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长沙历史文化陈列 HISTORY AND CULTURE OF CHANGSHA

长沙博物馆 编 王立华 主编

岳麓書社·长沙

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

名城之光:长沙历史文化陈列/长沙博物馆编,王立华主编. 一长沙:岳麓书社,2017.5 ISBN 978-7-5538-0443-9

I. ①名... Ⅱ. ①长... ②王... Ⅲ. ①长沙—地方史 Ⅳ. ①K296.41

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2017)第 033089 号

MINGCHENG ZHI GUANG CHANGSHA LISHI WENHUA CHENLIE

名城之光——长沙历史文化陈列 长沙博物馆编 王立华主编

责任编辑 管巧灵 王文西 邱建明

责任校对 舒 舍 封面设计 几木文化

岳麓书社出版发行

地址:湖南省长沙市爱民路47号

电话:0731-88804152 88885616

邮编:410006

网址: www. yueluhistory. com

2017年5月第1版第1次印刷

开本:635×965mm 1/8

印张:27.5

字数:343 千字

ISBN 978-7-5538-0443-9

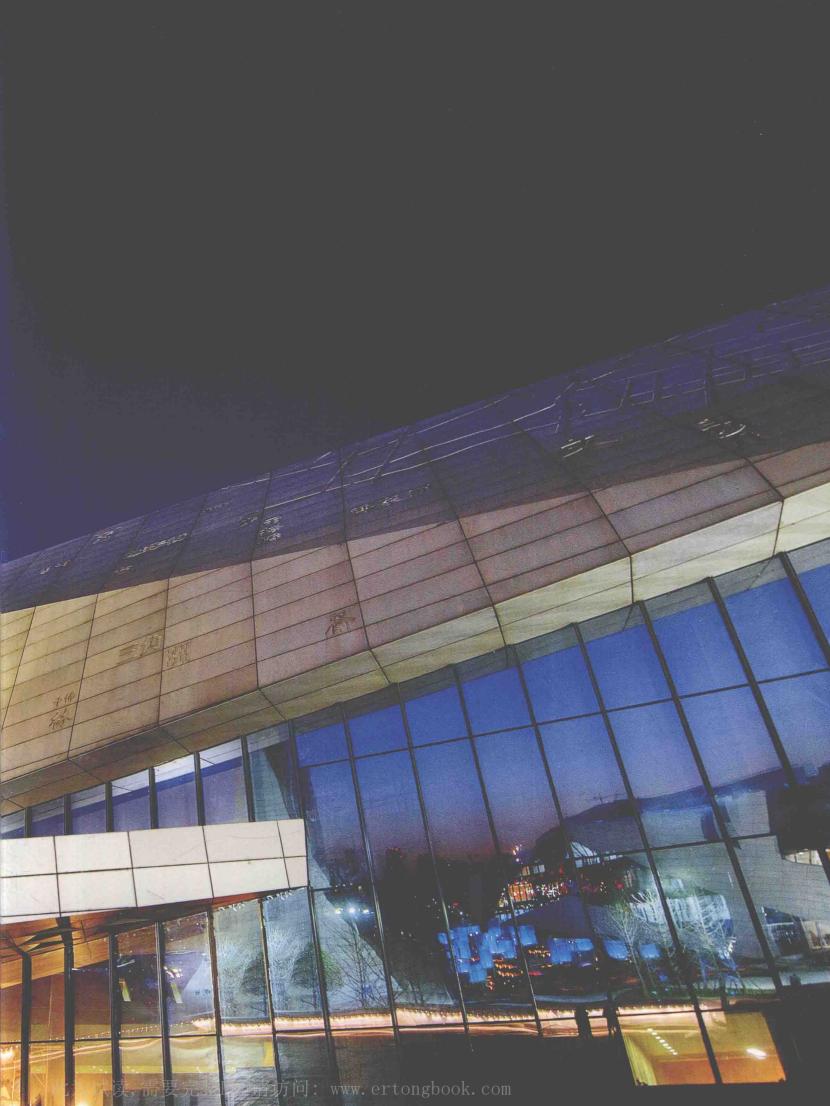
定价:480.00 元

承印:雅昌文化(集团)有限公司

如有印装质量问题,请与本社印务部联系 电话:0731—88884129







名城飞名

长沙历史文化陈列

HISTORY AND CULTURE OF CHANGSHA

> 创作单位 长沙博物馆

一 **协办单位**长沙市文物考古研究所
长沙简牍博物馆
长沙近现代文物保护管理中心

制作单位

湖南华凯文化创意股份有限公司 广东省集美设计工程有限公司 长沙广大建筑装饰有限公司



名城气气

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HISTORY AND CULTURE OF CHANGSHA

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前言

长沙,一座由星辰而得名的城市。20万年前人类就在此生息繁衍。经商周南征,楚人经略,汉廷分封,唐宋繁华,至清初定为湖南中枢,源远流长的历史文化,亦如星汉闪耀着璀璨光芒。

长沙,一座以山水而形胜的城市。拜造化之赐,浏阳河绕东,岳麓山屏西,一曲湘流南来涌,多彩橘洲江心卧。山水洲城,融为一体。历代积淀而成的城市格局,彰显出长沙独特的气质。

长沙,一座因文运而昌盛的城市。屈贾以降,群贤纷至,名宿云集,人才辈出。膺"屈贾之乡、潇湘洙泗"的美誉,扬"惟楚有才,于斯为盛"之况境。千百年来所形成的湖湘文化,造就了"心忧天下、敢为人先"的长沙精神。

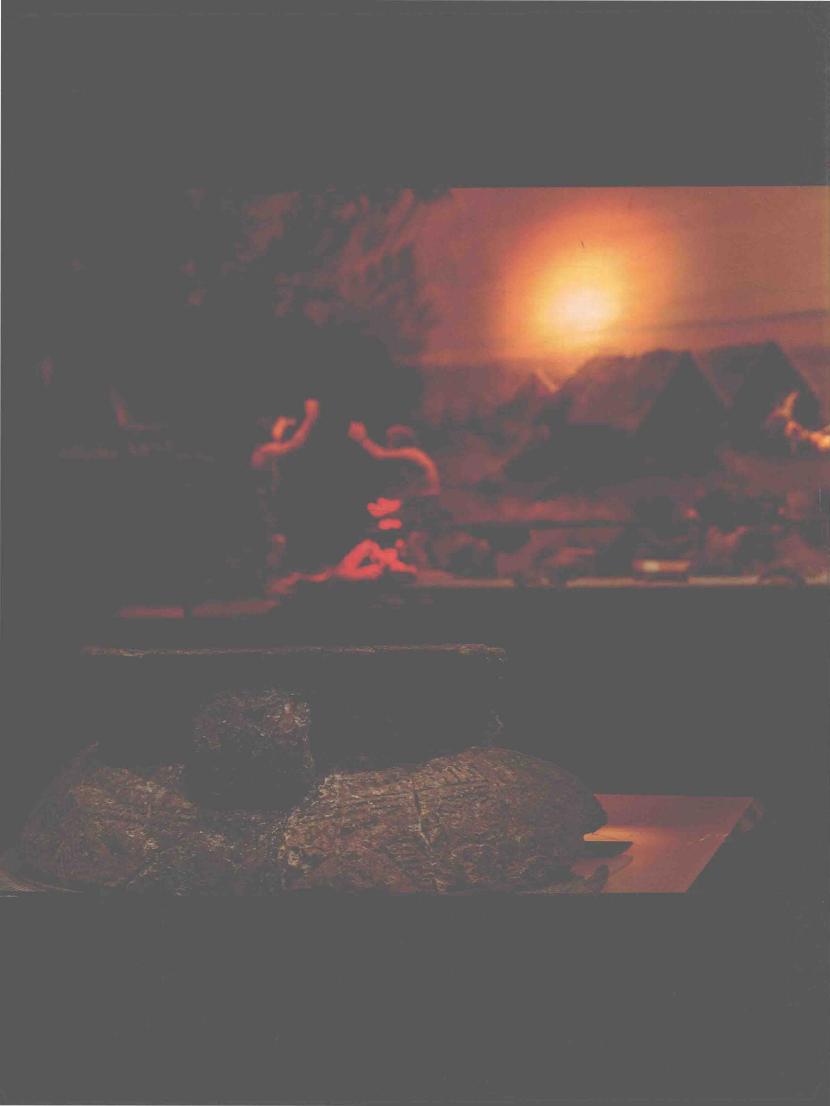
PREFACE

Changsha is a city named after stars. People already lived and multiplied here 200,000 years ago. After the southern expedition of Shang and Zhou Dynasties, the political development of Chu State and Han Dynasty, and the prosperity of Tang and Song Dynasties, Changsha was first established as the center of Hunan in the early Qing Dynasty. Its long-standing history and culture are shining resplendently like stars.

Changsha is a city famous for its landscape. Thanks to nature, it has Liuyang River in the east, Yuelu Mountain in the west, Xiang River flowing from the south and Orange Isle in the center of Xiang River. The mountain, river, isle and city integrate into a whole. The city layout formed from past dynasties highlights the unique features of Changsha.

Changsha is a city noted for its culture. After Qu Yuan and Jia Yi, numerous legends and talents emerged. It has been known as homeland of Qu Yuan and Jia Yi, cradle of scholars and booming Neo-confucianism. The Hunan Culture formed after a millennium gave birth to the concerned and pioneering Changsha people.

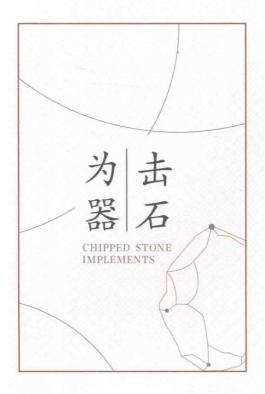






长沙历史悠久,文化源远流长。考古发现表明,长沙地区最早的人类活动可以追溯到20万年前的旧石器时代。进入新石器时代,长沙地区的人类活动更加频繁,留下了丰富的文化遗存,孕育出远古文明的曙光。

Changsha has a long-standing history and culture. According to archaeological discoveries, the earliest human activities in Changsha date from the Paleolithic Age 200,000 years ago. When it came to the Neolithic Age, the local people were more frequently engaged in activities, left rich cultural relics and gave birth to the dawn of the ancient culture.



20世纪90年代,考古工作者在浏阳市永安镇、 长沙市区五一路、高桥、张公岭等地相继发现一批 旧石器时代打制石器。这些石器出土于第四纪网纹 红土地层,距今约20万年。先民们使用打制石器, 以极其原始的生产、生活方式,度过了漫长的年代。

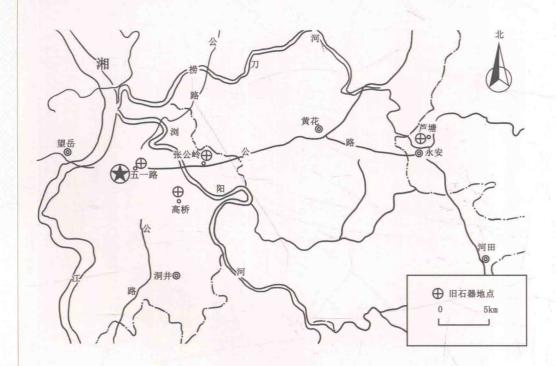
In the 1990s, archaeologists found chipped stone implements of the Paleolithic Age in Yong'an Town, Liuyang, as well as Wuyi Road, Gaoqiao, Zhanggongling etc. in downtown Changsha. These stone implements, dating back nearly 200,000 years, were excavated in the Quaternary red earth stratum. The ancient humans used such chipped stone implements and lived the long period of time in an extremely primitive way of production and life.



浏阳市永安镇旧石器发现地点

1991年,浏阳市永安镇芦塘村发现的3件打制石器,出土于浏阳河边第四纪网纹红土中。石器以河床中的砾石为原料加工而成,个体较大,制作技术原始简单,保留有自然的砾石面,具有典型的华南旧石器文化特征。

长沙发现旧石器地点分布图



旧石器的主要特征



旧石器打制方法



锤击法

砸击法

碰砧法



尖状器

旧石器时代 1991 年浏阳市永安镇出土

以长条形黄灰色砂岩砾石为原料,在其长轴的一端利用自然砾石面为 台面打击成尖刃,保留部分砾石面为器柄。台面有明显的打击痕迹,器形 粗大,是挖掘根茎类植物的工具。

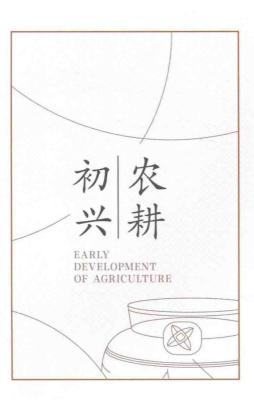




砍砸器

旧石器时代 1991 年浏阳市永安镇出土

以黄灰色砂岩砾石为原料,在石料的一端打击形成平直刃部,刃部有使用痕迹。砍砸器是一种器身厚重、形体较大、形状不固定的工具,大部分保留天然砾石面,用于砍劈、锤砸和挖掘。



大约距今1万年前,人类进入新石器时代。考 古工作者在长沙发现了大量新石器时代的人类活动 遗迹,发掘出大批反映当时人类生产生活的遗物。 这时人们已经形成了稳定的聚落,广泛使用磨制生 产工具,掌握了较高的陶器制作工艺,发展了以水 稻栽培为主的原始农业,产生了原始的宗教和艺术。

Mankind entered the Neolithic Age nearly 10,000 years ago. Archaeologists found many sites of human activities belonging to the Neolithic Age in Changsha and excavated many cultural relics displaying how people worked and lived. Back then they already built stable settlements, widely used polished production implements, learned relatively high-level craftsmanship of pottery production, developed primitive agriculture, mainly rice cropping, and created primitive religion and art.



大塘遗址发掘现场照

大塘文化

Datang Culture

大塘遗址是长沙地区发现的时代最早的新石器时代文化遗存,距今约7000年。大塘遗址出土了一批陶器、石器,呈现出独特的文化面貌,学术界将其所代表的考古学文化命名为"大塘文化"。

The Datang Site, dating back nearly 7,000 years,

is the earliest Neolithic cultural site discovered in Changsha. A batch of potteries and stoneware

unearthed in the site shows unique cultural

features. Archaeologists named the culture that

they represented "Datang Culture".



大塘遗址位置示意图

大塘遗址位于长沙县南圫乡(今天心区暮云镇) 三兴村大塘组湘江东岸的台地上。1986年考古工作 者对该遗址进行了抢救性发掘,发掘面积80平方米, 出土了大量的陶器、石器等遗物。经碳14测年,遗址 年代为距今6990±100年。

釜