

中国田野考古报告集

汉长安城桂宫

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中国社会科学院考古研究所
日本奈良国立文化财研究所

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**the Guigong Palace in the Han Capital City
Chang'an**

(with an English Abstract)

by

the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and
the Nara National Institute of Cultural Heritage of Japan

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内 容 简 介

中国和日本两个国家级研究所，经中国国务院特别许可、国家文物局首次批准，对第一批全国重点文物保护单位——汉长安城桂宫遗址进行考古发掘，本书就是这一国际合作的重要科研成果。该考古发掘报告，内容丰富、资料完整而系统。桂宫遗址的考古工作主要包括桂宫宫城遗址的勘探，宫墙、南宫门和7座建筑遗址的试掘，3座大型建筑遗址的发掘。上述田野考古工作揭示出桂宫遗址的布局形制、宫殿及其他建筑的结构，出土了大量具有典型时代特点的瓦当、玉牒等重要遗物，这些新考古资料对于汉代考古学、历史学、建筑史、美术史等领域，均具有一定的学术意义。

前 言

根据中国社会科学院考古研究所和日本奈良国立文化财研究所 1991 年签署、1996 年续签的《“中日古代都城考古学比较研究项目”友好合作协议》，1997 年双方在多年中日古代都城考古研究的合作基础上，就进一步开展对中国古代都城遗址合作考古调查、发掘问题，达成一致意见，决定首先在汉长安城桂宫遗址进行这项考古工作。为此，我们两个研究所分别向中华人民共和国国家文物局提出对汉长安城桂宫遗址进行中日合作考古调查、发掘的专项申请，国家文物局报经国务院特别许可，批准了《中国社会科学院考古研究所与日本奈良国立文化财研究所在中国合作考古调查发掘协议书》。中日两个国家级研究所的研究人员共同组成中日联合考古队，中方领队刘庆柱，日方领队町田章，执行领队李毓芳。

1997 年 11 月田野考古工作开始，2001 年 5 月结束，转入考古调查、发掘资料整理和发掘报告撰写。中日双方领队刘庆柱、町田章和执行领队李毓芳共同制订了桂宫遗址考古发掘与研究的课题方案，李毓芳主持了全部田野考古发掘工作。先后参加汉长安城桂宫遗址考古调查、发掘的中日双方研究人员分别为：1997 年 11 月～1998 年 5 月，参加桂宫二号建筑遗址南院建筑考古发掘的中方研究人员有李毓芳、刘振东、张建锋、姜波，日方研究人员有小泽毅、箱崎和久、玉田芳英、次山淳，中方刘振东、冯孝堂和日方牛岛茂参加了发掘遗址的气球高空摄影与遗迹摄影；1998 年 10 月～1999 年 4 月，参加桂宫二号建筑遗址北院建筑考古发掘的中方研究人员有李毓芳、刘振东、张建锋，日方研究人员有玉田芳英、平泽毅、清野孝之、渡边晃宏、岛田敏男、长尾充，中方刘振东、冯孝堂和日方佃干雄参加了发掘遗址的气球高空摄影与遗迹摄影；1999 年 10 月～2000 年 4 月，参加桂宫三号建筑遗址考古发掘的中方研究人员有李毓芳、刘振东、张建锋，日方研究人员有深泽芳树、西山和宏、小泽毅、山下信一郎，中方刘振东、何岁利、李振远和日方牛岛茂参加了发掘遗址的气球高空摄影与遗迹摄影；2000 年 10 月～2001 年 5 月，参加桂宫四号建筑遗址考古发掘的中方研究人员有李毓芳、张建锋，日方研究人员有小泽毅、吉川聪、清水重敦、中村一郎、莲沼麻衣子、石桥茂登，承担遗迹摄影的有张建锋、李毓芳、何岁利、李振远。参加这一项目考古发掘的还有汉长安城

考古队技术人员林玉学、吴新年、董慧杰、王志龙等。在桂宫遗址田野考古发掘工作期间，中日联合考古队相继编写并发表了4篇简报：《汉长安城桂宫二号建筑遗址发掘简报》（《考古》1999年第1期）、《汉长安城桂宫二号建筑遗址B区发掘简报》（《考古》2000年第1期）、《汉长安城桂宫三号建筑遗址发掘简报》（《考古》2001年第1期）和《汉长安城桂宫四号建筑遗址发掘简报》（《考古》2002年第1期）。参加这一合作项目的日方学者，也以日文相继报道了这些发掘成果，它们主要是日本《奈良国立文化财研究所年报》1998年第1期的《汉长安城桂宫二号宫殿的调查》、1999年第1期的《汉长安城桂宫二号建筑遗迹B区的调查》、2000年第1期的《汉长安城桂宫三号建筑遗迹的调查》。

在桂宫遗址考古发掘期间，中国社会科学院副院长王忍之、秘书长郭永才，中国社会科学院考古研究所副所长张显清、张国宝、王巍，日本奈良国立文化财研究所所长田中琢、平城京调查部部长田边征夫及日方专家工乐善通、浅川滋男等，曾来发掘现场考察。中华人民共和国国家文物局局长张文彬和副局长郑欣淼、张柏，文物保护司司长杨志军、博物馆司司长孟宪民、文物保护司副司长晋鸿逵，国家文物局考古专家组组长黄景略、成员张忠培，陕西省文物局局长张廷皓、副局长刘云辉、文物处处长周魁英，西安市市委书记崔林涛，西安市文物局局长李天顺、副局长向德和李颖科、文物处处长黄伟等曾来遗址发掘现场视察。桂宫遗址的中日合作考古发掘工作得到陕西省、西安市、未央区和六村堡乡等各级政府及文物、文化行政管理部门的关心和支持。发掘期间自始至终得到了汉长安城遗址保管所所长甘洪更及该所全体成员的大力协助。

中日合作考古发掘的汉长安城遗址是1961年中华人民共和国国务院公布的第一批全国重点文物保护单位，这也是中国政府批准的第一个在全国重点文物保护单位进行中外合作考古发掘的项目。这项工作从开始就备受社会新闻媒体的关注。1997年春，中国社会科学院在北京举行了关于中日合作考古发掘汉长安城遗址的新闻发布会。1997年以来，中国国内各主要新闻单位和报纸，如新华社、《人民日报》、《光明日报》、《中国日报》（英文版）、中央电视台等进行了多次报道，海外不少报刊也登载了相关消息。1998年、1999年、2000年和2002年，中日两国学者相继在日本奈良举行了汉长安城桂宫遗址中日合作考古发掘新闻发布会、学术报告会，日本许多新闻媒体进行了报道。

在中日合作考古发掘汉长安城遗址项目的同时，为了扩大这一中日合作所取得的重要成果之影响，追述一衣带水的中日两国文化交流的悠久历史，中国社会科学院考古研究所与日本奈良国立文化财研究所、读卖新闻社于1999年4月13日~11月28日在日本举办了“兴盛的汉王朝”文物展。

2001年5月，桂宫遗址田野考古工作结束后，中日联合考古队立即转入对桂宫遗址考古发掘资料的整理，并及时开始了发掘报告的编写工作。

1956年中国科学院考古研究所开始在汉长安城遗址进行考古调查、勘探、发掘工作。20世纪50年代末、60年代初，汉长安城考古队对桂宫遗址进行了初步考古调查与勘探。90年代中期，又在桂宫遗址开展了考古勘探、试掘，这一考古工作持续到2001年。其间主要是对桂宫宫城城墙、宫门，宫城之中道路、排水系统、大型建筑基址等进行考古工作。这些考古工作使我们对桂宫宫城的结构和布局有了更为全面、深刻的认识。

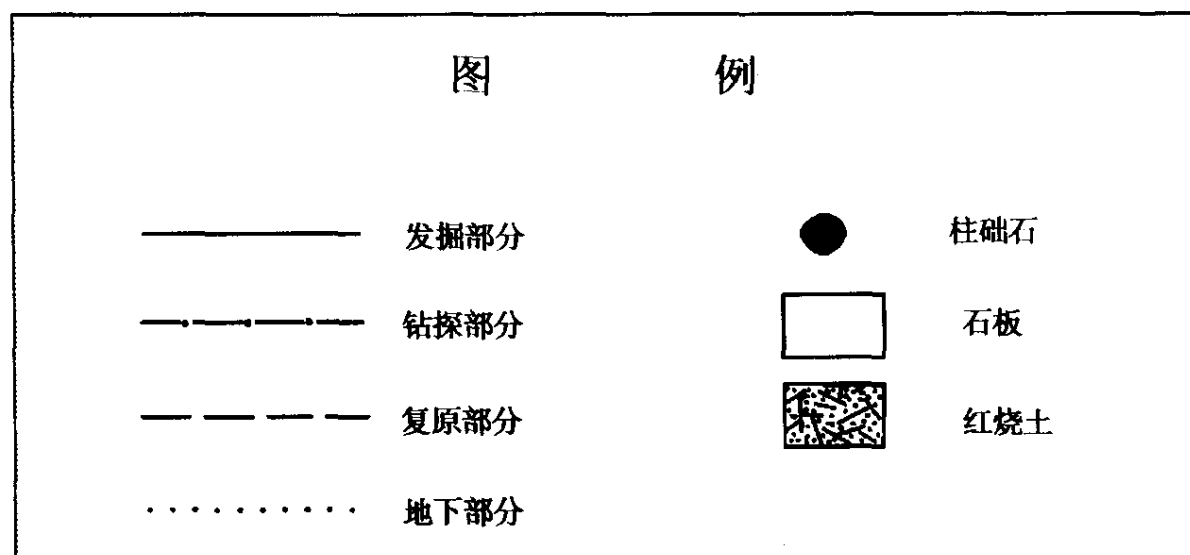
本报告由刘庆柱、町田章和李毓芳主持编写，发掘报告主编刘庆柱、副主编李毓芳。前言由刘庆柱和李毓芳撰写，第一章刘振东编写；第二章第一、二、四节李毓芳编写，第三节刘振东编写；第三章第一、四节李毓芳编写，第二节张建锋编写，第三节李毓芳、张建锋编写；第四章第一、三节李毓芳编写，第二节张建锋编写；结语由刘庆柱和町田章撰写。报告的文字录排由张建锋承担，申云艳给予大力协助。报告绘图由董慧杰承担，报告图版由刘振东、董慧杰承担，报告的线图、拓片和图版编排由李毓芳和张建锋承担，报告的图表由张建锋承担。中国社会科学院考古研究所科技考古中心对桂宫遗址发掘出土的动物骨骼、植硅石、孢粉、木炭、墙皮及炼渣等进行了鉴定、化验和分析，袁靖、赵志军、齐乌云、王树芝、王增林和刘煜等分别写出了鉴定报告、分析报告或化验报告。刘庆柱、李毓芳负责全部书稿的统稿。

《汉长安城桂宫1996~2001年考古发掘报告》被列为中国社会科学院重大课题，这一课题得到了中国社会科学院的大力支持。

关于汉长安城桂宫遗址的考古发掘情况，过去已发表的相关简报、报道等，其中凡与本报告有相悖之处，均以本报告为准。

本报告编写体例如下：

1. 本文所引文献仅在首次出现时注明出版单位和出版时间。
2. 本报告瓦当型式划分标准参照《汉长安城未央宫1980~1989年考古发掘报告》，另外新增加了一些型、亚型和式。其他遗物在本报告内统一划分型式。
3. 插图主要图例如下所示，每幅图中不再标示。



Abstract

According to the agreement between the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Nara National Institute of Cultural Heritage of Japan in 1991, and the successive cooperative project——Comparative Research on Ancient Capital Cities of China and Japan signed in 1996, the two institutes decided to continue their cooperation on the research of ancient capital cities in China and Japan in 1997. They both agreed to conduct further archaeological survey and excavation at ancient capital cities in China and chose the *Guigong* 桂宫 palace in the *Han* 汉 capital city *Chang'an* 长安, a site in the first list of Major Cultural Heritage under State Protection, as the location to start their fieldwork. The State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China, with a special permission from the State Council of China, approved the Agreement on Cooperative Archaeological Survey and Excavation in China between the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Nara National Institute of Cultural Heritage of Japan. Researchers from the two institutes then organized a Sino-Japan cooperative archaeology team with *Liu Qingzhu* 刘庆柱 as the Chinese director, *Matida Akiri* as the Japanese director and *Li Yufang* 李毓芳 as the executive director.

The excavations started in November 1997 and ended in May 2001. After that, we conducted a field survey and begun to prepare for the writing of an excavation report. The report, with *Liu Qingzhu* as the chief editor and *Li Yufang* as the vice editor, was selected as the Major Research Project of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 2002 and passed the terminal examination in August 2005.

The report consists of the preface, the survey, coring, test excavation and formal excavation at the *Guigong* site (totally four chapters with 14 sections), the conclusion and the appendixes (including tables of inner-wall posts, exposed posts and stone plinths, tables of unearthed artifacts, and analysis reports of animal bones, phytolith samples, pollen samples, charcoal samples, wall-skin and slag). It also contains 48 color plates, 156 black-white plates and 134 figures (including rubbings).

Chapter one is an introduction of the survey, coring and test excavation at *Guigong*. The site is located in the northwest of the *Han Chang'an* city between the western city wall to the west, the *Weiyanggong* 未央宫 palace to the south (with the *Zhichengmen* 直城门 street between), the *Hengmen* 横门 street to the east and the *Xishi* 西市 (western market) to the north (with the *Yongmen* 雍门 street between). It is now occupied by the *Jiachengbao* 夹城堡, *Minloucun* 民娄村, *Huangjiazhuang* 黄家庄 and *Tiesuocun* 铁锁村 Villages, all of which is under the administration of the *Liucunbao* 六村堡 Township, *Weiyang* District, *Xi'an* 西安 City.

The whole *Guigong* palace is in the shape of a south-north orienting rectangular, 1840 m from south to north, 900 m from east to west, 5480 m in perimeter and 1,656,000 sq m in area. It is surrounded by nearly 4 m wide rammed earth walls.

The southern palace gate of the early and late phases was found in the southern palace wall. The gateway was 4.8 m wide in the early phase and 5.65 m wide in the late phase. It might be the *Longloumen* gate 龙楼门—the front palace gate recorded in ancient texts. Architectural materials such as the hollow brick, mortar-shaped brick plinth of gate post, segmental tile, semi-cylindrical tile and tile-end were unearthed near the gate, together with ceramic lamp and projectile.

Two streets, one south-north orienting and one east-west orienting, were discovered by the coring. The former is 842.5 m long and 7.5 to 10 m wide, and the latter is 572 m long and 13 m wide. Both have open drainage ditches at two sides.

Besides the formal excavations at architecture complexes No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4, we conducted several small scale test excavations at architecture complexes No. 1, No. 5, No. 6 and No. 7.

Complex No. 1 is located in the southwest of the palace. The main feature of the complex is a high nearly square rammed earth platform which is 58 m from east to west, 62 m from south to north and 12 m above the ground. Corridors were discovered at the eastern, southern and northern sides of the platform. Two passages towards the platform were also found. Since no architecture remains were unearthed at the top and sides of the platform, we infer that it might be the remain of a rockery—probably the “*Mingguanggong tushan*” (明光宫土山, earth mount in the *Mingguanggong* palace) recorded in ancient texts.

Complex No. 5 is in the middle of the northern part of the palace. Its rammed earth platform is 215.8 m from east to west, 74.4 m from south to north and surrounded by corridors. Remains of surrounding walls were found in the north of the complex.

Complex No. 6 is in the middle of the southern part of the palace. It consists of two connected rammed earth platforms. The southern one is in the shape of a rectangular, 65 m from east to west and 31 m from south to north. The northern platform is in the shape of a handled knife. It is 91.2 m from east to west, 39.5 m in the largest south-north width and 15.5 m in the smallest south-north width. The south-north orienting main street in the middle of the palace just runs between complexes No. 6 and No. 2 towards the front gate——*Longloumen*. Hence No. 6 might be an important architecture complex in southern *Guigong*.

Complex No. 7 is located in the northwest of the palace. The seriously damaged rammed earth platform is in the shape of a carpenter's square, 111.5 m from east to west, 37 m wide in the west and 24.25 m wide in the east. Artifacts unearthed in the complex indicate that architectures had been constructed here before the middle Western *Han* period.

Chapter two provides details of the structure and functions of architecture complex No. 2 and related artifacts.

Complex No. 2 is a relatively complete architecture complex consisting of the southern and northern yards in the west of the southern part of *Guigong*.

The relatively well-preserved southern yard is 84 m from east to west, 56 m from south to north and 4704 sq m in area. It consists of yard walls, passages, halls, attached architectures, courtyards and the drainage system. The rammed earth eastern and northern walls of the yard can still be recognized. A 4.8 m wide and 1.05 m deep gate connecting the southern and northern yards was found at the western part of the northern wall (the southern wall of the northern yard). The hall is in the middle of the yard, with attached architectures at its east and west, the eastern and western courtyards to its north and the eastern and western steps to its south. The platform of the hall is 51.1 m from east to west, 29 m from south to north and surrounded by brick-floor corridors, aprons and brick roads. Except for the tile-paved western apron, aprons at the other three sides are pebble-paved. Both the eastern and western steps consist of three different parts from south to north. Two east-west orienting roads were discovered respectively to the south of the eastern and western sides of the platform. To the north of the platform, were found two parallel south-north orienting roads. Two underground architectures were found in the north and east of the platform. The eastern courtyard (No. 1) to the north of the platform is 24.5 m from east to west and 8.9 m from south to north, while the western one (No. 2) is 11.2 m from east to west and 8.9 m from south to north. Both of them are surrounded by corridors and aprons. A well, which is 1.4 m in diameter and 5 m in depth, was discovered in the northwest of the yard. Drainage system of the yard includes brick water-seeping

well and underground brick ditches. Pentagon-shaped drainage tubes were found under the walls.

The northern yard is 84 m from east to west, 46 m from south to north and 3864 sq m in area. Platform of the main hall is in the middle of the yard, 77.5 m from east to west and 20 to 32 m from south to north. The platform has attached posts at four sides and is surrounded by corridors, aprons and slope protection. In the middle and east of the platform, were found two underground passages and one underground room. To the south and north of the platform, were discovered passages and courtyards. The south-north orienting underground passage in the middle of the platform, which consists of the southern gateway, the northern gateway and the central passage, is 22.7 m long, 1.8 m wide and 1.15 to 1.23 m in remaining height. The underground passage in the east of the platform is east-west orienting and consists of a flat part and a sloping part. It is 10.3 m long from east to west, 3.5 m wide from south to north and 1.12 to 1.36 m in remaining height. Three courtyards, all with surrounding corridors and aprons, range from east to west to the south of the hall. The western one is 11.6 m from east to west and 7.1 m from south to north, the middle one is 16.2 m from east to west and 17.3 m from south to north, and the eastern one is 28.5 m from east to west and 17.6 m from south to north. Two courtyards were discovered to the north of the platform. The western one is 25 m from east to west and 12.8 m from south to north, while the eastern one is 31 m from east to west and 11.5 m from south to north. A water-seeping well and an underground drainage ditch were found in the eastern courtyard to the south of the platform and in the north of the platform respectively.

A large number of ceramic artifacts (mainly architectural materials such as brick, tile, tile-end, well-mouth and some everyday utensils), jade, stone, iron and bronze objects and coins were unearthed in complex No. 2. The type III and type IV cloud-patterns were discovered on 269 of the 301 tile-ends. Thirty tile-ends have inscriptions (16 have *changshengwuji* 长生无极, 8 have *qianqiuwansui* 千秋万岁, three have *yutianwuji* 与天无极, one has *youkong* 右空 and two have damaged characters). These are important archaeological data for the research on complex No. 2.

The southern and northern courtyards of complex No. 2 and the rammed earth high platform (complex No. 1) to the north together exhibit a complete compound of *Han* palace architectures.

Chapter three tells the details of structure, function and related artifacts of architecture complex No. 3.

Complex No. 3 is located in the northwest of *Guigong*. The exposed part is 84 m long from south to north, 24 m wide from east to west and 2016 sq m in area. It consists of two large rooms and seven small rooms between them.

The platform of the southern large room is 13.6 m from east to west and 15.45 m from south to north, while the northern large room is 16.25 to 17.5 m from east to west. The seven small rooms are separated by six 11.62 to 11.95 m long and 2.46 to 3.85 m wide east-west orienting walls. Each of the wall has seven symmetric inner-wall posts at both of its northern and southern sides.

All the seven small rooms face to the west and are in the shape of east-west orienting long rectangular. The rooms are similar in length (10.6 to 11.2 m) yet quite different in width (from 4.66 m in the largest room to 1.76 m in the smallest room). Each room has a wide door at in the western wall. The wide door, thick wall, and high density of inner-wall posts indicate that complex No. 3 might have functioned as storehouse.

Totally 179 artifacts, including ceramic (mainly architectural materials such as the brick, tile and tile end), bronze, iron objects and coins were unearthed in the complex.

In addition, a brick underground drainage ditch were found under complex No. 3. It is 14.6 m long from east to west, 1.5 to 1.79 m in outer width, 0.19 to 1.12 m in inner width, 0.88 to 1.12 m in inner height and 1.28 to 1.5 m in outer height. This ditch is connected with an open ditch outside No. 3, which is 1.24 to 1.84 m wide and 0.29 to 0.86 m deep. Coring work demonstrates that the two ditches are part of a main drainage ditch in the *Han Chang'an* city, which started from the western side of the *Hengmen* street in the east and ended in the moat outside the western city wall in the west. It is 1100 m long from east to west, 2.7 m under the ground, 4 m in mouth width, 2 m in bottom width and 0.7 to 1.3 m in depth.

Chapter four reports the structure, function and related artifacts of architecture complex No. 4.

Complex No. 4 is located in the west of the northern part of *Guigong*. The exposed part is 124 m from east to west, 120 m from south to north and 14,880 sq m in area. It is divided into the eastern and western parts by a south-north orienting passage.

The passage is just in the middle of the complex, 95 m in remaining length and 8.92 m wide.

The western part of complex No. 4 is 40.6 m from east to west and 95.2 m from south to north. It consists of a platform of the main hall, attached architectures and the courtyard. The platform is 40.6 m from east to west and 38.18 m from south to north. Two attached architec-

tures were discovered in the south of the platform. The eastern one is a semi-subterranean room which is 9.28 m from east to west, 7.2 m from south to north and 0.48 m in remaining height. Remains of 36 stone plinths regularly range into four east-west orienting lines (nine in each line) on the floor of the room, with the distance of 2.3 m between each line and 0.75 m between each plinth in the same line. The other architecture which is 3.7 m west to the eastern one is 9.2 m from east to west and 7.7 m from south to north. The courtyard was found to the south of the platform.

The eastern part of complex No. 4 is 57.85 m from east to west, 103.55 m from south to north and consists of a platform of the main hall, attached architectures and two courtyards. The platform is 50.08 m from east to west, 40.8 m from south to north and surrounded by corridors and aprons. Two attached underground architectures, both facing to the south and consisting of a gateway, a passage and a main room, were discovered in the platform. Besides, two rooms were found in the northwest and southeast of this part of No. 4. The former is 7.4 m from east to west and 9.8 m from south to north, the later is nearly square in shape and 14.55 m in side length. The two courtyards stand side by side in the northwest of this part of No. 4. The southern one is 12.65 m from east to west and 5.55 m from south to north, while the northern one is 12.3 m from east to west and 6.9 m from south to north. Both are surrounded by aprons.

Generally speaking, different from previously found regularly planned architecture complexes, complex No. 4 is in an irregular and free style, indicating that it might be the living area in the *Guigong* palace.

Majority of the artifacts unearthed in complex No. 4 are ceramic architectural materials. There are also some ceramic everyday utensils and jade, stone, bronze and iron objects, and coins. The damaged green stone inscribed *yudie* 玉牒 tablet of the *Xin Mang* 新莽 period is very valuable. It has five lines of red-painted *zhuan* 篆 style inscriptions recording the *fengshan* 封禪 sacrificial ceremony at the *Taishan* 泰山 Mountain. This is the first royal treasure pertaining to the *fengshan* ceremony ever unearthed.

The conclusion part of the report argues that the *Guigong* palace might be established in middle Western *Han*. Thanks to the archaeological data from our fieldwork, we now have a much better understanding of the plan of *Guigong*. Our new knowledge includes that main buildings concentrate in the middle and south of the palace, with attached architectures and storehouse at the eastern, western and northern sides of them; and no architectures were constructed between the main building and the southern palace wall. Besides, the underground or semi-subterranean architectures as well as the large number of tile-ends with inscriptions

changshengwuji unearthed in the excavations are also new to archaeologists. All these can be regarded as special characteristics of the queen and concubines' palaces in the *Han* Dynasty. Interestingly, remains of the southern and northern yards of the architecture complex No. 2 indicate that the imperial harem also follows the *qianchaohouqin* 前朝后寝 or *qiantanghoushi* 前堂后室 (official or formal halls in the front while sleeping or living rooms in the back) regulation as the emperor's palaces. The main hall in the southern yard, the relaxing and sleeping rooms in the northern yard, and the earth mount to the further north together reflect the planer's pursuit of the harmony between human and the nature. This pursuit had become extremely influential in the planning of later ancient Chinese architectures.

According to the attached report on faunal remains, bones of chicken, dog, horse, pig, cattle, goat, mouse and fish were found in *Guigong*. The former six are the *liuxu* 六畜 (six main domestic animals) recorded in ancient texts. Obviously, fish was also important in the diet of *Han* people. Results of the phytolith analysis demonstrates that the "straw" in "straw-mixed-clay" wall-skin is not certain herb of the wheat or rice families. It in fact includes several kinds of broomcorn family herbs. Pollen analysis shows that middle and late Western *Han* periods had enjoyed a relatively warm period during the temperature drooping in the late Holocene. Charcoal research successfully recognized the samples of *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Ulmus* and *Phyllostachys viridis*. The research also establishes a 89 years tree-ring chronology of *Picea*, which is crucial for the establishment of a long-period tree-ring chronological framework in the *Shaanxi* 陕西 area. Chemical research on wall-skin and slag rejects the assumption that the palace wall was painted by slaked lime. Instead, the painting material might be the mixture of manmade un-slaked lime (CaO) and water. Obviously, developed moisture-proof techniques had appeared in the *Han* Dynasty.

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