

## <<唐县高昌墓地发掘报告>>

### 图书基本信息

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# <<唐县高昌墓地发掘报告>>

## 内容概要

### An Excavation Report on Gaochang

Cemetery (Abstract) The "South -to- North Water Diveion Project" is another large -scale hydraulic engineering work following the "Three Gorgeous Projects" , and also another startling move of Chinese government. The archaeological work, which coordinates with this project, has become an urgent and arduous task for the three provinces and one city along the line. In the summer of 2002, from the end of 2003 to the beginning of 2004, and during the autumn season of the same year, Hebei Province -acting in concert with the water project -successively launched three archaeological investigation, exploration and primary excavation work, eventually fixing on 114 sites with abundant remaining relics. On the basis of importance and preservation conditio, all these sites were classified into "A, B, C, D" four levels as requested, among which Gaochang cemetery was designated as Level B. Lasting from May 11, 2005 to September 30, the exploration and excavation work at Gaochang cemetery was completed to explore an area of 5000 square metres, 131 tombs. Among all these tombs, there are 7 earthen - shafts of the Warring States Period, 92 earthen - shafts of the Western Han Dynasty, 20 brick - chambered tombs of the Western and Eastern Han Dynasties, 6 were from the Northern Dynasties to the Sui Dynasty, one from the Song Dynasty, one earthen - shaft of the Qing Dynasty, and four unknown tombs, unearthing more than 700 sets of numbered funeral objects such as pottery, copper, iron, agate , porcelain, bone, glass, paint,etc. All the relevant information of the 131 excavated tomb are covered by this report. The report coists of three parts: Part I is an overview; Part 11 is the tombs' information;Part m is a preliminary study. The fit part is divided into three chapte, each depicting the general situation of the cemetery and the working methods, profiles, contents as well as the collation and compilation of materials, etc. Part 11 starts with the tombs' era as a framework, then recounts them one by one in the order from small to big serial numbe. Each tomb, whether robbed or not, relies on raw material as its basis, then goes through indoor collation of materials and restoration and checking of objects, and then respectively depicted according to each tomb' s position, time of excavation, status quo of its preservation, filling' s color and composition,the tomb' s structure, the positio of coffi, bones, burial objects and the features of every burial object. Generally, each tomb has an attached profile, some of them also has photos. Burial objects has attached outline drawings based on the tombs, the better and more intact one is the choice from the same items. Part III of preliminary study involves seven chapte: cemetery overview; tombs' structure and the combination of burial objects; burial objects, decorative pottery of the Warring States Period and

## <<唐县高昌墓地发掘报告>>

the Han Dynasty ; co - burial of different graves among the earthen - shafts of the Western Han Dynasty ; the transition from earthen - shafts to brick - chambered tombs ; the tombs' era and the owner' s speculation. "Cemetery overview" summarizes how the tombs of different periods surround a rock mound, meanwhile generalizes the main burial customs. In the order of time periods, the chapter of "tombs' structure and the combination of burial objects" concludes the characteristics of tombs' structure, respectively from the filling, tombs' direction and size, tombs' furniture, skeleton, the combination of burial objects, etc. The conclusion, which is about the features of 92 earthen - shafts of the Western Han Dynasty, is particularly detailed. It divides the pottery of the burial objects into 7 combinations, among which the gallipots or the daily combination of gallipots and pottery bowls are the most common. The chapter of "burial objects" - also in the order of time - generalizes the burial objects of all periods, roughly describing according to such classification as pottery, copper, iron, pewter, jade, glass, bone, lacquer, etc. The 7 tombs of the Warring States Period and the 112 of the Western and Eastern Han Dynasties vary greatly on the number and variety of burial objects, as a result, independent forms of narration are adopted. The pottery is divided for their types and forms based on the traditional method, each one is marked with the unearthed number as well as the general characteristic of its type and form, moreover, each form is marked with the number of tombs containing such items, and descriptive examples are also provided. Chapter four of "decorative pottery of the Warring States Period and the Han Dynasty" summarizes how the items were molded and the main shapes of their various parts as well as the main decoration methods and ornamental pattern. Furthermore, this chapter also provides description along with drawings of rubbings for the main pattern, such as whirling mark (旋纹), cord mark, chequer, impressed complex of looped cord (绳圈印纹), nail pattern, dancette and the combination of whirling mark (旋纹), fret pattern, cord mark; the combination of whirling mark (旋纹), chequer, cord mark; the combination of whirling mark (旋纹), cord mark, short - string pattern, the combination of whirling mark (旋纹), cord mark, impressed complex of looped cord (绳圈印纹). The "impressed complex of looped cord (绳圈印纹)" and its combination are rare pattern, which not only can decorate but also locate the "ear" and the handle of an item. It' s one of the unique pattern that prevailed in certain areas during the Han Dynasty. The chapter - "co - burial of different graves among the earthen - shafts of the Western Han Dynasty" - cites the 34 tombs of Western Han Dynasty of Gaochang cemetery as concrete demonstration, every two tombs make up a group and are side by side, which clarifies the prevalent "husband and wife buried together" during the earthen - shafts period. This chapter also expounds that the idea of "male

## &lt;&lt;唐县高昌墓地发掘报告&gt;&gt;

superiority" almost dominated the whole class society of China, the idea is also reflected in the burial position of men and women due to their different social status." Right is superior, left is inferior" - such idea was widespread, especially in the Warring States Period and the Han Dynasty, in line with this idea, the social reality of "male left, female right" when burying has come into being in most of the areas. Another significant accomplishment of the excavation in Gaochang Cemetery is the transition from earthen - shafts to brick - chambered tombs, by analyzing several tombs of special styles of this particular period such as brick - framed tombs and also brick - framed ones with flat tops, for the first time, however, this article has clearly claimed that such styles were of popularity in certain areas during the transition period from earthen - shafts to brick - chambered tombs. They still maintained the structure of wooden coffin of the earthen - shafts period, at the same time adopted brick frames and flat tops, even without evident tomb door and passage ways, they are much more primitive than brick - spanned tops and domed tops of mature periods. The last chapter involves the tombs' era and the owner's speculation, by making contrasts between tombs of major periods and recently - published materials on the same period, then leading to inference about the tombs' relative times, with particularly detailed classification on the most tombs of Han Dynasty according to different time periods. Based on the above - mentioned analysis about the structure of tombs and conclusion about the combination of burial objects as well as their types and forms, meanwhile taking the unearthed coins into consideration, this chapter divides the tombs of Han Dynasty into five periods: the early Western Han Dynasty, the mid-Western Han Dynasty, the late Western Han Dynasty, the end of Western Han Dynasty to the early Eastern Han Dynasty, the middle and late Eastern Han Dynasty.

## <<唐县高昌墓地发掘报告>>

### 书籍目录

#### 序言

#### 第一章 概述

##### 第一节 墓地概况及工作方法

##### 第二节 工作概况及内容

##### 第三节 材料整理与编写

#### 第二章 墓葬资料

##### 第一节 战国时期墓葬

一 M65

二 M77

三 M82

四 M102

五 M105

六 M106

七 M128

##### 第二节 西汉时期土坑墓葬

一 M1

二 M2

三 M3

四 M4

五 M5

六 M6

七 M7

八 M8

九 M9

一〇 M10

一一 M11

一二 M12

一三 M13

一四 M14

一五 M15

一六 M16

一七 M17

一八 M20

一九 M23

二〇 M25

二一 M27

二二 M28

二三 M29

二四 M30

二五 M31

二六 M32

二七 M33

二八 M34

二九 M35

三〇 M36

<<唐县高昌墓地发掘报告>>

三一 M37  
三二 M38  
三三 M39  
三四 M40  
三五 M41  
三六 M42  
三七 M43  
三八 M45  
三九 M46  
四〇 M48  
四一 M49  
四二 M50  
四三 M51  
四四 M52  
四五 M53  
四六 M54  
四七 M55  
四八 M56  
四九 M57  
五〇 M58  
五一 M59  
五二 M60  
五三 M62  
五四 M63  
五五 M66  
五六 M67  
五七 M68  
五八 M69  
五九 M71  
六〇 M72  
六一 M73  
六二 M74  
六三 M75  
六四 M76  
六五 M81  
六六 M83  
六七 M86  
六八 M87  
六九 M89  
七〇 M95  
七一 M96  
七二 M97  
七三 M98  
七四 M99  
七五 M101  
七六 M103  
七七 M104

## <<唐县高昌墓地发掘报告>>

七八 M107

七九 M108

八〇 M109

八一 M113

八二 M115

八三 M116

八四 M117

八五 M118

八六 M121

八七 M122

八八 M123

八九 M124

九〇 M125-

九一 M126

九二 M127

### 第三节 两汉时期砖室墓葬

一 M61

二 M64

三 M70

四 M78

五 M79

六 M80

七 M84

八 M85

九 M88

一〇 M90

一一 M91

一二 M92

一三 M93

一四 M94

一五 M100

一六 M114

一七 M120

一八 M129

一九 M130

二〇 M131

### 第四节 北朝—隋代墓葬

一 M18

二 M19

三 M21

四 M22

五 M24

六 M26

### 第五节 宋代墓葬

一 M112

### 第六节 清代墓葬

一 M47

## <<唐县高昌墓地发掘报告>>

### 第七节 年代不明墓葬

- 一 M44
- 二 M110
- 三 M111
- 四 M119

### 第三章 初步研究

#### 第一节 墓地综述

#### 第二节 墓葬形制及出土器物组合

- 一 战国时期墓葬
- 二 西汉时期土坑墓葬
- 三 两汉时期砖室墓葬
- 四 北朝至隋代砖室墓葬
- 五 宋代墓葬
- 六 清代墓葬

#### 第三节 出土器物

- 一 战国时期墓葬
- 二 两汉时期墓葬
- 三 北朝至隋代墓葬
- 四 宋代墓葬
- 五 清代墓葬

#### 第四节 战国、汉代陶器装饰

#### 第五节 西汉土坑墓葬中的异穴合葬

#### 第六节 土坑墓葬向砖室墓葬的过渡

#### 第七节 墓葬年代及墓主推测

- 一 战国时期墓葬
- 二 两汉时期墓葬
- 三 北朝至隋代墓葬
- 四 宋代墓葬
- 五 清代墓葬

#### 第八节 结语

#### 附表 高昌墓地出土器物登记表

#### 后记

#### 英文提要



## <<唐县高昌墓地发掘报告>>

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