

Microlithic Technology from Hutouliang Site

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Abstract: In the paper microlithic technology is defined on the basis of studying microlithic materials from the Hutouliang site. By means of statistical analysis and model, the author considers that there are two microlithic technologies existed in the Hutouliang site: wedge-shaped core I and II. In comparison, the microblade detaching efficiency of Type I cores are higher than the Type II cores. Type I cores have been recognized as a multi-functional artifacts that could have been used as tools such as scraper, point, drill, as well as microcore to produce microblades. Moreover, they could also have been carried along by prehistoric hunter-gatherers as part of provisioned toolkits, whereas Type II cores only have been used as cores to detach microblades in living areas.

Key words: Hutouliang; Microcore; Microlithic technology

消息与动态

贵州大方响水发现石器时代遗址

2007年8月,中国科学院古脊椎动物与古人类研究所、贵州省博物馆、贵州省考古所及毕节地区、毕节市、大方县等文博部门联合组成野外考察队,对毕节地区的几个第四纪哺乳动物化石点、古人类遗址进行实地考察。根据当地化石爱好者孙贵川等人提供的线索,在大方县响水乡韦家坡穿洞中发现相当数量的石制品、动物遗骸等遗物。

韦家坡穿洞位于北纬 $27^{\circ}16'14.8''$,东经 $105^{\circ}30'35.5''$ 。洞穴沿层面发育于三叠系石灰岩中。洞口向西,高出洞前小河30余米,海拔约1370m。洞宽约8m,高约12m,进深20余米。洞内堆积由口及里略斜,地表堆积着较厚的灰岩角砾,疑是当地人曾于洞中熬硝所致。在人为扰乱的角砾中采集到石制品、烧骨和鹿、牛等动物遗骸,同时发现夹砂陶片、瓷片等。石制品80余件,原料多为燧石;类型有石锤、石核、石片、砍砸器、刮削器、尖状器、凹缺刮器等。石片多为锤击石片及少量砸击石片;石器多以石片正向加工而成。其形制与黔西观音洞材料有可比性或内在联系。初步判断这是一处石器时代人类遗存。由于人为扰乱,其具体时代尚需深入工作。迄今,毕节地区已发现多个旧石器遗址,其中黔西观音洞遗址是贵州目前最早的古人类遗址。加强对毕节地区古人类遗存的调查研究,对探讨西南地区古人类演化具有重要意义。(赵凌霞,蔡回阳,王新金)