

2000年掃管笏考古發現

Archaeological Discoveries in So Kwun Wat in 2000

前言

中華電力有限公司（中華電力）擬於屯門掃管笏路旁興建一座變電站，以配合掃管笏與小欖居民與日俱增的電力需求；該變電站為中華電力加強屯門區整體供電可靠性的計劃之一部份。

在中華電力獲得批地興建該變電站之前，此位置已被認定為一處考古遺址。為保存文化遺產，康樂及文化事務署轄下的古物古蹟辦事處（辦事處）邀請了北京大學考古文博學院組成聯合考古隊，於2000年3月至12月期間在遺址進行大規模搶救發掘，並由中華電力資助是次發掘的經費。



場地考察
Site Investigation

Introduction

To meet the growing demand of electricity of customers in So Kwun Wat and Siu Lam areas in Tuen Mun, CLP Power Hong Kong Limited (CLP Power) has proposed the construction of an electric substation nearby So Kwun Wat Road. The construction of the So Kwun Wat Substation forms an integral part of CLP Power's supply reliability enhancement programme for Tuen Mun District.

Before the land was granted to CLP Power for construction, the area has been identified as an archaeological site. To preserve the cultural heritage, a rescue excavation, funded by CLP Power, was arranged. The Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department invited experts of the School of Archaeology and Museology, Peking University to jointly conduct a large-scale rescue excavation at So Kwun Wat from March to December 2000.



1999年掃管笏航空照片
Aerial photo of
So Kwun Wat in 1999



1949年掃管笏航空照片
Aerial photo of So Kwun Wat in 1949

地理環境

掃管笏遺址是位於掃管灘的一處典型古沙堤，面積約兩萬平方米，三面環山，背靠瀉湖，海灣兩端的一對岬角，形成天然屏障。掃管笏一帶的山崗密布小溪，流水匯集，繞過古沙堤再出大海，該址是水源充足的理想聚落。

Geographic Setting

The So Kwun Wat archaeological site was situated at a typical coastal sandbar of about 20,000m² at So Kwun Tan. Surrounded by hills on three sides, the sandbar had a lagoon at the back and a pair of headlands forming a natural barrier. Hill slopes around So Kwun Wat Village had a dense distribution of streams and gullies to form rivulets running around the sandbar toward the sea. The site was an ideal settlement place with sufficient water resource.

Background

Literature about So Kwun Wat could be traced back as "So Kon Wat" in *Yue Da Ji* by Guo Fei of Ming dynasty or "So Kwun Wat" in *Xin'an Gazetteer* edited in Qing dynasty. Supplement to the written records of several hundred years ago, archaeological investigation could vividly prove the history of So Kwun Wat spanning more than 4,000 years.

The So Kwun Wat archaeological site was known as early as 1920s. C. Heanley and J. Shellshear reported discovery of prehistoric remains such as hard pottery sherds and stone adzes at the site which



考古人員正在進行發掘工作
Archaeologists at work

發掘工作進行中
Excavation in progress

背景

有關掃管笏的文獻資料可見於明代郭棐的《粵大記》所記的「掃稗齋」，或清代的《新安縣志》所載的「掃管齋」。這些簡要的紀錄顯示掃管笏的村落已有數百年歷史，考古調查更進一步提供該址擁有約四千多年歷史的證據。

早在1920年代，韓義理與蕭思雅已報稱在掃管笏發現幾何印紋硬陶片和石鏃等史前遺物，引起中國學者如袁復禮等的關注。二次大

戰爆發以前，戈斐侶、陳公哲、陳志良等也曾先後於該遺址進行勘察工作；戰後的田野調查也採集了不少遺物，如繩紋夾砂陶片、石環、青釉瓷片等。

1997年一項大型住宅發展項目於掃管笏進行，辦事處得到發展商的慷慨資助，委託區家發和莫稚籌組考古隊進行全面調查，在廢棄球場內發現了穩定的文化堆積，還確定了古代文化遺存的分布範圍。

did draw the attention of Chinese scholars like Yuan Fuli. Before the outbreak of World War II, site investigations were conducted by W. Schofield, Chen Gongzhe and Chen Zhiliang. After the War, small scale surveys were conducted and artefacts such as coarse corded pottery sherds, stone rings and green glazed ceramic sherds were collected from the site.

In 1997, a residential development was proposed in So Kwun Wat. With the generous financial support from the developer, the AMO commissioned Au Ka-fat and Mo Zhi to conduct intensive survey before the development took place. The survey not only identified stable cultural deposits in the abandoned football field, but also ascertained the possible extent of cultural remains.

Major Discoveries of Rescue Excavation

50 test squares (5m x 5m) were excavated covering a total area of 1,250m² during the rescue excavation in 2000. Cultural remains of Late Neolithic (circa 2500 BC), Han dynasty (206 BC — AD 220) and Ming dynasty (AD1368 — 1644) were mainly yielded in this rescue excavation.

重要考古收穫

考古隊於2000年進行的考古搶救發掘中，布置5米乘5米的探方共50個，總發掘面積達1250平方米，主要發現了新石器時代晚期（約公元前2500年）、漢代（公元前206年至公元220年）及明代（公元1368年至1644年）的文化遺存。



測繪工作進行中
Drawing in progress

新石器時代晚期

遺址保存了多個新石器時代晚期的活動面及灰坑。活動面散布大量夾砂陶和泥質陶碎片，還發現零星的柱洞及以石塊圍成的燒灶；個別灰坑更伴出數件陶器。出土遺物以陶器為主，可辨別器類有釜、罐、鉢（碗）及爐筭等。石器有漁獵或木作的工具如箭鏃、石網墜、鏃、鏝、打製石器及礪石等，尚有垂飾和玦等裝飾品。



新石器時代晚期的活動面
Activity floor of Late Neolithic period

Late Neolithic Period

Several Late Neolithic activity floors and hoards were identified in the excavation. Numerous pottery sherds of coarse and chalky wares were scattered on these activity floors, in association with some postholes and stone hearths. Storage hoards were deposited with some pottery vessels. Abundant pottery artefacts discovered were cauldrons, pots, basins, bowls, firing grates, etc. Stone artefacts included not only tools for hunting, fishing and woodwork like projectile points, net weights, adzes, chipped stone implements and whetstones, etc, but also ornaments like pendants and slotted rings.



新石器時代晚期的夾砂陶甕
Coarse pottery urn,
Late Neolithic period



新石器時代晚期的石玦
Slotted stone rings, Late Neolithic period



發掘柱洞遺蹟
Excavating posthole



新石器時代晚期的柱洞遺蹟
Feature of posthole, Late Neolithic period



新石器時代晚期的燒灶遺址
Feature of hearth, Late Neolithic period

漢代

漢代的文化遺存主要是兩個灰坑，其中一個灰坑藏有漢代五銖錢逾百枚，銅錢堆內更夾附較難保存的竹蓆和麻布殘片，極為珍貴；另一灰坑則出土典型的漢代戳印紋陶罐。

Han Dynasty

Two hoards of Han dynasty were discovered. A cache of about 100 Wuzhu bronze coins was unearthed from a storage hoard. Fragments of bamboo mats and textile, which could hardly be preserved, were also found in the course of unearthing the bronze coins. A typical Han sealed pottery pot was deposited in another hoard.



附在五銖錢上的紡織物殘片
Textile fragment adhered on the Wuzhu coins



五銖錢和竹蓆殘片
Wuzhu coins and fragment of mat



發掘漢代灰坑的五銖錢
Excavating Wuzhu coins in a hoard of Han dynasty

漢代灰坑遺蹟
A Han dynasty hoard

墓葬的棺痕跡
Trace of coffin of a burial



明代墓葬
Burial, Ming dynasty



墓葬中出土的瓷碗
Porcelain bowl unearthed from a burial



明代墓葬
Burial, Ming dynasty



清理墓葬內的人骨
Clearing the skeleton of a burial

清理墓葬的隨葬品
Unearthing grave goods of a burial



明代

是次發掘共發現了三十多座明代墓葬，多有木棺葬具，部份墓葬尚殘留木棺的痕跡，人骨保存狀況極差，故性別與年齡難以鑑別。隨葬品有不少宋代銅錢，多者有十枚，少者僅一至兩枚。大部份墓葬棺外還隨葬兩套陶器，均為一罐上扣一碗，其中一罐盛載稻穀；少量墓葬另有鑷、剪、刀、短劍等鐵器陪葬。此外，有些墓主人的頭部枕置在一至三塊板瓦之上。

在墓葬中出土的鐵刀
Iron knife unearthed from a burial



Ming Dynasty

Over 30 burials of Ming dynasty, most with wooden coffins and grave goods, were discovered. Traces of wooden coffins could still be discerned in some burials. Since all human skeletons were badly preserved, it was difficult to ascertain their gender and age. Most burials included Song dynasty bronze coins as grave goods ranging from one to ten pieces. There were two sets of pottery vessels arranged outside some coffins. Each set was a bowl tied on the top of a pot and grains were filled in one of the pots. In some burials, the human skeletons were accompanied with iron implements such as sickles, scissors, knives or daggers, and the skulls were rested on one to three tiles.

總結

於2000年進行的掃管笏搶救發掘發現了不同時期的各種文化堆積：從新石器時代晚期滿布陶器碎片的人類活動面，到漢代用作埋藏銅錢和陶器的灰坑，以至明代的墓葬區等，均反映了不同時期先民的生活狀況。

搶救發掘進行期間，辦事處為不少學校及民間團體安排參觀遺址和參與發掘，這些活動無疑為香港年輕一代提供瞭解本地歷史文化的機會。

香港的考古遺址是研究本港以至華南地區歷史的重要資料，也是全港市民的寶貴文化遺產。掃管笏搶救發掘的順利進行，實為發展計劃配合文物保護措施的成功例子，使我們的文化遺產得以保存下來，俾使下一代亦能認識香港及祖國的歷史文化源流。

考古人員向參觀的學生講解發掘情況
Archaeologist introducing the excavation work to the students



Conclusion

The So Kwun Wat rescue excavation in 2000 yielded various kinds of cultural deposits from different periods, including large quantity of pottery sherds scattered on the activity floors of the Late Neolithic period, hoards of Han dynasty for burying bronze coins and pottery as well as grave-yard of Ming dynasty. All these remains demonstrated the life of early settlers.

During the rescue excavation, the AMO arranged site visits and participation in the excavation for a number of schools and local organizations so as to promote the understanding of local archaeological work among younger generations.

Archaeological sites in the territory provide important information to unveil the history of Hong Kong and South China, and are precious cultural heritage of all the people of Hong Kong. The So Kwun Wat rescue excavation serves as an excellent example that appropriate measures to preserve heritage could be incorporated into development project effectively for the future generations to understand the historic past of Hong Kong and China.

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2000年掃管笏發掘位置及周邊環境
Location of the So Kwun Wat excavation in 2000 and its surroundings

