## 山西垣曲新發現的舊石器材料

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本文所記述的石器材料是 1957 年古脊椎動物研究所山西太原工作站王擇義在零找 山 西 垣曲舊第三紀哺乳動物化石的時候發現的。

石器大多採自地表上,除了爲数極少幾塊發現在地層裏外,都不是產在原生層位,因此給 判斷石器的時代帶來了一些困難。

據初步觀察,具有或似有人工打製的石核、石片和石器共有 200 餘件。本文所介紹的共 176 件。全部石器都分佈在垣曲境內 40 個地點上,其中主要地點計 13 處。

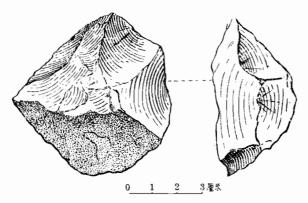
製造石器的岩石大部分爲岩脈石英、石英岩、石英砂岩、各種火成岩,此外也有少量燧石。製造石器的原物以礫石爲主,部分岩脈石英可能是採自原生地層中的。

比較重要的石器地點是朱家莊的南海峪溝和担山石。它們原來都是洞穴堆積,在前一個地點的堆積裹發現了一件石英製成的石器和與之共存的燒骨和哺乳動物化石,化石的主要種類有鬣狗(Hyaena)、鹿類(Cervidae)、箭猪(Hystrix)等。

為了敍述上的方便,我們暫將各地點發現的石器,按照類別,不分地點,加以描述。進一步的結論,如關於各地點的年代及文化性質等,都有待於對各已知地點進行復查、發掘和尋找更多的新材料後,才能確定。

### 石器 描述

在垣曲各地點中發現的石器,以礫石石器為主,很多石片雖未加以修整,但由其打擊點及

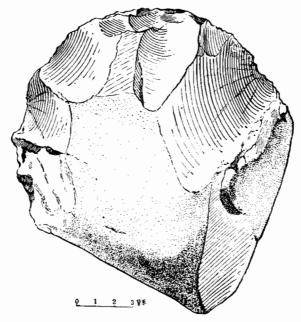


岡1 石英石器 (P. 2231)(產地: 垣間朱家莊南海峪溝, ×2/3)

破裂面觀察,它們無疑是人工打製成的。

圖 1 所示的遺塊石器 (P. 2231 號) 是由石英礫石打製而成,石器的一小部分保存了礫石的天然面。它的邊緣大部分採用交互打擊而成曲折的刃緣。石器發現在垣曲朱家莊南海峪溝的一個洞穴堆積裏。和遺個石器共存的還有燒骨和第四紀哺乳動物化石。

圖 2 所示的石器 (P. 2232 號) 相當巨大 (重 2190 克),發現在垣曲南河村。是在地面發現的,地層情况不明。石器的兩個相鄰的邊 (手握部分) 保存了原來礫石的天然面。在相對的兩邊,由一面打製成一薄刃,上有重叠的打製痕跡。刃部圓滑平整,成一弧形。圖 3 所示的是另一個與此相類似的石器 (P. 2233 號),後者的特點是器身較小(重 365 克)。發現在同善鎮絳道溝,也發現在地表上,地層情况不明。

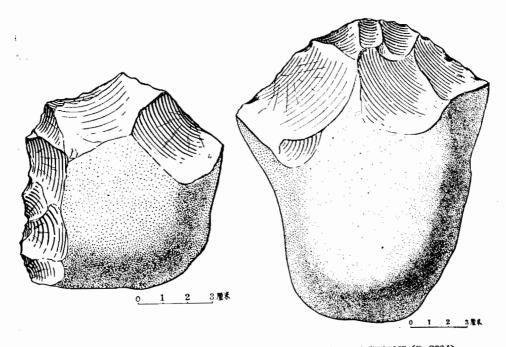


◎ 2 巨大的礫石器 (P. 2232) (產地: 垣曲中河村,×%)

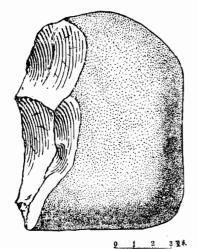
圖 4 所示的石器 (P. 2234 號) 其器身厚重,由長形礫石製成。礫石的一端,有一面打成一個扇形的薄刃。 破裂面與打擊面成 50°的交角。 器身部分粘有膠結甚硬的黄土結核,似原生在黃土之中。從其打擊的形式看,與前面所說的石器頗爲相似。石器發現在垣曲同善鎮橋上。

圖 5 所示的石器 (P. 2235 號) 為一扁方形的砂岩礫石製成,器身扁薄,是從一 平 面 向 一 方打擊而成。石器表面亦粘有堅硬的黃土結核硬殼。發現在同善鎮諸馮山附近。

圖 6 和圖 7 所示的石器 (P. 2236 號和 P. 2237 號) 分別發現在燒埆圪塔和許家廟,兩 者的打製方法都是由礫石的一個平面向一方打成薄刃,與刃相對的邊保存着原來礫石的天然



岡 4 長礫石石器 (P. 2234) (産地: 垣曲同善鎮橋上,×1/2)



岡 5 扁平礫石器 (P. 2235) (産地:垣曲同善鎭橋上,×1/2)

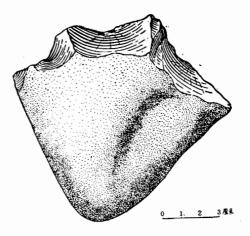


図 6 礫石石器 (P. 2236) (産地: 垣曲蟯埆圪塔,×1/2)

面。 P. 2236 的刃,有兩個凸出的尖,上附有黃土結核。P. 2237 的刃,成一直線,上附有紅色粘土。

2. **多邊砍砸器** 具有這類代表性的石器共 2 件。 它們的共同特徵是從厚石 片 (或礫石) 的整個邊緣交互打製成曲折的薄刃。形成中間厚、邊緣薄的盤形石器,全部邊緣都可作爲**砍砸** 之用。

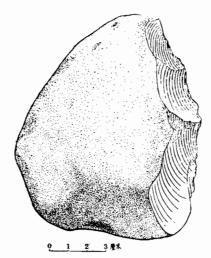


圖7 礫石石器 (P. 2237) (產地: 垣曲許家廟, ×1/2)

圖 8 所示的石器 (P. 2238 號), 其全部邊緣都經過交互打擊成橢圓形。打下石片的疤痕 有深有淺互相滲雜,證明是多次打製而成的。這件石器很像一個石核,但石片所遺留的疤痕都 很小,說明打下的石片不能使用,因此它可能不是石核。這件石器發現在同善鎭河西坡附近, 詳細地層不明。

圖 9 所示的是一塊石英岩製成的石器 (P. 2239)。全部邊緣都經過打擊,成中間 厚 邊 緣 薄的盤形石器。發現在垣曲車澗,一面附着有黃土。

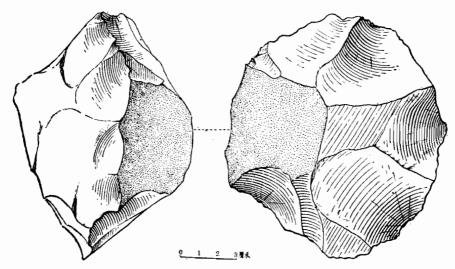
#### 3. 石片石器

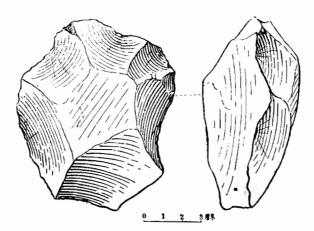
**在全部**石器中,具有第二步修整工作的石片實不多見。現按其打製方式和形狀分爲刮削器、尖狀器和使用的石片三類。

**刮削器** 共四件。圖 10a 所示的是由岩脈石英石片 (P. 2240 號),在一端加了第二步加工製成的。刮削刃與石器成斜交角。P. 2241 是由石英礫石上打下的一個石片,刮削刃上有打擊和使用痕跡。 P. 2240 發現於垣曲無根村。P. 2241 發現在東南坡附近。

圖 10 b 所示的是一片火成岩石片(P. 2242),薄的邊緣上具有碎屑剝落的痕跡,說明這個石片的薄邊會經作爲刮削或割砍使用過。這個石片發現於垣曲管溝,上面附有黃土結核。P. 2243 是一塊石英岩石片,邊緣上也有碎屑剝落的痕跡,發現在垣曲馬道嶺。

**尖状器** 以 P. 2244 號石器 (圖 11) 為代表。它是由一個火成岩石片製成的。 兩個相鄰 的兩邊經過第二步加工,製成了一個鈍的失。這個尖狀器發現於垣曲小趋村東北坡,上面附着一薄層黃土殼。





屬 9 用石英岩制成的多邊欲確器 (P. 2239) (產地:垣曲車澗,×1/2)

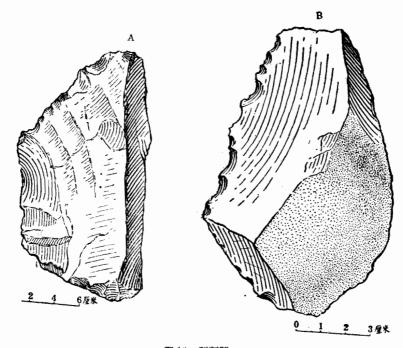
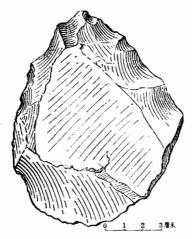


圖 10 刮削器 A. 石英石片 (P. 2240), 產地:垣曲無根村,×1/3 B. 火成岩石片 (P. 2242), 產地:垣曲營溝,×2/3



岡11 火成岩尖狀器 (P. 2244) (産地:垣曲小趙村,×1/2)

使用的石片 一共發現有兩個不規則形的石片 (P. 2245, 和 P. 2246), 石片的邊緣上有一些使用的痕跡。 說明當時的人類將打下的石片, 不加修整即行使用。它們分別發現在同善鎮橋上和同善鎮諸馮山。

#### 小 結

- 1. 由大部分石器上粘結的土狀硬殼和黃土結核來看,垣曲各地點的石器大部分是原生在 黃土裏邊的,按黃土的年代來說,這許多石器應歸於舊石器時代。
- 2. 由製作石器的技術而論,垣曲的舊石器大部分是碟石製成的,它們的文化性質,仍然是屬於在亞洲分佈很廣的碟石文化。至於石片的打擊方法,看來是用石質的鎚直接在石核上打擊而成的,台面沒有事先修理,因之,所得的石片也沒有一定的形狀。這樣的石器性質,看來好像很原始,但因缺乏一定的類型,很難同其他文化進行比較。但看來,似乎和它時代相當的丁村文化和"河套文化"都有不同的性質。
- 3. 曾從朱家莊一個洞穴堆積裏發現了石英石器、燒骨和共生的哺乳動物化石。從共生的 化石來看,其地質年代可能是更新世中期,因之,這個洞穴的継續發掘和人類化石的發現,將在 科學上有重大的意義。
- 4. 山西垣曲境內舊石器地點分佈很廣,石器也很豐富,在這一個地區,進一步搜尋和進行 廣泛的調查,沒有疑問地將會對中國北方舊石器文化的研究有很大的貢獻。

# DISCOVERY OF PALAEOLITHS IN YUAN-CHÜ COUNTY OF SHANSI PROVINCE

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#### Resumé

When Mr. Wang Chieh-yi of the Taiyuan Station of this Institute was searching for palaeogene fossils in Yuan-chü county of South-eastern Shansi in 1957, he discovered many localities which yielded certain pieces of interesting palaeoliths. An estensive survey of these palaeolithic localities is now undertaken by the author and other staff-members of this Institute. The present article is a preliminary account of about 200 pieces of the Yuan-chü palaeoliths from about 40 localities, collected by Mr. Wang in 1957.

Most of the stone implements were made from river pebbles of vien-quartz, quartzite, quartz sandstone and some igneous rocks. A great part of the Yuan-chü palaeoliths are covered by a crust of loess concretion on their surface. This indicates that though they were mostly collected from the surface of a Loess country, they are chiefly originated in the strata of Loess-deposit.

In North China, in the Loess deposits or those equivalent to the Loess, we know the so-called "Ordos Industry" from both Choei-tong-kcou in Kansu and Sjara-osso-gol in Inner Mongolia, and the Ting-Tsun Industry also in Shansi Province. But our Yuan-chü Palaeoliths differ from those of probably the same age in the two above mentioned Industries in having more pebble tools.

The "Ordos Industry" is characterized by the presence of blade, "Mousterian Points", microliths, etc., which are not represented in the flake-tools in our present Yuan-chü collection. The Ting-Tsun Industry distinguishes itself from the Yuan-chü stone artifacts in the technique for making large and heavy flakes with oblique paltform.

On account of the poorness of the present collection, to understand the characteristics of the Yuan-chü Palaeoliths and to clearify their relationship with those from Ordos and from Ting-Tsun, have to be deferred until an extensive survey and excavation of these localities in this region is completed.

Several pieces of quartz implements (for example, p. 2231, Fig. 1) were collected from a cave deposit near the village Chu-chia-chuang together with some burnt bones and certain Quaternary Mammalian fossils, such as *Hyaena*, *Cervus*, Hystrix, etc. It would be of great interest and importance, if we could know what kind of fossil man had worked out the quartz artefacts, used fire and hunted deers by further excavation in these cave deposits.

Some pieces of tools in our present collection are interesting enough to make a short description below.

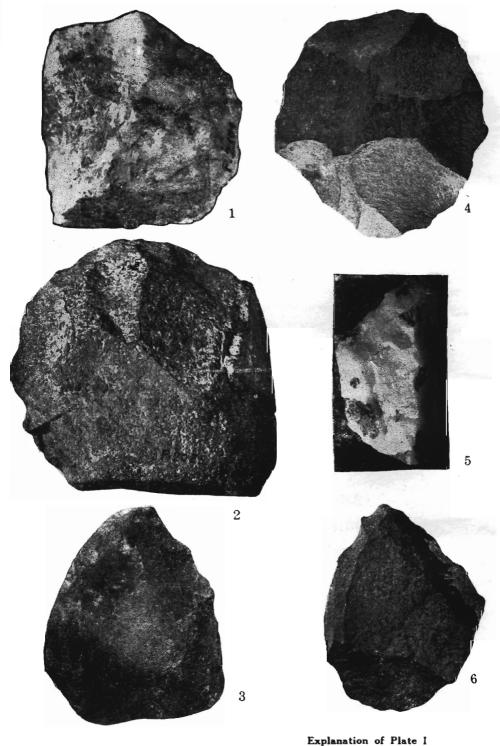
P. 2231 (Fig. 1, vide Chinese text and Pl. I, Fig. 1) is a pebble-tool made of quartz. It was flaked by the alternating technique on a part of its border so that it makes a zigzag cutting edge, which might be used as chopping tool by the ancient man. The opposite border of the original pebble remained unworked.

This piece was collected from the cave deposits of Nan-han-yü, near Chüchia-chuang together with burnt bones, and teeth of *Hyaena*, jaws of *Cervidae* and Hystrix. The fossils seem to be Middle Pleistocene in age.

- P. 2232 (Fig. 2 and Pl. I. Fig. 2) is a heavy chopping tool made of a large quartizite pebble and collected from Chung-ho-tsun. On two adjacent borders it was sharpened by repeated strikings and the other two opposite borders remained untouched. The cutting edge is arch-like in outline and good for chopping and crushing.
- P. 2237 (Fig. 7, Pl. I, Fig. 3) is a chopping tool made from a flat pebble and by striking on one edge of a flat surface in a single direction. Its linear cutting edge might serve for chopping and some red clay is found on the surface of this implement. Collected from Hsü-chia-miao
- P. 2238 (Fig. 8, Pl. 1, Fig. 4) is a disk-like tool made by alternate flakings all around its border so that this tool has a circular cutting border and a thick central part. It was collected from Tung-shan-chen.

This tool looks like a well prepared core. But the trace left by detouched flakes is so small, that useful flakes seemed not possible to be obtained.

- P. 2240 (Fig. 10, A, Pl. I, Fig. 5) is a quartz scraper with oblique cutting edge, collected from Wu-ken-tsun. On the oblique cutting edge there are some traces of utilization, which indicate that this implement was used for scraping some objects by this edge.
- P. 2244 (Fig. 11, Pl. I, Fig. 6) is a pointed tool made of an igneous rock flake. Its two adjacent edges were trimmed. Loessic concretions are found on most parts of this specimen. Collected from Shiao-chao-tsung.



**圖 版 I 說 明** 圖 1—6 由川西垣曲各地所發現的各種盛石器。 圖 1—5,×1/2; 圖 6,×½

Figs. 1—6 Various Palaeoliths from different localities in Yuan-chū county of Shansi Province. All specimens reduced to 1/2 natural size except Fig. 6 which is pho-

tographed in natural size.