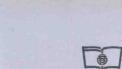
甘肃大地湾文物保护研究所 编





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甘肃大地湾文物保护研究所 编



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序

甘肃在中国文明的孕育和发展中做出过重要贡献,以大地湾遗址为代表的新石器时代文化遗存是灿烂的远古文明的见证,辉映着先民智慧的光芒。大地湾遗址是我国一处重要的史前聚落遗址,也是迄今为止在我省发现的时代最早的新石器文化遗存,自发掘以来一直受到学术界和社会各界的极大关注。

大地湾遗址距今约7800—4800年,从大地湾一期文化经仰韶文化早、中、晚期 到常山下层文化,每一期文化遗存都内容丰富、特征鲜明、前后承袭、变化清晰, 使西北地区新石器考古研究取得了突破性的进展,为甘肃东部史前文化建立了年代 标尺。

大地湾遗址被认为是探索中华文明起源的重要线索:在这里发现了我国最早的新石器时代文化,被称为大地湾一期文化,中国现知最早的彩陶及具有记事意义的彩绘符号,就出现在大地湾一期文化,时代距今约7800年左右,与世界上最早出现的两河流域的彩陶年代相当。同时期还发现了我国最早人工种植的旱作农作物黍,奠定了大地湾在我国农业起源研究中的重要地位。

大地湾考古的显著特点和重要收获之一是发现了240余座房址,可谓一部史前建筑的发展史。大地湾遗址仰韶文化晚期的原始宫殿性建筑F901,其规模宏大、主次分明、结构严谨、用料考究,是一处新石器时代前所未见的高规格建筑,它创建了富有特色的木结构宫殿建筑的雏形,奠定了中国宫殿制度的基本格局,特别是其居住面采用的类似现代水泥的材料和工艺,被誉为我国建筑史上的奇迹。

大地湾提供了聚落在同一个遗址内历经3000年的发展轨迹,揭示了该区域新石器时代聚落从小到大、从河边阶地扩展到山地的演进过程,其中二期各段聚落的变化、四期聚落的布局和规模,都是非常罕见的。大地湾四期聚落的宏大气势显示出

它已成为清水河沿岸的中心遗址,体现出了新石器时代甘肃东部地区的聚落文明程度,显示了大地湾先民为适应环境变化及社会发展需求做出的智慧反应。其为进一步探讨中华文明的起源以及西北地区在文明形成过程中的作用提供了典型的范例。

大地湾遗址出土的每件陶、石、骨器及每处房屋、窖穴等,均沉淀着史前时期 人类在这块热土上繁衍生息的大量信息,需要我们去深入地解读。

大地湾遗址的发掘硕果累累,是"华夏文明八千年"的代表性和支撑性文化遗存,也是华夏文明传承创新区建设的重要内容。让大地湾遗址丰硕的考古成果转化为历史教育的素材,将古代先民创造的精美文物展示在大家面前,是我们文物工作者的使命,因此,我们精心撷取了具有代表性的大地湾遗址文物标本一百余件,汇集成册,使之成为了解大地湾遗址丰富内涵的一个小窗口,一本能向广大读者介绍大地湾遗址的科普图书。

甘肃大地湾文物保护研究所所长

2015年9月1日

Preface

Gansu Province contributed much to the gestation and development of Chinese Civilization. The Neolithic culture represented by the Dadiwan site witnesses the splendid prehistoric civilization and is also a reflection of the intelligence of ancient people. The Dadiwan site is not only one of the most important prehistoric settlement sites in China, but also the earliest site found so far in Gansu Province, and attracted a lot of interest both from the academic area and the society since its excavation.

The Dadiwan site is dated 7800 to 4800 years ago, chronological sequenced from the Dadiwan Phase One Culture, to the early, middle and late Yangshao Culture and the Lower Changshan Culture. With rich archaeological remains, distinct culture characteristics, continuous time framework, Dadiwan site makes a breakthrough of Neolithic archaeology study in northwest China and settled the standard time serial for the prehistoric history of eastern Gansu.

Dadiwan site is believed to be an important clue to explore the origin of Chinese civilization. One of the earliest Neolithic cultures in China was found in here, which is called Dadiwan Phase One Culture. The earliest painted pottery and colored descriptive symbols in Chinaappeared in this culture that is about 7800 years ago, and were contemporary with the worlds earliest painted ceramics in Mesopotamia. The earliest cultivated millet of China were also found at the same time, made Dadiwan an important site in the study of the origin of Chinese prehistoric agriculture.

One of the most significant characters and important achievements of Dadiwan is the discovery of more than 240 house foundations, which represent the development of prehistoric architecture. The primitive palace, F901, dates back to the late Yangshao period and was an unprecedented high-level building during Neolithic time featuring its sizable scale, clear subareas, strict structure and exquisite material. F901 was the prototype of characteristic wooden palace, becomes the basic pattern of Chinese palace construction afterwards, especially the

technology and material used to construct the floor is very similar to that of modern cement, which is the miracle of Chinese architectural history.

Daliwan site illustrates how the settlement was developed for more than 3000 years in the same site, it reveals how a settlement became bigger and wider, and from river terraces to uplands. Especially, the settlement pattern shifts Phase Two and the settlement layout and scale of Phase Fourare very unique and uncommon. The magnificent settlement of Phase Four implies that it has already become the central site along the Qingshui River, which represents the high level of civilization in eastern Gansu during Neolithic period. It displays the intelligent response to climate changes and social development of Dadiwan people. The site gave a typical reference for discussing the origin of Chinese civilization and the role of northwest China in history.

Every piece of the potteries, stone and bone tools along with every single house foundation and pit is a rich deposit of information about people who lived here, needs us to study further.

The great achievements of Dadiwan site make it not only one of the representative and supportive culture relics of the so called 8000 years of Chinese civilization, but also an important component of the construction of the Inheritance and Innovation Zone of Chinese Civilization. Transferring the marvelous achievements of Dadiwan into vivid material of historical education and exhibit the elegant artifacts to the public are the mission of archaeologists. Hence, we painstakingly selected about 100 most representative archaeological findings from Dadiwan site to compile this book, trying to provide public a window to know better about this site.

Duosheng Tian, Director of Dadiwan Institute for Conservation 01/09/2015

目 录

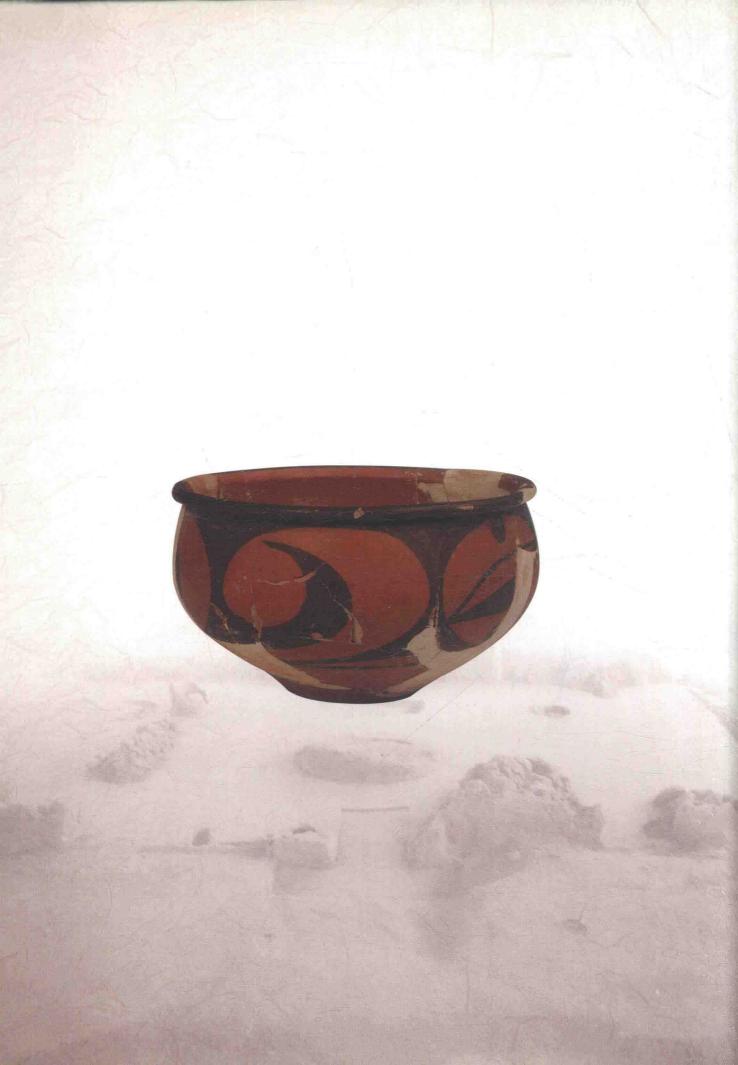
Contents

遗址概况	1
Introduction of the Dadiwan site	
大地湾遗址位置示意图	3
Location of the Dadiwan site	
大地湾遗址概况	4
Introduction of the Dadiwan site	
大地湾博物馆	10
The Dadiwan Museum	
六项考古之最	13
The six earliests of Dadiwan archaeology	
中国最早的旱作农业标本	15
The earliest rain-fed crops in China	
中国最早的彩陶	16
The earliest painted pottery in China	
中国最早的文字雏形	17
The earliest proto-writing in China	
中国最早的宫殿式建筑	18
The earliest palace architecture in China	

中国最早的混凝土地面	20
The earliest cement floor in China	
中国最早的绘画	21
The earliest painting in China	
精品文物赏析	23
Case appreciation of precious relics	
大地湾一期文化	25
The Dadiwan Phase One relics	
7 大地湾二期文化	37
The Dadiwan Phase Two relics	
大地湾三期文化	82
The Dadiwan Phase Three relics	
大地湾四期文化	94
The Dadiwan Phase Four relics	
大地湾五期文化	124
The Dadiwan Phase Five relics	
后记	131
Afterword	

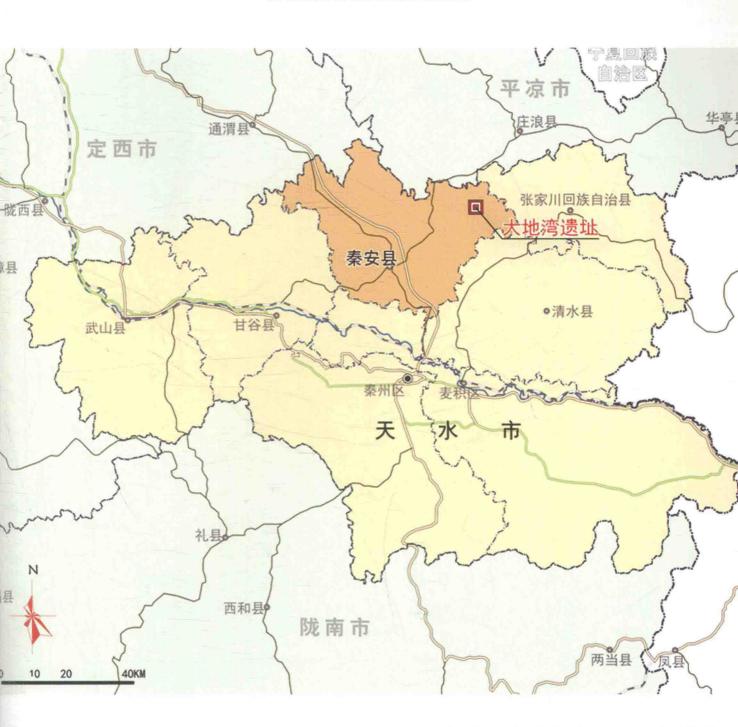
Introduction of the Dadiwan site

遗址概况

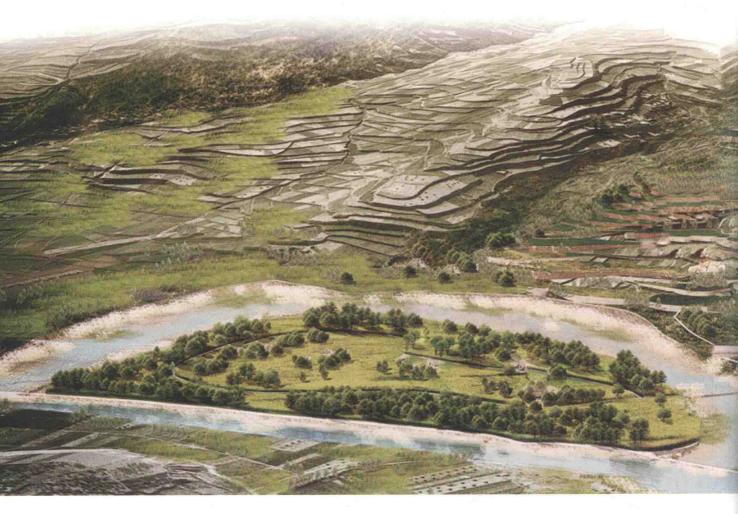


大地湾遗址位置示意图

Location of the Dadiwan site



图片来源: 《大地湾遗址国家考古遗址公园规划》



大地湾遗址概况 Introduction of the Dadiwan site

大地湾新石器时代聚落遗址位于甘肃省秦安县五营乡邵店村东侧,地处北纬35°—35°0′04",东经104°54′—105°55′06",海拔1458—1673米。遗存主要分布在清水河南岸的二、三级阶地以及相接的缓坡山地上,分布范围北起河边阶地,南至山顶堡子,东西两侧分别为麻家沟和阎家沟溪流,遗址总面积达275万平方米。

这里的自然地理环境在甘肃省属于比较优越的地区,依山傍水、海拔较低、土质肥沃、气候温和,适宜人类居住和早期农业的发展。整个大地湾遗址面临河川,背依山地,东南两侧分别以溪流和冲沟为天然屏障,是典型的黄土梁峁地貌。1958年甘肃省文管会组织泾渭流域文物普查时发现该遗址,1978—1984年进行了连续7年的考古发掘,1995年又进行了补充发掘,共揭露遗址面积14752平方米,清理出各期房址240余座、灶址98座、灰坑和窖穴325个、墓葬71座、窑址35座以及沟渠12段,出土陶器4147件、石器1931件、骨角器和蚌器2227件、兽骨17000多件以及陶片标本数十万件。据C-14年代测定遗址距今约7800—4800年,上下跨越3000年左右。



鸟瞰大地湾 General view of the Dadiwan site

大地湾新石器时代遗址主要包含五期古文化类型,其中:

大地湾一期文化即大地湾文化或前仰韶文化: 距今7800—7300年,是迄今为止渭河流域最早的新石器文化,它的发现改写了甘肃史前史,确立了渭河流域的前仰韶文化,为新石器文化的产生、发展提供了一批弥足珍贵的科学资料,一直被学术界公认为黄河流域考古研究的重大突破。这批最早开发陇原的先民发明了我国最早的彩陶以及具有记事意义的彩绘符号,虽然这些神秘符号的意义至今未能破解,但专家们认为,它们可能是中国文字最早的雏形;同时大地湾先民还种植生产了我国第一批粮食作物黍,从而奠定了大地湾在我国农业起源研究中的重要地位。

大地湾二期文化即仰韶文化早期: 距今6500—5900年,是甘肃首次发现并发掘的仰韶文化遗址,这里揭露出较完整的以广场为中心,房址呈扇形分布,周围以壕沟环绕,平面为向心式封闭格局的原始氏族村落,为我们展现出了神奇的原始生活画卷。这一期出土了一批绚丽夺目的彩陶,其中不乏艺术珍品,如成系列的情趣盎然的鱼纹盆,将造型、雕塑、彩绘艺术和谐地糅合在一起的人头瓶。这里不仅较为全面地揭露出仰韶文化早期的村落布局,而且首次展示了聚落在同一文化期不同时间段的发展变化。

大地湾三期文化即仰韶文化中期: 距今5900—5600年,这一期发现的考古资料与泾渭流域 同期考古发现相比最为全面和系统。它的发现初步确立了甘肃仰韶文化中期的界定标准,拓展 了仰韶文化中期的研究空间,对于解决仰韶文化早中晚期的演变过程,以及西北地区各史前文 化的关系等重大问题,提供了准确可靠的依据。

大地湾四期文化即仰韶文化晚期: 距今5500—4900年,该期文化在大地湾遗址中是主要的、分布面积最广的、内涵最为丰富的一期。在我国仰韶文化晚期考古研究中具有举足轻重的地位。此时的聚落由于农业的发展,人口的剧增迅速扩大到整个遗址,山坡中轴线分布着数座大型会堂式建筑,周围为密集的部落或氏族。其中以F901、F405为代表的大型建筑规模之大、保存之好、结构之复杂、工艺之精湛均为中国史前建筑所仅见,开创了中国后世宫殿建筑的先河,其类似现代水泥的地面,与古罗马人用火山灰制成的水泥同属世界上最古老的混凝土。

大地湾仰韶文化晚期聚落已成为当时清水河沿岸各部落的中心。这是我国目前考古发现中绝无仅有的聚落,显示了当时兴旺发达的盛况,也初步显示出了城镇化的迹象,彰显出大地湾遗址在中华文明起源中的重要地位和重大贡献。

大地湾五期文化即常山下层文化: 距今4900—4800年, 是仰韶文化向齐家文化过渡性质的遗存。这类遗存在渭河流域是首次发现, 它的发现对探讨该地区仰韶文化的发展方向以及齐家文化的渊源提供了重要的启示和新鲜资料。此时大地湾的聚落面积更为扩大, 此前的环壕已被突破, 居住和主要活动的地域面积达到280万平方米左右。

大地湾先民在彩陶、绘画、雕塑、建筑等各个领域表现出惊人的艺术创造力,为我们留下了弥足珍贵的艺术宝藏,众多的美不胜收的史前艺术品具有永恒的艺术价值,代表着先民的辉煌艺术成就。

大地湾遗址的发掘是甘肃考古中规模最大、收获最丰的田野工作,它的发现不仅为建立史前文化的时空框架提供了可靠的保证,而且为甘肃史前考古确立了断代标尺,建立了较为完整的发展序列。大地湾遗址基本保持了史前生态环境及完整的原始地形地貌,其延续发展了3000年左右的原始聚落遗存,揭示了聚落发展的完整性和连续性,是我国史前史极为难得的实例,在史前聚落研究方面具有独一无二的价值,是我国文化遗产的重要组成部分。

大地湾遗址以其悠久的历史、丰富的遗存、深厚的内涵、辉煌的成就,成为探索中华文明起源的重要遗址之一,因此,被评为我国20世纪重大考古发现之一,1988年国务院公布为全国重点文物保护单位,1994年12月被省委确定为"甘肃省爱国主义教育基地"。

大地湾遗址还是一本尚未完全打开的历史教科书和地下博物馆,它以不容置疑的事实说明了甘肃是中华远古文化的发祥地之一,为中华文明的孕育、肇启做出了不朽的贡献。

Dadiwan site (104° 54′ –105° 55′ 06″ E, 35° –35° 0′ 04″ N, 1458–1673 m.a.s.l.) is located at the east of Shaodian Village in Wuying Town, 45 km northeast of Qin'an County in Gansu Province. The remains distributed on the second and third terraces of the Qingshui River and the adjacent hill slopes. The site covers an area of about 2750000 m², from the terraces in the north to the hilltop in the south, Majiagou Brook is on the east and Yanjiagou Brook on the west.

This site is located in a relatively habitable region in Gansu Province, near a river and beside hilly area, situated in a low-elevation land with fertile soil, is suitable for living and agriculture. Mountains and river are natural barriers of the site, and its landscape is typical in the loess hilly-gully region. It was found in 1958 in a survey, excavated from 1978 to 1984 and in 1995 by the archaeological team of Gansu Museum. The total scope of these excavations was 14752 m², and a total of 240 house foundations, 98 hearth relics, 325 pits, 71 tombs, 35 kiln sites and 12 trenches were found, and 4147 ceramics, 1931 stone tools, 2227 bone/horn/shell tools, more than 17000 segments of animal bones and hundreds of thousands of sherds were uncovered. The site was radiocarbon dated to 7800–4800 years ago, a span of about 3000 years.

The Neolithic culture in Dadiwan site can be divided into five main phases, which are:

In phase one, the Dadiwan Phase One Culture (7800–7300 B.P.), also called the Pre-Yangshao Culture, emerged, It is the earliest Neolithic culture of the Wei River valley, and it not only rewrote the prehistory of Gansu but also confirmed the existence of the Pre-Yangshao Culture in this region. The relics found at Dadiwan site are precious for the study of the origin and development of Neolithic cultures, and the discovery of Dadiwan site is recognized as an important archaeological breakthrough of the Yellow River valley.

The ancient people who lived here at that time produced China's earliest painted potteries and created China's earliest colored descriptive symbols, which might be the prototype of Chinese character although the meaning is unknown yet. The earliest evidences of common millet cultivation of China were found and it makes Dadiwan become one of the most important sites in the study of the origin of agriculture in China.

In phase two, the Early Yangshao Culture (6500-5900 B.P.) appeared. It is the first time