
2014年盘龙城杨家嘴遗址 M26、H14 发掘简报

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摘要：2014年武汉大学历史学院等单位在盘龙城杨家嘴遗址进行考古发掘工作，清理了 M26 和 H14。其中 M26 出土铜器、玉器、陶器、漆器共计 14 件，从器物形制以及纹饰风格看，M26 的年代为二里岗上层较晚阶段，H14 年代接近。M2 随葬品常见“碎器”现象，为进一步了解商代“碎器”葬俗提供了重要材料。

关键词：盘龙城；墓葬；商代；碎器葬

A Preliminary Report of 2014 Excavation on Tomb No.M26 and Ashpit No.H14 in Yangjiazui Site,
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Abstract: The excavation was held by the History School of Wuhan University and related departments in 2014. A total of fourteen artifacts were found including bronze, jade, pottery and lacquer wares were unearthed from Tomb No.M26, and it is common that the buried wares were broken intentionally before they were buried. Pottery pieces of Li-cauldron, basin, pot, lid and wild-mouthed vat were unearthed from ashpit No.H14. Both of them belong to the late Upper Erligang Culture. The tomb provides significant data to our understanding of the funerary custom of breaking these vessels before it was buried during the Shang Dynasty.

Keywords: Panlongcheng City Site, tomb, Shang Dynasty, funeral wares buried after being broken