Man and Culture in East Asia in Terms of Archeology and Anthropology

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Introduction

The term "Children of the Yellow Earth" appeared in 1932 with the publication of a book with the same title by the Swedish geographer Prof. Johan Gunnar Andersson. Written originally in Swedish, it was translated into English and then made available in Japanese in 1942 with a translation by Matsuzaki Toshikazu. I read this translation entitled "Children of the Yellow Earth" over and over again until the book was dog-eared. It was truly captivating, and I found myself irresistibly drawn towards the words "Peking Man" (Homo erectus pekinensis) and "Yangshao culture".

Fortunately I had the opportunity to visit this land of the yellow earth (loess), to which I had been tremendously attracted, four times during the period from 1980 to 1982. I was sent by the University of Beppu and also invited by the Chinese Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology (IVPP). I journeyed to Shienxi, north of Shanxi, Gansu, and other areas distinguished by their yellow earth.

Arriving in these areas, I noticed that the soil of the region is extremely muddy. The layer of yellow earth, or loess, observable in the depressions created by erosion contains numerous vesicles within the wall structure. These vesicles draw rain water to the bottom of the loess which then washes away large clumps of earth. When it rains, the loess acquires the consistency of porridge and becomes very muddy. But once dry, it turns into tiny particles and is blown about, often turning into a layer over 200 meters thick.

There are still many views regarding the accumulation of this loess but it appears that temperatures dropped toward the end of the Diluvium (Pleistocene) 30,000-50,000 B.P., and a dust storm of fine powder was

scattered over the temperate northern region of Chiṇa by winds. The interpretation of the German geographer Ferdinand Von Richthofen continues to wield considerable influence in the field: in the lowest stratum of this loess must lie the secret of China's paleolithic tool industry and the history of ancient man.

In presenting this essay, I have been deeply influenced by the extraordinary thesis of Mr. Akabori Eizō in his publication, *Observations on the Ancient People of China*, published by Bunkō. It is to Mr. Akabori that I am most indebted and I hope that this essay of mine will in some small way repay his valuable guidance.

(I) Discoveries of Prehistoric Chinese Man

Until the conclusion of the Pacific War in 1945, Peking Man was considered to be the only homo erectus in East Asia. Today, however, China has weaned itself away from purely European investigations and begun to show its own inclinations. Moreover, fossil remains of ancient man have been discovered in various places, making China the foremost locus in the world for research on primitive man. List 1 contains a representative sample of these discoveries.

Next, distinct from human fossil remains, follow the discoveries of paleoliths found in various regions. Both the oldest man and stone tools in Asia have been discovered at the Yuanmou site in Yūnnān, enabling us to conduct research on both human evolution and civilization. In addition, the oldest stone tools in north China have been discovered at the Xihoudu site in Shanxi. Combined, these two kinds of remains constitute a large number of objects for study. List 2 highlights the major sites where paleoliths have been discovered.

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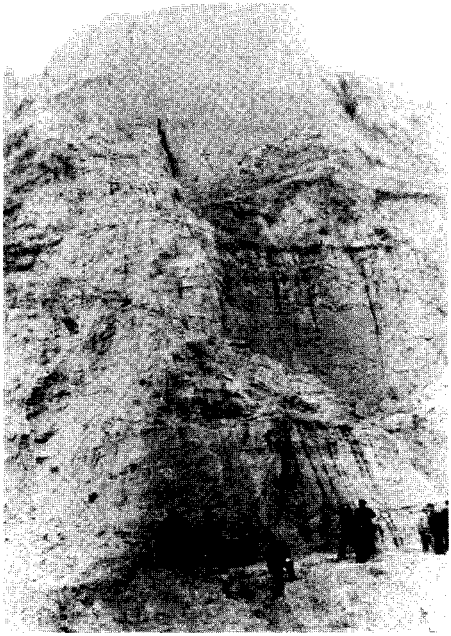

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Figure 1 ① **Beijing Zhou Koudian Site** ② **Dāri Site**

LIST 1

Year	*Place*	*Site*	*Species*
1949-66	Beijing (Peking)	Zhou Koudian (Choukoutien)	*Homo erectus*
1964-66	Shenxi	Lantian	*Homo erectus*
1965	Yun nan	Yuanmou	*Homo erectus*
1982	On hui	Hexian	*Homo erectus*
1954	Shānxi	Dingcūn	Early *homo sapiens*
1958	Guang dong	Maba	Early *homo sapiens*
1958	Hu bĕ	Chān yăng	Early *homo sapiens*
1976-77	Shānxi	Xū jiau yao	Early *homo sapiens*
1978	Shĕnxi	Dāli	Early *homo sapiens*
1951	Si chuān	Zi yăng	Late *homo sapiens*
1956	Nèi meng qi	Hĕ tao	Late *homo sapiens*
1960	Beijing (Peking)	Shānding dong	Late *homo sapiens*
1958	Guănxi zhuang zŭzizhigu	Liu jiang	Late *homo sapiens*

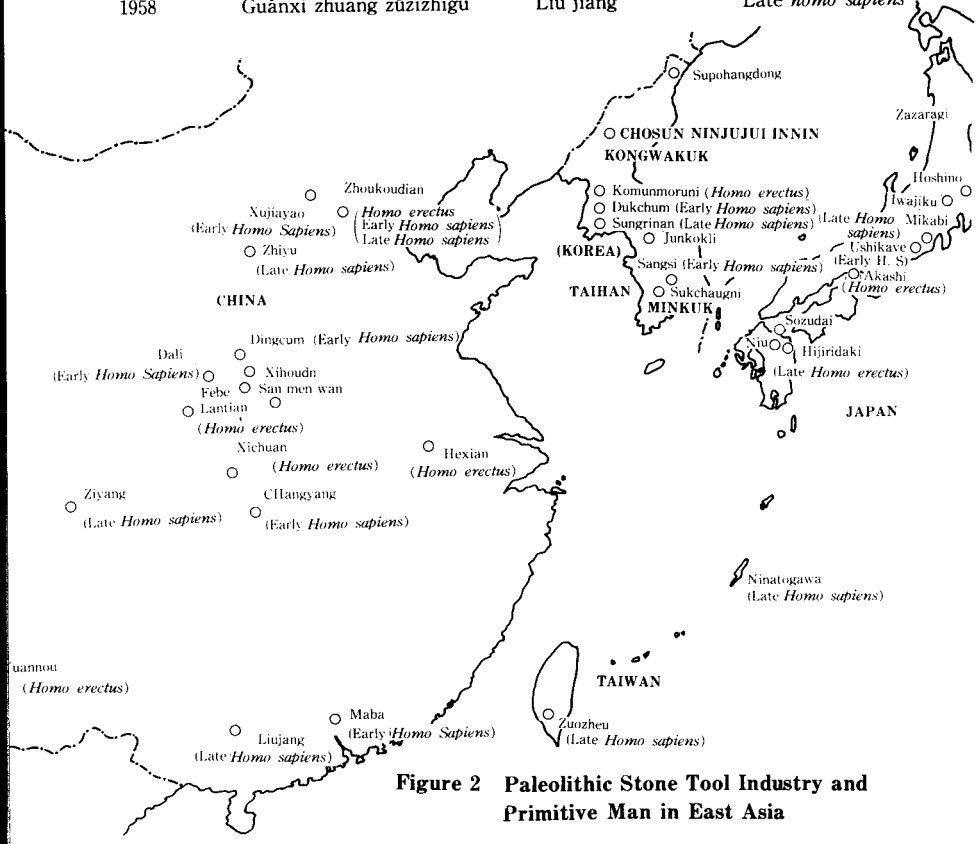

Figure 2 Paleolithic Stone Tool Industry and Primitive Man in East Asia

LIST 2

Year	*Place*	*Site*	*Species*	*Tool*
1973	Yun nan	Yuanmou	*Homo erectus*	scraper
1963-66	Shanxi	Lantian	*Homo erectus*	pebble point, chopper, flake-tool
1961-62	Shanxi	Xihoudu		chopper, chopping-tool, pebble point, scraper
1941-60	Beijing (Peking)	ZhōuKoudian	*Homo erectus*	chopper, chopping-tool, point, flake-tool
1959-60	Shanxi	Kehe		chopper, point, flake-tool, scraper
1964	Hé nán	Sān mēn wān		chopper, chopping-tool, point, flake-tool
1958	Shanxi	Dingcūn	Early *homo sapiens*	point(Dingcūn point), flake-tool, scraper
1978	Shenxi	Dáli	Early *homo sapiens*	scraper
1976-77	Shanxi	Xū jia yao	Early *homo sapiens*	point, core, scraper
1973	Liao ning	Gēzidong		point, scraper, flake, core
1933-34	Beijing (Peking)	Shāndingdong	Late *homo sapiens*	chopper, point, scraper
1923-63	Ningxia	Shuidonggōu		pebble-tool, scraper, blade, graver
1963	Shānxi	Zhiyū	Late *homo sapiens*	pebble-tool, scraper, blade, graver
1960	Hé nān	Xiāo-nan hai dong xue		point, scraper, flake
1960-72	Si chūan	Fulin		point, scraper, graver

In addition to these there are a large number of other remains.

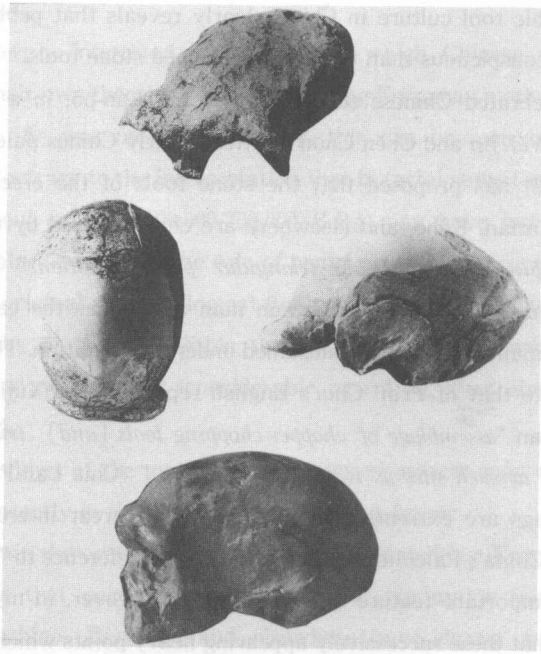

Figure 3 Primitive Man in China
(1 Lantian (*Homo erectus*)
(2 Beijing (*Homo erectus*. Peking man)
(3 Dali (Early *homo sapiens*)
Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology. Photographed in Bejing

A large number of scholars have until now referred to the Paleolithic tool culture of China as Chelles Acheul, based on the existence of the hand-axe which is characteristic of the European industry. Moreover, Prof. H. L. Movius has termed the early Paleolithic tool culture of Java Island in Indonesia the Patjitan industry. The discovery of hand-axes in China has led Prof. Koenigswald to associate this culture with that of the Chelles Acheul, and to regard the Paleolithic tool industry in China as the same as its European counterpart. Both the Patjitan culture of Prof. Movius, and the Chelles Acheul culture of Prof. Koenigswald, bear the following common attribute: the inclusion of hand-axes with chopper-chopping tools wich from the nucleus of pebble tools. Recent research, however, of human fossil remains and Paleolithic tool culture in China clearly reveals that pebble-points are much more conspicuous than the aforementioned stone tools.

The celebrated Chinese scholar Prof. Chia Lan-po, in a collaborative study with Wêi Jin and Chên Chún entitled " Early Chines paleoliths" (Chia Lan-Po, 1982) has proposed that the stone tools of the erectus period in Xihoudu, Lantian, Kehe, and elsewhere are characterized by the *"big flake chopper-chopping tool and big triangular point tradition,"* and that the Tiugsun (Dingcūn) point of Tingtnun man as well as the early Neolithic Emaokou remains, can also be subsumed under this tradition. This hypothesis is identical to that of Prof. Chia's English report on the Xujiayao remains referring to an *"assemblage of chopper-chopping tools [and] triangular heavy points found at such sites as Kehe and Tingtsun."* (Chia Lan-Po, *1971*) Prof. Chia's findings are extremely significant and of great interest to current research on China's Paleolithic tool culture, for his reference to "heavy points" reveals an important feature of this culture. Moreover, in my opinion, the suggestion that these successively appearing heavy points which span China's Paleolithic through Neolithic Age from Xihoudu to Lantian to Dingcūn to Emaokou must also have influenced the Korean peninsula is also of great merit. The primitive man discovered in Komunmaruni cave on the outskirts of

Pyongyang in 1966 was found with a heavy point fashioned in the shape of a bird's beak. Attention has also been drawn to a similar stone tool found at the Junkokli site near Seoul. In Japan as well the discovery of similar heavy points among paleoliths is noteworthy.

Research on the ancient people and archaeology of China is being pursued as one and the same. Post-liberation research, in particular, has given birth to a variety of hypotheses that merit consideration. For example, the linking of erectus with sapiens and then to modern man based on the presence of shoveled incisors, upon the discovery of Dali Man, has resulted in the grouping of modern Asian man with sapiens found elsewhere in the world. This corresponds to the presence of the heavy point from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic age.

I am deeply interested in the way in which Chinese scholars have developed their own theories while still holding European methods of study in high regard. As was mentioned earlier, this can be seen in research on paleoliths. Contrary to the interpretation that bi-facial stone tools of the early Chelles Acheul culture (400,000-700,000 B.P.) may have influenced China, Chinese scholars emphasize the role of heavy points while corroborating this theory with original anthropological findings. These findings accord with the characteristics of the Paleolithic tool culture in Japan and the Korean peninsula and will attract considerable attention after they have been disseminated.

A list follows of the main fossil remains of ancient man and paleoliths excavated recently in the Korean peninsula and Japan:

Here again the occurrence of heavy points is striking. Even in Japan, the heavy points that occur successively among the major tool remains of Sōzudai, Hoshino, Zasaragi, and elsewhere have drawn attention. Also noteworthy is the presence of heavy points among the pebble-tools from the Later Neolithic which have survived. These observations suggest a stone-tool industry that is identical to that of China's.

LIST 3

Country	*Site*	*Species*	*Tool*
Chosun minjujui innin kongwakuk (North Korea)	Komunmoruni	*Homo erectus*	point, hand-axe, flake
	Yook-po	*Homo erectus or* early *homo sapiens*	
	Dukchum	Early *homo sapiens*	
	Sungrisan	late *homo sapiens*	
Taihan minkuk (South Korea)	Junkokli		point, hand-axe, side-scraper, flake
	Sangsi	Early *homo sapiens*	chopping tool
	Sukchangni		point, chopper, hand-axe, scraper
Japan	Akashi Sōzudai	*Homo erectus*	chopper, point, flake
	Hoshino		chopper, point, scraper, flake
	Zasaragi		point, chopping tool, scraper
	Iwajiku		scraper, flake
	Ushikawa	Early *sapiens*	
	Mikabi	Late *homo sapiens*	
	Minatogawa	Late *homo sapiens*	
	Hijiridake	Late *homo sapiens*	micro blade, flake

(II) The Heavy Point Culture of China

The stone tools of ancient man of the Yellow River include cores, chopper-chopping tools, heavy points, scrapers, flake tools, blade tools, and others which can be broadly divided into pebble-tools and flake-tools. A high incidence of pebble-tools is associated with erectus, and flake-tools with sapiens, reflecting a world-wide pattern.

Examination of these groups of tools reveals something that no one can overlook: the superiority of the heavy point. Until recently it has been assumed that the chopper-chopping tools of Peking Man could be grouped under the Patjitan culture order. Prof. Kwang-cnin Chang, in an article entitled *"The Archaeology of Ancient China (Kvang-chih chay 1977)"*, which discusses the concentration of forty quartz or quartzite tools reputedly used by Lan man observes:

> These include cores, flakes, choppers, and chopping tools. Some of the choppers and chopping tools are relatively large and roughly prismatic in cross section, and are described as 'heavy,

pointed implements'....

Prof. Chang refers to the classification of heavy points as chopper-chopping tools and calls them "heavy, pointed implements."

In contrast, Prof. Chia Lan-po, as was stated earlier, refers to an "assemblage of chopper chopping tools [and] triangular heavy points found at such sites as Kehe and Tingtsun", placing emphasis upon "points".

I believe that the stone tool tradition of the ancient man connected with the mid-stream stratum of China's Yellow River lies in the heavy point and would further propose to call this series of stone tools a "heavy point industry", and China's Paleolithic culture, including Dingcūn Tingtsun points, a "point industry." The points excavated from Xihoudu (Shānxi) are considered to be the oldest specimens, with Prof. Chia dating them to the Lower Pleistocene of the mid-stream stratum of the Yellow River. Details are available in Prof. Chia's essay with Wang Chien entitled *"Hsihoutu:"A Culture Site of Early Pleistocene in Shanxi Province."* The points excavated from the Xihoudu site were manufactured by chipping away at the ends of small elliptical stones with quartzite or porphyry. Through exfoliation, which consisted of a technique of striking stones which produces large cracks stretching from right to left, a striking serrated edge was created. The three serrations thus created have led to the description of the tool as prismatic. The point of the tool comprises about one-third of the entire pebble, and the remainder has been left unfinished. In summarizing it would be appropriate to say that the distinctive heavy point exemplifies the points which can be seen successively in the stone tools of China's ancient man.

The mid-stream stratum of the Yellow River in *wei fen grabegn* formerly called the old lake of the crescent moon has produced numerous remains of and following the Xihoudu site discoveries, Lntianren Lantian Man was discovered. Heavy points as well have been found in this region. One is referred to the following reports: (Dai Er-Jiax and chi Hing-giang (1964) (Dai

Er-Jian-1966. Cai Peiaud you Yuzhu, 1976)

Dai Er-Jian and Chi Hing-giang, "Discovery of Paleoliths at Lantian, Shenxi," *Vertebrata Palasiatica,* Vol. VII, No.2, 1964.

Dai Er-Jian, "The Paleoliths Found at Lantian Man Locality of Gongwangling and Its Vicinity," *Vertebrata Palasiatica,* Vol. X, No. 1, 1966.

Gai Pei and You Yuzhu, "Some Characters of Paleolithic Artifacts in Lantian, Shanxi," *Vertebrata Palasiatica,* Vol. XIV, No.3, 1976.

The pointed tools of the Lantian site, like those of the Xihoudu site, were fashioned by making one end of a pebble pointed through a chipping technique and leaving the rest of the area unfinished. To a great extent, one side of the manufactured implement tends to be wide, due to the various effects of striking the pebbles, and the other side is left preserved in its original from. Alternatively, the entire surface area may have been treated, leaving only a small portion of the base in its natural state. Or, depending on the process, the point of the tool may also have been sharpened to resemble a bird's beak. These kinds of pebble points have been found together with core and chopper-chopping tools.

Points shaped like bird's beaks have also been discovered in Sanmenwan. (Huang Wei-Wen, 1964) These have been found along with a large number of chopper-chopping tools, cores, flakes, scrapers, and other tools with the point shaped like a bird's beak. The treated section covers almost one entire side of the whole surface, unlike the other side which is flat and has been left intact. The most refined of all the heavy points discovered up to now, these were shaped with green igneous rocks, utilizing an alternating right-to-left exfoliation technique. Bird's beak points from the Kehe and Dingcūn sites bear the same shaping technique as the finely crafted heavy points and reflect the

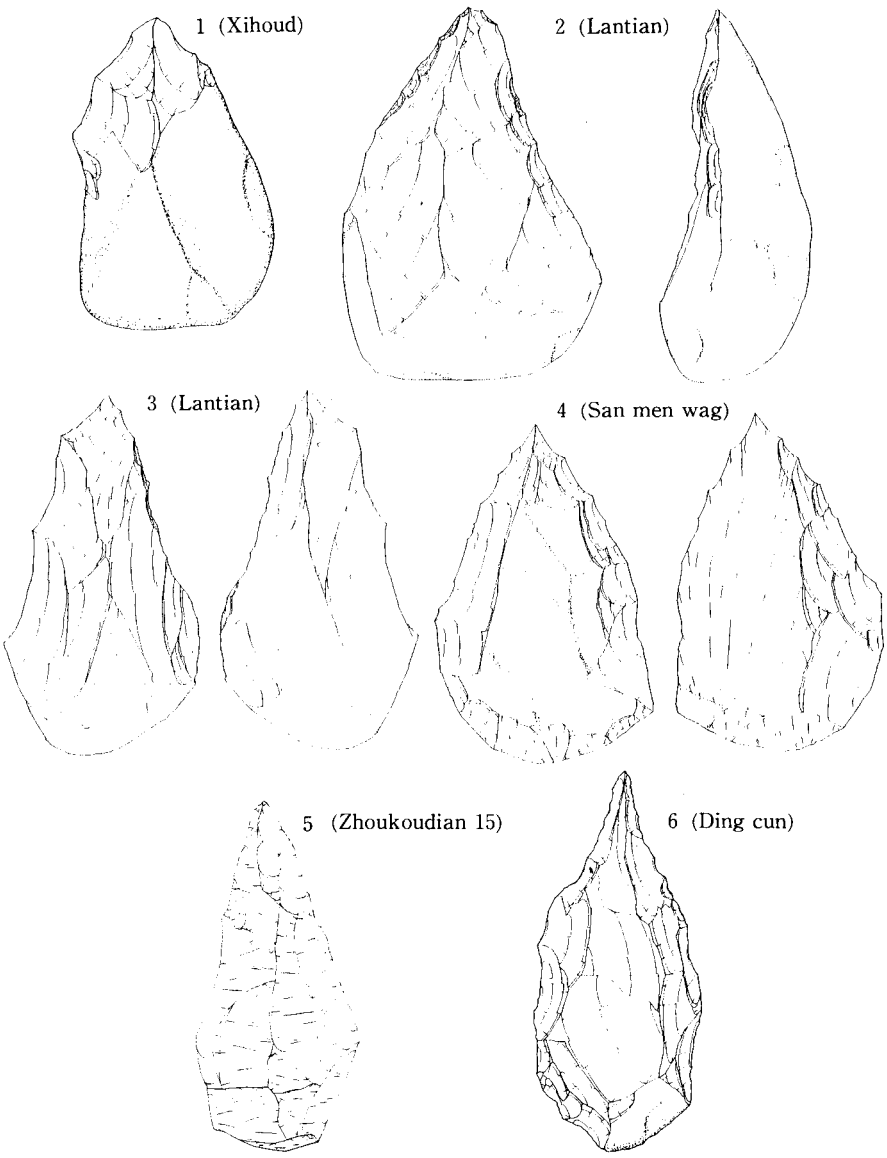

Figure 4 Chinese Points (East Asian Industry)
1 : *Chia Lan-po and Wang Chien, "HSIHOUTU. A Culture Site of Early Pleistocene in Shansi Province."* 1978年 2—6 : *Kagawa Sample in Beijing*

evolution from heavy point tools to flake-point tools.

The Sanmenwan heavy point is from the same period as Peking Man. But what kind of tools did *Peking man* use ? Prof. Pei Wen-ching and Chia Lan-po are now excavating and conducting research in the limestone region near ZhouKoudian (Choukoutien). Tools excavated from the ape-man's cave include cores, choppers, scrapers, and flake tools, along with points. These points are not, like those found in Wei fen grabegm, large heavy points, but small points. At site 13 is a specimen 6.1 cm in length made of limestone with a sharp point. Another has one side which is flat and untreated, and the other treated, with a blade and point that is curved like the shape of a bird's beak. The point excavated at Zhoukoudien (Choukoutien), site 15, is an early tool of sapiens. It is similar to the Dingcūn flake points excavated at the Dingcuñ site in Shanxi province, and the heavy point. In addition to the heavy point discovered at site 15 are a number of small points 3-5 cm long which closely ressemble a combination of the two kinds of Dingcūn points. As I will note again later, it is believed that the Dingcūn (Tingtsun) industry can only be compared with Zhoukoudien implements, and that one can see several examples of the human bones tools at site 15 at Zhoukoudien. The transition from heavy points to flake-tools spread from China to the entire East Asian region, and specimens can be seen at the Komungmoruni site in Pyongyang and at Junkokli near Seoul. They can also be found in the first and second culture layers of the Sukchaugni Chugchonjundo in the south of the peninsula. In this way heavy points made their way from China to the Korean peninsula to Japan, where heavy points in the Paleolithic culture of the region are prominent.

(III) Dingcūn (Tingtsun) Points

Precise information concerning the stone tools excavated at the Dingcūn site in China can be found in the following publication: "*Report on the Excavation of Paleolithic Sites at Tingtsun, Hsiangfenhsien, Shansi Province,*

China. Part III: Study of Palaeoliths. Pei Wen-ching and Chia Lan-po, Studies of Tingtsun Palaeoliths." (Pei-wen-ching and Chin Lan-po 19) Prof. Woo Lukan, in the same publication, discusses the human teeth found at Din gcūn and proposes that the hominid remains excavated at same belong to madern man. The stone tools which Tingtsun man used were heavy choppers, big pebble flakes, scrapers, and other tools in addition to points. Regarding these points, Prof. Woo reports:

> Points made of triangular flakes by retouching the two adjacent borders are represented by specimens Nos. P. 1684, P. 1328, etc. A special kind of pointed tool of Tingtsun is that made of a large, heavy prism and having a powerful and long worked point. It is here named the 'Tingtsun Point' in order to distinguish it from those of known types....

He further suggests that two types of points coexisted. The Dingcūn point was manufactured by splitting pebbles into two and then working the point into the shape of a bird's beak. It is unlike the heavy points excavated at the Xihoudu and Lantian sites in which the bulk of the pebble surface has been left intact. Still more, it is unlike the points found with Sanmenwan and *Peking man*, with only a small portion of the pebble left intact and a large part treated. It is, rather, shaped like a bird's beak, the result of treating the entire flake surface. What I would like to draw attention to here is the statement that "no comparable industry is ever known before [sic] both in China and in Europe; therefore we proposed the name 'Tingstun Industry' for the Tingtsun palaeoliths, whose age is Loessic." Furtherthemore I would like to consider the suggestion that the point is dissimilar to the European industry and even the Choukoutien Sinanthropus industry in China. To be sure, the Dingcūn tool is similar to the scraping technique of the Clactonian of Western Europe, but the flake area that was left largely intact without any secondary treatment is

particularly interesting. The use of this kind of large flake distinguishes the Dingcūn point. Choppers also required the use of large flakes, while scrapers did not receive any secondary treatment. There are two types of points that have attracted attention: flake points consisting of a triangular flake whose adjoining edges were worked, and "Dingcūn points" constructed with heavy prisms. The "Ding cūn" point was manufactured by splitting a pebble into half and processing it with a heavy flake, of which no example has been found in Europe. Requiring the technique of using a flake and leaving the surface area of pebbles untreated, while working the end into a point, this is indeed a unique shape.

The Dingcūn industry is not, however, different from the paleoliths from other regions in China. It is more akin to core points than to flake points; thus, the term "heavy point" is suitable. Among the stone tools of site 15 at Zhoukoudien (Choukoutien) are both small points and heavy, large points; thus, again, the similarities with the Dingcūn industry are striking.

In this way, we may conclude that the conspicuous presence of points with choppers and chopping tools among the tools of China'sancient mandistinguish East Asian paleoliths.

(Ⅳ) Human Evolution and Paleolithic Civilization in the Korean Peninsula and Japan

The discovery of paleoliths in 1960 in shell mounds of Supohong (Hankyong-Puk do) led to a series of important findings. In *1962, L. L. Sample and A. Mohr of the U.S.A.* discovered stone tools in the mid-stream area of Kum Kong (錦江). (See Sample, L. L. and Mohr, A., 1965) Then from 1964 excavation work began at the Sukchangni site. In 1966 important animal fossil remains were found in Komunmoruni cave near Pyongyang, and in 1977 Yook-Po Man (刀浦人) was discovered, suggesting a link between primitive man and modern man. At the same time, a large number of animal fossil remains were found. From this period on, fossil remains of ancient man were found one after

another in various parts of the Korean peninsula, and comparisons with Chinese findings commenced.

A detailed report of the Jun Kok Li site found near Seoul in 1978 has been published by Prof. Serizawa Chōsuke. (Serizawa, 1982) Prof. Serizawa compares a number of Korean stone tools, particularly chopper-chopping tools and beak-shaperd points, with the Dingcūn points of China. A representative list of remains can be found in List 4.

Among these are a large number of fossil remains of ancient man. Pebble-tools constitute the majority of these paleoliths, but chopper-chopping tools and beak-shaped heavy points are noticeable. In particular, the Komunmaruni and Junkokli heavy points appear to belong to the same group as the Xihoudi, Lantian, Kehe, Sanmenwan, Ding cūn, and zhoukoudian (site 15) points.

LIST 4

Year	*Place*	*Site*	*Species & Tool*
1960	Hamkyongpuk Do	Supohangdong	chopper, point, flake-tool
1964	Chugchongnam Do	Sukchangni	core, chopper, chopping-tool, point
1966	Pyongyang	Komunmoruni	Komunmorn man *(Homo erectus)* *chopper, point*
1972	Pyongannam Do	Dukchunli	Dukchun man (Early *sapiens*)
	〃	Sugri san	Sugri san man (Late *sapiens*)
1977	Pyongyang	Taehyeogdong	Yook-po man (*Homo erectus or* early *homo sapiens*)
1978	Kyonggi Do	Junkokli	chopper, point
1980	Chugchongpuk Do	Sanysi	Saugri man (Early *homo sapiens*) chopping-tool

Turning now to Japan, we find that there are no cases of animal fossil remains found together with human fossil remains. Animal fossil remains have been found in limestone dating from the Dilivium (Pleistocene) at Tsukumi in

Oita prefecture and at Hiraodai in northern Kyushu, but cases of hominid fossils and stone tools coexisting are scarce. The discovery at Hijiridake in Oita prefecture of a late Diluvium knife, blade, and other stone tools with part of a cranium is unusually rare. Nevertheless, pebble tools and flake tools found in Neu and Sōzudai in Oita prefecture attributed to the early Paleolithic are worthy of note. A list follows of hominid fossil remains excavated in Japan.

LIST 5

Year	*Place*	*Site*	*Species*
1931	Hiyogo	Akashi site	Homo erectus(nippon-anthropus akashiensis)
1950	Tochigi	Kuzuu cave	Early *homo sapiens*
1957	Shizuoka	Ushikawa site	Early *homo sapiens*
1958-61	〃	Mikabi site	Late *homo sapiens*
1960-62	〃	Hamakita site	Late *homo sapiens*
1962	Ōita	Hijiridake	Late *homo sapiens*
1971	Okinawa	Ninatogawa site	Late homo sapiens (flake, blade-tool)

After the commencement of excavation work in 1949 at Iwajiku, the number of Paleolithic remains discovered in Japan rapidly increased, and a broad distribution throughout the country was ascertained. A list of the major findings is as follows :

LIST 6

Year	*Place*	*Site*	*Tool*
1963	Oita prefecture	Neudai	chopper, chopping-tool
1964	Oita prefecture	Sōzudai	chopper, chopping-tool, point, scraper
1965-78	Tochigi prefecture	Hoshino	point (small, large), scraper
1981	Miyagi prefecture	Zasaragi	chopping-tool, point

A large number of other remains are noteworthy; among these stone tools, heavy points are striking. Of the stone tools found in various sites in Japan,

points (a kind of pebble tool) have a fixed form. Chopping tools comprise 16% of the tools found at Sōzudai; choppers, 23%; points, 18%; and partially treated tools, 18.6%. Points of the fixed form type are particularly noticeable; being only partially treated, they display a distinctive workmanship.

Points at the Hoshino excavation are made of quartzite and are divided into two groups: large points and small points. From this we can surmise that these resemble a combination of the Zhoukoudian, site 15, points and Ding cūn points.

Early paleoliths in the Korean peninsula and Japan center on pebble tools, within which heavy points are, as in China and Korea, conspicuous.

Conclusion and Acknowledgements

Post-liberation research in paleoanthropology and on paleolithic culture in China has made rapid strides. In particular, Prof. Woo Lo-Kang's research on primitive man has been so remarkable as to stimulate discussion; specifically, concerning the establishment of the distinctive characteristics of erectus in China based upon the shovel-like incisors of Yuanmou man. Indeed, the discovery of Dali man and the thesis that he is the link between primitive man and modern man in East Asia appears to have clarified the lineage of East Asian man. Details can be found in Wu Xin-zhi, 1981.

Prof. Chia Lan-po, likewise, has brought forward the issue of Xihoudu heavy points, the result of China's original research on paleolithic tool culture, which are from the same period as *Yuanmouren* (Yuanmou man) and date back to 1,700,000 B.P. Furthermore, he suggests that, culturally speaking, sapiens and the Dingcūn point, as well as the Emaokou of the Neolithic age, are related to each other though these heavy points. This is yet another remarkable thesis.

I believe that the Chinese people and Chinese culture have once again shown the extent of their vast influence across East Asia, as well as their

influence on Korean and Japanese culture (e.g. shovel-like incisors and heavy point tools). The aforementioned observations help to clarify the development of ancient man in Asia and his culture.

Preparation of this brief essay could not have been possible without the kind cooperation of Profs. Woo Lu-kang and Chia Lan-po and other members of the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology. To these scholars I would like to express my deepest respect and gratitude. In closing I would also like to humbly acknowledge the contributions of Messrs. Wa Xia-zhi, Qui Zhong-lang, Lin Sheng-long, and Zhen Shu-lian.

Man and Culture in East Asia in Terms of Archeology and Anthropology

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スエーデンの地質学者アンダーソン博士の「黄土地帯」(松崎寿和氏日の訳・1942)は中国の人類学・考古学にとって魅力のある書物であった。1980年以降，別府大学および中国科学院の厚意で，あこがれの黄土地帯を実際に歩くことができた。1980年・81年には中国科学院古脊椎動物古人類研究所の呉汝康教授の厚意で数々の化石人骨を手にして見学ができた。化石人骨と共伴の旧石器については筆者の希望する資料をすべて見学し，写真撮影・実測をさせていただいた。この作業には邱中郎所員の多大なる協力によっておこなわれた。また北京市周口店原人遺跡，陝西省大荔県大荔古人遺跡や雲南省禄豊県古猿遺跡などには呉汝康教授及び呉新智所長自から，御案内をいたゞき，禄豊では遺跡の発掘を見学できた。

さて，中国古人類については切歯のシャベル形内反の形態などの特徴があって，一つの類型ともいうべきものがあるといわれる。中国古人類がもっている生活技術のうち石器文化には，どのような特徴があるだろうか。執筆の関心はその点にあった。高名な賈蘭坡教授は，山西省西侯度遺跡を頂点として，中国原人・古人の遺跡からみつかる石器のうち特徴あるものを「重く大形の尖頭器」としている。執者が邱中郎氏と北京で話し合った石器は，この重く大形の尖頭石器が東アジアや全域に普及し，東アジア型石器の特徴を形成するのではないか，という点であった。これまでのように北京原人を含む中国の旧石器が，ヨーロッパのシュル・アシュール文化や，東南アジアのパジタニヤン文化とは異なり純粋に東アジア的文化を形成するものとして，鳥の嘴形をした「重く大形の尖頭器」は一つの特徴ある石器と認めざるを得ない。

朝鮮半島北部平壌市周辺のコムンモル原人の石器は鳥の嘴形をした尖頭石器であり，韓国ソウル市北部の全谷里遺跡も同様の石器を出土している。日本では九州の早水台遺跡，または本州の岩宿下層，星郡遺跡などでも同じような石器がみれる。そしてこれにともなう礫器とおぼしき多量の石器の中には中国の石器同様に石核が可成り多く含まれていることがわかる。

重く大形の尖頭器は，中国原人，古人の石器文化の特徴であるとするのは賈蘭坡教授によって提起された問題である。これを東アジア全域に広め，呉汝康教授の中国原人，古人の特徴と考えると興味深い。呉汝康教授の中国古人類の特徴と，賈蘭坡教授の旧石器文化を併せて，これを東アジア全域に及ぼすことが，本稿の課題である。

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Figure 5 Primitive Man and Paleolithic Stone Tool Industry in East Asia

(1) Chia Lan-po and Wang Chien, HSIHOUTUA Culture Site of Early Pleistocene in Shansi Province

JAPAN

KOREA

CHINA

I Yuanmou
(*Homo erectus*)

Early Diluvium
(*Pleistocene*)

II Lanteau
(*Homo erectus*)

Komunmoruni
(*Homo erectus*)

Middle Diluvium
(*Pleistocene*)

Akashi
(*Homo erectus*)

III Bejing (Peking)
(*Homo erectus*)

Ulshikawa
(Early *Homo sapiens*)

IV Dale Maba
(Early *Homo sapiens*)

Dokuchcun
(Early *Homo sapiens*)

Late Diluvium
(*Pleistocene*)

Hijiridake
(Late *Homo sapiens*)

V Shanding (Pakin)
(Late *Homo sapiens*)

Sunrisan
(Late *Homo sapiens*)

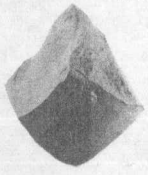
CHINA

1 Xihoud

2 Lantean

3 San men wan

4 Shanxian Zhangjia wan



5 Zhouhodian (Beijing)

6 Ding cun

7 Bose xian Shang song

KOREA

8 Komunmoruni

9 Tonkokli

JAPAN

10 Sōzudai

11 Hoshino