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微笑彩俑

The Smiling Kingdom

The Terracotta Warriors of Han Yang Ling

的地下王國

6.27~9.27.2009

建學館 灣園開



國立歷史博物館





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漢景帝劉啓(西元前188-141)和其父文帝劉恆在位的時期,被史家稱爲「文景 之治」。漢初由於秦末戰亂,民生經濟遭受嚴重的破壞,其慘況如《漢書·食貨志》 所載:「民失作業而大饑饉。凡米石五千,人相食,死者過半。高祖乃令民得賣子, 就食蜀、漢」。但經過文、景二帝的努力,到武帝初期,經濟狀況卻已經轉變成如下 的景象:「民人給家足,都鄙廩庾盡滿,而府庫餘財。京師之錢累百巨萬,貫朽而不 可校。太倉之粟陳陳相因,充溢露積於外,腐敗不可食。」整個國家已呈現一種空前 富足而和平的景象。

由於景帝之子武帝劉徹獨尊儒術,使得儒家思想,成爲日後政府的施政鐵則。因 此,以黃老學說爲政治思想骨幹的文景之治,在歷史上更顯得凸出。文景時期的施 政,盡量避免政策上的大幅更動,減少對平民生活的干涉,以輕徭薄賦、與民休息爲 主。景帝時的賦稅,甚至低達「三十稅一」。

位於今日陝西省西安市北方咸陽的陽陵,是景帝的陵寢,也是目前西漢帝王陵 中,發掘最深入的一個。其中的墓葬俑群,正反映了當時的社會氣氛。文景之治在政 治與法律制度上,都一舉扭轉了承襲自秦朝法家原則的煩政苛刑,使人民不但生活富 足,精神上也得到舒緩解放。以墓葬俑的製作風格爲例,和照真人比例塑造的始皇陵 兵馬俑相比,景帝陵墓的陪葬俑尺寸,雖僅有秦俑的三分之一,氣勢乍看下雖不甚威 武堂皇,但相較秦俑剛硬的線條和肅殺的軍陣之氣,漢俑的線條明顯的柔和許多,表 情多呈現溫和的微笑,兼有怒哀樂等多樣化的情緒,身體姿態也趨於輕鬆多元,除站 姿外,還有行走、俯仰望等動態在內。

此外,漢俑的題材也更加的豐富:人俑出現了秦俑未曾見過的女俑與宦官俑。而 如犬馬豬雞牛羊等家畜俑,不但製作精良,造型深富古樸的趣味,數量更是龐大。此 外還有大量的陶倉、瓦當等建物的模型或構件,以及如食器、飾品、燈具等生活用 具。凡此種種,都成爲漢代生產技術進步,人民生活自在富足的真實寫照。

漢俑與其他相關文物的陳列,展現出漢代文物溫文質樸的美感。不僅可以讓國內 各級學校學生,得以將實物與教科書上的知識相對照;相信對現今在公私立領域中積 極推動的文化創意產業,也能提供靈感的啓發。國立歷史博物館此次與聯合報系以及 陝西省文物交流中心、漢陽陵博物館等單位合作,引進精選的漢陽陵出土文物兩百餘 組件,藉由展場的情境模擬,讓陽陵發掘出土的場景,與漢代生活豐富的面相,再次 忠實呈現於觀眾面前。希望國內藝文愛好者,能夠把握此一難得機會前來參觀並予指 教。

The period of Liu Qi, the Emperor Jing of Han (188-141 BC), and his father Liu Heng, the Emperor Wen of Han, has been generally eulogized as the "Rule of Wen and Jing" by historians. In the early days of the Han dynasty, society and economy were still ravaged by the wars that began in the previous dynasty (the Qin) and ended with the establishment of the Han dynasty. As recorded in the *Treatise on Food and Merchandise* in *The Book of Han*, the economic condition was dire indeed: "People lost their jobs and a great hunger prevailed. A stone of rice cost five thousand. People ate each other and more than half of the population died. Emperor Gao of Han allowed people to sell their own children and leave for Shu and Han to find a living." By the efforts of Emperors Wen and Jing, the economy was much recovered in the ensuing period of Emperor Wu: "Common citizens had sufficient means of life. Storehouses in urban and rural areas were all full. Government treasury had surplus wealth. In the capital, cash was accumulated in millions, a lot of which too rotted to account for. Millet in the official warehouses had been stored for too long that these crops were spilt outside, too decayed to be edible." The entire country was in a rich and peaceful status unseen before.

Other than the economic recovery, the period of Wen and Jing was also underlined by the distinctive political thought that informed its governance. The Han government after the Emperor Wu was thoroughly guided by Confucianism. Until then, however, the Wen-Jing governance was based on the Taoist thoughts of Huandi and Lao-tzu and therefore came to be seen as an idiosyncratic phase in Han history, with the emphasis on the continuation of existing policies and a decrease in governmental interference. The aim was to reduce citizen's obligations and allow everyone to recover. The land tax on agricultural production, for example, was reduced to a rate of one-thirtieth of crop yield.

To understand the society of this period, we can turn to the burial terracotta figures found in the Yang Mausoleum of Emperor Jing, located in the north of today's Xian, Shaanxi Province, and the most thoroughly excavated among all the mausoleums of Western Han emperors. These figures reflect a society in which, the complicated policies and severe punishments of the previous Qin dynasty were shed, and the political and legal system provided not only physical richness but also spiritual liberation. In terms of the production style, the terra-cotta soldiers of Qin Shi-huang were life-sized and magnificent; the terracotta figures of Emperor Jing were only one third of the size of their Qin counterparts, created in softer lines and generally with richer facial expressions; usually a mystical smile. Other than the standing posture, these figures were also sculpted in walking or upward-looking or downward-looking postures.

As for their subjects, the Han figures are wider in range than those of the Qin dynasty. Among the human figures, we see female and eunuch, both previously unseen. Among the livestock figures, we see a large number of dogs, horses, pigs, chicken, oxen, and goats, all polished and appealing in design. Other excavated items include a terracotta storehouse, tile ends, food utensils, decorations, lamps, etc. These artifacts illustrate the progress of technology and the comfort of life during the Han dynasty.

This exhibition of Han burial figures and other artifacts shows the gentle and unaffected grace of Han culture. Students will see the physical manifestations of phenomena discussed in history textbooks, while creative workers from the cultural industries will find sources of inspiration. In cooperation with the UDN Group, Shaanxi Cultural Heritage Promotion Center, Han Yangling Museum, and the National Museum of History have selected more than 200 sets of artifacts, simulated the excavation site of the Yang Mausoleum and daily life scenes from the Han dynasty, and are delighted to present this exhibition. We sincerely hope that all art lovers will make the best of this rare exhibition, and the National Museum of History welcomes any comments and feedback.

Huang Yung-Chuan

Director

National Museum of History

一直以來,聯合報系秉持「正派辦報」的理念,為華人世界提供快速、詳實、深度的報紙、雜誌、網路新聞,被公認是中文報業裡優質的內容服務品牌,同時也致力於引進藝術文化的展覽、活動,成為國內外矚目的文化行銷平台。

去年,聯合報系引進米勒畫展、長毛象特展及太陽劇團,再度讓台灣民眾親炙大師的經典畫作及世界第一流的演出,擦亮了聯合報系的品牌,也在經濟低迷的年代爲國人帶來難得的歡娛。

累積了這麼多的經驗與能量,聯合報系深刻瞭解文化事業與社會具有「雙向結構化」的密切關係,其力量與影響無以計算、難以言喻,因爲在歲月的長河裡,唯有文化可以一直「活」下去,穿越過一代又一代的生命,留給後人亙古不易的感動和震撼。

今年仲夏,聯合報系與大陸陝西漢陽陵博物館攜手合作,策辦「微笑彩俑—漢景帝的地下王國」特展;這是聯合報系第三次舉辦「俑」的展覽,前兩次展出秦兵馬俑,吸引150萬人觀賞。

本次展覽適值兩岸關係和平、穩定發展之際,主題又恰是重現古代中國第一個盛世一文景之治的富庶安寧,成為兩岸分隔六十年以來最有意義的展覽;參觀者不僅可親睹漢陽陵彩俑總是帶著一抹微笑的優雅之美,領略其時代意義,更可瞭解漢景帝卓越的領導與管理,以及選擇了漢武帝作爲繼承人的睿智,方使國威臻於極致而名留青史。

因此本展已獲得許多企業、職福會及基金會支持與響應,估計將有數十萬人潮湧入,包括企業高層、上班族、親子和學生,相信大家觀展之後應該有所啓發,共同學習決決大國的胸懷,展現歷史上又一個盛世的微笑。

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% 光佑 謹識

Preface



Since its inception, and guided by the ideal of journalistic integrity, the United Daily News Group has provided the Chinese language community with rapid, trustworthy, and in-depth news stories in its newspapers and magazines, and on the internet. It is generally regarded as the premier content service provider among Chinese language newspapers. Meanwhile, the UDN Group also devotes itself to introducing artistic and cultural exhibitions and activities to the public, gearing itself up to become a prominent platform of cultural marketing.

Only last year, UDN Group introduced Millet's paintings, Mammoth, and Cirque du Soleil to the public in Taiwan, creating a window for firsthand experience of classic paintings and world class performance, polishing the brand of the UDN Group, and offering precious joy in an era of economic downturn.

From the enormous experience and energy acquired in these activities, the UDN Group deeply understands the double helix of cultural industry and society. The power and influence of culture is immeasurable and infinite. In the long river of time, culture is the only thing permanent, passing from generation to generation, maintaining an unassailed corner for affect and amazement.

This summer, the UDN Group is cooperating with the Hanyangling Museum in Shaanxi Province to organize the special exhibition, "The Smiling Kingdom— The Terracotta Warriors of Han Yang Ling." For the UDN Group, this is the third date with terracotta figures, the previous two highlighting the Terracotta Warriors of the Qin dynasty, attracting 1.5 million visitors in total.

As this exhibition unfolds, the relationship between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait is more peaceful and stable than it has been in recent decades. Coincidentally, though perhaps not accidentally, this Exhibition recreates the first peaceful and rich period of ancient China, namely the rule of Wen and Jing. In many senses, this is the most significant exhibition in sixty years of political turbulence in the Taiwan Strait. In the Exhibition, the visitor can witness the smiling grace of the colored pottery figures from Han Yangling, learn about its history and characteristics, and understand the wisdom behind the Emperor Jing's leadership and management. His wise choice of heir further pushed the Han dynasty to its zenith and made "Han" the symbolic alternative name for all Chinese people.

Because of this, many companies, societies, and foundations have expressed their support for this Exhibition. It is estimated that the event could attract hundreds of thousands of visitors, covering all strata of society, from CEOs to salary workers, from grandparents to toddlers. We believe everyone can find their own inspiration in the event. We hope that Taiwan as a community can learn the ways of a great dynasty and work together toward another golden age of graceful smiles.

Keith yer

Event Department, Gold Media Group COO Economic Daily News Vice Presidentt 仲夏時節,經兩岸有關機構的多方努力,《微笑彩俑—漢景帝的地下王國》專題 文物展覽將在臺北歷史博物館舉行,我謹代表漢陽陵博物館向爲該展覽的籌備付出辛 勞工作的相關機構和人員表示衷心感謝。

西漢是中國歷史上最爲重要的一個時期,以帝都長安爲中心的華夏文化成爲世界東方的代表,與古羅馬形成了東西方兩個文明中心。

漢景帝劉啓是高祖劉邦的孫子、西漢第四代皇帝,西元前157年即位。他繼承了 父親漢文帝劉恆的衣缽,繼續推崇西漢初年盛行「黃老思想」,實行「無爲而治」的 治國策略,使國家經濟得到了長足的發展,百姓安居樂業,與其父漢文帝共同造就了 受到後世史家推崇的中國封建社會第一個發展盛世一「文景之治」,爲其子漢武帝劉 徹開疆拓土奠定了雄厚的政治、經濟、軍事和文化基礎。

上世紀九〇年代,伴隨著西安一咸陽國際機場專用公路的建設,在西安北郊渭河北岸「五陵原」東端的漢景帝陵園考古取得重大成果,漢陽陵陵園南區從葬坑出土了數以萬計的「著衣式陶俑」,該項考古發現被評爲1990年度全國十大考古發現之一。因爲這種陶俑的木質胳膊和絲、質地的衣服以及皮革製成的鎧甲已經腐朽不存,呈現在我們眼前的陶俑是缺臂、裸體狀,因而被人們稱之爲「裸體俑」,媒體稱其爲「東方大衛」和「東方維納斯」。這些俑身高約55-62公分,只有真人身高的三分之一左右,它們一改秦始皇陵附近出土的秦兵馬俑高大、威武的軍士形象,以其極富魅力造型、柔美生動的面部表情衝擊著海內外賓客的視覺。

古人「事死如事生」的葬俗文化理念在這座帝王陵墓的埋葬和陪葬中表現的尤為真實突出。通過多年來對漢陽陵的考古調查、發掘和研究,漢景帝時期的帝國形象、宮廷制度以及生活狀況已經得到初步呈現。目前,漢陽陵已發現各類從葬坑200餘座,陪葬墓數以萬計,陵區建築、陽陵邑遺址規模龐大,內涵豐富,2006年建成的漢陽陵博物館內的帝陵外藏坑保護展示廳,在保護、研究和展示漢代帝陵文化方面做出了有益的探索。

此次展出的展品是經兩岸機構和專家精心挑選的觀賞性很強,「著衣式陶俑」有男、有女,還有被閹割的宦者;身份有武士、侍從和宮女。他們或披堅執銳從事安全防衛,神色機警;或畢恭畢敬侍奉帝王,面蘊微笑;個性鮮明、表情豐富是漢陽陵出土人物類陶俑最爲突出的特點。栩栩如生的馬、牛、羊、豬、狗等動物陶塑的陪葬,使西漢宮禁之中的生活氣息顯得更加濃厚,其他諸如銅鏡、封泥、瓦當、陶倉、棋盤等文物的展出,則有助於大家從更廣闊的時空和角度去瞭解二千多年前漢景帝地下王國的真實生活。

我深信通過此次展覽的舉辦,將進一步豐富民眾的文化生活,有助於加強兩岸同 胞的溝通和聯繫。最後預祝展覽圓滿成功!

帝

This summer, through the joint efforts of several institutions on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, this Exhibition will take place at the National Museum of History. On behalf of the Han Yangling Museum, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the institutions and personnel who have made this possible.

The Western Han was one of the most important periods in Chinese history. Chinese culture, blossoming outwards from its center in Chang-an, the capital of the dynasty, came to symbolize oriental culture, as Chang-an in the East and the Rome in the West served as the two cultural centers of the ancient world.

The fourth emperor of the Western Han, Liu Chi (Emperor Jing), who came to the throne in 157 BC, was the grandson of Liu Bang, the founder of the Han. Like his father, Liu Heng (Emperor Wen), Emperor Jing continued to uphold the thoughts of Huangdi and Lao-tzu, governing his empire by the principle of "Wu Wei", or non-action. His policies gave the economy a breathing space in which to recover and the citizens an opportunity to prosper. The period of Emperor Jing and his father is commonly referred to as the "Rule of Wen and Jing", the first recorded prosperous period in ancient Chinese feudal society, paving a solid political, economic, military, and cultural foundation for the leaps, and bounds which followed during the reign of Liu Che, Emperor Wu.

In 1990, the construction of Xi-an/Xian-yang International Airport Highway led to an important archeological discovery: that of the Yang Mausoleum of Emperor Jing, known as the Han Yangling. From the burial pits of this mausoleum, more than 10,000 attired figures in terracotta were excavated, and dubbed one of the ten most important archeological findings in China in 1990. These terracotta figures used to have arms made of wood, and were dressed in silk apparel or clad in leather armor, but these have long been eroded with their centuries of underground burial. They are therefore naked and devoid of decoration, and have been tagged "Oriental David" and "Oriental Venus" by the local media. These Han terracotta figures are more charismatic and gentle than the life-sized and fierce-looking Qin terra-cotta soldiers; they amaze visitors with their soft and vivid facial expressions.

The design and arrangement of this imperial mausoleum was guided by the ancient burial culture in which services for the dead resembled those for the living. Years of archeological investigation, excavation, and research yield a better portrayal of the imperial image, palace system, and living condition of the Emperor Jing. Currently, more than 200 burial pits and 10,000 accompanying graves have been found near the Yang Mausoleum. The burial compound is quite large and a rich array of treasures can be found in it. In 2006, the Han Yangling Museum built a protective exhibition hall above the mausoleum site, facilitating protection, study and display of this imperial mausoleum.

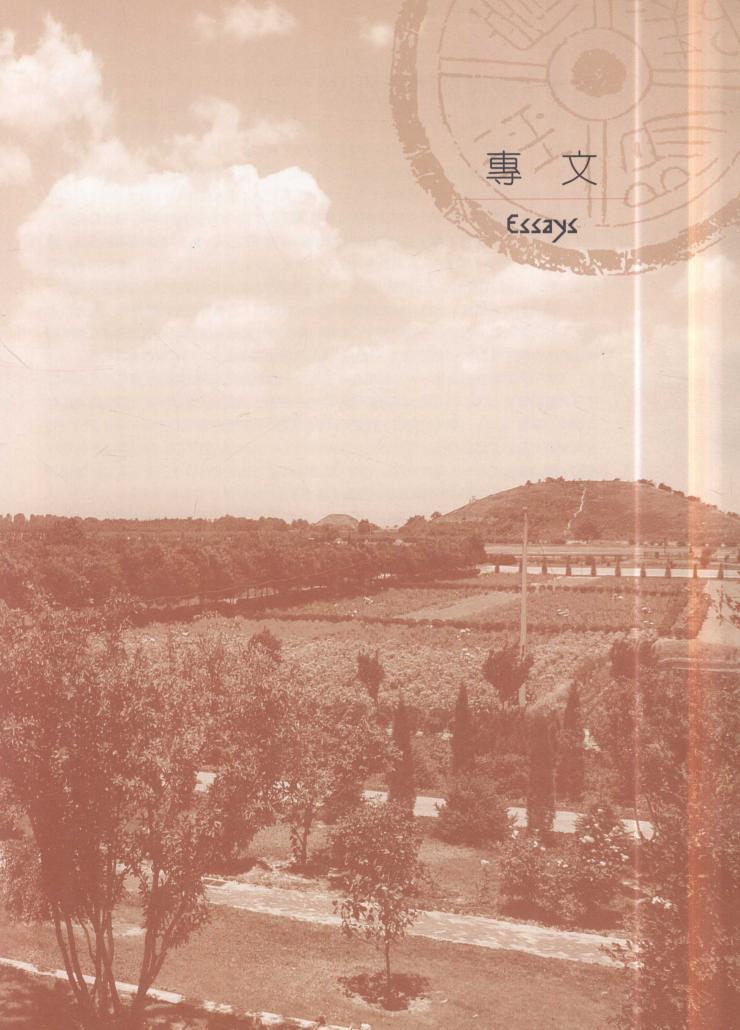
Experts from both sides of the Taiwan Strait selected exhibits for this exhibition. The terracotta attired figure specimens include males, females, and eunuchs. They represent soldiers, ministers, or maids. In terms of their physical postures, they are either armed and alert or subservient and smiling. The most distinctive feature of these terracotta figures is that they are vividly characterized and show all forms of facial expressions. Other exhibits include vivid terracotta figures of horses, oxen, goats, pigs, and dogs. They illuminate life within the forbidden palace of the Han dynasty. An understanding of the underground empire of Emperor Jing will not be complete without such peripheral artifacts as the bronze mirror, ceiling stop, terracotta storehouse, and chess board, which will also be exhibited.

I believe this exhibition will enrich the visitor's cultural life and enhance exchanges and communication between the people on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. I wish the exhibition every success!

Yan Xin-zhi

Director Han Yangling Museum 12 May 2009





西漢帝陵發掘研究概要

陝西省考古研究院 院長 焦南峰

西漢時期是中國歷史上最早的統一的封建集權國家建立、鞏固和完善的時期;是以儒家 思想爲主體的中國傳統思想、倫理道德和價值體系的形成時期;也是中華民族的主體—漢 人、漢族的形成、得名時期。長期以來許多考古學家、歷史學家一直致力於西漢考古、歷史 的探索和研究,取得了可喜的研究成果。現就其中西漢帝陵的發掘研究工作予以簡要介紹。

西漢王朝十一個皇帝的陵墓,均葬於西漢長安城附近,亦即今西安市的東部、東南和北部。根據文獻記載,西漢十一陵除漢文帝霸陵和漢宣帝杜陵分別位於西安東郊的灞河西岸和西安東南的杜東原上外,其餘九座均分佈在渭河北岸的咸陽原上。

通過長期的勘察和研究,大多數學者有了基本一致的認識,即咸陽原西漢九陵的排列順序自西向東依次爲漢武帝茂陵、漢昭帝平陵、漢成帝延陵、漢平帝康陵、漢元帝渭陵、漢哀帝義陵、漢惠帝安陵、漢高祖長陵、漢景帝陽陵(圖1)。根據其佈局,西漢十一陵可以分爲長安城東南陵區和渭北陵區。渭北陵區九陵的排列又可以分成三組,第一組以漢高祖長陵爲中心,西爲惠帝安陵,東是景帝陽陵;第二組西是武帝茂陵,東爲昭帝平陵;第三組以元帝渭陵爲中心,西爲成帝延陵,東爲哀帝義陵,西北是平帝康陵。

漢高祖長陵位於今咸陽市渭城區窯店鄉三義村附近,目前已發現有帝陵、后陵、陵邑、 陪葬墓園及大量的建築遺址。帝陵、后陵均爲覆斗形,且在一個陵園內,帝陵在西,后陵在

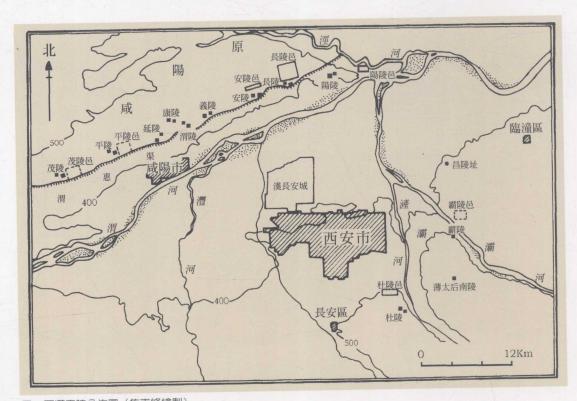


圖1 西漢帝陵分佈圖(焦南峰繪製)

東。陵園平面爲方形,邊長780公尺,周長3120公尺。陵邑在長陵以北,保存著南、北、西三面部分城牆。西牆上有門址一座,寬15公尺。陵邑內發現瓦窯一座。在西漢諸陵中,長陵陪葬墓數量最多,現仍保留封土堆的有六十三個,均在長陵以東。墓塚佈局多爲南北方陣排列,成組分佈。一組內墓塚又多成對並列,這可能都是同塋異穴的夫妻合葬墓。陪葬墓的封土,較帝陵小得多,形狀大略有覆斗形、圓錐形和山形三種。在調查和試掘中,在陵墓附近出土過「長陵東當」、「長陵西當」和「長陵西神」等文字瓦當。六〇年代中期發掘的陪葬墓一楊家灣漢墓是兩座南北並列的夫妻合葬墓。楊家灣漢墓及其十八座陪葬坑的發掘,將曲尺形、構造複雜的西漢早期大墓及三千多件彩繪兵馬俑展現於世,使考古學家首次對漢陵的陪葬制度有所瞭解。

漢惠帝安陵位於咸陽市渭城區韓家灣鄉白廟村南邊的高地上,陵園爲長方形,東西940、南北840公尺。陵園內有陵墓兩座。安陵形如覆斗,邊長140-170公尺。其西北有一墓塚,覆斗形,可能爲孝惠張皇后陵墓。安陵邑在陵北,反向「凸」字形,東西長940-1586、南北約750公尺。陵邑的南牆與陵園的北牆共用。陪葬墓分佈在陵東,現存大封土堆十二個,多爲圓錐形。其中有魯元公主墓,規模近於帝陵。

漢文帝霸陵在今西安市灞橋區毛西鄉窯遠村附近,因灞水而名。「因其山,不起陵」。未發現陵園遺跡。寶皇后陵在霸陵東南的白鹿原上,平地起塚,形如覆斗。邊長137-143公尺、高19.5公尺。陵園西牆、南牆遺跡尚存。陵邑據宋敏求《長安志》記載在霸陵以北。霸陵附近陪葬的大墓不多,見於文獻記載的有孝武陳皇后、董偃、竇太主等。74年在霸陵寶皇后陵陵園西牆以西曾發掘陪葬坑四十七座,出土了一批陶俑、陶器、穀物和禽獸遺骨。

漢武帝茂陵位於興平縣南位鄉策村附近。帝陵爲覆斗形,邊長230公尺,高46.5公尺,是西漢諸陵中規模最大的一個。帝陵陵園平面方形,現存東、西、北三組門關。陵園的周圍有數量驚人的從葬坑。李夫人墓位於茂陵西北,封土外形爲兩層臺式。陪葬墓在茂陵以東,地面現存十二座,分成四組。陵邑位於帝陵的北側。陵園內發現有多處建築遺址,曾出土過玉圭、玉壁、玉鋪首、琉璃壁、四神空心磚等。茂陵陪葬墓的從葬坑出土的230多件「陽信家」文物,以銅器爲多,多數器物刻有銘文,記載著器物的主人、名稱、重量、容量及製作者等。其中的鎏金銅馬和鎏金銀竹節熏爐等是十分罕見的文物珍品。

漢昭帝平陵位於咸陽市秦都區平陵鄉大王村附近,封土形如覆斗,呈二層臺式。陵園方形,現存東、南二門闕。上官皇后陵在平陵東,亦為覆斗形,陵園邊長約400公尺,現存東、南門闕。在上官皇后陵園以東,發現大片西漢建築遺址,應爲平陵邑遺址。平陵周圍分佈有近百座土塚,其中有二十三座可能是平陵的陪葬墓,一座在陵北,其餘均在陵東。近年來,又對新發現的三座從葬坑進行了發掘。

漢宣帝杜陵在今西安市南郊雁塔區曲江池鄉三兆村南側的高地上。82-85年,對杜陵展開了較大規模的勘查,發掘、研究工作。

杜陵帝陵封土爲覆斗形,帝陵爲亞字形,東南西北各有一條墓道。陵園平面呈方形,四邊有夯土垣牆。四牆中部各有一門,稱爲「司馬門」或「闕」。杜陵東門遺址由門道、左右塾、左右配廊、散水等組成,佈局規整、結構合理。帝陵寢園位於帝陵東南,與帝陵隔牆相鄰。寢園平面爲長方形,四周築有夯牆;東、西牆各開一門,南牆設三門。寢園分爲兩大部分,東側爲寢殿,西側是便殿。寢殿由殿堂、回廊、散水、兩門、六階等部分構成。便殿東、南、北三面築牆,西邊有廊,分堂、室、院三組建築。

后陵封土亦爲覆斗形,陵園平面呈方形,四邊有夯土垣牆,四牆中部各有一門。后陵東 門遺址由門道、左右塾、左右配廊、散水等組成。后陵寢園位於后陵西南,與后陵相鄰。后 陵寢園與帝陵寢園平面佈置、建築結構均大體相同,唯規模略小。

八號遺址在杜陵的東北,地勢高亢。遺址中心爲一夯土台基,平面近方形,邊長70-73公尺,夯土厚5公尺。台基東西兩側各有一條道路,通往帝陵和后陵。根據其位置、地勢及大量出土的龍紋、鳳紋空心磚等,發掘者推定其可能是杜陵的陵廟遺址。

杜陵的北部和南部分佈有一些陪葬坑,發掘的K1為近似方形的豎穴,分主室和車室,東側有斜坡坑道一條。K4為長方形豎穴,東側有斜坡坑道一條。共出土陶俑,銅、鐵、陶、金器等1500餘件。

杜陵陪葬墓在杜陵的東側,分東南和東北兩區。共發現陪葬墓107座,其中62座封土猶存。陪葬墓的排列似有一定規律,或聚集一起,或排列成行。

杜陵邑在杜陵西北,平面爲長方形。目前發現陵邑城牆數段。據云曾出土有「杜邑」陶文的漢磚。

漢元帝渭陵在今咸陽市渭城區周陵鄉新莊村南。帝陵陵園近方形,四門闕保存尚好。封 土形似覆斗,邊長175公尺,高25公尺。后陵在帝陵西北,形制同帝陵,規模較小。渭陵西北 有大面積的建築遺址,被認爲是陵廟之所在。渭陵陪葬墓集中在陵的東北,現有墓塚十八 座,據說原來有三十二座,並且排列成行。

漢成帝延陵在今咸陽市渭城區周陵鄉嚴家窯村附近。帝陵形如覆斗,陵園東西382公尺,南北400公尺,四關尚存。成帝許皇后因被廢未以皇后身份合葬於延陵,故延陵無后陵。延陵陪葬墓大多分佈在其東1500公尺處,現存七座。

漢哀帝義陵位於咸陽市渭城區周陵鄉南賀村。帝陵形如覆斗,邊長175、高30公尺。陵園 東西415、南北420公尺。殘存牆跡寬7公尺。僅北門殘留一闕,義陵東北620公尺處有一覆斗 形大漢墓,應是合葬義陵的后妃陵墓。義陵陪葬墓主要分佈在陵東和陵南,現有十五座。

漢平帝康陵位於咸陽市渭城區周陵鄉大寨村和陵昭村之間。封土形如覆斗,陵頂內收呈 二層台。陵園平面近方形,四門已無遺跡。

陽陵是西漢第四代皇帝劉啓之陵墓,也是西漢帝陵研究最深入的一座。其陵區平面呈不規則葫蘆形,東西長近6公里,南北寬1-3公里,面積約12平方公里。由帝陵,后陵,南北區從葬坑,刑徒墓地,陵廟等禮制建築,陪葬墓及陽陵邑等部分組成(圖2)。

陽陵帝陵陵園平面爲正方形,邊長約418公尺。四邊有夯土圍牆;四牆中部均有「三出」 闕門。陵園中部爲封土,其外貌呈覆斗形。帝陵爲「亞」字形,座西面東。東、南、西、北 四側各有一條墓道,東墓道最長。在帝陵陵園四門以內,封土以外分佈從葬坑86座。其中東 側21座,南側19座,西側20座,北側21座,東北角五座。東側和西側從葬坑均爲東西向分 佈,南側和北側爲南北向分佈。各坑間距一般在4公尺左右。坑的寬度3-4公尺。最長的坑超過 100公尺,最短的坑只有4公尺。坑深3公尺左右,坑底部距現地表8-14公尺。在對東側的11— 21號從葬坑進行發掘中得知,從葬坑內埋藏有大量的騎兵、步兵、動物等各式陶俑,陶、 銅、漆器等生活用具及兵器、車馬等。帝陵南闕門遺址由一組兩座三出闕相連接構成,三出 闞的平面由大小依次遞減的三個長方形組成。東西面闊131.5公尺,南北進深分別爲25.5、17.4 和11.0公尺。闕門的中間爲中央門道,門道的兩側爲東、西,內、外四塾,塾外側是主、副闕 台。塾、主闕台、副闞台周圍環以磚鋪回廊。回廊之外砌有鵝卵石散水,內高外低,呈魚脊 形。

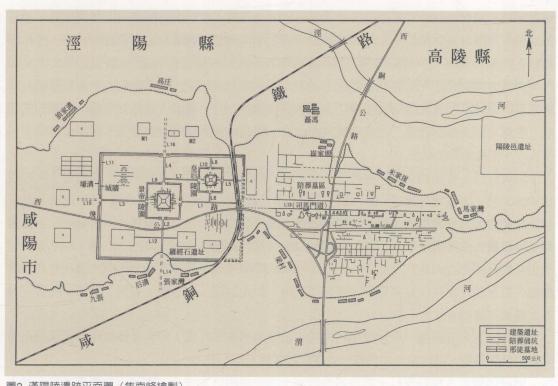


圖2 漢陽陵遺跡平面圖(焦南峰繪製)

陽陵后陵陵園平面亦爲正方形,四邊亦有夯土圍牆,四牆中部均有門,封土呈覆斗形。 后陵型制亦爲「亞」字形,座西面東。東、南、西、北各有一條墓道,東側墓道最長,最 寬。封土週邊亦發現有大量從葬坑。

南區從葬坑位於帝陵東南,24條從葬坑成東西向14行排列,每行坑數爲1-6座。平面形狀 有長條形和「中」字形兩類。其整體排列座西面東,南北對稱。北區從葬坑位於帝陵西北, 除座南面北外,其面積、坑數、行數、排列均同南區。90-97年,先後對南區的14座坑進行了 部分試掘或整體發掘,這些坑中有排列密集的武士俑群,有堆放糧食的倉庫,還有牛、羊、 豬、狗、雞等陶質動物俑及成組的陶、鐵、銅質生活用具,全面展現了漢代的軍旅場景,可 能與西漢當時的「南軍」、「北軍」有一定關係。

「羅經石遺址」位於帝陵東南。此處地形隆起,外貌早緩坡狀。根據考古鑽探得知,遺 址平面近方形,邊長約260公尺,週邊有壕溝環繞。遺址中心部分的最高處放置著一塊方形巨 石,當地群眾叫做「羅經石」。它用整塊黑雲母花崗岩雕鑿而成,石板上部加工成圓盤,表面 刻有十字凹槽,經測定爲正南北方向。在對遺址的試掘中發現,遺址中部是一夯土台,應爲 主體建築的台基。基址邊長54公尺,共有12個門,每邊三個門,四周有磚鋪地面、卵石散 水、四神空心磚以及瓦片堆積層等遺跡、遺物。這片建築遺址地勢高亢,佈局規整,規模宏 大,應該是陽陵陵園中最重要的禮制性建築之一。

刑徒墓地在帝陵西北約1500公尺處,72年發現。面積約80000平方公尺,其墓葬排列無 序,坑形不一。出土的骨架上大多戴有「鉗」、「釱」等類鐵制刑具,有的還有明顯的砍斫痕 跡。可能是修建陽陵時所使用囚犯的墓地。

陽陵陵園的陪葬墓區分為兩大部分,一部分在帝陵和后陵的北側,一部分位於陵園的東 側。北側的陪葬墓區現存大型覆斗狀封土兩座,東西一字排列,中字形,東西向,其週邊有