely take many years to reach today's level. In order to meet these two prerequisites, from 1987 on we have continued to explicate to the Ministry of Culture as well as State Administration for Cultural Heritage the significance to carry out aerial archaeology. Moreover we have also established close working relations with Ruhr University in Germany so as to acquire technical guidance and assistance. By means of these endeavors, the Ministry of Culture and State Administration for Cultural Heritage eventually endorsed the establishment of the 'Aerial Archaeology Working Unit' based at the National Museum of Chinese History in 1996 and its immediate conduction of aerial archaeological investigation at Luoyang, Henan province. From 1997 this 'Working Unit' has developed into 'Center of Remote Sensing and Aerial Archaeology'. While launching the investigations in local regions, they have closely cooperated with local cultural relics management branches. By far counting the numbers at both National Museum of Chinese History and local working units who are capable of conducting aerial archaeology (including aerial investigation and indoor analysis), there are more than ten people working as aerial archaeology professionals.

From 1996 three major projects, which are concerned with both aerial archaeological photographic investigation and indoor analysis have been carried out in China:

The first is the aerial investigation in areas of Luoyang and Gongyi, Henan province, cooperated by the 'Aerial Archaeological Working Unit' of the National Museum of Chinese History and Cultural Relics Bureau of Luoyang City. It mainly targeted the following sites: Erlitou Site at Yanshi County, Shixianggou Site of the Shang dynasty at Yanshi, City remains from the Han to Northern Wei dynasties at Yanshi, tombs from the Han to the Wei dynasties by the Mangshan mountains at Luoyang and Yanshi, the southern section of the city remains

of the eastern capital of the Sui and Tang dynasties, and some Song Mausoleums at Gongyi City. Thousands of obliquely taken photographs during the low level flights have manifested a wealth of traces of underground remains. Some of the participants of this research have left the aerial archaeological team after the aerial investigation, in consequence of which the indoor analysis has been postponed until now at the mercy of future staff members to continue.

The second project, co-conducted by Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and Prehistoric Archaeology Research Center at Ruhr University of Germany during 1997 ~ 1999, was indoor observation and analysis of aerial photographs of Linzi County, Shandong province, taken by American army during the 1920s and 1930s. They were further made into maps of the ancient city as well as tombs in the area of Linzi. Under the title the Archaeological Aerial Photo-Atlas of Linzi, China, it was published by the Topographical Publishing House of Shandong Province in Octobor, 2000. Being the first monograph on aerial archaeology that records the ancient sites since then passing out of the sight, this report has played an unsurpassable role for recording and understanding the ancient remains in Linzi area. Admittedly those photographs, taken at

high level in an upright view, cannot discern many ancient sites hidden deep underground or some small-scale sites, which renders new discovery of underground sites possible for future low-level aerial investigation.

The third project is the aerial archaeological work in southeastern Inner Mongolia co-conducted by Center of Remote Sensing and Aerial Archaeology at National Museum of Chinese History and Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region among other working units from 1997 to 1998. The entire project has undergone three stages: the first is the low-level aerial photographing and investigation in southeastern Inner Mongolia in October and November, 1997; the second stage is on-ground reexamination, survey, and orientation of ancient sites in May, 1998; the third stage is the indoor analysis over 1999 and early 2000. It includes aerial photograph analysis, computerization of the data (e.g. adjusting the oblique view to upright one), producing maps, composing the precise for the report, and compilation of the report. An entire aerial archaeology ought to be a process that contains aerial photographing and investigation, conducting on-ground reexamination and adjusting the photographic materials, producing maps or image illustration of the ancient sties,

and studying the historical development of the ancient remains by consulting relevant historical documents. Hence this report, which was completed in accordance with these steps, can be considered to be a complete and rigorous report on aerial archaeology.

It has merely been six years since the birth of Chinese aerial archaeology in 1996. For all that it may contains errors, this report deserves our respect given the ground-breaking achievement by our first-generation aerial archaeologists during only six years. From 1987 onward, I have spare time to be involved in the deployment and realization of our aerial archaeology enterprise and fully realized the weal and woe of founding aerial archaeology in China. Therefore upon seeing the completion of this book I immediately called to mind Dr. Song Baoquan, who has devoted himself to our aerial archaeology enterprise against various hindrances. It is thanks to his whole-hearted participation that the three projects after 1996 have been realized in step with current standard for aerial archaeology.

Since the 1960s, global science and technology have greatly advanced. Humanities are undergoing profound changes as well. It is predictable that the new century should see comprehensive development in archaeology — aerial archaeology included. Therefore for me

the publication of this book should not only become a hallmark of filling aerial archaeology vacancy in China but also a good basis for its further development. For the builders of our aerial archaeology, beyond furtherance of our own capacity they should also effectively better their comprehensions of the achievement from other countries, conduct more extensive international cooperation so as to collectively push forward aerial archaeology.

Yu Weichao April 3, 2001 Chengdu, Sichuan

内蒙古东南部地区的考古工作可以从20世纪初叶英国人卡布尔(W.Cambell)考 察克什克腾旗元代应昌路故城算起,接踵而来的是日本人桑原骘藏考察了元上都和应昌 路故城、他的调查结果发表在《考史游记》一书中。此时对这一地区考察范围最大、发 表资料最多的则为另一日本人鸟居龙藏,他曾多次在内蒙古东部乃至东北地区考察、游 历,著有《蒙古纪行》、《满蒙古迹记》、《辽之文化》、《辽文化再探》等。这些资料的发 夷当时在日本引起轰动,日本东亚考古学会又组织江上波夫、田村实造及关野贞等人赴 内蒙古考察。同时日满文化协会也派黑田源次、竹岛卓一等到内蒙古考察,发表《林东 古迹踏查记》。上述调查、考察活动中学术价值最高、影响最大的当属1935年日本东亚 考古学会滨田耕作、三上次男、水野清一等共同调查发掘的赤峰红山遗址,并发表发掘 研究报告《赤峰红山后》,这一成果标志着该地区田野考古发掘研究工作的真正开始。 之后,日本侵华战争期间,日本人在内蒙古的调查、盗掘活动有增无减。江上波夫、赤 堀英三、岛田正郎等人又多次调查、发掘了巴林左旗的辽上京遗址、庆州白塔子遗址、 祖州城遗址和正蓝旗元上都遗址,出版了《内蒙古长城地带》、《祖州城》、《元上都》等 书。这种文化上的掠夺激起了当时许多历史学家、考古学家的义愤,像梁思永、佟柱臣、 李文信等中国考古学家都在极其艰苦的条件下不同程度地进行了考察和研究工作,做了 许多开创性的考古研究工作,在新中国建立的前后发表了《热河查不干庙林西双井赤峰 等处所采集之新石器时代石器与陶片》、《赤峰附近新发见之汉前土城址与古长城》、《金 临潢路界壕边堡址》等文章。这些是中国考古学家研究这一地区的早期代表作,亦为新 中国建立后该地区的文物考古工作打下了基础。

中华人民共和国成立后,特别是内蒙古自治区文物考古研究所建立以后,这一地区 的文物保护和考古调查发掘研究工作取得了许多重要的成果,如20世纪50年代巴林左 旗乌尔吉木伦河沿岸新石器时代文化遗址的调查、宁城县大明城辽中京遗址的发掘: 60 年代赤峰市郊夏家店下层文化遗址、墓地的调查和发掘, 巴林左旗富河沟门遗址的发 掘,南杨家营子遗址的调查发掘,等等。经过文化大革命短期的停滞,从70年代末到 80年代初,内蒙古东南部地区的考古工作达到了一个昌盛时期。首先是敖汉旗的文物 普查工作率先于全国展开,经过中央、省、市、县(旗)几级文物考古工作者的共同努 力,共调查古代遗址数万处,其中许多遗址是内蒙古地区具有重要代表性意义的地点。 像敖汉旗兴隆洼新石器时代遗址、赵宝沟遗址,赤峰小河沿遗址,红山文化遗址,大甸 子遗址等等,极大地丰富了该地区史前文化的内涵,建立了新石器时代到青铜时代的兴 隆洼文化-赵宝沟文化-红山、富河文化-小河沿文化-夏家店下层文化-夏家店上层 文化的年代序列,为中国北方长城地带的古代文明起源研究,农业起源研究等重大考古 学学术课题提供了重要的资料,成为我国考古学研究的热点之一。从90年代开始,在 苏秉琦先生倡导下,开展了以内蒙古东部、辽宁西部、河北北部为中心的北方古代文明 的综合研究工作,在调查、发掘、研究的基础上,1993年召开了"中国北方古代文化 国际学术研讨会", 吸引了许多国家的历史学、人类学、考古学等学科的专家学者。讲 而中国社会科学院考古研究所、吉林大学、中国历史博物馆等单位的有关学者同内蒙古 自治区的文物考古工作者纷纷进入内蒙古东部地区,开展了多学科的综合研究项目,美 国、日本、德国、以色列等国以及我国港台地区的知名学者也先后云集赤峰,参与并资 助了一系列综合研究项目。在近几年中,先后出版了《大甸子——夏家店下层文化遗址 与墓地发掘报告》、《敖汉赵宝沟——新石器时代聚落》、《内蒙古文物考古文集》(第一、 二辑) 等重要书籍。

需要指出的是,这一地区考古学研究内容的发展是不平衡的,史前文化成为大多数