

屯門近年考古發現

Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Tuen Mun

考古發現

前言

屯門位處香港的西面及珠江口的東側，區內名山古剎林立，漁農工商俱宜，鄉鎮歷史悠久遠。根據唐代的史籍記載，屯門與軍事屯駐有關，歷來是中外商旅往還及海防的樞紐。

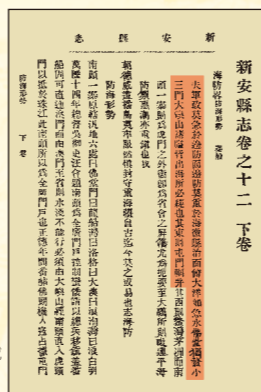
二十世紀二十至三十年代中外學者已在屯門的掃管笏、龍鼓洲、青山灣一帶進行考古調查，並發現不少史前遺物，此後香港考古學會亦曾於屯門地區進行多次調查與試掘。自一九七六年古物及古蹟條例實施後，古物古蹟辦事處曾主持兩次全港性考古普查，均在屯門發現多處重要遺址；近年辦事處為配合區內的基建工程，曾進行了多項考古調查與搶救發掘，出土大量新石器時代、青銅時代、漢代、唐宋以至明清時期的遺物與遺蹟。近年屯門的考古發掘明確展示香港擁有六千年的文化遺產。古物古蹟辦事處希望藉此小冊子簡要介紹區內的近年考古發現，從而加強市民對保護文物的意識。



「廣東通志」中註明屯門的位置
Location of Tuen Mun as shown in the Guangdong Annals



歷史文獻中有關屯門的記載
Records of Tuen Mun in historical documents



歷史文獻中有關屯門的記載
Records of Tuen Mun in historical documents

一九六四年屯門鳥瞰圖 (照片由地政總署測繪處提供)
An aerial photograph showing Tuen Mun in 1964 (Photo provided by the Survey and Mapping Office, Lands Department)

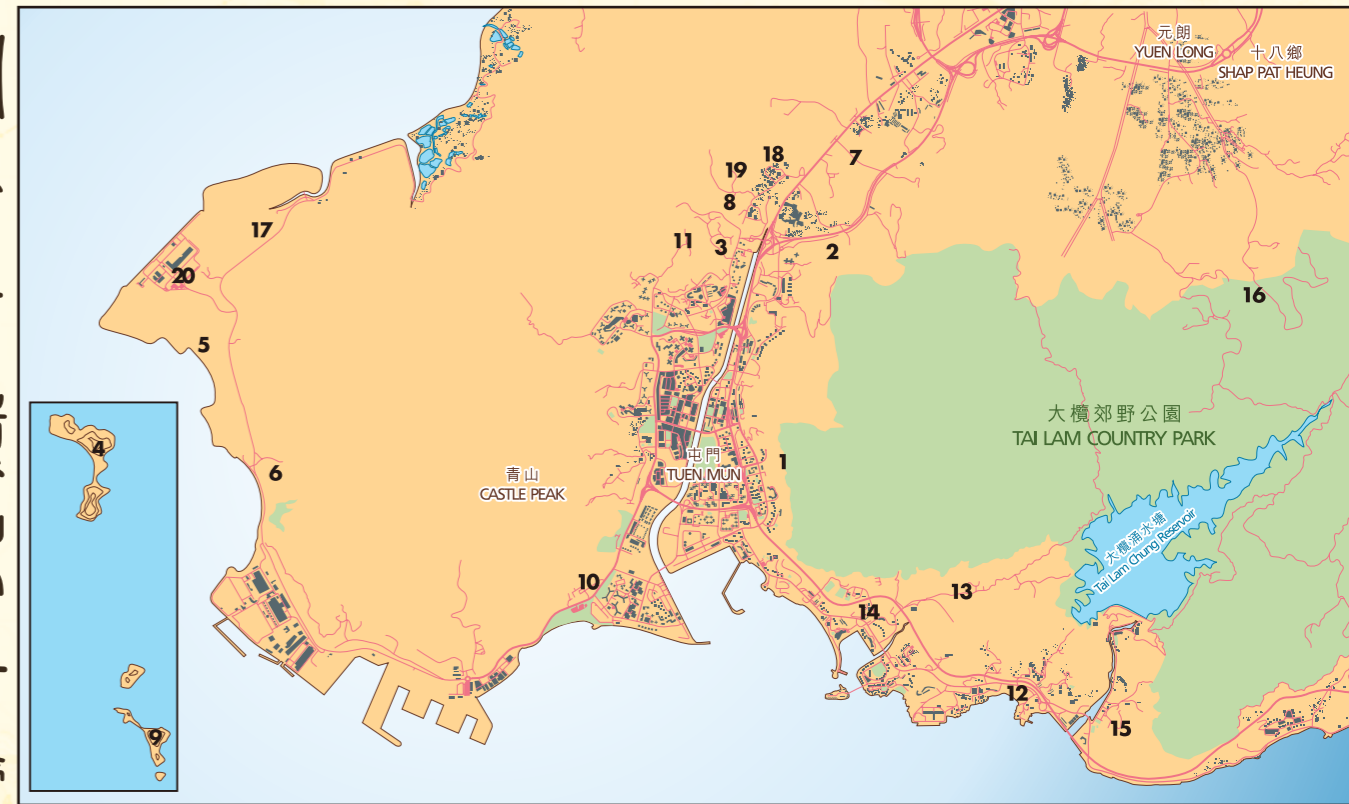
Foreword

Tuen Mun is situated in the western part of Hong Kong, which is on the eastern side of the Pearl River estuary. Within the district, famous mountains and ancient temples abound. It was a place for agriculture, fishery, commerce and industry. Its villages and towns have a long history. According to the Tang dynasty history books, Tuen Mun was also a place of military garrisons. It had long been a traffic hub for local and overseas merchants and travellers and commanded a key position for coastal defence.

As early as the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, local and overseas scholars had carried out archaeological investigations in So Kwun Wat, Lung Kwu Chau and Castle Peak Bay. Quite a number of pre-historic relics were discovered. The Hong Kong Archaeological Society then conducted numerous surveys and sub-surface investigations. Following the enforcement of the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance in 1976, the Antiquities and Monuments Office (AMO) commissioned two territory-wide archaeological surveys which had both resulted in the discovery of many important archaeological sites in Tuen Mun. In recent years, the AMO has conducted a number of archaeological investigations and rescue excavations in response to the infrastructural works carried out in the district. Plenty of relics and historic sites from the Neolithic period, the Bronze age as well as the Han, Tang, Song, Ming and Qing dynasties were unearthed. Archaeological excavations conducted in Tuen Mun in recent years have clearly indicated that Hong Kong has a cultural heritage spanning 6,000 years. It is hoped that this pamphlet may serve as a brief introduction to the recent archaeological discoveries in the district and enhance public awareness of heritage conservation.

List of Archaeological Sites in Tuen Mun

(As at May 2007)



考古遺址 Archaeological Sites	新石器時代 Neolithic Period	青銅時代 Bronze Age	歷史時期 Historical Periods	考古遺址 Archaeological Sites	新石器時代 Neolithic Period	青銅時代 Bronze Age	歷史時期 Historical Periods
1. 青山陶窯 Castle Peak Pottery Kilns			▲	11. 小坑村 Siu Hang Tsuen			▲
2. 虎地下村 Fu Tei Ha Tsuen			▲	12. 小樓 Siu Lam			▲
3. 麒麟圍 Kei Lun Wai			▲	13. 掃管笏 So Kwun Wat	▲	▲	▲
4. 龍鼓洲 Lung Kwu Chau	▲		▲	14. 掃管笏寶龍軍營 So Kwun Wat Perowne Barracks			▲
5. 龍鼓灘 Lung Kwu Sheung Tan	▲	▲	▲	15. 大樓 Tai Lam	▲		▲
6. 龍鼓灘 Lung Kwu Tan	▲	▲	▲	16. 大樓滙至八鄉古徑 Tai Lam Chung - Pat Heung Trackway			▲
7. 泥圍 Nai Wai			▲	17. 曾咀 Tsang Tsui	▲		
8. 新慶村 San Hing Tsuen			▲	18. 青磚圍 Tsing Chuen Wai			▲
9. 沙洲 Sha Chau	▲		▲	19. 屯子圍 Tuen Tsz Wai			▲
10. 石角嘴 Shek Kok Tsui	▲		▲	20. 湧浪 Yung Long	▲		

屯門考古遺址一覽表

(截至二〇〇七年五月)

Neolithic Period

(circa 4000 BC – 1500 BC)



湧浪遺址(一九九二年)
Yung Long archaeological site, 1992

屯門龍鼓洲、龍鼓灘及湧浪等遺址均有發現新石器時代中期的遺存，顯示先民在沿海的沙堤上活動。遺址曾出土彩陶圈足盤、彩陶罐和細繩紋夾砂陶釜，還有石拍、石鏟和石餅等工具，年代可追溯至公元前四千年。遺物的特徵與澳門、珠海、深圳、中山、東莞、高要及增城等地的發現相同，表明珠江三角洲區內的史前文化面貌一致。

此外，在屯門湧浪、曾咀、龍鼓灘、龍鼓上灘、龍鼓洲及沙洲等遺址發現有豐富的新石器時代晚期遺物和遺蹟，例如龍鼓灘遺址發現數排柱洞，推測是先民的干欄式房屋遺蹟。湧浪遺址發現不少燒灶、柱洞、石器作坊和墓葬等遺蹟，為香港史前社會的研究提供重要資料。遺址更出土製作精美的石釧和象徵權力的石鉞等，顯示珠江三角洲史前文化與粵北、粵東甚至華東沿海一帶的文化交流。



掃管笏發掘工作進行中
Excavation in progress, So Kwun Wat

In Tuen Mun, Middle Neolithic remains have been found in Lung Kwu Chau, Lung Kwu Tan and Yung Long archaeological sites, suggesting the presence of Neolithic activities along the coastal sandbars. Artefacts such as the painted pottery basins with ring-foot, painted pottery pots and fine corded coarse pottery cauldron, as well as tools such as stone beaters, adzes, discs, etc, which all dated as far back as 4000 BC, have been unearthed. These artefacts bear features which are the same as those found in Macau, Zhuhai, Shenzhen, Zhongshan, Dongguan, Gaoyao and Zengcheng. They show that during the prehistoric period, people living within the Pearl River Delta area shared the same cultural characteristics.

Many significant Late Neolithic artefacts and relics have also been unearthed in Yung Long, Tsang Tsui, Lung Kwu Tan, Lung Kwu Sheung Tan, Lung Kwu Chau and Sha Chau archaeological sites. For instance, several rows of postholes found in the Lung Kwu Tan archaeological site have suggested the presence of Neolithic pile dwelling structures. Relics such as firing hearths, postholes, workshops for manufacturing stone tools and burials have been unearthed in the Yung Long archaeological site, providing important materials for researches on Hong Kong's prehistoric past. Archaeological finds such as fine stone slotted rings and stone Yue (ceremonial axe regarded as a symbol of power) suggest that prehistoric Pearl River Delta area had cultural exchanges with not just the northern and eastern part of Guangdong, but as far away as the eastern coast of China as well.



龍鼓灘的柱洞遺蹟
Postholes, Lung Kwu Tan



龍鼓洲發掘工作進行中
Excavation in progress, Lung Kwu Chau



龍鼓洲的燒灶遺蹟
Hearth, Lung Kwu Chau

The Bronze Age

(circa 1500 BC – 221 BC)



龍鼓灘發掘工作進行中
Excavation in progress, Lung Kwu Tan

據史籍記載，當時百越族人聚居中國南方，屯門及其他地區出土的青銅時代器物，也應是古越族人所留下。早在二十年代學者已在掃管笏採集典型的青銅時代遺物如夔紋陶片、石鏟及石環芯等器物。近年，龍鼓灘遺址出土的青銅箭鏃和青銅簞刀、龍鼓上灘遺址出土的夔紋陶、幾何印紋硬陶器和石刀及掃管笏遺址出土的石矛等，都證明青銅時代先民曾在屯門一帶生活。

According to historical records, at that time it was the ethnic Bai Yue people who settled in southern China. The Bronze age artefacts unearthed in Tuen Mun and other areas could therefore have been left by the ancient Yue people. As early as the 1920s, scholars collected in So Kwun Wat relics typical of the Bronze age, such as double-f pottery sherds, stone adzes and stone ring cores. In recent years, archaeological finds such as the bronze arrowheads and a bronze knife unearthed in the Lung Kwu Tan site, the double-f pottery sherds, the hard pottery sherds with geometric patterns and the stone knives uncovered in the Lung Kwu Sheung Tan site as well as the stone spearheads found in the So Kwun Wat site, have all proved that our ancestors once settled in Tuen Mun and the surrounding areas in the Bronze age.



清理青銅時代的陶器
Unearthing pottery vessels of Bronze age



龍鼓灘出土的青銅箭鏃
Bronze arrowhead, Lung Kwu Tan



掃管笏出土的石矛
Stone spearhead, So Kwun Wat

過往屯門區從未發現漢代的文化遺存，近年龍鼓上灘及掃管笏遺址均出土典型的漢代戳印紋陶罐。在二〇〇〇年掃管笏遺址發現的漢代灰坑，藏有半兩和五銖錢合共逾百枚，還有竹蓆和麻布殘片附於銅錢堆內，尤其珍貴。

唐代以後屯門的歷史可見於史籍記載，考古發掘則提供文獻以外的實物資料。例如小欖及龍鼓灘遺址發現唐代窑爐遺蹟和青釉瓷器；小坑村、新慶村及龍鼓上灘等遺址出土宋代的瓷器與有關民居建築的遺蹟和遺物。最近考古專家在掃管笏的搶救發掘中，發現三十多座明代墓葬，提供民間埋葬風俗的珍貴資料。此外，泥圍遺址的窑爐遺蹟，亦展示清代後期的手工業的狀況。



清理掃管笏灰坑內的五銖錢
Unearthing Wuzhu coins in a hoard, So Kwun Wat



掃管笏灰坑內出土的蓆片
Mat fragment in a hoard, So Kwun Wat



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

No cultural remains of the Han dynasty had ever been found in Tuen Mun in the past. Until recent years, sealed pottery pots typical of the period were unearthed in both Lung Kwu Sheung Tan and So Kwun Wat archaeological sites. In 2000, a total of over 100 bronze coins, *Ban Liang* and *Wuzhu*, were discovered in the Han dynasty hoard at the So Kwun Wat archaeological site. Found among the piles of coins were sherds of bamboo mats and linen pieces as well, which are particularly precious.

The history of Tuen Mun after the Tang dynasty can be seen in historical documentary records. Archaeological finds, however, have served to supplement the documents with concrete proof. Examples are the ruins of Tang dynasty kilns and green glazed porcelain found in the Siu Lam and Lung Kwu Tan archaeological sites. In such archaeological sites as Siu Hang Tsuen, San Hing Tsuen and Lung Kwu Sheung Tan, Song dynasty porcelain and other ruins and relics of dwelling structures were also unearthed. During the recent rescue excavation in So Kwun Wat, more than 30 Ming dynasty tombs were discovered, providing valuable information for the study of the burial customs at the time. Besides, the kiln found in the Nai Wai site illustrates the development of handicraft industry in the late Qing period.



龍鼓灘唐代窑爐遺蹟
Tang dynasty furnace, Lung Kwu Tan



掃管笏明代墓葬
Ming dynasty burial, So Kwun Wat



掃管笏明代墓葬發掘情形
Excavating a Ming dynasty burial, So Kwun Wat



小坑村明代柱洞遺蹟及石上六角形立柱的痕蹟
Trace of hexagonal column on the foundation stone in a Ming dynasty posthole, Siu Hang Tsuen



泥圍清代晚期窑爐遺蹟
Late Qing dynasty furnace of Nai Wai

總結

屯門區歷史悠久，區內有不少重要的考古文物。這些文物及香港其他地區的考古發現，是研究香港以至華南地區歷史的珍貴資料，也是全港市民的寶貴文化遺產。在欣賞出土文物之餘，每位市民都應珍惜香港文物及古蹟，使我們的下一代能有機會欣賞香港文物、認識香港及祖國歷史文化的淵源。

Conclusion

Tuen Mun has a long history and many significant archaeological finds. These finds, together with other archaeological discoveries in Hong Kong, are the keys to unveil the history of Hong Kong and the South China area. They, therefore, form a significant part of Hong Kong's heritage legacy of which every local citizen has the full right to enjoy and also has the responsibility to preserve and conserve such that our future generations are given the chance to appreciate these valuable heritage and to understand more about the cultural affinity between Hong Kong and the Mainland.



古物古蹟辦事處
Antiquities and Monuments Office

古物古蹟辦事處
九龍尖沙咀彌敦道136號
電話：2208 4488
傳真：2377 9792
網址：https://www.amo.gov.hk

Antiquities and Monuments Office
136 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon
Tel : 2208 4488
Fax : 2377 9792
Website : https://www.amo.gov.hk

版權屬康樂及文化事務署所有 — 二〇〇七年
版權所有，未經許可不得翻印、節錄或轉載。
Copyright ©2007 Leisure and Cultural Services Department. All rights reserved.
二〇〇七年十一月編印
Produced in November 2007