Chapter 4

Coexistence in Prehistoric Guangdong, South China

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Introduction

Guangdong[1] refers to an area of about 177,900 km^2 in southeastern South China, between longitudes 109˚45’ and 117˚20’ and latitudes 25˚31’ and 20˚12’ (Figure 4.1). It is a subtropical to tropical ecozone with a coastline of 3368 km (Yuan et al. 1996). The northern part of Guangdong is a hilly extension of the Five Mountain Range, the middle part is dominated by small hills and basins, and the southern part is the Pearl River Delta. Both the climate and geographic landscape of Guangdong stabilized after the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), or approximately after 12,000 years ago, and the sea level reached its current position at around 6000 years ago (Yuan et al. 1996).

With a warm climate and abundant water resources, this area has been home for many floral and faunal species since ancient times. Human occupation of this region can be traced back to at least 100,000 years ago, illustrated by a skull of archaic *Homo sapiens* found in the Maba Cave in northern Guangdong (Guangdong Institute of Archaeology 1999). Archaeological remains dated from the Late Paleolithic to the historical period have been widely found in Guangdong, including more than 30 sites dated from approximately 7000 to 4000 years ago, or the mid-Holocene period (Guangdong Institute of Archaeology 1999). This paper will focus on archaeological assemblages dated between 7000 and 4000 years ago.

Archaeology Data and Chronology

The majority of archaeological data from the aforementioned sites have not been published in detail except in some preliminary reports. According to limited data, archaeological sites dated from 7000 to 4000 years ago are located in different geographic settings, from hilly areas in north

and central Guangdong to the Pearl River Delta and the coastal areas in the south (Figure 4.1, Table 4.1). These archaeological assemblages can be divided into three phases in terms of prehistoric cultural developments.

Phase I is exemplified by the early deposits found in Xiantouling in the coastal area of southern Guangdong (Figure 4.1). Dated to between approximately 7000 and 6400 years ago after calibration (Li 2007), archaeological remains of this period are characterized by fine pottery in the shape of cups, bowls, and plates with ring feet, many of which are of a grayish white color and decorated by incision, perforation and red painting (Nos. 5-8, Figure 4.2). The walls of these ceramic vessels are quite solid, indicating a high firing temperature. Both flaked and ground stone tools are found in this phase, the former including pebble tools (Table 4.1). However, details of this assemblage have not been published. At present, Neolithic cultures dated to this phase have been found in coastal Guangdong and one or two sites in Hong Kong, as well as in a few sites in Guangxi, South China.

Phase II of the Guangdong prehistoric cultures is manifested by archaeological discoveries found in both south and north Guangdong dated to between approximately 6200 and 5000 years ago. The discoveries in Wanfu'an, Dahuangsha, and Longxue, as well as remains of the earliest phases of Tangxiahuan and Houshanwan and that of the middle cultural layers of Xiantouling, are dated to this phase. These sites are located either in the Pearl River Delta or along the coastal area (Figure 4.1); many of them are shell midden sites or sand dune sites. The archaeological assemblages of these sites are characterized by fine pottery of red or brownish yellow color in the shape of cauldrons, and bowls, cups, and plates with ring feet (Nos. 5-9, Figure 4.3). Many vessels are decorated with red painting. Ground stone adzes and some flaked pebble tools have been found in these sites. Remains of cereals (species not identifiable) have been found at Dahuangsha, but it is not clear whether agriculture was practiced, as presence of the cereals could have resulted from trading or exchange. Again, only very brief reports of these sites have been published, but there is no solid evidence to indicate that these coastal archaeological cultures sedentary, nor is there convincing evidence for the

existence of agriculture. Therefore, it has been argued that the prehistoric groups living in the Pearl River Delta or in coastal areas during this period were probably mobile hunter-gatherer-fishers (Zhu 1995).

Table 4.1 Representative Archaeological Assemblages Dated to 7000-4000 Years Ago in Guangdong

Site No. and size	Geographic location	Deposits and dates	Pottery	Lithic artefacts	Other data	Sources
Shixia, 30,000 m^2	Small basin in a hilly area	Layer 1: 3,000-2,700 BP Layer 2: 3,600-3,400 BP Layer 3: 4,600-4,200 BP Layer 4: 6,000-5,000 BP Only layers 3 and 4 are within the time span of this article.	Layer 3: chalky and tempered pottery: tripod-dish, tripod-basin, cauldron, jar, vase and stem-cup etc. Layer 4. Cauldron, stem-basin, pot etc. chalky and tempered pottery decorated with geometric incisions and perforations.	Layer 3: Ground spades, pickaxes, trapezoid adzes, shovels, adzes, arrowheads etc. Layer 4: adzes and arrowheads.	Layer 3: burials of different sizes, remains of domesticated rice; jade, other exotic and labour-intensive items. Layer 4: No burials or houses found to date.	Zhu 2001
Fuchuanling, about 16,000 m^2	On top of a small hill in north Guangdong	Layer 1: about 3,500 BP Layer 2: 4,500-4,000 BP Only layer 2 is within the time span of this article.	Layer 2: pottery very similar, almost identical, to those found at layer 3 of Shixia.	Layer 2: ground stone adzes, arrowheads, and three flakes with ground edge.	Nine burials.	Guangdong Institute of Archaeology 1998
Lezhukou, about 7,000-9,000 m^2	On top of a river terrace in northwest Guangdong	Layer 7: about 6,000 BP or earlier Layers 8-9: about 6,500 BP or earlier	Layer 7: Cauldron and pot tempered with crashed shells, decorated with cord mark and basket motif. Layers 8-9: Cauldron and pot tempered with crashed quartz; thick (up to 3.3 cm) walls, decorated with cord mark.	Layer 7: similar to layers 8-9 but less diversified. Layers 8-9:Flaked or ground pebble stone adzes, axes, knives, chisels, and arrowheads etc.	No features reported.	Guangdong Institute of Archaeology and Fengkai Museum 1998
Xiqiaoshan, more than 20 finding places.	On top of a dead volcano at the Pearl River Delta	Dated to about 6000-5000 BP	Only small amount of potsherds have been discovered.	Rough-out and by-products of stone axe and adze.	Traces of using fire.	

Table 4.1 Representative Archaeological Assemblages Dated to 7000-4000 Years Ago in Guangdong

Site and size	Geographic location	Deposits and dates	Pottery	Lithic artefacts	Other data	Sources
Youyugang, about 18,000 m^2 survived.	On top of a small hill in the Pearl River Delta	Phase I: about 4,200-4,000 BP. Phase II: between 3,800-3,500 BP Only phase I is within the time span of this article.	Phase 1: tempered cauldron, stand and pot; chalky pot, bowl with or without ring-foot. Spindle whorl of fired clay.	Ground axe, adze, arrowhead, spade, chisel, spearhead and ring etc.	Eight burials, two pits.	Guangdong Institute of Archaeology *et al*. 2000.
Longxue, about 6,000 m^2 survived.	On a coastal sandbar.	Only one cultural layer was reported, about 6,000-5,000 BP.	Tempered cauldron, pot and stand with cord-mark and incisions; chalky basin with ring- foot and stem-cup with red painting.	Flaked point and ground asymmetric shouldered adze, hammer, sphere, disk and bar-cloth beater.	No features reported.	Zhongshan City Museum 1991
Wanfu'an Only about 200 m^2 survived.	On top of a small hill in the Pearl River Delta	Only one cultural layer dated to about 6,000-5,000 BP	Mainly chalky basin with ring-foot, decorated by red painting over a white coating, and/or perforation; tempered cauldron, stand and pot.	No stone tools found.	One burial.	Guangdong Institute of Archaeology and Dongguan City Museum 1991
Yinzhou, about 35,000 m^2	On top of a small hill in the Pearl River Delta	Phase I: about 4,000 BP Phase II: about 3500 BP Phase III: about 3200 BP Only phase 3 is within the time span of this article.	Phase 1: tempered cauldron and pot; chalky bowl with ring-foot.	Ground cutting knife and stone ring etc.	At least four burials according to published data.	Guangdong Institute of Archaeology *et al* 2000
Guye, a few thousand m^2	Open site at the Pearl River Delta	Approximately 4000-5000 BP	Tempered cauldron, pot; chalky bowl and basin with ring foot.	Wooden and lithic tools. Details not reported	Animal and plant remains including rice grains.	Cui 2007

Table 4.1 Representative Archaeological Assemblages Dated to 7000-4000 Years Ago in Guangdong

Site and size	Geographic location	Deposits and dates	Pottery	Lithic artefacts	Other data	Sources
Yuanzhou, over 10,000 m^2	On top of a small hill in the Pearl River Delta	Phase I: about 4,000 BP Phase II: 3,500 BP Only phase 2 is within the time span of this article.	Phase 2: tempered cauldron, stand and pot; chalky bowl with or without ring-foot; Spindle whorl of fire clay.	Ground adzes, chisel, perforated disk, and ring.	No features found.	Guangdong Institute of Archaeology and Dongguan City Museum 2000
Dahuangsha, about 10,000 m^2	Sandbar site in front of the South China Sea	Approximately 6200-6000 BP	Tempered cauldron, bowl and stand etc., chalky red or brown yellowish basin with ring food, dish, cups etc. with red painting.	Ground axe, adze, beater; flaked chopper and flakes.	No features reported.	Shenzhen City Museum 1994
Xiantouling, 13,200 m^2	Sandbar site in front of the South China Sea	Phase I: 7000-6800 BP Phase II: 6400-6000 BP Phase II: 3500- BP	Phase I: tempered cauldron, basin, bowl, cup, stand, and pot; chalky white pot, dish, bowl, and basin with ring-foot, decorated with red painting. Phase II: tempered pottery similar to phase I; chalky red or brown yellowish basin with ring food and cups etc.	Phase I: Flaked pebble tools, ground adzes, axe, flakes and grinding slabs. Phase II: ground axe, adze and bar-cloth beater and spindle whorl etc.	Remains of using fire.	Antiquities Management Committee of the Shenzhen City *et al* 2006.
Tangxiahuan, over 10,000 m^2	Coastal sandbar in front of a small hill	Layer 1: about 3,500 BP Layer 2: about 6,000 BP Only layer 2 is within the time span of this article.	Layer 2: tempered potsherds; chalky basin with ring-foot and red painting,	Layer 2: only a few stone disks.	No features found.	Guangdong Institute of Archaeology and Pingsha Cultural Dept. 1998
Houshawan, only about 500 m^2	Costal sandbar in a small island.	Phase I: about 6000 BP Phase II: about 4000-3500 BP	Phase I: tempered cauldron and bowl; chalky pot, bowl with ring-foot, basin with ring-foot and red painting. Phase II: tempered cauldron, pot, stand, etc.	Phase I: only pottery. Phase II: ground adze, chisel, and net-sinker.	No features found.	Zhuhai City Museum *et al* 1991.

On the other hand, in the hilly area of northern Guangdong, the basal deposits of layer 4 at Shixia and the basal layers of Fuchuanling and Lezhukou (Figure 4.1), as well as several other sites located in adjacent areas (Zhu 2001), represent another culture characterized by chalky white ring-foot basins and ring-foot plates decorated with small round perforations, tempered pots decorated with cord marks (Nos. 3 &4, Figure 4.4, Table 4.1), and ground stone axes and adzes. According to Zhu (2001), the basal archaeological deposits of Shixia are very thin, and the subsistence strategies and settlement patterns of this group remain unclear. However, morphological studies of pottery found in the basal layer of Shixia suggest that it is very different from that of Dahuangsha, particularly the red painting found in Dahuangsha and adjacent areas is absent at Shixia. As manufacturing techniques, firing temperatures, decorative motifs, and vessel shapes manifest not only the technology and function of pottery, but also the cognitive "mind-set" of different groups (Renfrew and Bahn 2008), this difference indicates the coexistence of two different cultural clusters in south and north Guangdong respectively between approximately 6000 and 5000 years ago.

Phase III of the prehistoric cultures in Guangdong is illustrated by archaeological data found in layer 3 at Shixia, which overlays the aforementioned basal layer 4, in northern Guangdong, and similar discoveries made in Yinzhou, Guye, Youyugang, Yuanzhou, and Houshawan in southern Guangdong. All these assemblages are dated to between approximately 4800 and 4000 years ago (Figure 4.1, Table 4.1). Red painting and white chalky pottery disappeared in southern Guangdong in this period. Geometric motifs dominated decoration patterns in both the north and south, along with incisions. However, geometric motifs seem more popular in the south than in the north.

During this period, the types and shapes of ceramic vessels in the north differed significantly from those in southern Guangdong. While tripod cauldrons and dishes, and cups with a high stem have been commonly found in the north (Nos. 6-10 of Figure 4.5, Table 4.1), pots, cauldrons, and stands dominated the pottery assemblage in the Pearl River Delta and coastal areas. As mentioned above, pottery variety indicates cultural differences in terms of manufacturing techniques, the functions of vessels, as well as aesthetic sense and meanings of symbols. These

differences reflect not only the technology levels of the pottery producers, but also their different mind-set, which are shared by members of the same group (Renfrew and Bahn 2008). Apparently, the coexistence of two different cultures in Guangdong continued.

It is noteworthy that remains of domesticated rice (*Oryza sativa*) have been found in Shixia, indicating the possible occurrence of rice agriculture in northern Guangdong. A total of 102 burials have been found in layer 3 of Shixia; they can be divided into two groups according to the size of the tombs and the quantity and quality of grave goods (Zhu 2001). Each of the big tombs was furnished with over 100 items, including jade disks, slotted ear rings, and square and round tubes (*cong*) for ritual activities, as well as other exotic and labor-intensive items, while the medium-sized tombs were furnished with tens of items in each burial and no jade implements (Zhu 2001). Apparently, the Shixia society at this time was quite stratified, and some members had more economic and social power than others. Comparative analysis illustrates a very high similarity between the Shixia assemblage and contemporaneous cultures in the lower Yangzi River Valley, such as the Shinian and Zhuweicheng assemblage (Figure 4.1), although it is debatable whether the Shixia assemblage represents prehistoric migrants from the north or a local population culturally influenced by their northern neighbors (Zhu 2001).

The subsistence strategies and social structures of archaeological cultures in southern Guangdong dated to this phase, on the other hand, are less clear. The discovery of large amounts of shells and animal remains, flaked stone points, net sinkers, and ground arrowheads suggests hunting, gathering, and fishing as subsistence strategies of prehistoric peoples in this area (Zhu 2001). The absence of jade and other labor-intensive items in southern Guangdong may indicate a less hierarchical society. Recently, rice grains have been found at Guye (Table 4.1), but details have not been revealed, so it is not clear whether rice farming was practiced there or whether the rice grains were a result of exchange and/or trading.

Discussion

Although Guangdong was occupied by human beings at least 100,000 years ago, it was

probably only sparsely peopled by some 9000 years ago, according to archaeological data published to date. The Paleolithic culture and the transition from the Paleolithic to the Neolithic[2] in this region are not very clear. Two cave sites dated to approximately 13,000 to 9000 years ago in western Guangdong suggest that the Late Paleolithic culture in this area is characterized by flaked pebble tools, with tempered pottery occurring at around 9000 years ago or slightly later, thus marking the beginning of the local "Neolithic" (Guangdong Institute of Archaeology 1999). However, local archaeological data from between 9000 to 7000 years ago are extremely limited. In other words, culture(s) that preceded the white chalky pottery with red painting that have been found in Xiantouling have not been found in Guangdong. There are also missing links between the Neolithic cultures dated from 7000 to 5000 years ago, as outlined previously.

How then did the Xiantouling assemblage develop? Is this an indigenous culture? Recently, pottery with similar morphological characteristics has been found in Gaomiao and several other sites in the middle Yangzi River Valley dated to about 7800 and 7400 years ago (Figure 4.1) (Archaeological Institute of Hunan Province 1999). Morphologically similar pottery has also been found in another site called Xiaojin in northern Guangxi (Figure 4.1). Typological analysis indicates that the white chalky ware with incisions and/or red painting found in Gaomiao and Xiantouling are very similar (Figure 4.2). Although it is not clear whether the earliest remains of Xiantouling represent a migratory culture from the middle Yangzi River Valley or cultural influences from the north, as details of both the Gaomiao and Xiantouling assemblages are not yet available, it seems quite clear that the Neolithic cultures in the middle Yangzi River Valley influences coastal Guangdong. Further study of this issue, including neutron activation analysis of the white chalky and red painting potsherds found in Xiantouling and in the Middle Yangzi River Valley, is being carried out at the moment to trace the origin of the Xiantouling assemblage.

By around 6200–6000 years ago, it is very clear that there were at least two cultural clusters in Guangdong, represented by layer 4 of Shixia (No. 5, Figure 4.1) in the north and Dahuangsha (No. 1, Figure 4.1) in the south (Table 4.1). Typological study of pottery suggests that

the basal deposits of Shixia share some cultural similarities with the Tangjiagang culture dated to about 6800 to 6300 years ago in the middle Yangzi River Valley (Archaeological Institute of Hunan Province 1999), such as white chalky pottery and pottery decorating techniques of incision and perforation, but that the vessels are *not* identical (Figure 4.4). The absolute date of the early deposit at Shixia has not been published, but its relative date is approximately 6000 BP or slightly earlier based on pottery and stratigraphic analysis (Zhu 2001).

On the other hand, the Dahuangsha cultural cluster in southern Guangdong shares many commonalities, particularly red and yellow chalky pottery with red painting, with the Tangjiagang Neolithic culture in the middle Yangzi River Valley (Figures 4.1 and 4.3), the latter dated to about 6800–6300 years ago (Archaeological Institute of Hunan Province 1999), which is slightly earlier than the Dahuangsha assemblage of 6200–6000 BP (Table 4.1). This similarity may also indicate cultural dynamics between the prehistoric middle Yangzi River Valley and Guangdong, but further study of this issue is much needed.

It is also noteworthy that many Neolithic cultures in both the middle and lower Yangzi River Valley at 7000 to 6000 years ago were already based on rice farming; yet, no solid and reliable evidence for farming dated before 5000 years ago has been reported to date for the two cultural clusters in Guangdong. It has been inferred that foraging might have been the major subsistence strategy of both groups (Zhu 2001). However, if this were the case, then what was the nature of the cultural exchange between the Yangzi River Valley and Guangdong between 7000 and 5000 years ago? Did migrants come to Guangdong, or only techniques and ideas flow southwards? If migrants came from the Yangzi River Valley, did some of them "give up" their farming economy after coming to Guangdong, and if yes, what were the causes? Does it indicate a localized cultural development in Guangdong? Is it possible that they remained farmers but that evidence for this has not been discovered in Guangdong? All these questions require further study.

Whatever the case, it is clear that by approximately 6200–6000 years ago there were two cultural groups coexisting in Guangdong, one in the north and the other in the south, each with its

own cultural characteristics manifested by different vessels and decorative motifs on pottery, showing variety in aesthetic sense and "mind-set" (Renfrew and Bahn 2008). The coexistence of different cultures in Guangdong became more apparent after 5000 BP. It seems that the Shixia people in the north lived on rice farming, and their society was quite stratified. As mentioned above, they also shared many similarities with the Shinian and Zhuweicheng assemblages in the present Jiangxi Province of the lower Yangzi River Delta (Figures 4.1 and 4.5)(Zhu 2001), including ground stone spades, jade items, and ceramic tripod cauldrons and ring-foot basins (Figure 4.5, Table 4.1). On the other hand, people in southern Guangdong might still have subsisted on foraging, and the social structure was probably more egalitarian. The newly discovered rice remains at Guye dated to about 4000 years ago, and the discovery of rice and gourds in a coastal site, Shaha, in Hong Kong, dated to the same period (Lu et al. 2006) (Figure 4.1), however, may indicate a possible occurrence of cultivation activities in southern Guangdong and nearby areas by 4000 years ago, although the importance of cultivation within the whole prehistoric economic structure in coastal Guangdong remains a question.

Due to limited data, it is not clear at this stage whether the aforementioned differences are due to different natural environments or different cultural contacts and developments, or both. But morphological analysis of pottery does suggest that the prehistoric cultures of northern Guangdong might have had a closer connection with the middle and the lower Yangzi Valley in Phase II and Phase III respectively, whereas those in the south seem more closely related to the middle Yangzi River Valley (Figures 4.1 and 4.2).

It seems that from 7000 years ago onward, new archaeological cultures occurred in Guangdong with many elements similar to those found in the Yangzi River Valley, particularly in terms of ceramic morphology. It may be premature at this stage to conclude that the occurrence of fine and chalky white pottery with red painting at Xiantouling resulted from a human diaspora from the Yangzi River Valley by 7000 years ago, but the existence of cultural contacts and exchanges between Guangdong and the Yangzi River Valley cannot be denied. As Guangdong is part of South

China, and there are rivers and terrestrial pathways between South China and the Yangzi River Valley, such cultural contact and/or human movements are feasible (Figure 4.1).

Geographically, there are terrestrial pathways between north Guangdong and the middle and lower Yangzi River Valley, while tributaries of the Pearl River in present-day Guangxi, which is west of Guangdong, connect the tributaries of the middle Yangzi River before flowing into Guangdong (Figure 4.1). Thus, it is hypothesized that there were at least two pathways of cultural dynamics between prehistoric Guangdong and the middle and lower Yangzi Valley at least from 7000 years ago onward,[3] with continuous flow of peoples and/or ideas and techniques. Northern Guangdong and the middle and lower Yangzi River Valley might have been connected by the terrestrial pathway in the north at around 6000 years ago, whereas the Pearl River Delta, coastal Guangdong, and the middle Yangzi River Valley might have been connected by tributaries of the Yangzi and Pearl Rivers, such as the Gui River in Guangxi, from as early as 7000 years ago (Figure 4.1). It seems that the Tangjiagang culture in the middle Yangzi River Valley influenced Neolithic cultures in both northern and southern Guangdong, but whether it was through different trajectories or it expanded from the north to the south of Guangdong is not clear at the moment. An archaeological project led by myself is being carried out at the moment in order to test this hypothesis and to search for the missing links.

Archaeological discoveries since the 1970s illustrate that rice domestication indigenously occurred in the middle and lower Yangzi River Valley (Lu 2005). It has been hypothesized that rice farming societies expanded from the Yangzi River Valley to Southeast Asia and the Pacific (i.e., Bellwood 2005; Higham and Lu 1998), but the exact pathways of the expansion remain unclear. Archaeological data found in the present Guangdong and Guangxi of South China in recent years indicate constant cultural exchanges and/or human interactions between South China and the Yangzi River Valley. On the other hand, there are also cultural similarities between prehistoric South China, particularly Guangxi, and the north part of continental Southeast Asia, such as pebble tools and ground-shouldered stone tools. It is very possible that there were cultural dynamics between the

prehistoric Yangzi River Valley, South China, and continental Southeast Asia, with the expansion of rice farming being one aspect. Of course, much more research is required to prove or falsify this hypothesis, and to examine the details, impetus, and consequences of these cultural dynamics in prehistoric Asia.

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[H1]Notes

1. In this paper, the administrative concept “Guangdong” is used to refer to a geographical and cultural section within South China. Although “Guangdong” today refers to an administrative division, it has been an administrative unit since at least 2300 years ago and also has its own pathway of cultural development in the prehistoric epoch.
2. In Chinese archaeology, particularly in South China, “Neolithic” is usually defined by the presence of pottery and ground stone implements.
3. Historical documents record a continuous human diaspora from Hunan and Jiangxi to Guangxi and/or Guangdong from the Qin Dynasty (221–206 BC) to the present.

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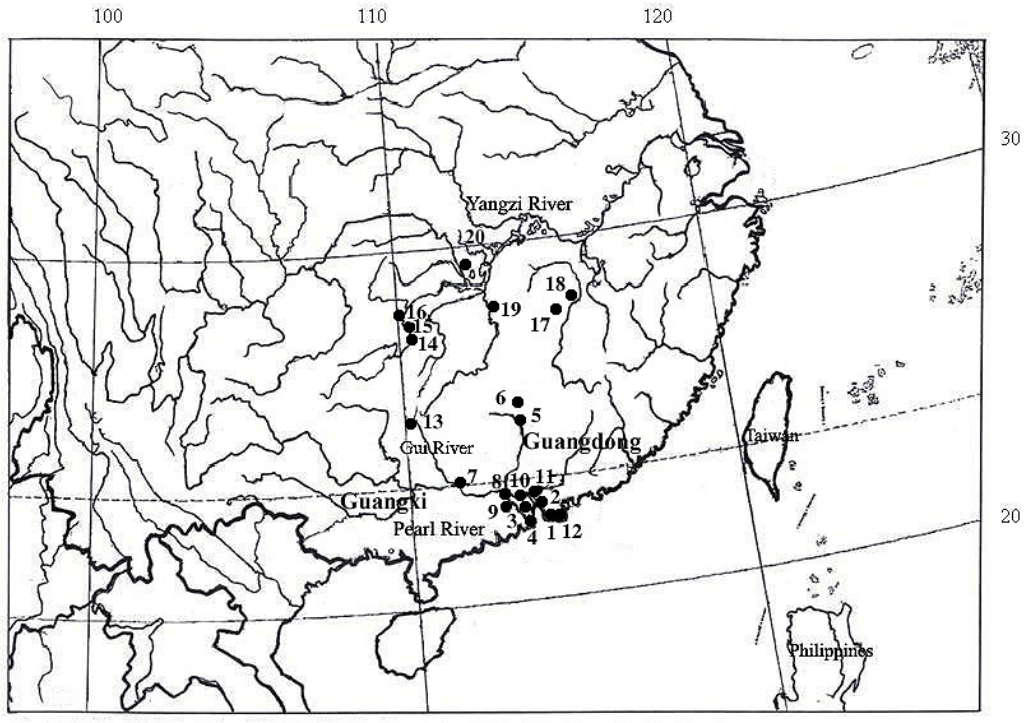

Figure 5.1 Map of Guangdong and Major Archaeological Sites Mentioned in the Text

1. Xiantouling and Dahuangshan (The two sites are very close.) 2. Yuanzhou 3. Longxue 4. Tangxihuan and Houshanwan 5. Shixia 6. Fuchuanling 7. Lezhukou 8. Yinzhou 9. Guye 10. Youyugang and Xiqiaoshan 11. Wanfu'an 12. Shaha (Hong Kong) 13. Xiaojin 14. Gaomiao 15-16 Sites containing Gaomiao pottery 17. Shinian 18. Zhuweicheng 19. Datang 20. Huachenggang

(Note: there is a typo here, Figure 5.1 should be 4.1)

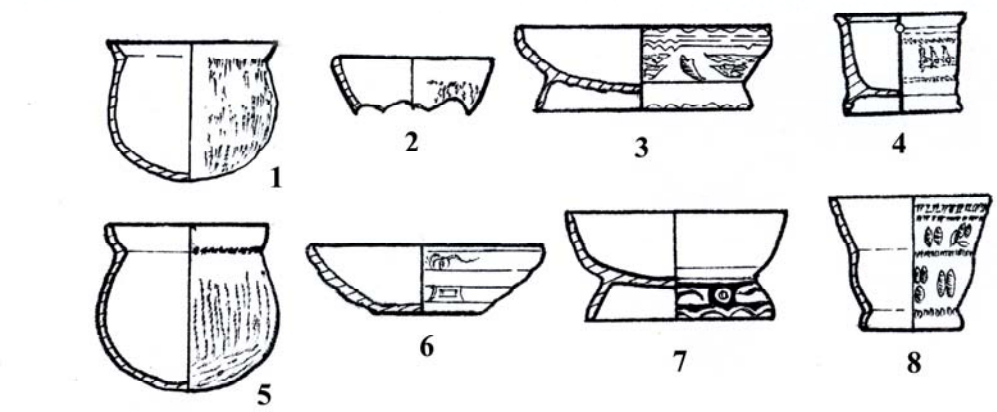

Figure 4.2 Comparative Illustration of Important Ceramics Mentioned in the Text

Nos. 1-4: Gaomiao ceramics, 7800-7000 BP.

No. 1: cauldron; No. 2: bowl; No. 3: plate with ring foot; No. 4: cup with ring foot.

Nos. 5-8: Xiantouling ceramics, 7000-6400 BP.

No. 5: cauldron; No. 6: bowl; No. 7: plate with ring foot; No. 8: cup with ring foot.

(Scale: Nos. 1, 2, 4, 8: 1/6; Nos. 4 & 7: 1/4; Nos. 5 & 6: 1/8)

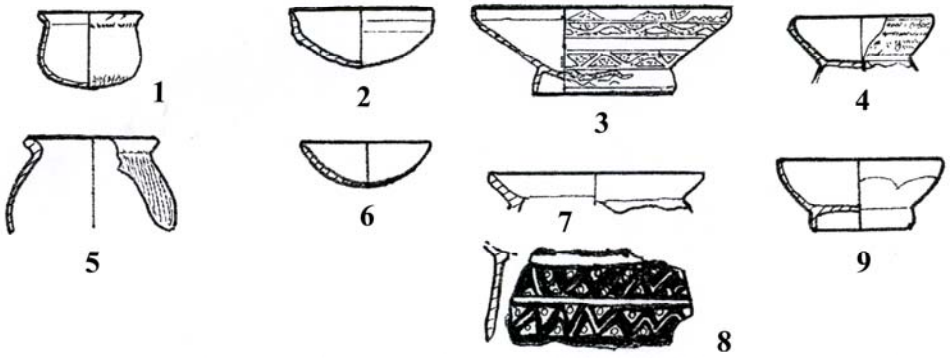

Figure 4.3 Comparative Illustration of Important Ceramics Mentioned in the Text

Nos. 1-4: Tangjiagang ceramics, 6800-6300 BP.

No. 1: cauldron; Nos. 2 & 4: bowls: No. 3: plate with ring foot.

(All items are not to scale due to lack of data)

Nos. 5-9: Dahuangsha ceramics, 6200-6000 BP.

No. 5: cauldron; Nos. 6 & 9: bowls, No.9 with ring foot; Nos. 7 & 8: plates with ring feet.

(Scale: Nos. 5 & 7: 1/10; No. 6: 1/7; Nos. 8-9: not to scale due to lack of data)

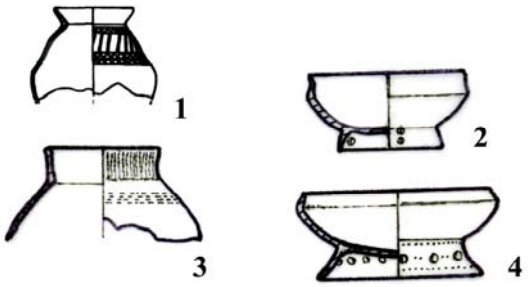

Figure 4.4 Comparative Illustration of Important Ceramics Mentioned in the Text

Nos. 1-2: Tangjiagang ceramics, 6800-6300 BP

No. 1: cauldron; No. 2: plate with ring foot.

(Scale: Nos. 1-2 not to scale due to lack of data)

Nos. 3-4: Ceramics from layer 4, Shixia, 6000-5000 BP

No. 3: tempered pot; No.4: plate with ring foot.

(Scale: Nos. 3-4: 1/6)

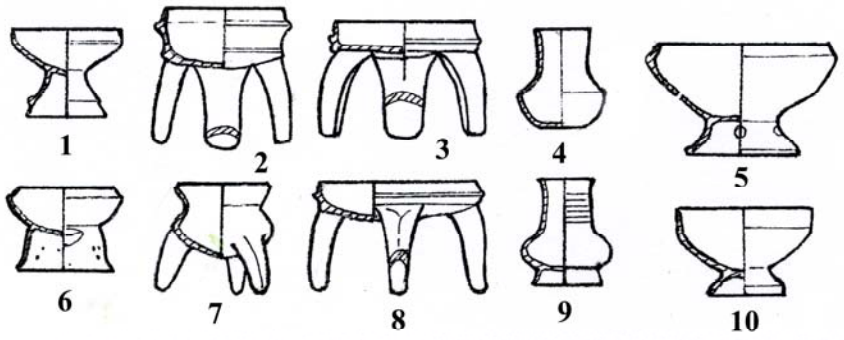

Figure 4.5 Comparative Illustration of Important Ceramics Mentioned in the Text

Nos. 1-5: Shinianshan ceramics, 5000-4500 BP.

No. 1: cup with high stem; No. 2: tripod cauldron; No. 3: tripod dish; No. 4: vase;

No. 5: basin with ring foot.

(Scales: No. 1 & 5: 1/7: No. 2: 1/9; Nos. 3-4: 1/5)

Nos. 6-10: Ceramics from layer 3, Shixia, 4800-4000 BP.

No. 6: cup with high stem; No. 7: tripod cauldron; No. 8: tripod dish;

No. 9: vase; No. 10: basin with ring foot.

(Scale: all 1/10)