

<<余杭义桥汉六朝墓>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<余杭义桥汉六朝墓>>

13位ISBN编号：9787501030118

10位ISBN编号：7501030111

出版时间：2010-8

出版时间：文物出版社

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页数：301

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内容概要

The Yiqiao cemetery (N 30° 17' 40", E 119° 54' 07") is 4 km northwest of the Yuhang Town in western Yuhang District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province, and 2.5 km north of the Tiaoxi Spring, between the Tianmushan Mountain in its west and south, and the plain area in its east. It is on the slopes of several small hills including the Sheshantou hill, the Guojiatou hill and the Wangjiashan hill, with the Yiqiao Village in its east, the No. 15 provincial highway in its north, the Yangmeiling and Xin'anqian Villages in its west and the Ahan Village in its south. The hills which are 4 to 28 meters above sea level were covered by tea trees before but now have been left uncultivated due to the local industrial development. In April 2007, ancient burials were unearthed during the construction of the Yuhang Industry Development Limited Company. After signing an agreement with the developer, the Hangzhou Municipal Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and the Yuhang District Museum organized a cooperative archaeological team and conducted a salvage excavation from May 22nd to July 10th, during which 64 burials had been discovered in an area of 1500 sq meters. The burials include 1 of the pre-Qin period, 47 of the Han Dynasty, 13 of the Six Dynasties, 2 of the Song Dynasty and 1 of the Qing Dynasty. Totally 522 pieces (sets) of artifacts were unearthed. Besides, 63 pieces of artifacts probably from the burials had been collected. This monograph is a detailed report on the 60 burials of the Han Dynasty and the Six Dynasties. Information of the other four burials is in the appendix. Collected artifacts of different periods are described after the reports of the burials of their related periods. The 60 burials of the Han to the Six Dynasties periods can be divided into two types: earth-shaft burials which are relatively well preserved, and the brick-chamber burials many of which had been looted long ago. The earth-shaft burials can be further divided into two sub-types: the rectangular-shaped burials and the handle-knife-shaped burials. Some shafts are wider and some are narrower. The brick-chamber burials are rectangular-shaped, 凸-shaped, handle-knife-shaped or T-shaped. Some have front and back chambers. Burial offerings in the earth-shaft burials are relatively larger in number and more various in types comparing with those in the brick-chamber burials. Totally 406 pieces (sets) of ceramic, porcelain, bronze, iron, silver, stone and glass offerings were unearthed from the 60 burials. Ceramic objects take the highest percentage, followed by porcelain objects and bronze / iron objects. The 321 ceramic objects (79.1% of the total artifacts) are mainly gray-brown or gray-green in color and green-yellow glazed. They obviously belong to the green-glaze tradition of the Southern China. Most of them were hand-made, some with the help of moulds, and wheel mended. Main surface decoratio

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include the string—pattern and curved flourish design . Some of them are imitatio of bronze ritual vessels . Some might have been articles for daily use , some were specially made as burial offerings . Sixteen bronze mirror and two iron ding鼎tripods were found in the burials . Only two out of the 60 burials have direct stratigraphic relationships and none of them have artifacts with accurate date .

Mainly based on the structures of the burials and typological research on burial offerings , we divided the burials into eight phases : phase I dating to the early Western Han , phase II dating to the Middle Western Han , phase III dating to the Late Western Han , phase IV dating to the Xin Mang新莽period , phase V dating to the Early Eastern Han , phase VI dating to the Middle and Late Eastern Han . phase VII dating to the Western Jin晋and phase VIII dating to the Eastern Jin . Some rules can be recognized from the distribution of burials . Seventeen earth—shaft burials are located on the slopes of the hills near Guojiatou in the north , while nine are on the slopes of the hills near Sheshantou in the south . It seems that earlier burials are usually higher and later burials have kept moving down slope . Nineteen brick—chamber burials are on the slopes near Guojiatou , while 17 of them are on the slopes near Sheshantou . Significantly , ten of the 21 Eastern Han brick—chamber burials concentrated around Sheshantou . Eight of the nine Western Jin burials are on the western top of Sheshantou . Two of the four Eastern Jin burials are on the eastern top of Sheshantou . Eastern Han brick—chamber burials are usually on the middle slope , while those of the Six Dynasties are usually near the top . Based on the excavation , we know that these hills had been used as burial ground as early as in the Warring State period . The small population size resulted in the small number of burials . This area had become an important cemetery during the Han and the Six Dynasties . The earliest burials of this period are on the northern slopes of Guojiatou . From the Eastern Han , burials had gradually moved southward to the southern slopes of Guojiatou and Sheshantou . All the earth—shaft burials are east—west orienting , while most of the brick—chamber burials are east or north orienting . It seems that orientation of a burial has close relationship with its micro—landscape—most of the burials orienting to open area . Burials of the same period and at the same location usually headed to the same direction . Passage slope , ercengtai二层台platform of filled earth , ercengtai platform of untouched earth , stone support and earth mound had been found in or above some earth—shaft burials . Some burials are under the same earth mound , and some burials have more than one dead . In Han Dynasty burials with more than one dead , there are secondary buried individuals who might have died earlier and been moved from their original burials . Niches were common in the brick —chamber burials of the Western Jin . The largest length and width of earth—shaft burials are 4.5 and 3 mete, while those of the

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brick—chamber burials are 6 and 5 mete. In other words, all the burials are middle or small in size. The structure, quantity and quality of burial offerings also indicate that this area is the cemetery for common people. Both the structure and style of burial offerings demotrate the increasing influence of the Han culture which then developed to the Jin culture. Although local cultural elements can be recognized in the burials of the Han Dynasty, they had been gradually taken place by the Han cultural elements. We can find the historical background of this takeover in ancient texts. In summary, the Yiqiao cemetery had been the burial ground for common people. The burials with significant local characteristics are large in number and cover a complete chronological sequence. They are important for our research on mortuary practice in Southern China, especially in the Jiangzhe 江浙area during the Han to Six Dynasties period.

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编辑推荐

《余杭义桥汉六朝墓》由文物出版社出版。

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