

長江三峽出土文物精粹

SELECTED ITEMS
OF UNEARTHED
ARTIFACTS FROM
THE THREE
GORGES OF
YANGTSE RIVER

中国三峡出版社



序

今天，中国人民正在兴建世界上规模最大的长江三峡水利枢纽工程。为了兴建这项水利枢纽工程，从本世纪四十年代起，曾进行了长达半个世纪的调查、勘探、实验和设计工作，并于一九四九年十二月十四日正式动工，一九九七年十一月八日实现了大江截流，预计将于二〇〇九年完成这个工程。那时，水面总面积将达一千零八十平方公里；涉及的长江干流自重庆市朝天门至湖北省宜昌县三斗坪三峡大坝，长度达六百多公里。规模如此巨大的水利工程，自然引起了世人的瞩目。

长江三峡的地质构造，正处于大巴山褶皱带、川东褶皱带和川鄂湘黔隆起褶皱带三大构造单元的交汇处，形成了独特的峡谷地貌，自古以来以风景秀美幽险而传颂不绝。

三峡地区特殊的地理环境，自古以来又造成了独特的历史人文风貌。为配合兴建三峡工程，自一九九三年底开始，全国有三十多个文物、考古、地质地理、人类学等研究单位，进入三峡库区和移民迁建区进行普查、勘探和考古发掘等工作，已发现了古代遗址、墓葬群八百二十九处，地面文物(含水下)四百五十三处，开始对三峡库区的历史文化，有了一个比较系统的了解。

在三峡地区，最迟自数万年以来，就是人类的活动区。在丰都县的高家镇、井水湾等地发现的旧石器时代遗址，前者出土石器极为丰富，后者还保存着进行石器生产(活动)的工作面，都是很难才能找到的。

新石器时代遗址已发现了八十四处，并且了解到可大体以瞿塘峡为界限；其西是以奉节县老关庙、忠县哨棚嘴等地遗存为代表的一种新发现的文化；其东则是城背溪、大溪、屈家岭、石家河的文化系列，其分布范围可达鄂西等地的江汉平原。

大约在四千年前，巴人在三峡地区兴起。这是一个以渔猎为生、强悍勇敢而又能歌善舞的民族。正因为强悍勇敢，周武王灭商和刘邦自汉中进入关中都曾联合了善战的巴人；又因为巴人的能歌善舞，周人和汉代的宗庙之乐采用了巴人的歌舞；还因为楚人曾经长期和巴人杂处，巴人的歌舞，即古代所谓的“下里巴人”，甚至成为当时楚国都城中老年百姓最熟悉的東西。

在三峡地区，巴人最初大约是在西陵峡地区最先发达起来，后来因受楚人之迫，逐渐向巫峡及其以西地段转移。现在，在三峡库区，

已找到了百余处三代时期的巴人遗址和墓地。其中，巫山县双堰塘、云阳县李家坝和忠县官井沟一带的遗址群，规模巨大，内涵丰富，是当时巴人的政治、经济、文化中心。大约在战国末至秦代，巴人首领的墓地已西移至涪陵市的小田溪，并且早在八十年代时已被发现，并出土了成套的错金铜编钟。

到了汉代，巴人被称为板楯蛮或蛮人，与汉人杂处，其文化面貌，例如葬俗，已受到了很多汉文化的影响。在三峡库区已发现的二百九十处秦汉墓葬(群)中，有一些应当就是巴人的。史载巴人崇拜白虎。三峡出土了好几个其他地区从未见过的虎形铜带钩，大概就是出在巴人墓中的。

三国时期，自奉节县一带以西为蜀汉辖地，巫山县一带以东则为东吴属地。目前，在奉节、云阳、涪陵等地已发现过蜀汉墓葬，仍基本沿用汉代的葬俗。但三峡地区发现的西晋至南朝墓葬，则反映出使用长江下游发展起来的东吴至南朝的传统。从万县驺马坟发现的唐代冉仁才墓中的成组青瓷俑来看，则同黄河流域唐墓的特点却是非常接近的。如果再观察这里发掘的宋代和明代墓葬，则更进一步看出在三峡地区，汉人文明是愈来愈占有主体位置。巴人的后裔，在三峡地区一定是长期沿续下来，并还保持着一定的族群特点。例如今天上家族所用的门神，竟然以老虎为像，这当然是承自古代巴人崇拜白虎的传统。

三峡古文化的遗存，是三峡区域历史的真实记录。本书选录的部份文物，只是这个历史长卷中的少量片段，但其风采，已经引起了我们对数千年以来奋斗在那种山川峻险，风景奥秘环境中的历代勇士的无限遐想和尊重。正是他(她)们，创造出了一种具有特殊魅力的文化，开辟了艰险的水陆交通，沟通了四川盆地和江汉平原的经济文化交流。随着三峡工程日益加速地进行，面对着这些历史文化遗产，无法不引起我们更深的怀念，也更加迫切地希望能够抢救出更多的、更重要的，对今人能有更多启发和激励的历史文化遗产！

俞伟超

一九九八年三月九日凌晨

于中国历史博物馆

FOREWORD

Yu Weichao

Today, the Chinese people have been constructing the most large scale key water control project, the Yangtse Three Gorges project. To build this key water control project, a half - century long investigation, exploration, experiment and designing have been made since 1940S. The construction was put into start on December 14, 1994, and the main river course was cut off successfully on November 8,1997, it is estimated that the construction would be completed in 2009. Then, the reservoir will get a total area of about 1080 square kilometers, and the involved main stream of the Yangtse River will be over 600 kilometers from Chaotianmen Gate in Chongqin city to the Three Gorges Dam in Yichang county. For its large scale like this, the project have become the focus of world attention naturally.

Concerning its geological structure, the Three Gorges locates right at the joining place of three fault zones, thus forms a singular canyon landforms which have been enlogized for its wonderful scenery from ancient times. Whether or not this singular scenery would be influenced by the reservoir construction have been naturally paid close attention, so the so - called "Farewell To Three Gorges" tourism have attracted more and more visitors.

The special geographical conditions in the Three Gorges area have caused a special local history and culture in style and features. To coordinate with the construction of Three Gorges Project, since the end of 1993, over thirty institutions, which specialize in cultural relics, archaeology, geography, geology and anthropology from all over the county, have entered the reservoir area and the being - constructed settlement to make general investigations, explorations and archaeological excavations, as a result, 829 underground sites and tombs and 453 ground cultural sites have been found. Then we begin to get a more systematic comprehension to the reservoir area's historical culture. The Three Gorges area had become a mankind's sphere of activities since several ten thousand years ago at least, some sites of Paleolithic period such as Gaojiazhen site and Jinshuiwan site in Fengdu county have been found, in the former site a large quantity of stone artifacts were unearthed, and in the latter site a working surface for manufacturing stone implements has been still preserved luckily. Concerning the Neolithic period, 84 sites of that time have been found already. From the sites, we could find that there existed two distinct cultural systems and their dividing line lies in the Qutang Gorge probably, in the west, a newly - found culture which are represented by the remains in Laoguanmiao of Fengjie county and Shaopengzhui of Zhong county existed; in the east, however, the sequence of cultural developments is from Cheng beixi Culture to DaXi Culture to Qujialing Culture to Shijiabe Culture, and the distribution scope reaches the Jianhan Plain of western Hubei province.

About 4000 years ago, there rised the Ba people in the Three Gorges area. It is a nationality which lived by fishing and hunting, the people were brave and good at both singing and dancing. It is precisely because of their bravery and intrepidity that even Emperor Wu of Zhou dynasty and Emperor Liubang of Han dynasty had to ally with them when they wanted to attack their enemies; also because of the Ba people's being good at singing and dancing, the Ba's song and dance were introduced into the court of Zhou and Han dynasty; and because of the long - period's inhabiting together with the Chu people, the Ba's song and dance, which was also called xialibaren, had become a popular arts of the inhabitants in Chu's capital.

In the Three Gorges area, the Ba people rised firstly at the Xiling Gorge area probably, then they migrated westward to the Wu Gorge and its west regions due to the Chu people's oppression. Now, over one hundred sites and tombs belonging to the Ba people of Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties have been found in the being - constructed reservoir district. Among these, the site groups, which are distributed in Shuanyantang of Wushan county, Lijiaba of Yunyang county and Ganjingou of Zhong county, are probably the centers of the Ba's politics, economy and culture for its large scales and rich intensions. About by the end of the Warring States period or Qin dynasty, the Ba's chieftains had begun to build their cemtries in Xiaotianxi of Fuling city, the tombs had been found there in 1980S, with sets of goldinlaid bronze bells unearthed. In Han dynasty, the Ba people were also called savage Bandun or Cong People. They inhabited together with the Han people, and therefore their cultural features eg. the burial customs were influenced deeply by the Han culture. Among 290 already - found tombs in the reservoir district, some might belong to the Ba people who worshiped the white tiger, therefore, the tiger-shaped bronze belt-buckles, which have not been seen in other areas except the Three Gorges area, would probably be unearthed from the Ba people. During the Three Kingdoms period, the area of today's Fengjie county and its west parts were under the Shu's jurisdiction, the Wushan county and its east parts were within the Wu's jurisdiction. The tombs belonging to Shu, which had been excavated in Fengjie, Yunyang, Fuling, still adopted the old burial customs of Han dynasty; however, the tombs which dated from Western Jin to Southern Dynasties reflected the traditions which had been developed from the lower reaches of the Yangtse River. Considering the sets of celadon figurines found in Tang dynasty's Ranrenchai tomb of Wan county, the features resembled the ones in the Yellow River. If we make a further examination on Song and Ming dynasty's tombs excavated here, we should find how the Han civilization had developed to play a leading role gradually in the Three Gorges area.

However, the Ba's offsprings have continued to today, and in the Three Gorges district, their nationality features have been preserved partly. For example, the door - god used in today's Tujia nationality is a tiger image, which surely inherits from the tradition of the ancient Ba people's worshipping tiger.

The cultural remains of the Three Gorges area are a real reflection of the ancient culture in this area. The cultural relics selected into this book are only a small episode of the long history, but it has evoked our boundless reverie and esteem for the valiant ancestors, who had been struggling for thousands of years in the dangerous circumstances. It were they who had created a very facinating culture, opened up an arduous traffic, and then linked the exchanges of economy and culture between the Jianhan Plain and the Sichuan Basin. With the more and more quickening construction of the Three Gorges project, we couldn't help thinking fondly of these splendid historical culture heritages, and also we hope urgently that more important, more inspiring and more encouraging cultural heritages should be able to be saved in the future.

Written in the Chinese History Museum.

March 9, 1998

长江三峡出土文物精粹

序 俞伟超

(甲) 陶瓷器

甲001	小口罐	新石器时代	秭归朝天咀
甲002	彩陶瓶	新石器时代	巫山大溪
甲003	彩陶碗	新石器时代	巫山大溪
甲004	彩陶豆形碗	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
甲005	陶豆	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
甲006	圈足盘	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
甲007	尊形器	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
甲008	空心陶球	新石器时代	巫山大溪
甲009	陶支座	新石器时代	宜昌伍相庙
甲010	圈足杯	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
甲011	陶盂形器	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
甲012	黑陶杯	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
甲013	陶盖罐	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
甲014	黑陶豆	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
甲015	陶鬲	夏	秭归朝天咀
甲016	陶鬲	春秋	奉节白帝城
甲017	陶罐	战国	云阳李家坝
甲018	釉陶鼎	西汉	云阳高阳
甲019	釉陶盆	西汉	云阳高阳
甲020	釉陶鱼斗	西汉	云阳李家坝
甲021	釉陶壶	东汉	奉节朱衣三台
甲022	釉陶壶	东汉	忠县火电厂
甲023	陶摇钱树座	东汉	忠县红星村
甲024	镇墓俑	东汉	奉节制药厂
甲025	陶仕俑	东汉	奉节朱衣三台
甲026	顶罐俑	东汉	奉节朱衣三台
甲027	戏鸟俑	东汉	奉节朱衣三台
甲028	哺乳俑	东汉	奉节朱衣三台
甲029	庖厨俑	东汉	忠县涂井岩墓
甲030	胡人吹笛俑	东汉	奉节朱衣三台
甲031	抚琴俑	东汉	忠县涂井岩墓
甲032	陶舞俑	东汉	奉节朱衣三台

甲033	听琴俑	东汉	忠县涂井岩墓
甲034	陶楼	东汉	忠县涂井岩墓
甲035	陶灶	东汉	奉节朱衣三台
甲036	镇墓兽	东汉	巴东东坝口
甲037	陶狗	东汉	奉节朱衣三台
甲038	陶狗	东汉	奉节朱衣三台
甲039	陶鸡	东汉	奉节朱衣三台
甲040	釉陶匍伏俑	宋代	奉节朱衣三台
甲041	釉陶梅瓶	宋代	云阳豆茅沟
甲042	青瓷盆	东汉	云阳李家坝
甲043	青瓷罐	六朝	云阳李家坝
甲044	青瓷四系罐	六朝	秭归庙坪
甲045	青瓷四系小口罐	六朝	秭归庙坪
甲046	青瓷鸡咀壶	六朝	秭归庙坪
甲047	青瓷虎子	六朝	秭归庙坪
甲048	青瓷盘口壶	六朝	秭归庙坪
甲049	青瓷三足炉	六朝	秭归庙坪
甲050	青瓷骆驼	唐	万县冉仁才墓
甲051	人首鸡身俑	唐	万县冉仁才墓
甲052	镇墓俑	唐	万县冉仁才墓
甲053	武士俑	唐	万县冉仁才墓
甲054	侍人俑	唐	万县冉仁才墓
甲055	牵驼俑	唐	万县冉仁才墓
甲056	武士俑	唐	万县冉仁才墓
甲057	武士俑	唐	万县冉仁才墓
甲058	温钵	宋	奉节宝塔坪
甲059	瓷瓶	宋	宜昌中堡岛
甲060	瓷瓶	宋	宜昌中堡岛
甲061	影青执壶	宋	宜昌中堡岛
甲062	影青八棱彩纹炉	宋	奉节宝塔坪
甲063	影青粉盒	宋	奉节宝塔坪
甲064	影青粉盒	宋	奉节宝塔坪
甲065	描金瓷盏	宋	奉节宝塔坪
甲066	瓷碗	宋	奉节宝塔坪

甲067	瓷瓶	宋	奉节宝塔坪
甲068	碟	宋	奉节宝塔坪
甲069	黑瓷双耳罐	宋	重庆涂山窑
甲070	黑瓷托盏	宋	重庆涂山窑
甲071	黑瓷香炉	宋	重庆涂山窑
甲072	黑瓷注壶	宋	重庆涂山窑
甲073	黑瓷碗	宋	重庆涂山窑
甲074	黑瓷碗	宋	重庆涂山窑

(乙) 青铜器

乙001	青铜尊	商	巫山大宁河
乙002	铜钺	商	宜昌中堡岛
乙003	铜钺	商	宜昌土城
乙004	铜敦	战国	奉节宝塔坪
乙005	铜壶	战国	云阳三坝
乙006	铜铎于	战国	秭归水田坝
乙007	错金铜编钟	战国	涪陵小田溪
乙008	铜铎	战国	涪陵小田溪
乙009	巴式编钟	战国	奉节兴隆
乙010	巴式编钟	战国	云阳龙洞
乙011	巴式编钟	战国	云阳龙洞
乙012	铜釜	秦	宜昌土城
乙013	铜釜	秦	秭归大慈寺
乙014	铜釜	秦	云阳江耕
乙015	铜釜	秦	云阳豆茅沟
乙016	铜盆	西汉	宜昌土城
乙017	铜洗	西汉	云阳三坝
乙018	铜盆	西汉	宜昌土城
乙019	铜洗	西汉	云阳支马列村
乙020	铜洗	西汉	云阳支马列村
乙021	铜鼎	西汉	万县天城区
乙022	铜温壶	秦	云阳三坝
乙023	铜温壶	秦	云阳豆茅沟

乙〇二四	铜温壶	秦	宜昌前坪
乙〇二五	铜簪干	东汉	秭归马营
乙〇二六	铜钟	东汉	巫山中字
乙〇二七	铜耳杯	东汉	巴西西峡口
乙〇二八	铜骑士俑	东汉	奉节白帝城
乙〇二九	马蹬	东汉	云阳龙洞
乙〇三〇	虎形铜带钩	东汉	涪陵北拱
乙〇三一	铜镜	东汉	巫山南陵
乙〇三二	铜镜	东汉	云阳盐厂
乙〇三三	铜犁	东汉	重庆冬笋坝
乙〇三四	铜铍	战国	云阳盐厂
乙〇三五	铜斧	战国	忠县佑溪村
乙〇三六	铜斧	战国	涪陵北拱
乙〇三七	铜斧	战国	重庆冬笋坝
乙〇三八	铜斧	战国	重庆冬笋坝
乙〇三九	铜斧	战国	重庆冬笋坝
乙〇四〇	铜斧	战国	重庆冬笋坝
乙〇四一	巴蜀铜戟	战国	云阳水田丘
乙〇四二	铜剑	战国	秭归沙镇溪
乙〇四三	虎纹铜剑	战国	涪陵小田溪
乙〇四四	虎纹柳叶剑	战国	云阳江狮
乙〇四五	巴蜀文字虎纹戈	战国	云阳江狮
乙〇四六	巴蜀铜戈	战国	重庆冬笋坝
乙〇四七	巴式柳叶剑	战国	云阳水田丘
乙〇四八	巴蜀铜匕首	战国	重庆冬笋坝
乙〇四九	巴式柳叶剑	战国	云阳水田丘
乙〇五〇	巴蜀铜矛	战国	重庆冬笋坝
乙〇五一	铜矛	战国	云阳李家坝
乙〇五二	巴蜀铜矛	战国	重庆冬笋坝

(丙) 金铜器

丙〇〇一 婆金铜饰 东汉 巫山高唐观

丙〇〇二	柿蒂形铜饰	东汉	巫山南陵
丙〇〇三	西王母双阙鎏金铜饰	东汉	巫山东井坎
丙〇〇四	西王母双阙鎏金铜饰	东汉	巫山东井坎
丙〇〇五	西王母双阙鎏金铜饰	东汉	巫山东井坎
丙〇〇六	云鹤纹银香炉	明	长寿城关
丙〇〇七	灵芝纹双耳银杯	明	长寿城关
丙〇〇八	云鹤纹金银方盘	明	长寿城关
丙〇〇九	骏纹银碗	明	长寿城关
丙〇一〇	桃形金错银碗	明	长寿城关
丙〇一一	偏将军印	汉	涪陵北拱

(丁) 玉石器

丁〇〇一	石器工具	新石器时代	奉节白帝城
丁〇〇二	石器工具	新石器时代	秭归屈原祠
丁〇〇三	石斧	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
丁〇〇四	人面形石佩饰	新石器时代	巫山大溪
丁〇〇五	玉璜	新石器时代	巫山大溪
丁〇〇六	玉块	新石器时代	巫山大溪
丁〇〇七	玉璜	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
丁〇〇八	玉块	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
丁〇〇九	石镯	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
丁〇一〇	石镯	新石器时代	宜昌白狮地
丁〇一一	石镯	新石器时代	宜昌白狮地
丁〇一二	玻璃珠	东汉	奉节拖板岩
丁〇一三	[胸忍承印]耳泥	东汉	云阳李家坝
丁〇一四	玉璜	西汉	宜昌前坪

后记 张一品

C o n t e n t

Foreword Yu Weichao

A. Pottery and Porcelain

A001 Pottery jar with small mouth
Neolithic period ,5800 - 4900BC
Chaotianzhui,Zigui

A002 Painted pottery vase

A003 Painted pottery bowl

A004 Painted bowl with a foot

A005 Painted bowl with a stand

A006 Plate with a circular leg

A007 Pottery stand

A008 Hollow pottery ball

A009 Pottery stand

A010 Cup with a circular leg

A011 Spittoon - shape receptacle

A012 Black pottery cup

A013 Pottery pot with a cover

A014 Black pottery dou

A015 Pottery gui

A016 Pottery li

A017 Pottery pot

A018 Glazed pottery din

A019 Glazed pottery Basin

A020 Glazed pottery spoon

A021 Glazed pottery kettle

A022 Glazed pottery kettle

A023 Pottery stand of a tree with coins

A024 Tomb guardian

A025 Pottery official figurine

A026 Figurine with a bowl on head

A027 Figurine of bird - playing

A028 Beast - feeding figurine

A029 Chef figurine

A030 Figurine of flute - playing foreigner

A031 Figurine of music - player

A032 Pottery figurine of dancer

A033 Figurine of music - enjoying

A034 Soulbuilding

A035 Cooking guardian

A036 Tomb guardian

A037 Statuette of dog

A038 Statuette of dog

A039 Statuette of chicken

A040 Glazed pottery creeping figurine

A041 Glazed pottery vase

A042 Celadon basin

A043 Celadon pot

A044 Celadon pot

A045 Celadon pot

A046 Celadon pot with a chicken - head mouth

A047 Celadon basin - mouth pot

A048 Celadon chamber pot

A049 Celadon burning stove

A050 Celadon camel figurine

A051 Celadon figurine with men's head and chicken's head

A052 Celadon tomb guardian

A053 Celadon figurine of a general

A054 Celadon figurine of a waiter

A055 Celadon figurine of a waiter

A056 Celadon figurine of a general

A057 Celadon figurine of a general

A058 Heating jar

A059 Celadon vase

A060 Celadon cup

A061 Shadowy blue porcelain ewer

A062 Shadowy blue porcelain burner

A063 Porcelain powder box

A064 Porcelain powder box

A065 Porcelain bowl

A066 Celadon bowl

A067 Celadon vase

A068 Celadon plate

A069 Black - glazed kettle

A070 Black - glazed cup and stand

A071 Black - glazed cup and stand

A072 Black - glazed ewer

A073 Black - glazed bowl

A074 Black - glazed ewer

B. Bronzes

B001 Bronze zun - vessel

B002 Bronze arrow head

B003 Bronze battle axe

B004 Bronze dui, grain receptacle

B005 Bronze hu, grain receptacle

B006 Bronze chunyu, a musical instrument

B007 Bronze bianzhong, a chime of bells

B008 Bronze bell with the character "Emperor"

B009 Bronze bell

B010 Bronze bell

B011 Bronze bell

B012 Bronze fu, a water container

B013 Bronze fu, a water container

B014 Bronze fu, a water container

B015 Bronze fu, a water container

B016 Bronze basin

B017 Bronze xi, ewer for washing

B018 Bronze basin

B019 Bronze xi, ewer for washing

B020 Bronze xi , ewer for washing
B021 Bronze tripod
B022 Bronze heating jar
B023 Bronze heating jar
B024 Bronze heating jar
B025 Bronze chunyu, musical instrument
B026 Bronze jar
B027 Bronze jar
B028 Bronze jar
B029 Bronze stirup
B030 Tigerlike bronze belt buckle
B031 Bronze mirror
B032 Bronze mirror
B033 Bronze plough
B034 Bronze battle axe
B035 Bronze battle axe
B036 Bronze fell for battle
B037 Bronze battle axe
B038 Bronze axe of Ba and Shu's style
B039 Bronze axe of Ba and Shu's style
B040 Bronze axe of Ba and Shu's style
B041 Bronze weapon
B042 Bronze sword
B043 Bronze sword with a tiger design
B044 Bronze sword with a tiger design
B045 Bronze sword with a tiger design
B046 Bronze sword with a tiger design
B047 Bronze sword of Ba's style
B048 Bronze lance
B049 Bronze sword
B050 Bronze spear
B051 Bronze spear
B052 Bronze spear

D008 Jade jue - ring
D009 Stone bracelet
D010 Stone bracelet
D011 Stone bracelet
D012 Glass ring of beads
D013 Lute of a seal
D014 Jade yi - pendant

Postscript Zhang Yiping

C. Golden and Silver Artifacts:

C001 Gilded bronze ornament
C002 Gilded bronze ornament
C003 Gilded bronze ornament
C004 Gilded bronze ornament
C005 Gilded bronze ornament
C006 Silver incense burner
C007 Silver cup with ears
C008 Silver square plate
C009 Silver bowl with horse design
C010 Small cup inlaid with gold and silver
C011 Golden seal of a general

D. Jade and Stone Artifacts

D001 Stone tools
D002 Stone tools
D003 Stone axe
D004 Stone pendant
D005 Jade huang, a pendant
D006 Jade huang, a pendant
D007 Jade huang, a pendant



陶
瓷
器

甲 001
小口罐
新石器时代
[8000-2100BC]
秭归朝天咀



甲 001

A001
Pottery jar with small mouth
Neolithic period (8000-2100BC)
Chaotian zhui,Zigui

A002
Painted pottery vase
Neolithic period
(8000-2100BC)
Daxi, Wushan County

A003
Painted pottery bowl
Neolithic period
(8000-2100BC)
Daxi, Wushan County

甲 002
彩陶瓶
新石器时代
〔8000—2100BC〕
巫山大溪
甲 003
彩陶碗
新石器时代
〔8000—2100BC〕
巫山大溪



甲 003



甲 002

甲00四	彩陶豆形碗	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
甲00五	陶豆	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛
甲00六	圈足盘	新石器时代	宜昌中堡岛



甲 006



甲 005



甲 004

A004
Painted bowl with a foot
Neolithic period
(8000-2100BC)
Zhongbaodao, Yichang

A005
Painted bowl with a stand
Neolithic period
(8000-2100BC)
Zhongbaodao, Yichang

A006
Plate with a circular leg
Neolithic period
(8000-2100BC)
Zhongbaodao, Yichang



甲 007
尊形器
新石器时代
[8000 - 2100BC]
宜昌中堡岛



A007
Pottery Cup
Neolithic period
(8000 - 2100BC)
Zhongbaodao, Yichang

甲 007



甲 008

A008
Hollow Pottery ball
Neolithic period (8000-2100BC)
Daxi, Wushan
A009
Pottery stand
Neolithic period (8000-2100BC)
Wuxiangmiao, Yichang
A010
Cup with a Circular leg
Neolithic period (8000-2100BC)
Zhongbaodao, Yichang
A011
Spittoon-shape receptacle
Neolithic period (8000-2100BC)
Zhongbaodao, Yichang



甲 011



甲 010



甲 009

宜昌中堡岛	新石器时代	陶盂形器	甲〇一一	宜昌中堡岛	新石器时代	圈足杯	甲〇一〇	宜昌伍相庙	新石器时代	陶支座	甲〇〇九	巫山大溪	新石器时代	空心陶球	甲〇〇八
[八〇〇〇-二二〇〇BC]				[八〇〇〇-二二〇〇BC]				[八〇〇〇-二二〇〇BC]				[八〇〇〇-二二〇〇BC]			



甲 012

A012
Black Pottery cup Neolithic
period (8000-2100BC)
Zhongbaodao, Yichang

甲0一二
黑陶杯
新石器时代
[八000-二一00BC]
宜昌中堡岛



甲 013

A013
Pottery Pot with a cover
Neolithic period (8000-2100BC)
Zhongbaodao, Yichang

甲0一三
陶盖罐
新石器时代
[八000-二一00BC]
宜昌中堡岛



甲 014

A014
Black pottery dou
Neolithic period (8000-2100BC)
Zhongbaodao, Yichang

甲0一四
黑陶豆
新石器时代
[八000-二一00BC]
宜昌中堡岛

甲 015

陶

夏

八〇〇〇—二〇〇〇 BC

秭归朝天咀



9

陶
瓷
器

A015
Pottery gui
Xia Dynasty
(8000-2100BC)
Chaotianzui, Zigui



甲 016

A016
Pottery III
Spring & Autumn period
(770-475BC)
White King City, Fengjie

甲 0 一 六	陶器	春秋	〔七七〕四七五BC	奉节白帝城
---------	----	----	-----------	-------



甲 017

A017
Pottery Pot
Warring states period
(475-221BC)
Chaotianzui, Zigui

甲 0 一 七	陶器	战国	〔四七五〕二二一BC	云阳李家坝
---------	----	----	------------	-------