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

中国三峡出版社



的瞩目。 为了兴建这项水利枢纽工程、从本世纪四十年代起、曾进行了长型、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型、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工四日正式动工、一九九七年十一月八日实现了大江截流、预计将于达半个世纪的调查、勘探、实验和设计工作、并于一九九四年十二月达半个世纪的调查、勘探、实验和设计工作、并于一九九四年十二月起。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、曾进行了长程。为了兴建这项水利枢纽工程、

古以来以风景秀美幽险而传颂不绝。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,自长江三峡的地质构造,正处于大巴山断褶带、川东褶皱带和川鄂

文化、有了一个比较系统的了解。 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、全国有三十多个文章。

的。 富,后者还保存着进行石器生产(活动)的工作面,都是很难才能找到高,后者还保存着进行石器生产(活动)的工作面,都是出土石器极为丰的高家镇、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

列,其分布范围可达鄂西等地的江汉平原。 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

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,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

出土了成套的错金铜编钟。 的墓地已两移至涪陵市的小田溪、并且早在八十年代时已被发现、并当时巴人的政治、经济、文化中心。大约在战国末至秦代、巴人首领云阳县李家坝和忠县管井沟一带的遗址群、规模巨大、内涵丰富、是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、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、

在巴人墓中的。 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刻了汉代、巴人被称为板 燔 蛮或 雹人、与汉人杂处、其文化面到了汉代、巴人被称为板 燔 蛮或 雹人、与汉人杂处、其文化面

 一定是长期沿续下来,并还保持着一定的族群特点。例如今天上家族中亡才墓中的成组青瓷桶来看,则同黄河流域唐墓的特点却是非常接身仁才墓中的成组青瓷桶来看,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岐地区、汉人文明是愈来愈占有主体位置。巴人的后裔,在三峡地区,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近的。如果再观察这里发掘的宋代和明代墓葬,则更映出使本沿川汉代的养俗。但三峡地区发现的西晋至南朝墓葬,则反映出使东吴属地。目前,在奉节县一带以西为蜀汉辖地、巫山县一带以东则为三国时期,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

俞伟超

于中国历史博物馆一九九八年三月九日凌晨

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 speciall leal 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 developements is from Cheng beixi Culture to DaXi Culture to Qujialing Culture to Shijiahe 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 cemetries 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 junrisdiction. The tombs belonging to Shu, which had been excavated in Fengile, 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 inherites from the tradition of the ancient Ba people's worshiping 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 ŧ

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Content

Foreword Yu Weichao

ery and Porcelain	A047	Celadon basin - mouth pot
	A048	Celadon chamber pot
1 Pottery jar with small mouth	A049	Celadon burning stove
Neolithic period ,5800 - 4900BC	A050	Celadon camel figurine
Chaotianzhui, Zigui	A051	Celadon figurine with men's head and chicken's
2 Painted pottery vase	A052	Celadon tomb guardian
3 Painted pottery bowl	A053	Celadon figurine of a general
Painted bowl with a foot	A054	Celadon figurine of a waiter
Painted bowl with a stand	A055	Celadon figurine of a waiter
06 Plate with a circular leg	A056	Celadon figurine of a general
7 Pottery stand	A057	Celadon figurine of a general
98 Hollow pottery ball	A058	Heating jar
9 Pottery stand	A059	Celadon vase
0 Cup with a circular leg	A060	Celadon cup
1 Spittoon - shape recepatcle	A061	Shadowy blue porcelain ewer
2 Black pottery cup	' A062	Shadowy blue porcelain burner
3 Pottery pot with a cover	A063	Porcelain powder box
4 Black pottery dou	A064	Porcelain powder box
5 Pottery gui	A065	Porcelain bowl
6 Pottery li	A066	Celadon bowl
7 Pottery pot	A067	Celadon vase
8 Clazed pottery din	A068	Celadon plate
9 Clazed pottery Basin	A069	Black - glazed kettle
20 Clazed pottery spoon	A070	Black - glazed cup and stand
21 Clazed pottery kettte	A071	Black - glazed cup and stand
2 Clazed pottery kettte	A072	Black - glazed ewer
23 Pottery stand of a tree with coins	A073	_
24 Tomb guardian	A074	Black - glazed ewer
25 Pottery official figurine		
26 Figurine with a bowl on head	B.Bronze	25
7 Figurine of bird - playing		
28 Beast - feeding figurine	B001	Bronze zun - vessel
29 Chef figurine	B002	Bronze arrow head
30 Figurine of flute - playing foreigner	B003	
31 Figurine of music - player	B004	
32 Pottery figurine of dancer	B005	Bronze hu, grain receptacle
33 Figurine of music - enjoying	B006	Bronze chunyu, a musical instrument
34 Soulbuilding	B007	Bronze bianzhong, a chime of bells
S Cooking guardian	B008	Bronze bell with the character "Emperor"
66 Tomb guardian	B009	Bronze bell
7 Statuette of dog	B010	Bronze bell
88 Statuette of dog	B010	Bronze bell
9 Statuette of chicken	B011	
O Glazed pottery creeping figurine	B012	Bronze fu a water container
Glazed pottery vase		Bronze fu, a water container
2 Celadon basin	B014	Bronze fu, a water container
13 Celadon pot	B015	
•		Bronze basin
•	B017	
		Bronze basin Bronze xi, ewer for washing
15 Celadon pot 6 Celadon pot with a chi	cken - head mouth	B018 B019

B020	Bronze xi, ewer for washing
B021	Bronze tripot
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

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 incence 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

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



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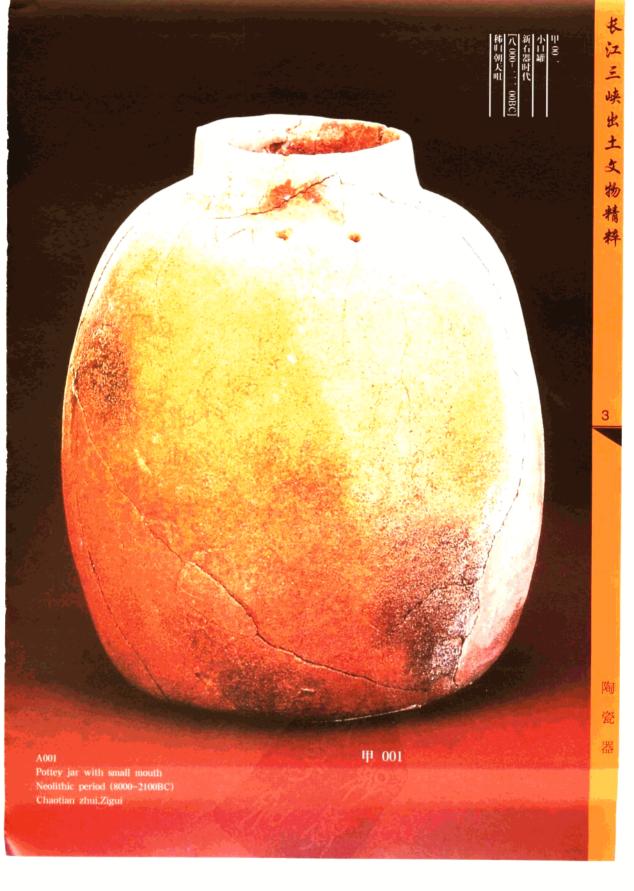
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A002 Painted pottery vase Neolithic period (8000–2100BC) Daxi,Wushan County

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

下	甲 00 三	新石器时代	彩陶瓶
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甲 006



甲 005

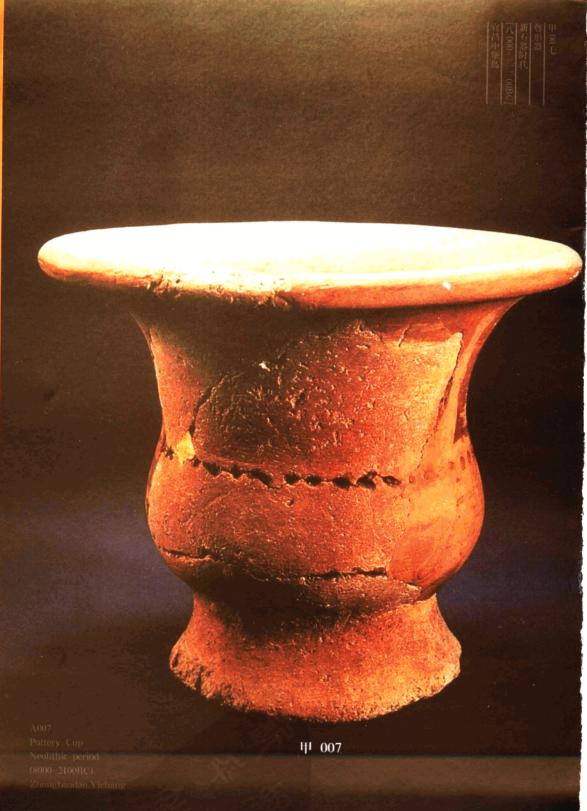


甲 004

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 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

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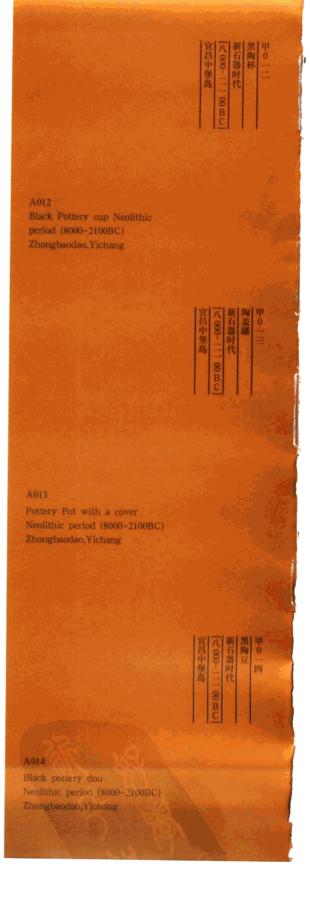




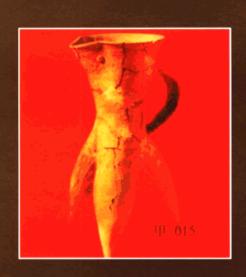
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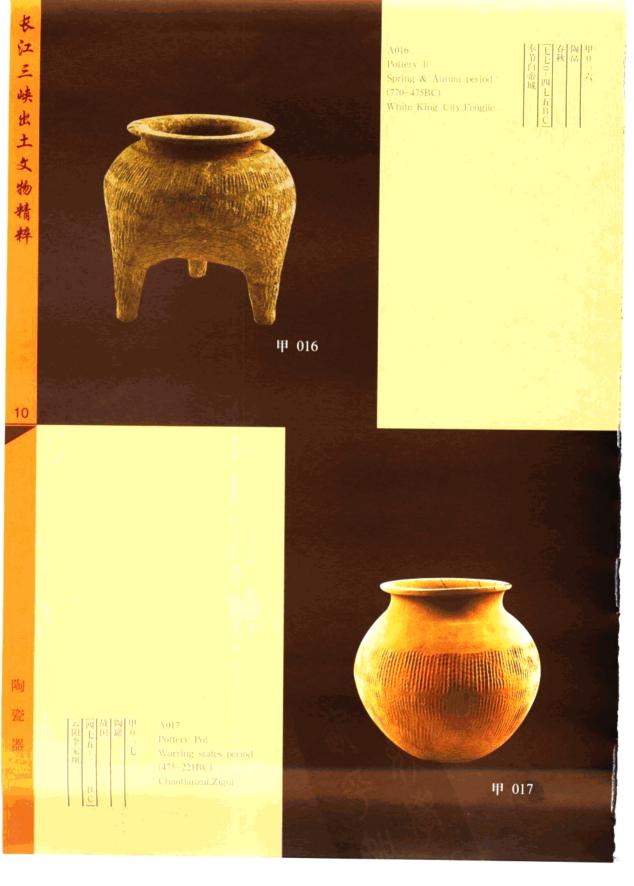
₩ 014







Pottery gui Xia Dynasty (8000–2100BC) Chaotianzui Zigui



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