

原人
晚期

诸旧石器时代
遗址石制品
过程。

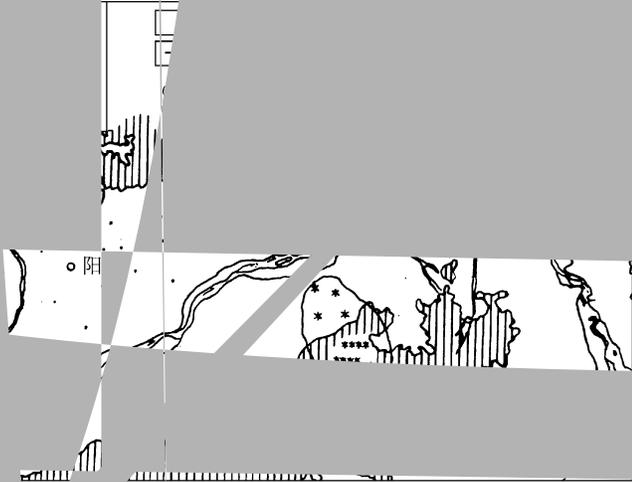
遗址对石料

2.1
期开
成。
类由
及与
分在
一带
有

特征
区域位于华
下太古界
干河南北两
英岩等组成
火山岩、凝灰
性比较明显
被 SiO₂ 3

在
范位

主要有 3
第二类为
三类为优
这些石



1 泥河湾盆地主要石料分布图

the distribution of main raw material in Nihewan Basin

2.2
证石
较不
特点
近而时
2.1

开发的异同分析

址在石料选择与开发利用上的差异,我们根据泥河湾盆地
3、中部和西部 3 个组群,这样每个组群内部诸遗址的地理
人类选择石料的特点与

在油坊一带。处 部的遗址

质岩为主要原料 但其开发

子遗址 根据对 板井子遗

层风化壳,质地细 有的裂

少有这样的裂纹在 意择取 15

块稍大者(最大直径 有类似 式

判断这些原料的产 址附近

从三级阶地到现代河 渐向南

有极少量的隐晶硅质 角砾岩, 大

无论在河漫滩还是一 中都很 发现

岩等。

比,我们认为板井子人选 的地点不 遗址

附近的火石沟一带,距 直线距离约 6km;

初步加工,故在石制品 很难见到象 谷坨文

遗址 从总体来看,石料和板井子的相 都是黄色 调的

的虽然就在遗址附近,但对石料开 深 来看仍和早期遗址

中,几乎都有砾石面或中间有裂 如 本 Y575 一大小 9

条裂纹,裂纹垂直于层理,这 的石 实际 从横分

细石核的石料不仅质地细 且光泽 048 半

腻,油脂光泽,此 说 了更

通过打掉外面的 获取 精的 地层

021 为楔形石 为火山 砾岩 术

一模一样, 居民 能存 5

马房遗 部为 黄绿

也都 携 行来,

房的 房

部的 雀

在遗 比

的石 址中

或 指

址 5%;

址 别

此从 湖

的湖 脉

脉

遗址的石料

遗址的石料

遗址的石料

遗址的石料

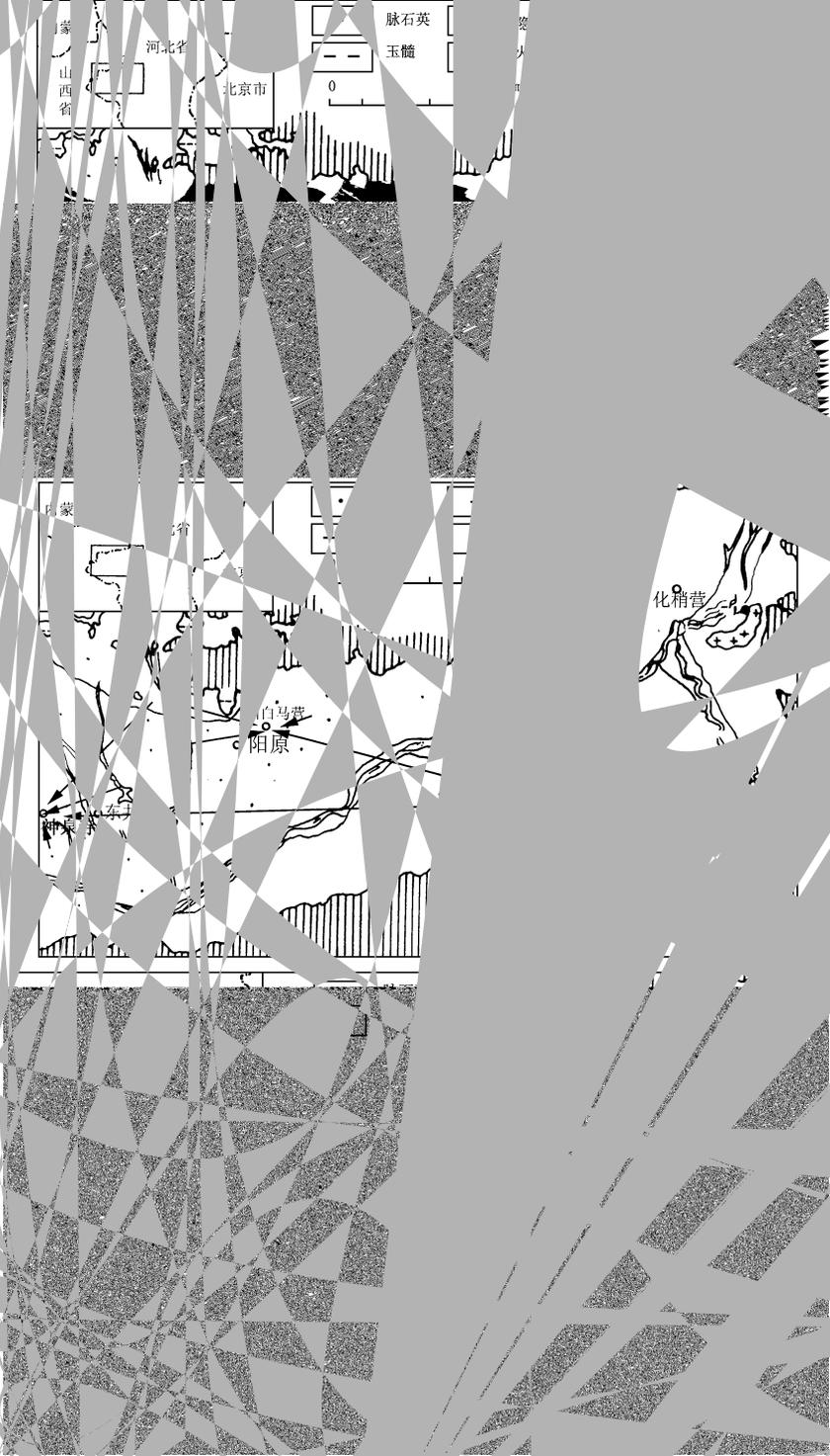


图 1 黄河中游地区新石器时代的石料来源

The source of raw material for lithic tools in the Yellow River basin
 A. 旧石器时代中期 (Middle Calceolite) B. 新石器时代早期 (Early Neolithic)
 C. 新石器时代中期 (Middle Neolithic)

期

角砾岩、玛瑙(

辉绿岩、凝灰岩、

岩等。盆地中属于

玢岩(玉髓)的

的砾石主要来自

另外,笔者对新庙

种石料相比,新庙

优质石料,而是就

值得注意的是在新

山角砾岩而且质地

址之前进行了粗选。

虎头梁文化诸遗址

文化的遗址中,95%以上

。根据盆地内火山角砾

分布区。估计最远的遗

以马鞍山遗址为例,这一

遗址之前,肯定进行了粗

质;其次,在进行石核预制

遗址第3水平层中480块

看,原石料中可能存在一

石核的石料代表了石制

的结果。这一点和在

于家沟遗址 于家

还

来自

一套严格

到带有砾石

对石料进行选

一个非新鲜断

放在石器制作

石核上几乎

结果一致

石核为

无疑问题应来自盆地东部

3个:许家窑、神泉寺和西白马营

中部地区一样,脉石英虽使用多,但

料如下:

量

分比

核

址

而在遗址北部和东

可能从稍远处获得。

石器时代中
旧石器时
处的地理

遗址的石
岩, 石料产
精选, 但总

佳质岩都仅
用, 或在距

石器时代晚期
阶段的遗址

的石料来源
石英, 新庙庄
石料来看, 其

也可能是偶然
, 说明到了旧
限于遗址附近

段一样, 没有
石器时代晚期晚
期人类在选择

差的石料加脉

细石叶技术, 在

着人类活动范

区的特色石料

八十里, 最南在

中部地区的虎头

现。在, 在远距离携带石

的部分, 可能被去掉, 故遗

通过对不同遗址中石器原料的

从旧石器时代中期到晚期, 人

最大活动范围不断扩大, 如旧石

内, 而

旧石器

晚期晚 遗址中远距离获得的石料

2 种石料的选择也越来越

中期其 要在遗址附近, 随取

的石料还要在遗址中进一步精选。

3)从石料的多样性来看,从旧石器时代中期到晚期劣质石料逐渐被淘汰。以脉石英为例,是泥河湾盆地尤其在盆地西部内分布最广泛的一种石料,在旧石器时代晚期晚段以前的遗址中多多少少都会出现,但在旧石器时代晚期晚段遗址中已不被采用。

4)虽然人们对石料的处理与搬运的距离有关,一般来说,搬运距离近者多随取随用,并不做特殊处理,搬运距离远者多去粗取精后再输送它处,但还有其它因素影响对石料的处理,如以盆地东部组群来看,油坊遗址就在石料产地,但其中的细石核对石料选择上比板井子、头马房的要求都要苛刻,可能与石器打制技术和器物的功能要求有关。

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A PRELIMINARY MIDDLE-UPPER

(De

Abstract: In the past 20 years, a series of archaeological sites in the Nihewan Basin, North China, including the sites of Xujiaobao, Quesigou, Ershanggou, the Upper Paleolithic sites of Toumafang and Yueshi, have been excavated. The lithic-Neolithic transition in the Nihewan Basin is the subject of the study of the changes in the Nihewan Basin.

Not all kinds of artifacts were produced by the Paleolithic people in the Nihewan Basin but were also found in the surrounding areas, such as the Yellow River. They can be divided into two categories: one is the ordinary materials, which are small in size, mostly made of local materials, such as quartzite, and the other is the special materials, that is, some materials that are not found in the Nihewan Basin.

In order to understand the changes in the basin, we have carried out a preliminary study, and the results are as follows:

The Early Neolithic

The Nihewan Basin is a typical area of the early Neolithic. In the Nihewan Basin, the early Neolithic sites are concentrated in the central part of the basin, and the sites are mostly small in size, and the artifacts are mostly made of local materials.

The early Neolithic sites within the central part of the basin include Quesigou,

The West Part: Xujiayao, Shenquanis, Xibaimaying and Erheshenggou sites are situated in this district. While vein quartz and chalcedony are both used in the former three sites, the utilization of chalcedony here is unique. The exploitation of volcano breccia at the Erheshanggou site is another special character of this area.

After comparing all the sites in the basin by their distance to the material sources, the preference of different raw materials selected, and the technology in processing these materials, some interesting phenomena were observed through time:

The Middle Paleolithic: People at the three Middle Paleolithic sites, situated in different part in the basin, made use of different raw materials, i. e., lava and vein quartz as the main raw material at Que'ergou, vein quartz and chalcedony at Xujiayao, and concealed crystal silicon at Banjingzi. However, they are all local materials, obtained near the sites, within 10 km in distance.

The early Upper Paleolithic: No distinct change in the way raw material were handled can be observed at sites of this period from the previous one. However, a piece of volcano breccia and some chalcedony pieces were found at Xinmiaozhuang, which might indicate that ancient people had extended their activity range to 10 kilometers by accident.

The late Upper Paleolithic: In this period, great progress had been made in raw material selection. First, vein quartz almost disappeared from the site because of its poor quality; Chalcedony was seldom used, probably because its volume is too small to be used to produce microblade, even though its quality is fine. In the meantime, concealed crystal silicon and volcano breccia became the predominant raw material. Second, high-quality materials were transported beyond the ten-kilometer limitation. Volcano breccia, which is the characteristic material in the Central Part, appeared at the Youfang site of the East Part and the Erheshanggou site of the West Part, while the two sites are 70—80 km apart, and concealed crystal silicon was discovered in Yujiagou, 18 km west to the Youfang site in the East Part. Such material was also found at the Ma'anshan site. Third, some raw materials were flaked in their original place and only tool-blanks were brought to the site.

Based on the above observations and analyses, it is concluded that:

1. The activity territory of ancient people in the Nihewan Basin had been gradually extended from the Middle to Upper Paleolithic, from within 5—10 km to more than 10 km, and the frequency of long-distance activity increased.

2. More and more attentions were paid to the selection of higher-quality raw material through time.

3. The use of poor-quality material, especially vein quartz, decreased through time, even though it is the most abundant material in the basin.

4. Distance of raw material source to archaeological site played an important role in the way these materials were treated and processed. Materials that could be easily obtained were usually exploited casually, while materials that could only be procured from long distance would be selected and processed carefully. Of course there are other factors that can influence the processing of certain raw materials. For instance, people occupied the Youfang site fabricated delicate tools on concealed crystal silicon, a material with its source very close to the site, as a result of the application of microblade technology.

Key words: Raw material; Middle-Upper Paleolithic; Nihewan Basin