

“十三五”国家重点出版物出版规划项目



长江三峡工程
文物保护项目

报告

重庆市文物局 重庆市水利局 主编

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中国社会科学院考古研究所 编著

科学出版社

乙种第六十号

"13th Five-Year Plan" National Key Publications Publishing and Planning Project

Reports on the Cultural Relics Conservation
in the Three Gorges Dam Project
B(site report) Vol.60

Cultural Relics and Heritage Bureau of Chongqing
Chongqing Water Resources Bureau



The Pipazhou Site and Shanbao Cemetery
in Wushan County

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Science Press



Abstract

This report publishes information of the rescue excavations carried out by the Changjiang Three Gorges Archaeological Team of the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences from 1997 to 2006 at the Pipazhou site and Shanbao cemetery in Wushan county, Chongqing, in cooperation with the construction of the Three Gorges Project. The report is divided into five chapters, including 3 appendix, 289 figures and 134 plates.

The first chapter mainly introduces the geographical location, natural environment, cultural background of Wushan county, the general situation of Pipazhou site and Shanbao cemetery, and the excavation in seven years. Since 1997, a total of 9,420.75 square meters have been excavated, and 100 tombs, 30 ash pits, 4 ditches, 1 pit, 1 drainage pipeline and 1 pool have been unearthed.

The second chapter introduces the strata, features and relics of Pipazhou site in detail. There are 29 ash pits, 4 ditches, 1 drainage pipeline and 1 pool in the site. This site should be mainly the remains of the Han Dynasty. Except that no Han Dynasty strata accumulation was found in the northwest of Pipazhou mound in 1998CWPT4011~T4013, Han Dynasty strata accumulation was found in the lower layer of other excavation areas. Although only two types of Han Dynasty relics, namely, ash pit and ditch, have been found, a large number of Han Dynasty building materials, such as tube tiles, slab tiles the heads of tiles, have also been unearthed. At the same time, Han Dynasty relics, such as copper coins (such as 'Wuzhu' and 'Daquan Wushi'), bronze arrowheads, ear cup with a copper rim, and pottery *Zeng*, have also been unearthed. Since the site was an ideal place for living in the past dynasties, the site was seriously damaged after the Han Dynasty.

The third chapter firstly summarizes the excavation situation, distribution of tombs and types of tombs in Shanbao cemetery. Then, the strata accumulation of the cemetery is introduced by taking the west wall of 2003CWPT1004, the south wall of 2004CWPT3501 and the west wall of 2006CWPT4307 as examples. Finally, the 100 tombs and funerary objects that have been excavated in Shanbao cemetery are introduced in detail according to the three types of tombs from the late Warring States Period to the Han Dynasty, Song Dynasty and unknown ages. The tombs from the late Warring States period to the Han Dynasty are classified and introduced according to the two construction methods of vertical pit tombs and cave tombs.

The fourth chapter studies the 81 tombs from the Warring States Period to the Han Dynasty in the Shanbao cemetery by stages. Among them, 55 tombs can be divided into six phases, and the remaining

26 cannot be phased. The first to sixth periods are from the late Warring States period to the early Western Han Dynasty, the early Western Han Dynasty, the middle and late Western Han Dynasty, the early Eastern Han Dynasty, the middle Eastern Han Dynasty and the late Eastern Han Dynasty. Finally, the relationship between the Shanbao cemetery and the site, the layout of the cemetery, the formation process of the cemetery, the direction of the burial, and cultural factors are discussed. The Pipazhou site and the Shanbao cemetery are only three or four hundred meters apart, so they should belong to the same settlement. The general distribution trend of the Shanbao cemetery is concentric circles, which has experienced the formation process of expanding from the middle of the mountain to the periphery. Most of the tombs in the Shanbao cemetery are in roughly the same direction as the terrain. Moreover, most of the tombs with passages in the cemetery are oriented towards the lower ground. Shanbao cemetery is a cemetery of the Han Dynasty with local cultural factors and influenced by various cultural factors.

The fifth chapter is the conclusion, which presents a brief overview of the Pipazhou site and the Shanbao cemetery mentioned above. The above findings provide important materials for us to study the settlement layout, the funeral system and culture of the Han Dynasty in the Three Gorges area.