



周口店遗址精品选

THE SELECTED COLLECTION OF
PEKING MAN SITE AT ZHOUKOU DIAN

周口店北京人遗址博物馆◎编

Compiled by
Peking Man Site Museum at Zhoukoudian

故宫出版社

The Forbidden City Publishing House

人类化石

石器器

其他文化遗物

动物化石



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竹林

人

洞

竹林
竹林是生长在山地、丘陵、山麓、河谷、溪边、路旁、村边、园边、塘边、水边的植物群落。竹林的分布广泛，种类多样，是森林的重要组成部分。竹林具有保持水土、防风固沙、净化空气、调节气候、美化环境、提供木材、竹笋、竹荪等经济价值。竹林也是许多动植物的栖息地，具有重要的生态意义。

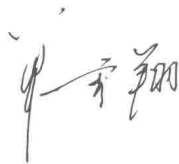
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Preface

在历史的漫漫长河中，包含着无数人类文明的遗珠，散落在中华大地的各处，闪耀着动人的光芒，它们就是远古人类文化遗址以及各个遗址中出土的文物和标本。这些遗迹遗物，不仅仅是人类文明的证物，也是全人类共同的财富。博物馆是收藏研究和展示这些文物的场所，也承载着弘扬和传播人类文明的使命。保护好这些珍贵的遗产，并使其价值得以揭示、利用和传播，也是当代博物馆人重要的历史使命。

近年来博物馆在城市发展中功不可没，它对满足人们精神文化生活意义重大。为切实做到让文物“活”起来，使观众更加直观地了解文物，博物馆工作者做了大量的工作，在收藏研究和展示藏品的基础上，利用多种手段将藏品的价值予以更深层次的揭示。

周口店遗址是享誉世界的、著名的古人类遗址，发掘出土文物材料之丰富在世界同时期古人类遗址中居首位。周口店北京人遗址博物馆也是新中国成立后最早建立的史前遗址博物馆。为了满足人们日益增长的文化需要，2006 年启动了新馆建设，2014 年 5 月新馆落成并向公众开放。丰富的展品和多元的展示手段，为公众解读人类自身进化历史提供了更多的实证，但与从周口店遗址发掘出土的标本相比，展出的仅仅是很少的一部分。为了将更多的藏品更好地呈现给公众，周口店遗址博物馆按照藏品分类，编辑了这本图录，以弥补展厅面积有限、很多藏品难以展示的缺憾。祝愿《周口店遗址精品选》图录能早日出版，可以为广大观众提供更多更好的精神食粮。



Shan Jixiang

During the long history of human evolution, there are various and different period human sites and relics all over China, which are like pearl left by fossil human and shining the moving light. Those were not only the evidences of human civilization, but also the wealth of the whole world mankind. Museum is a place where collect, research and exhibit these relics, it also carries the mission of spreading the human civilization. Protection of these precious heritage, and make it worth to reveal, use and spread, is also an important historical mission of contemporary museum.

In recent years, museums played an important role in the development of city, it is of great significance to meet people's spiritual and cultural life. In order to make the audience more intuitive understanding of cultural relics, museum workers have done a lot of work, on the basis of collection, research, display collections using a variety of means the collection value to be deeper revealed.

Zhoukoudian site is a world-famous ancient human sites, which is one of the most abundant cultural relics and materials in the world at the same period of ancient human sites. The Peking Man Site Museum at Zhoukoudian is the earliest prehistoric site museum established after the founding of new China. In 2006, the new museum building started to construct and Peking Man Site Museum at Zhoukoudian completed and open to the public in May 2014, the richer exhibits and multiple means of display who provide interpretation of the evolution of human beings history provide more evidence to the visitor. In order to display more better collections presented to the visitors, Peking Man Site Museum at Zhoukoudian in accordance with the nature of the classification to edit the the catalogue of Zhoukoudian Site collection, which will compensate for the exhibition area of limited and difficult to exhibit more collections. Wish this catalog provide the majority of the visitors to provide more and better spiritual pabulum.



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概 述

周口店遗址位于北京城西南约 50 千米处的房山区周口店镇，地理坐标东经 115° 51′，北纬 39° 41′，保护面积为 4.8 平方千米。最早发现于 1918 年，1921 年试掘，1927 年正式发掘，包括 27 处化石地点，其中第 1 地点（猿人洞）共发现属于 40 多个个体的 200 余件古人类化石，10 余万件石制品，上百种动物化石，大量的用火遗迹，是目前所知同时期古人类遗址中材料最丰富、最全面、最系统的一处，也是人类了解自身进化历史、追寻远古文化足迹的一个重要窗口。周口店遗址涵盖了直立人、早期智人和晚期智人三个古人类阶段，构成一个连续的古人类演化序列，出土了大量的古人类、古生物化石及文化遗物，堪称化石标本的宝库。这些化石标本是展现生物进化和人类演化的经典证据，在古人类学、旧石器时代考古学、第四纪地质学和古生物学等研究方面均享有重要地位。

周口店遗址 1961 年被公布为全国重点文物保护单位；1987 年被联合国教科文组织列入世界文化遗产名录；1992 年被北京市政府授予青少年科普教育基地称号；1997 年被中宣部授予“全国百家爱国主义教育示范基地”之一；2005 年被国家旅游局评为国家 AAAA 级旅游景区；2008 年、2010 年先后被国家文物局评为国家一级博物馆、国家考古遗址公园；2011 年被联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界文化遗产培训与研究中心授予“世界遗产青少年教育基地”；2012 年被中国科学技术协会授予“全国科普教育基地”称号。

周口店遗址于 1921 年被发现，断断续续地经过了几十年的发掘历程。

1918 年，瑞典地质学家安特生首先前往周口店鸡骨山考察。1921 年，他与奥地利古生物学家师丹斯基在当地农民引导下，来到龙骨山发掘。1921 年和 1923 年，师丹斯基将发掘出土材料包括一枚似人似猿的牙齿以及大批脊椎动物化石运往瑞典的乌普萨拉大学修理和研究。1926 年，瑞典的实验室，从来自周口店的材料中又修理出一枚人牙。同年 10 月，安特生在欢迎

瑞典皇太子古斯塔夫六世·阿尔道夫的访华会上宣布了这项重要发现，立刻引起了世界的关注。因为当时不仅在中国，即使在亚洲大陆上也没有发现如此年代古老的人类化石。

1927 年，中国地质调查所与北京协和医学院签署协议，由美国洛克菲勒基金会资助，对周口店遗址进行十年大规模的系统发掘工作。此次发掘一直持续到 1937 年，是周口店发掘史上持续时间最长的一次，它奠定了周口店遗址在古人类学、旧石器时代考古学以及第四纪地质学等领域的重要地位。

1941 年太平洋战争爆发，在日军侵华的战乱中，保存在美国人手里的化石和动物化石不幸丢失，至今仍为世界悬案之一。

新中国成立后，1949–1979 年对周口店遗址第 1 地点（猿人洞）又进行过多次发掘，出土了一些新材料。同时，发现了一些新地点。特别是在 1973 年和 2003 年分别对第 4 地点和新发现的田园洞进行了发掘，都有重要发现。2009 年 6 月开始，对猿人洞西剖面进行保护性清理发掘。

经过多年的发掘，周口店遗址各化石地点出土了数量巨大、种类丰富的化石标本，涵盖了从上新世、早更新世、中更新世到晚更新世的古生物化石，更新世的人类化石标本、大量的旧石器时代文化遗物。

周口店遗址附近有古人类长期居住，这些得益于周口店附近良好的自然环境。根据对出土化石标本以及植物孢粉的研究，“北京人”长期在此居住时，这里水源丰沛、植被茂密、气候温暖而湿润。经过研究表明，周口店遗址一带的古气候，从上新世至更新世虽然多有变动，但其总趋势是由湿热走向干凉，气候环境应优于如今的北京或者大体相仿，适宜于古人类生存和繁衍，特别是中更新世时期的气候非常宜人，气候演变具有东亚季风带的典型气候特征。中更新世晚期，周口店第 15 地点和第 4 地点堆积反映的古气候要比“北京人”时期气温偏低偏干。晚更新世气候有过几次变动，初始相当温暖而湿润，距今 21000–13000 年，气候则比今天干冷；距今 12000 年，气候

转暖，山顶洞人生活时期，在哺乳动物群中，食肉目动物很多，占 40.42%，是最适宜人类生活以暖湿为主的气候环境。

周口店遗址依山傍水，气候宜人，植被繁茂，动物种类繁多，为原始人在此生活提供丰富多样的生活资源，仅仅哺乳动物化石就有 100 多种，数以十万计，其中的一部分是人类狩猎的对象，但也有一些动物，如虎、豹、鬣狗等成为人类的天敌，使“北京人”及其后的古人类的生存环境变得严酷。周口店多处古人类遗址均发现鬣狗粪层，尤其是“北京人”遗址（即周口店第 1 地点），鬣狗粪层从第 11 层至第 6 层均有，表明即使古人类有工具、能用火，有时仍斗不过野兽，一度失去对该洞的控制。遗址内出土的多种动物，其不同的习性也反映出当地自然环境的多样性，附近应有森林，容纳虎、豹和猴等栖居；有沼泽，为犀牛提供生息之地；还可能有沙漠，适宜鸵鸟和沙鼠等生存；水牛的发现既反映气候温暖，又说明附近有开阔的水域。

因为这些珍贵的化石标本，以及出土化石标本的各个遗址及化石地点，周口店遗址成为考古学者心目中的朝圣地之一。

自发掘以来，无数考古学者慕名而来，1929 年，在周口店遗址建立了周口店工作站。

1953 年，在周口店遗址建“中国猿人陈列室”，9 月 21 日，这个神圣的古人类遗址终于以博物馆的面目开始对外开放。

1972 年，将“中国猿人陈列室”改扩建为“北京猿人展览馆”，建筑面积 1036.32 平方米，为回字形展览馆。

2001 年，利用原有的展览馆，对基本陈列进行了改陈。

2011 年，周口店北京人遗址博物馆新馆开始破土动工。

2014 年 5 月 18 日，周口店北京人遗址博物馆新馆对外开放，新馆建筑面积 8093 平方米，造型为一件遗落在华北平原的石器，展览与建筑紧密结合，以下沉式的参观流线，很巧妙地把考古发掘的层层深入和展陈内容的时代顺序以及观众领会知识的循序渐进相结合。周口店北京人遗址博物馆新馆基本陈列被评为“2014 年全国十大精品陈列”。

Summary

Zhoukoudian Site is located in Fangshan District of Beijing City, 50 kilometers southwest of downtown Beijing. Its geographical coordinates are 39°41' N and 115°51' E.

Zhoukoudian Site was discovered in 1918. Official excavations proceeded in 1927, six years later after the test excavation conducted in 1921. As a result, a total of 27 fossil Localities were brought to surface. Locality 1 (Peking Man Cave) produced nearly two hundred pieces of Peking Man fossil (from around 40 individuals), over one hundred thousand stone artifacts, and several layers of ash as evidence of fire use as well as more than one hundred species of fossil animal.

The human fossils unearthed from Zhoukoudian Site were attributed to *Homo erectus*, archaic *Homo sapiens* and modern *Homo sapiens*, which represent the three crucial stages of human evolution respectively, and indicate a nearly continued occurrence of humans in the local region. Zhoukoudian Site is outstanding in its rich human remains, where the stories of biological evolution and human evolution were well recorded. The Site is of great significance to the studies of Paleoanthropology, Paleolithic Archaeology, Quaternary Geology and Paleontology.

Zhoukoudian Site was put on the list of sites to be protected for their historical and cultural value at national level by the State Council of China in 1961 and inscribed on the World Heritage List by the UNESCO in 1987. It was conferred with the title of Science Education Base for Youth in 1992 and selected into the Top 100 Patriotism Education Bases across China in 1997. It was included on the list of national AAAA level scenic spots by the National Tourism Administration in 2005. After recognized as the first-class national museum in 2008, Zhoukoudian Site was confirmed as National Archaeological Site Park by the State Bureau of Cultural Relics in 2010. It was given the title of World Heritage Education Base for Youth by World Cultural Heritage Training and Research Center in Asian-Pacific Region of UNESCO in 2011 and National Scientific Education Base by China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) in 2012.

In 1918, Dr. Andersson visited the Chicken Bone Hill (Jigushan) of Zhoukoudian during a filed survey. In 1921, under the guidance of local farmer, Andersson and Otto Zdansky, an Austrian paleontologist, came

to the Dragon Bone Hill (Longgushan) of Zhoukoudian and conducted test excavation there. In 1923, Otto Zdansky returned to the site and unearthed a molar highly resemble both human and ape tooth and a large quantity of vertebrate animal fossils, all of which were shipped to Uppsala of Sweden for repair and study. In 1926, a human premolar was identified among the materials unearthed from Zhoukoudian stored in Uppsala. Andersson announced this significant discovery in October in Beijing when Swedish crown Prince Gustav VI Altdorf stayed in China for a short visit. The explosive news immediately drew high attention from the world, since no such time-honored human fossil had ever been discovered in China and Asian continent back then.

Under the support of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Institute of Geological Survey of China and Peking Union Medical College jointly launched a ten-year-long excavation project at Zhoukoudian in 1927. It became the longest excavation activities ever happened at the site and lay the foundation of Zhoukoudian as one of the important research bases in the study of Paleoanthropology, Paleolithic archaeology and Quaternary geology.

Unfortunately, due to the out break of the Pacific war in 1941, those valuable human and animal fossils preserved by Americans at that time were lost mysteriously during Japanese invasion into China, which remains unsettled so far.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Locality 1 at Zhoukoudian had been excavated for several times intermittently from 1949 to 1979, with some new materials and new localities brought to light. Especially during the excavation of Locality 4 and the newly-found Tianyuan Cave in 1973 and 2003 respectively, important discoveries were made. In June 2009, a new round of excavation was launched at the western section of Locality 1 for salvage and protection purpose, and the on-going project will be lasted for several years.

After years of excavation, a variety of specimens and a huge number fossils were unearthed from Zhoukoudian Site, which were human fossils, animal fossils and cultural relics covering from the Pliocene and early Pleistocene, middle Pleistocene to the late Pleistocene.

The ancient human were living in Zhoukoudian site which benefited

from the surrounding environment. According to the unearthed fossil specimens and palynology research, when Peking Man lived Zhoukoudian for a long time, there are abundant water, lush vegetation there and the climate was warm and humid. Under the research of the animal fossils and vegetation, it show that the palaeoclimate in the Zhoukoudian area, from the Plio Pleistocene changed, but the general trend is from hot and humid to dry and cold, the climate and environment should be better than Beijing today and very suitable in ancient human survival and reproduction, especially in the Pleistocene period climate is very pleasant, climate evolution with typical climate characteristics of East Asian monsoon zone. Late Middle Pleistocene, the climate reflected from Locality 15 and Locality 4 were lower and drier than which reflected from Peking Man period. In the period of Upper Cave Man, the climate and environment were the most suitable to human for being warm and wet.

Throughout the Middle Pleistocene, there were mountain and river around Zhoukoudian Site, comfortable and pleasant climate, lush vegetation and variety of animal fossils provided the rich resources to survival of ancient human. There are over 100 kinds animal fossils unearthed from Zhoukoudian Site, which offer the food source and also be the enemy to ancient human.

Because of the plenty of fossils unearthed from Zhoukoudian Site and paleoanthropology and paleontology localities, Zhoukoudian Site became one of the pilgrims for archaeologist.

Since the excavation began, numerous archaeologist went to Zhoukoudian Site, and established station here in 1929. On 21st September, 1953, the Exhibition Room of Sinanthropus opened at Zhoukoudian and extended the building to Peking Man Exhibition Hall in 1972.

In 2001, the displays were rearranged, based on the original exhibition.

The construction of the new museum of Zhoukoudian Site began in 2011.

On May 18th, 2014, the new Zhoukoudian Site Museum opened to the public, the area of museum is 8093 square metres and the shape is as a stone artifacts.