中国出土玉器全集

THE COMPLETE COLLECTION OF JADES UNEARTHED IN CHINA

14

陕 西

SHAANXI



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Gu Fang

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主　编：刘云辉
Edited by Liu Yunhui

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陕西地区出土玉器概述

刘云辉

迄今陕西发现玉器最早的时代为老官台文化时期。此期玉器数量少、形体小，品种单调。目前已发现的仰韶文化时期的玉器分布范围主要在关中和陕南地区。南郑龙岗寺遗址发现的玉器数量较多，最有代表性的玉器是带有中脊的钻孔玉刀，以及凹字形的绿松石璜[1]。另外陕西仰韶文化时期极富地方特色的玉器是“T”形墨玉笄。

陕西出土的龙山文化玉器主要分布在陕北地区，如神木石峁和新华、延安芦山峁等遗址[2]，其次是关中地区。此期玉器中最有特点的器类是玉牙璋和大玉刀。陇县王马嘴遗址出土的五孔大玉刀[3]，宽大厚重，侧刃长77.5厘米，首端宽32.5厘米，厚1厘米。芦山峁遗址出土的七孔玉刀，一侧扉棱为东夷式戴帽女子的侧面形象。神木石峁和神木新华两个遗址出土的部分玉器，形体非常薄，显示了当时治玉工艺之高超。

在陕西的古文化遗址和墓葬中相继发现了史前诸文化的玉器，如凤翔春秋战国墓葬中出土了红山文化的玉鸮和玉猪龙，芦山峁遗址发现了良渚式的玉琮和具有陕西龙山文化、良渚文化和东夷文化特征互相结合的玉琮。发现的石家河文化风格的玉器最多，如石峁遗址发现的石家河文化的鹰形玉笄，芦山峁遗址发现的镂空凤纹玉笄，周原凤雏遗址和长安西周墓葬中发现了石家河文化的神人兽面形玉佩。

陕西出土的商代玉器较少，主要集中在西安东郊老牛坡一带[4]，代表性的玉器有大玉戈、玉琮、玉鸮；扶风刘家丰姬墓出土的一对鹦鹉形玉佩，也是商代晚期的玉器。

陕西发现的西周玉器约3000件。主要来自三个地区，即扶风和岐山两县之间的周原[5]，宝鸡市的強国墓地[6]，长安县的丰镐地区[7]。

陕西出土的西周玉器的数量和质量与墓葬的大小、等级有直接关系。玉器种类齐全，可分为玉礼器、装饰品、实用器、葬玉四大类。玉礼器中，大玉戈具有玉圭之功能，如岐山出土的太保玉戈[8]，张家坡井叔墓出土的龙纹玉戈，无疑都是礼器。玉璧多数为素面，少量玉璧上刻有龙纹。张家坡西周墓出土的方孔玉琮和凤鸟纹玉琮，都较为特别。西周时的玉璜以回首双龙纹最为典型，玉组佩中玉璜的多少与墓主人生前的身份地位也有密切关系。装饰品可分为神话性动物和具有神性的人物，肖生类的动物和单纯的人物，还有象器类等。神话性的动物主要是各种造型的玉龙佩，以及周人崇拜的凤鸟形玉佩，还包括各种造型的龙凤合雕玉器。神性的人物，如人龙合雕玉器、人龙凤合雕玉器等。单纯的人物，有蹲踞状的玉人、三角形的玉人、侧身玉人等。肖生类的动物，有玉鹿、玉虎、玉猪、玉兔、玉蛇、玉龟、玉鱼、玉蚕、玉蝉、凤鸟之外的各种玉鸟等。象器类指玉玦、玉镯、玉觿、束绢形佩、盾形佩等。实用器有玉掏耳勺、玉搅拌器、玉韘等。葬玉有玉覆面、玉琀、玉握等。另外棺饰玉也属葬玉，主要是玉鱼、玉贝。

陕西发现的西周玉雕，扁平体的占绝大多数，立体圆雕数量较少。扁平体玉雕多采用侧面剪影式的表现手法。即以准确的外轮廓线表现人物和动物的主要特征，再以少量阴线表现细部。如茹家庄1号墓出土的7件扁平体的玉鹿，均采用正面剪影的表现手法进行雕刻，几乎没有装饰纹样，仅在眼、鼻、吻、蹄上肢部阴刻极简练的线条，使玉鹿造型个个栩栩如生；圆雕作品形体也较小，雕琢也比较成功。有些玉器是采用立体圆雕与线雕相结合的手法，如竹园沟9号墓出土的玉牛首佩，取牛正视形象，为较厚的扁平体，但牛双角、鼻、嘴均是按面部起伏关系雕成立体形；扶风黄堆25号墓出土的龙首形冠的玉人佩，也是圆雕与线雕结合。无论何种玉雕造型，均比例合适，风格写实。

陕西出土的春秋战国时期的玉器大约1500件左右，主要出土于凤翔县秦都雍城遗址[9]、秦景公墓[10]、宝鸡益门二号墓[11]，咸阳城遗址[12]、旬邑转角村秦国墓葬[13]、西安北郊联志村和卢家口村秦代祭祀坑[14]等。

在陕西出土的春秋玉器中，绝大多数是秦式玉器，也有相当数量的楚式玉器，如益门2号墓出土的浅浮雕蟠虺纹玉璧、玉璜、蟠虺纹蛇首形玉带钩。各种类型的蟠虺纹玉佩，如蟠虺纹虎形玉佩、斧形玉佩、管形玉佩等都是楚式玉雕。尤其是该墓出土的一

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件玉璜，两面纹样风格完全不同，一面阴刻秦式龙首纹，另一面是楚式风格的浅浮雕蟠虺纹，这些都是当时文化传播交流的结果。萌芽于春秋早期，成长于春秋中期，成熟于春秋晚期的秦式玉器，其主要特征有三个方面：一是极富特色的器物造型：如长方形突齿镂空玉牌、宫灯形镂空玉佩、半月形玉佩、马鞍形玉佩、凿形玉佩、长条折角形玉佩、尖顶双足形玉佩、工字形玉佩、盾形玉佩、亚字形玉佩、亚字形镂空玉佩、三角形镂空玉佩、“U”形玉佩、玉钟形佩、玉马头、圆头鸟首形玉带钩、长条突齿斜角形玉器等。其造型绝大多数不见或罕见于春秋时其他国玉器中。二是独特的器物纹样，秦式玉器纹样的特色，就是在器物表面阴刻方折回转的几何形状的龙纹，其龙纹表现形式不尽相同，有的为完整的形象，如龙头、龙角、毛发、眼睛、龙鼻、口唇部、獠牙、身、尾样样俱全，有的略去身尾，仅具有头部，即所谓龙首纹。有的龙形甚至被简化为“S”纹，此种龙纹被称之为秦式龙纹。三是别具一格的雕琢制作工艺，秦式玉器首先是只有细线阴刻，没有浮雕，圆雕作品极为罕见。其次是镂空工艺比较特殊，所镂之孔计有方折的勾连线状云纹孔、“山”字形孔、“八”字形孔、“L”形孔、“工”字形孔、“T”形孔、双足相连形孔。再其次是在玉器上钻隧孔现象较为普遍且形式多样，有些隧孔在背面，有些是在侧面与背面之间，还有些是在两个侧面相交之处，有些玉器上同时出现几种不同的隧孔。还有片状玉器的切边棱工艺，应用也较为广泛。

战国时期具有代表性的玉器主要有秦式龙纹“工”字形玉饰和秦式龙纹凿形玉饰，这两件玉器是秦式风格在战国时期仍有延续的实物证据。旬邑县转角村秦墓发现的玉组佩，是目前所见战国时形体最大的玉组佩。秦咸阳城遗址出土的龙凤纹玉佩，也是典型的楚式玉器。西安西郊车张村发现的勾连云纹高足盘玉杯，是战国晚期制作最为精美的玉杯。西安北郊两处秦祭祀坑发现的祭祀类玉器数量多达300余件，但多数造型简单，制作粗糙，其中的男女玉人具有特色。另外，将雕纹玉璧改制成玉猪的现象，是迄今所见的孤例[15]。

陕西出土的汉代玉器约为300多件，主要出自西安周围的汉墓[16]和咸阳塬上西汉帝陵陵园[17]。

长陵附近出土的“皇后之玺”，是目前发现的汉代等级最高的玉器，从发现的地点和书写风格等研判，很可能是汉初吕后曾使用过的玉玺。茂陵陵园发现的饕餮四灵纹玉铺首，形体较大，四灵形象完整生动，可作为标准器的玉铺首。汉元帝渭陵建筑遗址出土的玉仙人骑天马，是西汉帝王求仙升天观念的艺术反映，是价值连城的玉雕瑰宝。该遗址出土的玉鹰、玉熊和两件玉辟邪，都是汉代帝王所使用的玉器，选用和田美玉雕琢，造型活泼生动，创作手法写实，突破了先秦玉器图案化的风格，是汉代玉雕的珍品。两件玉辟邪，体形虽小，但所表现的气魄足以和汉魏六朝陵墓前的大型石刻辟邪相媲美。该遗址出土的戴冠玉俑头也是汉代玉器中的珍品。

西安北郊汉墓出土的螭虎熊纹玉剑首，其造型之独特，雕琢动物之多，布局构思之巧，令人叹为观止。咸阳西郊汉墓出土的螭虎凤首纹玉剑首，顶部和底部均雕琢纹饰。南郑龙岗寺汉墓出土的鹰形玉剑首，是目前所见的孤品。建章宫遗址出土的弦纹铁芯玉带钩，集兽头、螭、兔等动物于一身，其玉质细腻坚硬，造型精美，工艺精湛，是西汉玉带钩中的精品。西汉窦氏夫妇墓出土了两套结构复杂且完整的玉组佩，其中首次发现的有双猴纹韘形玉佩、猴纹熊纹变形龙纹镂空玉环、镂空凤鸟形佩、戴冠玉舞人。汉长安武库遗址出土的一件圆形玉片，阴刻独角带翼的山羊形象，这是目前仅见的一例[18]。蒲城县贾曲村发现的圆雕玉牛，是迄今所见的西汉时形体较大的俏色玉牛。西安市山门口汉墓出土的一对圆雕玉猪，风格写实，是造型生动、体形硕大的玉猪。西安市未央区范南村陈请士墓出土的水晶印，是迄今发现时代最早，汉代唯一的水晶印。宝鸡东汉墓出土的玉辟邪，造型生动，形象凶猛，虽然有部分残失，但仍古意盎然，是迄今所见东汉时形体最大，造型生动，工艺精湛的珍品。

陕西发现的汉代玉器突出特点是玉璧数量多、种类齐全。计有涡纹玉璧、谷纹玉璧、蒲纹玉璧、双身兽面纹玉璧、凤纹玉璧、夔凤纹玉璧、双鹰纹玉璧、镂空绹索纹玉璧、乳丁纹玉璧、螭虎纹刻字出廓玉璧等。其中双鹰纹玉璧、镂空绹索纹玉璧，不见于其他地区。凤纹玉璧共雕琢六组花纹，从内外两圈圆首尖钩纹分析，它应是楚式风格的玉器。该器也是迄今发现的西汉时形体最大的雕纹玉璧，玉璧侧面阴刻“六百六十一”五个字，应是当时玉器的编号，说明汉代玉器生产的规模是惊人的。

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北周、隋都建都陕西长安。虽然这两个政权都是短命王朝，当时玉器的制作和使用也处于低潮，但仍有少量精品出现，如1988年5月在咸阳发掘的北周骠骑大将军若干云墓中出土的一副八环蹀躞玉带，形制规整，抛光打磨工艺极为精湛，是迄今考古发现的时代最早且结构最完整的玉带[19]。1957年，在西安市玉祥门外梁家庄发掘了隋代李静训墓，出土的金扣白玉杯、玉钗、玉兽形佩，玉质工艺均为上乘，可视其为隋代玉器代表作。

唐王朝是中国历史上一个强盛的大帝国，经济兴盛发达，国际交流频繁，促进了当时制玉技术的快速恢复和发展。近半个世纪以来，在唐长安及其周围地区出土了100多件组造型特征突出、风格迥异的玉器。

1970年10月在西安市南郊的何家村发现两陶瓮及一提梁罐唐代窖藏文物，除了发现270件唐代金银器皿之外，发现的玉器、宝石等是迄今为止发现的唐代玉器数量最多、品位最高的一批，计有玉带10副，分别是九环蹀躞带、碾狮纹白玉带、斑玉带、白玉有孔带、碾伎乐狮纹白玉带、更白玉带、白玉纯方铐带、骨咄玉带、深斑玉带、白玛瑙铰具。容器5件，分别是羚羊首玛瑙杯、白玉碾琢忍冬纹八曲长杯、水晶八曲长杯、玛瑙长杯、玛瑙臼。另外出土的还有玉杵、方玉、水晶饰、蓝宝石7枚、绿玉6枚、紫晶2枚、黄晶1块。玉臂环4件，分别属镶鎏金嵌宝石的玉臂环、镶金玉臂环。

陕西长安县南里王村的唐上柱国左卫府中郎将窦皦墓（贞观元年，公元627年）中出土了一副完整的“玉梁金筐宝钿真珠装蹀躞带”和1枚水晶猪形坠。玉梁金筐宝钿珍珠装蹀躞带，形制独特，制作考究，装饰豪华富丽，迄今仍是孤品。西安丈八沟唐代窖藏中发现了三副完整的饮宴伎乐纹玉带[20]。西安孙家湾村出土的嵌金丝白玉佩。由于金丝图案具有中亚和西亚的风格，因此，该器被认为是外来物，后被中国玉工所改制。

1987年发掘的扶风法门寺地宫，出土玉器主要有：两枚玉质佛指舍利，供养佛指舍利的玉棺、水晶椁、水晶枕、水晶花蕾、水晶球、琥珀石函金筐宝钿真珠装、纯金宝函金筐宝钿真珠装、汉白玉阿育王塔、汉白玉双檐灵帐。法门寺地宫出土的水晶椁，造型考究，工艺精湛，外黏宝石和金花，水晶椁内再装壶门座玉棺，玉棺内放置佛真身灵骨。

陕西出土的宋金时期的玉器虽屈指可数，但仍有精品发现。如西安市未央区徐家寨出土的宋代圆雕玉人，形象自然，风格写实。西安市雁塔区出土的鹦鹉衔花玉佩，构思匠心独具，镂空透雕，阴刻线条粗细搭配，层次分明，动态感强。螭龙穿花绦环，玉质细腻，采用多层镂空透雕，高浮雕和线刻技法相结合，螭龙活灵活现，花叶丰满柔和。西安交通大学出土的龟鹿鹤纹玉佩，外轮廓优美，采用多种技法雕琢，松竹灵芝布局有序，吉祥物栩栩如生。长安县元墓中出土的金代玉器，如回首展翅玉凤，无论从玉质、造型、纹饰、雕工看均为上乘，很可能是元灭金时掠夺的战利品。

陕西出土的元代玉器主要有：户县贺胜墓出土的梅花透空圆形玉佩，玉质细腻，外缘由竹节绕成圆环状，内镂雕竹叶和梅花，从题材和雕工研判，具有宋代玉器的某些特征；松鹿透空桃形玉佩，其题材大体与宋金相同，但雕工远不如金代那样精细；玉带钩，形体较小，钩首龙头较为抽象。西安市刘逵墓出土的玉带钩，钩首龙头风格写实，钩身上高浮雕螭龙衔灵芝。西安市东何家村出土的4只白玉雁佩，形体虽小，但件件是精品；童子牧牛玉坠，整体风格粗犷，构思奇妙，以大量的圆孔来表现牛眼、牛鼻的手法较为特别。西安市雁塔区瓦胡同村出土的螭龙玉带钩，形体较大，钩首螭龙风格写实，钩纽为长方形孔。

陕西出土的明清玉器数量不多，主要为玉带。西安交通大学出土的双层镂空龙纹方形带铐，刀法粗犷有力，雕琢十分精细，是明代的典型器物。南廓门出土的桃形镂孔龙纹玉带铐，将玉带铐嵌入铜壳之中，铜壳后设制了扣身和扣舌，革带能穿入其中。清代的典型玉器有西安市东何家村出土的螭纹心形玉佩，玉质上乘，雕琢精细，唯螭之造型远不如汉代之生动。西安市三爻村出土的玉童子，形象可爱，充满了稚趣，又是很好的俏色作品；刘海戏金蟾玉坠，将蝙蝠、葫芦等物结合在一起，寓意吉祥。

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Jades Unearthed from Shaanxi

Liu Yunhui

The earliest jades known in Shaanxi, small in number and type, and simple in shape and working technique, belong to the Laoguantai Culture[1]. The distribution of jades belonging to the Yangshao Culture currently is primarily in Guanzhong and southern Shaanxi. The largest number of jades was discovered at the site of Longgangsi, Nanzheng. Representative types include the jade knife with drilled holes and middle spine, and a turquoise arc-shaped pendant (*huang*) taking the shape of the "凹" graph. In addition the T-shaped black jade hairpin is another widely distributed type associated with the Yangshao Culture.

Longshan period jades are primarily distributed in northern Shaanxi, as represented by Shimao and Xinhua in Shenmu, and Lushanmao in Yan'an[2], and secondarily are distributed in the Guanzhong area. The most popular jade types of this era are the jade *yazhang* (*zhang* scepter with flaking edge serrations) and large knife[3]. Exemplary is the largest and widest knife blade, measuring 77.5 cm long, 32.5 cm wide at the top and 1cm. thick, with five perforated holes, from the site of Wangmazui, Long County. The seven holes knife blade, trapezoidal in shape, unearthed in the remains at Lushanmao is characterized by flanking side small flange Décor whose profile suggests the shape of a female wearing an Eastern Yi style hat. The height of jade working is reflected by the extremely thin jades unearthed from two sites, Shimao and Xinhua in Shenmu County.

Various prehistoric cultural jades continue to appear in later dated tombs and sites in Shaanxi, as represented, for example by the Hongshan Culture jade owl pendant and jade "pig-dragon" (or coiled dragon) unearthed from the Spring and Autumn, Warring States tomb at Fengxiang and by the Liangzhu Culture jade tube (*cong*) found amidst remains of the Longshan site, Lushanmao. In addition, is the *cong* type from the latter site that is characterized by a mixture of cultural influences, the Shaanxi Longshan, Liangzhu and Eastern Yi. Another major and the most substantial influence is the Shijiahe Culture, as reflected in the eagle-shaped jade hairpin from Shimao, by the openwork phoenix decorated hairpin from Lushanmao, and the semi-human spirit-shaped pendants from Western Zhou tombs in Chang'an and Fengchu, Zhouyuan.

The few Shang jades that have been discovered in Shaanxi are mostly concentrated in the eastern suburbs of Xi'an at Laoniupo[4] and the Fengji tomb at Liujia, Fufeng. A large jade dagger-axe (*ge*), jade *cong*, and jade owl pendant were unearthed from the first site and a pair of late Shang period parrots was unearthed from the latter tomb.

Approximately 3,000 jades are known to have been unearthed from Western Zhou tombs in Shaanxi, and these come primarily from three areas, including Zhouyuan between Fufeng and Qishan[5], State Yu cemetery at Baoji Municipality[6], and Fenghao area in Chang'an[7]. The number and quality of jades, and size of the tomb directly reflect the status of the deceased during Western Zhou times. Types are fairly standardized, in consisting of four categories: ritual, ornamental, utilitarian and burial jades. Those most likely belonging to the ritual category include large jade *ge* and jade tablet (*gui* insignia), as represented by the *Taibao* jade *ge* from Qishan [8] and the dragon decorated jade *ge* from Jingshu burial at Zhangjiapo. The *cong* during the Western Zhou period is ritual in function. The square-hole jade *cong* and phoenix decorated *cong* from the Western Zhou tomb at Zhangjiapo are quite distinctive. The most representative *huang* during the Western Zhou era is the type deco-
rated with a pair of dragons with reverted heads. The number of jade *huang* per jade pendant is
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animals and humans, and then a small number of incised lines are used to create details. For example, the seven jade deer unearthed from Tomb No.1 at Rujiazhuang are lively, carved into cut-out shapes of the animal almost without any Décor or detail, except for major features that are incised with a single line, to highlight eyes, ears, snouts and hooves. A few examples of jades carved in the round with incised details include the ox head pendant from Tomb 9 at Rujiazhuang. The head faces frontward as a rather thick vertically oriented short stalk with details of two horns, a nose and a mouth, simply rendered on another wide frontal face. Another example of the simple sculptural type is the human wearing a dragon headed crown from Tomb No.25 at Huangdui, Fufeng. In style, both jade types are simple and descriptive.

Approximately 1,500 jades have been unearthed from Spring and Autumn and Warring States tombs in Shaanxi, primarily from remains at Yongcheng, one of the Qin capitals, Fengxiang County[9], Duke Jinggong of Qin burial[10], Tomb No.2 at Yimen, Baoji[11], remains at Xianyangcheng[12], State Qin burials at Zhuanjiaocun, Xunyi[13], and Qin Dynasty sacrificial pits at Lujiakoucun and Lianzhicun in the northern suburbs of Xi'an[14].

In Shaanxi, Spring and Autumn period jades are primarily Qin in style yet a sizeable number are also Chu in style, as represented, for example, by the jade disk (*bi*), *huang* and belt buckle from Tomb No.2 at Yimen. In addition to other pendant ornaments, including small axe shapes, tubes and tiger shapes, all are decorated with bas-relief images of interlaced dragons *(kui)*, the hallmark of Chu style. One jade *huang* from the same tomb is particularly notable since on one side it is decorated with an incised Qin style dragon head motif and on the other with a Chu style bas-relief carving of interlaced dragons, a clear sign of interchange between cultural types. Qin style jade-working emerges during the early period of the Spring and Autumn, develops during the middle period , and matures during the late period. Three major aspects of these jades help in defining their character. First, typologically Spring and Autumn jades are rich in number of shapes, including long and rectangular plaques with serrated edges and openwork décor , palace lantern-shaped openwork pendants, crescent-shaped pendants, horse bridle-shaped pendants, chisel-shaped pendants, 亞-shaped pendants, openwork 亞-shaped pendants, triangular-shaped openwork pendants, long bent corner-shaped pendants, pointed double feet-shaped pendants, 工-shaped pendants, shield-shaped pendants, U-shaped pendants, bell-shaped pendants, horse head pendants, bird head-shaped belt buckles, and long serrated obliquely angled-shaped ornaments. Most of these jade shapes are not witnessed elsewhere in Spring and Autumn burials.

Second, motifs decorating Spring and Autumn period jades in Shaanxi in the Qin style include incised variations of the dragon with reverted body parts in a rectangular shape, and multiple variations of this dragon type which may feature complete representation of the dragon head, horns, whiskers, eyes, nose, mouth, fangs, body and tail, and simplifications of the latter features, especially those formed without a body or tail, featuring only the head, namely, the so-called dragon head motif. Some of the dragon patterns are reduced to S-motifs, the so-called Qin style dragon motif. Third, carving techniques reflecting the Qin style are primarily limited to fine incised line, with few examples featuring low relief or sculpting in the round. Openwork is next in popularity. Most openwork edges are square and form openings in the form of interlinking cloud motifs, 山-shapes, 八-shapes, L-shapes, I-shapes, T-shapes and double interlocked feet. The perforated holes designed for attachment on these jades are common and take various shapes, executed, for example, from the back side only, some pierced at an angle from the back side, others forming two interlinked perforations, and still others with several different types of holes. The working technique exhibiting how perforated edges are cut on a jade piece also commonly appears visible to the eye in Qin jade-working.

Qin style jades during the Warring States period are represented by two types, which are the hallmark of Qin style throughout the Warring States period. The two popular types include *huan* ornaments with Qin style dragons in 工-shapes in interlocking rings and chisel-shaped ornaments with Qin style dragon motifs and animal faces. A set of jade pendants discovered in the Qin burial at Zhuanjiaocun, Xunyi County is presently the largest set known during the Warring States period. Sets of pendants in Chu style are usually decorated with dragon and phoenix motifs, as represented by jades unearthed at Xianyangcheng of Qin. The largest medium-size jade cup, of exquisite workmanship, dating to the late Warring States period, is the example on a tall stem standing in saucer and decorated with hooks of interlocking cloud and grain motifs, discovered at Chezhangcun, in the western suburbs of Xi'an. The largest amount of Warring States Qin jades, totaling 300 sacrificial types, was discovered in the sacrificial Qin pits from two areas in the northern suburbs of Xi'an. Most are simple shapes, crudely worked, representing male and female figurines, but there is also a singular example of a *bi* reworked into a pig shape[15].

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Over 300 jades of Han period have been excavated in Shaanxi, with the most important coming from the surroundings of Xi'an[16] and from the Western Han Imperial Mausoleum in Yuanshang, Xianyang[17]. The highest ranking jade of Han period yet discovered is the "The Imperial Seal of the Empress" unearthed in the vicinity of the Changing Mausoleum. On the basis of the script style and location of the discovery, it is likely that this jade seal was used by the early Han Empress Lu. Currently the largest Western Han jade and the most exquisite and naturalistic representative of this era is the "ring knocker (*pushou*)" with four *taotie* animal heads, discovered in the environs of the Maoling Mausoleum. A gem of jade-working that reflects Western Han imperial belief in immortality is the jade heavenly horse with immortal equestrian found in the foundation remains of the Weiling Mausoleum of Han Emperor Yuan. Other outstanding pieces of the highest quality jade-working during the Han Dynasty are those from the same site representing an eagle, a bear and two *bixie* (an imaginary beast sometimes translated as winged lion). The latter jade is worked out of Hetian nephrite into lively and expressive forms that are descriptive and representational and in terms of quality break new ground, superceding pre-Qin jade-working styles. Although the two jade *bixie* are small, in terms of beauty they outrank the large-scale stone *bixie* that flank the spirit way in front of the Han, Wei and Six Dynasties mausoleums. Another rare work of Han jade art, from Changling Mausoleum, is represented by a male head, 10.2 cm tall, with elaborate head-dress decoration.

There are many unusual and rare types of jade works of art from the Han period. An unusual jade sword pommel decorated with a pointed mouth animal composed of part dragon, tiger and bear was unearthed from a Han tomb in the northern suburbs of Xi'an. The skill with which multiple animals are carved and the ideology and thought provoked by the image cause a feeling of exhilaration. The sword pommel with an elaborate design of grain nodules and feline dragon motifs, tiger and phoenix head motifs, unearthed from the Han tomb in the western suburbs of Xianyang, is defined on top and bottom by further rich array of ornamental motifs. The eagle-shaped sword pommel in jade from the Han tomb at Longgangsi, Nanzheng is currently one of a kind. Another gem in terms of high quality workmanship and refinement of form for Western Han jade belt buckles is represented by the fine and hard jade complex of many animals, including rabbit, feline dragon, and animal head in combination with an inner iron core decorated with linear patterns, unearthed from the palace remains of Jianzhang. Two sets of interlocking and complex yet complete sets of jade pendants were unearthed from the tomb of a husband and wife pair of the Dou clan of Western Han. A double-monkey decorated thumb ring-shaped pendant, a deformed monkey and bear decorated ring, an openwork phoenix decorated pendant, a crowned human-shaped pendant and a dancing figurine are all witnessed for the first time. Also witnessed for the first time in Han is the image of a goat with single horn and tines worked in a circular flat shape, unearthed from the remains of the arsenal at Chang'an[18]. A sculpture of handsome color, unearthed at Jiaqucun, Pucheng County, is the largest known jade ox carved in the round of Western Han period. A large pair of lively and stylistically descriptive pig sculptures was excavated from a Han tomb at Shanmenkou, Xi'an Municipality. The earliest crystal seal and the only one known thus far in Han times was unearthed from the burial of Chen Qingshi in Nancun, the Weiyang area of Xi'an. Although partially broken the jade *bixie* unearthed in Baoji is currently the largest known example from Eastern Han times, and is purposely exuberant, full of life and ferocious demeanor.

One of the more prominent forms of Han jades, in terms of number in Shaanxi is the jade *bi*, with a multitude of decorative types. Décor types include whorls, grain motifs, cattail motifs, cloud scroll with double body animal face motifs, grain with double body animal face and phoenix motifs, cattail with dragon (*kui*) and phoenix motifs, double eagle motifs, openwork plaited cord motifs, nipple motifs, nipple and dragonized tiger motifs, and *bi* with inscribed words on surrounding edges. Two of the decorative motifs on *bi* that are not witnessed in other areas of Han China are those featuring the double eagle and openwork plaited cord motifs. The grain and double body animal face with phoenix motifs on one *bi*, that are in turn from inside out divided into two further circular pieces filled with round headed pointed hook curls, probably represent Chu style. The latter type is currently the largest decorated *bi* in Han times. It is incised with an inscription of five characters ("六百六十一") reading "661" on its side, probably indicating the number of the *bi*, a truly remarkable piece, well representing a large-scale jade-working during the Han period.

During the short periods of Northern Zhou and Sui, when the capital was located at Chang'an, Shaanxi, although jade production and use was at low ebb, a small quantity of expertly worked jades has been discovered. The latter include a set of eight *huan* (ring) *diexie* type jade belt unearthed from the Northern Zhou

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Piaoqi General, Ruo Ganyun's tomb at Xianyang in June of 1988 and outside of high quality craftsmanship and standardization, this intact belt with interlinking pieces is the earliest thus far known[19]. A white jade cup with a gold rim, hairpin and animal-shape pendants, unearthed from the Sui burial of Li Jingxun in Liangjiazhuang, Xi'an in 1957, is representative of the excellent heights reached in jade-working during the Sui Dynasty.

The great and powerful empire of the Tang, economically flourishing and internationally reknown, was stimulus for recovering the masterful art of jade-working. Over a half a century, excavations have uncovered over 100 groups of characteristic and special Tang jades from Chang'an and its environs. In October of 1970, the famous storage pit of cultural relics contained in a swing handle jar (*guan*) and two ceramic urns (*weng*) was unearthed at Hejiacun in the southern suburbs of Xi'an. Outside of the well-known gold and silver objects, are the numerous jades and other precious stone objects, currently the largest number of jades known in Tang times, with a total of 10 belts divided between a nine ring *diexie* type belt, a carved lion decorated white jade belt, a mottled jade belt, a white jade belt with perforated décor , a white jade belt with carved musicians, instrument and lion décor, a milk white jade belt, a pure white jade rectangular belt latch, an inlaid bone jade belt, a deeply mottled jade belt and white agate hinge. Five additional items include an argali ram headed agate cup, a white jade octagonal and long cup with honeysuckle flower decoration, an octagonal and long crystal cup, a long agate cup and an agate mortar. Other types include a jade staff, square jade, crystal ornaments, seven sapphire pieces, six green jade parts, two pieces of amethyst, and one yellow crystal piece. Four jade arm ring bracelets were either inlaid with gold leaf and precious stones or inlaid with gold.

One crystal pig-shaped pendant and a perfectly intact belt inscribed "Jade Swing Handled, Gold Framed, Pearls and Precious Stones Inlaid, Diexie Belt", dating to 627, the 1st year of the Zhengguan reign period, belongs to the Zhonglang General Dou Jiao, from the tomb in Nanliwangcun, Chang'an, Shaanxi. The latter belt is unique and unusual, made with great care and rich décor . Three sets of intact and complete jade belts decorated with themes of drinking, feasting and music-making were found in a Tang storage pit at Zhangbagou in Xi'an[20]. A white jade pendant inlaid with gold thread was unearthed at Sunjiawancun in Xi'an. The design in gold thread is both Asian and West Asian in style, thus, it is considered to represent an import that was reworked by a Tang Chinese craftsman.

The discovery of the cellar in the Famen Temple, Fufeng, Shaanxi in 1987, includes important jades, the most important of which are the two Buddhist finger reliquaries, which include a jade coffin honoring the Buddhist finger, a crystal coffin chamber, a crystal pillow, a crystal flower bud, a crystal sphere, in addition to a *wufu* stone with gold frame decorated with pearl beads, a pure gold container with pearl bead decoration, a Han white jade King Asoka pagoda, and a Han white jade double eave spirit tent. The coffin chamber in crystal is particularly beautifully crafted, with an outer décor set in precious stones and gold flowers, and within the jade coffin is a gate and seat, and further inside lays the bone of the Buddha's true body.

There are only a few noteworthy jade discoveries known from the Song and Jin periods in Shaanxi, such as the natural and descriptive human figurine sculpted in the round from Xujiazhai, Weiyangqu, Xi'an. The jade pendant in the form of a parrot holding flowers in its beak, has a profoundly beautiful expression, and is worked with both fine and crude incised detail into separate layers. Another jade ring decorated with a lively and spirited program of feline dragons, and soft and full bodied flowers and tendrils is worked out of high quality jade into several openwork layers of high relief interconnected with incised and carved details. Archeologists excavated in the Xi'an Jiaotong University a jade pendant with tortoise, deer and wild goose images whose outer edge was worked through several different carving modes into a program of pine, bamboo, fungus and other lively auspicious symbols. From a Yuan dynasty tomb in Chang'an, several Jin Dynasty jades were unearthed, including a pendant with a reverted head and flying phoenix, which in quality of jade, form, décor and carving technique ranks in the first class, and was probably taken as plunder when the Yuan conquered the Jin.

The most significant jades in Shaanxi of Yuan period include various distinctive pieces, one of which is a round-shaped pendant featuring an openwork décor of plum blossoms, made out of dense jade, with an outer edge decorated with a circular ring of bamboo nodules and openwork bamboo leaves and plum flowers. From the standpoint of subject and working style, the jade is Song in date. Another pendant was formed out of a peach shape with an openwork décor of pines and deer, and reflects a theme popular in Song and Jin eras but does not possess the fine working of Jin Dynasty styles. In addition is another small jade belt buckle with the top taking the shape of an abstract dragon head. Various other jades include a belt buckle decorated with a naturalistic dragon head and its extension decorated with a low relief carved feline dragons holding in their

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mouths the immortal fungus, *lingzhi*. Four white jade wild geese, unearthed from Hejiacun in east of Xi'an, although small are of fine workmanship. A pendant in the form of a child and an ox is roughly worked, yet conceptually novel, and is characterized by a large number of circular perforations representing eyes and nostrils. The multiple dragon type belt buckles, unearthed from Wahutongcun in the Dayan Pagoda area of Xi'an, is rather large, is carved into naturalistically descriptive forms, and carries a long rectangular shaped hole for attachment.

The few examples of Ming and Qing jades unearthed from Shaanxi are primarily jade belts. Archeologists unearthed in the Xi'an Jiaotong University a two-layered openwork dragon decorated belt end plaque of Ming period that was roughly cut but finely carved and abraded. The latter mode of working is typical of Ming style. Another belt, unearthed at Nankuomen, is of leather fit with jade plaques. The peach-shaped jade plaques are inlaid into bronze frames with buckles on the back for the leather to pass through. A representative of Qing jade working is the heart-shaped jade pendant with a feline dragon image from Hejiacun east of Xi'an. The quality of jade is first rate, the carving refined, yet does not have the liveliness of the dragons carved during the Han Dynasty. Other jades, various baubles representing children in loveable forms and lively poses, and pendants representing auspicious symbols, such as *ruyi*, a complex of gourds, bats, or pendant images of the legendary Liu Hai playing with the gold toad have been unearthed from Sanyaocun in Xi'an.

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本卷年表

Chronology

新石器时代（约公元前 8000 – 前 2000 年）	Neolithic Period (ca. 8000 – 2000 BC)
仰韶文化（约公元前 4800 – 前 2700 年）	Yangshao Culture (ca. 4800 – 2700 BC)
红山文化（约公元前 4000 – 前 3000 年）	Hongshan Culture (ca. 4000 – 3000 BC)
石家河文化（约公元前 2500 – 前 2200 年）	Shijiahe Culture (ca. 2500 – 2200 BC)
龙山文化（约公元前 2500 – 前 2000 年）	Longshan Culture (ca. 2500 – 2000 BC)
夏代（公元前 20 – 前 16 世纪）	Xia Dynasty (ca. 2000 – 1600 BC)
商代（公元前 16 – 前 11 世纪）	Shang Dynasty (ca. 1600 – 1100 BC)
西周（公元前 11 世纪 – 前 771 年）	Western Zhou (ca. 1100 – 771 BC)
东周（公元前 770 – 前 256 年）	Eastern Zhou (770 – 256 BC)
春秋（公元前 770 – 前 476 年）	Spring and Autumn Period (770 – 476 BC)
战国（公元前 475 – 前 221 年）	Warring States Period (475 – 221 BC)
秦代（公元前 221 – 前 207 年）	Qin Dynasty (221 – 207 BC)
汉代（公元前 206 – 公元 220 年）	Han Dynasty (206 BC – AD 220)
西汉（公元前 206 – 公元 8 年）	Western Han (206 BC – AD 8)
新莽（公元 9 – 23 年）	Xin (Wang Mang Usurpation)(9 – 23)
东汉（公元 25 – 220 年）	Eastern Han (25 – 220)
三国（公元 220 – 265 年）	Three Kingdoms (220 – 265)
魏（公元 220 – 265 年）	Wei (220 – 265)
蜀汉（公元 221 – 263 年）	Shu Han (221 – 263)
吴（公元 222 – 280 年）	Wu (222 – 280)
晋（公元 265 – 420 年）	Jin Dyansty (265 – 420)
西晋（公元 265 – 316 年）	Western Jin (265 – 316)
十六国（公元 304 – 439 年）	Sixteen Kingdoms (304 – 439)
东晋（公元 317 – 420 年）	Eastern Jin (317 – 420)
南朝（公元 420 – 589 年）	Southern Dynasties (420 – 589)
北朝（公元 386 – 581 年）	Northern Dynasties (386 – 581)
隋代（公元 581 – 618 年）	Sui Dynasty (581 – 618)
唐代（公元 618 – 907 年）	Tang Dynasty (618 – 907)
五代十国（公元 907 – 960 年）	Five Dynasties (907 – 960)
辽代（公元 907 – 1125 年）	Liao Dynasty (907 – 1125)
宋代（公元 960 – 1279 年）	Song Dynasty (960 – 1279)
北宋（公元 960 – 1127 年）	Northern Song (960 – 1127)
南宋（公元 1127 – 1279 年）	Southern Song (1127 – 1279)
西夏（公元 1032 – 1234 年）	Western Xia (1032 – 1234)
金代（公元 1115 – 1234 年）	Jin Dynasty (1115 – 1234)
元代（公元 1279 – 1368 年）	Yuan Dynasty (1279 – 1368)
明代（公元 1368 – 1644 年）	Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644)
清代（公元 1644 – 1911 年）	Qing Dynasty (1644 – 1911)

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3 玉铲 Spade

4 玉笄 Hairpin

5 玉坠 Three Pendants

6 玉璧 Disc (*bi*)

7 联璜玉璧 Set of Four Arc-shaped Pendants

8 玉刀 Blade

9 玉刀 Blade

10 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)

11 玉斧 Axe

12 玉铲 Spade

13 玉铲 Spade

14 玉铲 Spade

15 玉人头像 Figure in the Shape of a Human Head

16 凤首玉笄 Hairpin with Phoenix-shaped Finial

17 玉璋 Scepter (*zhang*)

18 玉璋 Scepter (*zhang*)

19 玉璋 Scepter (*zhang*)

20 玉璇玑 Disc with Notches

21 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)

22 兽面纹玉琮 Tube (*cong*) with Animal Mask Decoration

23 兽面纹玉琮 Tube (*cong*) with Animal Mask Decoration

24 鹰形玉笄 Hairpin in the Shape of an Owl

25 玉猪龙佩 Ornament in the Shape of a Coiled Dragon

26 勾云形玉佩 Pendant with Hooked Cloud Decoration

27 神人兽面形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Human Head

28 神人兽面形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Human Head

29 神面纹玉柄形器 Object in the Shape of a Handle

30 玉戈 Dagger-axe (*ge*)

31 玉琮 Tube (*cong*)

32 鸮形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of an Owl

33 鹦鹉形玉佩 Pair of Pendants in the Shape of Parrots

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35 凤鸟纹玉戈	Dagger-axe (*ge*) with Phoenix Decoration
36 龙纹玉戈	Dagger-axe (*ge*) with Dragon Decoration
37 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
38 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
39 龙纹玉璜	Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*) with Dragon Decoration
40 凤鸟纹玉璜	Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*) with Phoenix Decoration
41 鹦鹉形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Parrot
42 方孔玉琮	Tube (*cong*)
43 玉琮	Tube (*cong*)
44 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
45 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
46 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
47 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
48 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
49 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
50 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
51 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
52 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
53 凤鸟形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Phoenix
54 凤鸟纹玉佩	Pendant with Phoenix Decoration
55 凤鸟形玉佩	Pair of Pendants in the Shape of Phoenixes
56 鱼形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Fish
57 鱼形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Fish
58 鱼形玉佩	Pair of Pendants in the Shape of Fish
59 牛首形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of an Ox Head
60 牛形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of an Ox
61 虎形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger
62 虎形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger
63 虎形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger
64 鹿形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Stag
65 鹿形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Stag
66 鹿形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Deer
67 龟形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Turtle
68 兔形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Rabbit
69 蝉形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Cicada
70 蚕形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Silkworm
71 蚕形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Silkworm
72 玉组佩	Set of Pendants
73 玉组佩	Set of Pendants
74 人形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Human
75 人首龙纹玉佩	Pendant with Human Head and Dragon Decoration
76 龙首形冠人形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Human with Dragon Head-shaped crown
77 双人首龙凤纹玉佩	Pendant with Two Human Heads, Dragon and Phoenix Decoration

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78 人首龙凤纹玉佩 Pendant with a Human Head, Dragon and Phoenix Decoration
79 玉棒形饰 Ornament in the Shape of a Stick
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89 亚字形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Chinese Character "亚"
90 马鞍形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Saddle
91 圆形玉佩 Round Pendant
92 磬形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Chime Stone
93 三角形玉佩 Triangle-shaped Pendant
94 梯形玉牌 Trapezoidal Plaque
95 盾形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Shield
96 凿形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Chisel
97 龙纹玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*) with Dragon Decoration
98 蟠虺纹玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*) with Dragon Decoration
99 牛形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of an Ox
100 象形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of an Elephant
101 斧形玉佩 Axe-shaped Pendant
102 扁管形玉佩 Tubular Pendant
103 虎形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger
104 扭丝纹玉环 Ring with Plaited Cord Decoration
105 蛇首形玉带钩 Belt Hook with Snake Head Decoration
106 鸟首形玉带钩 Belt Hook with Bird Head Decoration
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116 玉璧 Disc (*bi*)
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118 龙纹玉觿 Pointed Pendant (*xi*) with Dragon Decoration
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124 玉圭	Four Scepters (*gui*)
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126 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
127 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
128 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
129 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
130 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
131 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
132 四灵纹玉铺首	Knocker with Four Mythical Animals
133 七节兽头弦纹玉带钩	Belt Hook Composed of Seven Segments
134 龙首玉带钩	Belt Hook
135 心形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Heart
136 心形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Heart
137 心形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Heart
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139 双龙形玉珩	Arc-shaped Pendant (*heng*) with Two Dragon Heads
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141 龙形玉觿	Pair of Pointed Pendants (*xi*) in the Shape of Dragons
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144 猴纹熊纹玉环	Ring with Monkey and Bear Decoration
145 戴冠玉舞人	Pair of Dancers
146 玉舞人	Pair of Dancers
147 玉组佩	Set of Pendants
148 螭虎纹玉剑首	Sword Pommel with Dragon and Tiger Decoration
149 鹰形玉剑首	Sword Pommel in the Shape of a Hawk
150 螭虎纹玉剑格	Sword Guard with Feline Dragon Decoratio
151 螭虎纹玉剑璏	Scabbard Slide with Feline Dragon Decoration
152 玉币	Coin
153 玉蝉	Cicada
154 玉猪	Boar
155 高足玉杯	Stem Cup
156 玉俑头	Human Head
157 玉人骑马	Figurine of an Immortal Riding a Horse
158 玉猪	Pair of Pigs
159 玉牛	Buffalo
160 玉鹰	Hawk
161 玉熊	Bear
162 玉獬豸	Unicorn
163 玉辟邪	Imaginary Beast (*bixie*)
164 玉辟邪	Imaginary Beast (*bixie*)
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214 鹰形玉饰件	Component in the Shape of a Hawk
215 竹节形玉握	Hand-held Piece in the Shape of a Bamboo Stem
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223 圆形玉佩	Round Pendant
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227 螭纹玉带钩	Belt Hook with Feline Dragon Decoration
228 螭纹玉带钩	Belt Hook
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234 麒麟纹玉带铐	Oval-shaped Plaque with Unicorn Decoration
235 麒麟纹桃形玉带铐	Belt Plaque in the Shape of a Peach with Unicorn Decoration
236 龙纹桃形玉带铐	Belt Plaque in the Shape of a Peach with Dragon Decoration
237 心形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Heart
238 玉镯	Bracelet
239 俏色玉童子	Boy
240 玉坠	Pendant

ÕÕÆ¬ 460.jpg

玉刀

仰韶文化早期

长17.8、宽7.8、厚1.8 厘米

陕西省南郑县龙岗寺遗址355号墓出土，现藏于陕西省考古研究所。

灰白色，夹有黑色及青灰色斑。器呈近似梯形，器身中部雕琢出一道凸棱脊，两侧渐次变薄，双面斜直刃，小端有单面钻一圆形穿孔，中部有一崩豁，通体抛磨。

Blade

Early Yangshao Culture

Jade

Length 17.8 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.355 at Longgangsi site, Nanzheng, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）



ÕÕÆ¬ 461.jpg

玉铲

仰韶文化早期

长 20、宽 4.2 、厚 0.95 厘米

陕西省南郑县龙岗寺遗址 364 号墓出土，现藏于陕西省考古研究所。

墨绿色，夹有少量白斑。长条形，上端呈斜角，弧状单面刃，一面上部居中留有切割直痕。通体抛光。

Spade

Early Yangshao Culture

Jade

Length 20 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.364 at Longgangsi site, Nanzheng, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）



ÕÕÆ¬ 462.jpg

玉铲

仰韶文化早期

长 22.2、宽 4.1、厚 0.9 厘米

陕西省南郑县龙岗寺遗址 119 号墓出土，现藏于陕西省考古研究所。

玉呈青黄色。长条形，器身较薄，双面刃。上端不规整，残留有未磨平和未抛光之处。

Spade

Early Yangshao Culture

Jade

Length 22.2 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.119 at Longgangsi site, Nanzheng, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）



ÕÕÆ¬ 463.jpg

玉笄

仰韶文化

长 25.7 、直径 1.5 、上端长 7.8 、宽 1.3 厘米

陕西省武功县游凤新石器时代遗址出土，现藏于西北大学文博学院博物馆。

墨玉，灰黑色。“T”字形，前端尖，向上渐次变粗，靠后端为喇叭状，顶端为“一”字形。形制规整，通体抛光。

Hairpin

Yangshao Culture

Jade

Length 25.7 cm

Excavated from the Neolithic site at Youfeng, Wugong, Shaanxi Province

Museum of School of Archaeology and Museology, Northwest University

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）



ÕÕÆ¬ 464.jpg



玉坠

仰韶文化早期

左：长3.8、宽2.9 厘米

中：长3.5、宽1.4 厘米

右：长2.5、宽0.7 厘米

陕西省临潼县姜寨遗址出土，现藏于陕西省历史博物馆。

3件。白色和青绿色。左件近似菱形，上端雕出一纽，下端雕出双足；中件为蝉形，上端雕出一小圆纽，靠下两侧刻出双翼，下端雕出尾部；右件为锥形，上端圆弧，靠下渐次圆尖，上端钻一圆孔，通体抛磨。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：邱子渝）

Three Pendants

Early Yangshao Culture

Jade

Left: length 3.8 cm

Center: length 3.5 cm

Right: length 2.5 cm

Excavated from Jiangzhai site, Lintong, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi History Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 465.jpg



玉璧

龙山文化

直径 10、孔径 2.7 － 3、厚 0.5 厘米

陕西省眉县槐芽清湫村新石器时代遗址出土，现藏于眉县图书博物馆。

青白色并夹有浅褐色。扁平体，圆形，内孔缘为斜面，外缘圆度欠规整，璧面欠平整，上有切割痕，两面均抛光。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Disc (*bi*)

Longshan Culture

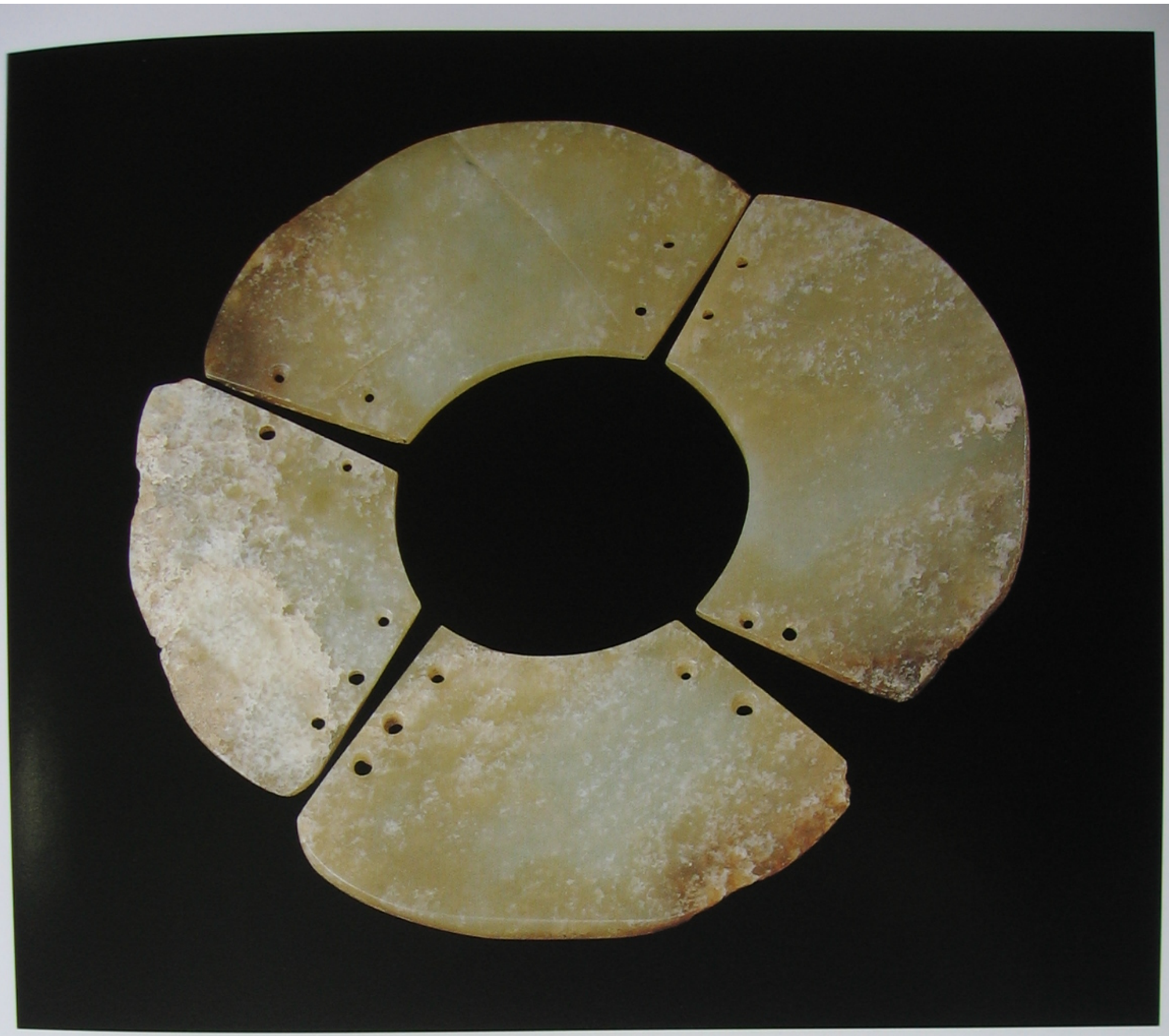
Jade

Diameter 10 cm

Excavated from the Neolithic site at Qingqiucun, Meixian, Shaanxi Province

Meixian Library and Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 466.jpg



联璜玉璧

龙山文化

直径18、孔径6.5 、厚0.4 厘米

玉璜自上从左至右分别为：长11.8 、宽6 厘米；长11.3 、宽5.8 厘米；长10.4 、宽5.6 厘米；长9.7 、宽5.5 厘米

陕西省甘泉县石门乡杨农河村出土，现藏于甘泉县博物馆。

玉呈青白色，并有褐斑。由四块大小不同的玉璜连缀组成一件玉璧，其中两块玉璜两端各有两孔。另外两块玉璜，一端钻有三孔，另一端各钻有两孔。璜面上留有明显的切割台痕，通体光素无纹。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Set of Four Arc-shaped Pendants

Longshan Culture

Jade

Diameter 18 cm

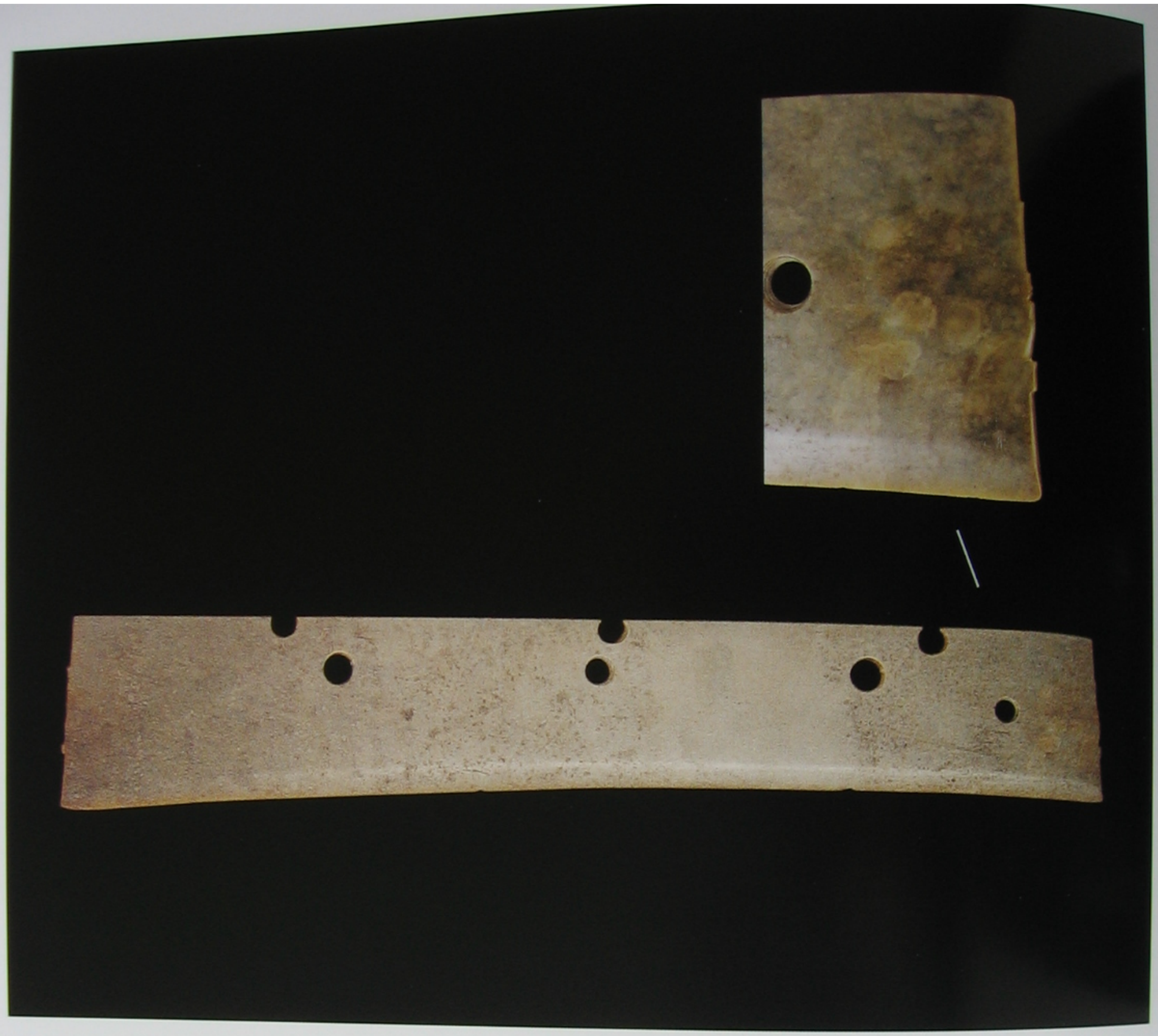
Arc-shaped pendants: length (clockwise from the upper left)

11.8 cm, 11.3 cm, 10.4 cm, 9.7 cm

Excavated from Yangnonghecun, Ganquan, Shaanxi Province

Ganquan Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 467.jpg



玉刀

龙山文化

长 54.6 、宽 10、厚 0.4 厘米

陕西省延安市芦山峁遗址出土，现藏于延安市文物研究所。

玉呈青灰色。长条形，背短刃长，背面平齐，背边缘钻有三个大半圆形孔。中部靠上等距离钻三个圆孔，一端居中钻有一小孔。刃部系两面磨制而成，中部略内凹，两端微斜，均琢出齿棱，右端齿棱更是以剪影手法，琢出东夷族戴帽女子的侧面形象，通体打磨光滑。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Blade

Longshan Culture

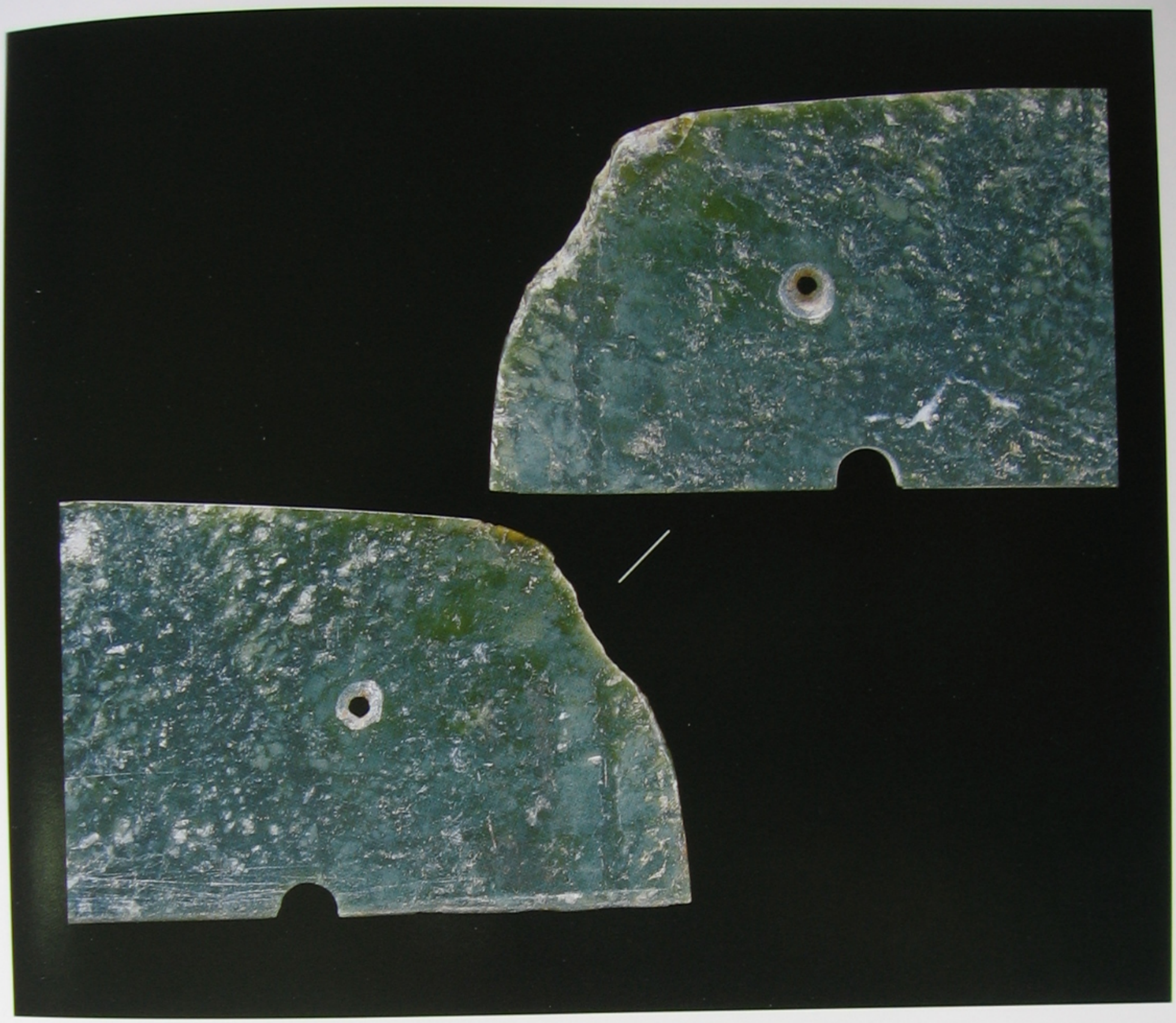
Jade

Length 54.6 cm

Excavated from Lushanmao site, Yan'an, Shaanxi Province

Yan'an Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

ÕÕÆ¬ 468.jpg



玉刀

龙山文化

长 12.2–14.5 、宽 3.6 、厚 0.65 厘米

陕西省神木县新华遗址祭祀坑出土，现藏于陕西省考古研究所。

黄褐色，不透明。器近梯形。两长边平直，短边略残，无刃，体扁平，短边较薄。在器一端的中部有一个对钻圆孔，孔径 0.5 厘米，器一长边上靠近圆孔处残留有一个半圆形孔，该孔周围有直径约 2 厘米的同心旋涡纹，可能系钻头磨擦所致。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：张明惠）

Blade

Longshan Culture

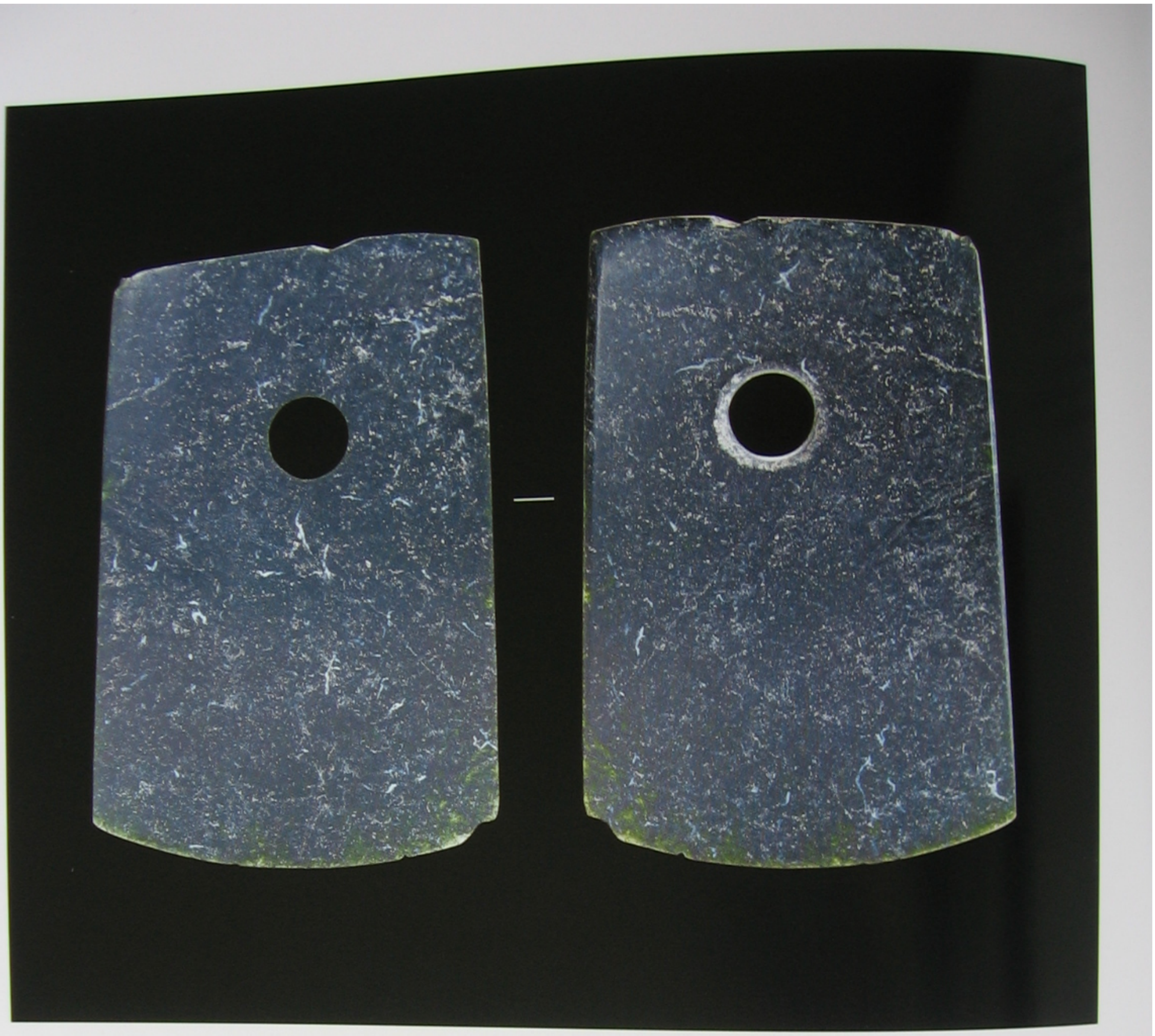
Jade

Length 12.2-14.5 cm

Excavated from a sacrificial pit at Xinhua site, Shenmu, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

ÕÕÆ¬ 469.jpg



玉钺

龙山文化

长 14.8 、柄端宽 8.6 、刃端宽 10、厚 0.2 厘米

陕西省神木县新华遗址祭祀坑出土，现藏于陕西省考古研究所。

墨绿色，不透明，玉质不纯净。器近梯形，体薄，磨制精细。平弧刃，刃部略薄，直背。近柄端处有一个单钻圆孔，孔壁倾斜，呈马蹄状。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：张明惠）

Axe (*yue*)

Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 14.8 cm

Excavated from a sacrificial pti at Xinhua site, Shenmu, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

ÕÕÆ¬ 470.jpg

玉斧

龙山文化

长22.2、宽5、厚1厘米

陕西省扶风县绛帐新石器时代遗址出土，现藏于扶风县博物馆。

青白玉，边缘有黑色。长方形，形体高大厚重，形制规整，通体磨光。前端有刃，斧背部位，两面均钻浅孔，一面略深，留有钻痕，另一面有两个环状浅孔，靠下一个更浅。

Axe

Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 22.2 cm

Excavated from the Neolithic site at Jiangzhang, Fufeng, Shaanxi Province

Fufeng Museum

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）



ÕÕÆ¬ 471.jpg

玉铲

龙山文化

长17、宽8.15、厚0.4、孔径1.2 厘米

陕西省神木县大保当镇新华遗址祭祀坑出土，现藏陕西省考古研究所。

玉呈淡黄色，夹有黑色瑕斑。扁平体长方形，其中短边一角斜，一角残。一条长边上有约圆形四分之一的弧形缺口，柄端有一单面钻之圆孔，内有马蹄状孔痕，通体抛磨光亮。

Spade

Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 17 cm

Excavated from a sacrificial pit at Xinhua site, Shenmu, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：张明惠）



ÕÕÆ¬ 472.jpg



玉铲

龙山文化

长15、宽8.85、厚0.55 厘米

陕西省神木县新华遗址祭祀坑出土，现藏于陕西省考古研究所。淡绿色，微透明，有玻璃光泽。长方形片状。直刃，平直背，背中央略残，有土沁痕迹。刃部未开，刃角圆弧，一面有切割时留下的凹棱。柄端中央有一个单钻圆孔，呈马蹄状。该孔旁边有一圆形的管钻痕迹，未透。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：张明惠）

Spade

Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 15 cm

Excavated from a sacrificial pit at Xinhua site, Shenmu, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

ÕÕÆ¬ 473.jpg

玉铲

龙山文化

长 11.4–12.5 、宽 3.8 、厚 0.2–0.3 厘米

陕西省神木县新华遗址祭祀坑出土，现藏于陕西省考古研究所。

器大部分为碧绿色，微透明，间杂白色瑕斑及黑点杂质。长条薄片状，上端呈斜直边、下端平直。上端及一边有薄刃，尤以斜刃最薄。在器下端的中央有一个两面对钻的小圆孔。

Spade

Longshan Culture

Length 11.4 -12.5 cm

Excavated from a sacrificial pit at Xinhua site, Shenmu, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：张明惠）



ÕÕÆ¬ 474.jpg



玉人头像

龙山文化

高 4.5 、宽 4.1 、厚 0.4 厘米

陕西省神木县石峁遗址出土，现藏于陕西省历史博物馆。

白色，具有蜡脂光泽。扁平体，以剪影手法琢出头上有椭圆形发髻的人首侧面形象，团脸鼓腮，鹰钩鼻，口半张，阴线刻出橄榄形目纹，脑后有外凸的弧形耳朵，面颊上钻一大圆洞。头下雕出一短细颈，两面形象相同。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：邱子渝）

Figure in the Shape of a Human Head

Longshan Culture

Jade

Height 4.5 cm

Excavated from Shimao site, Shenmu, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi History Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 475.jpg





凤首玉笄

龙山文化

长 14.4 厘米

陕西省延安市芦山峁遗址出土，现藏于延安市文物研究所。

碧玉，呈青绿色。长圆柱体，下端为尖锥形。上端镂出一鱼尾式透孔，外轮廓似为变形凤鸟形象，与凤鸟相连的是一周带齿的凸棱，犹如齿轮，再下为一段螺纹，螺纹下渐次变细。通体抛光。

Hairpin with Phoenix-shaped Finial

Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 14.4 cm

Excavated from Lushanmao site, Yan'an, Shaanxi Province

Yan'an Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

ÕÕÆ¬ 476.jpg



玉璋

龙山文化晚期

长49、宽7.8、厚1厘米

陕西省神木县石峁遗址出土，现藏于陕西省历史博物馆。

墨玉，青灰色，柄部有褐色蚀斑。体呈扁平而略厚，首端呈叉丫形，稍薄但未开刃。长柄，一角微残，两侧雕出齿棱，如同水牛头上部正视轮廓，齿棱前方又雕出两小齿。通体抛光。

Scepter (*zhang*)

Late Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 49 cm

Excavated from Shimao site, Shenmu, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi History Museum

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：邱子渝）

ÕÕÆ¬ 477.jpg

玉璋

龙山文化晚期

长 30.6 、宽 9.3 、厚 0.4 厘米

陕西省神木县石峁遗址出土，现藏于陕西省历史博物馆。

墨玉，油黑如漆，唯刃口薄处色呈深茶色，器表有白色蚀斑。长体扁平肥宽，柄近似方形，首端呈内弧刃。一尖残失，两侧雕出齿饰，像水牛头上部正视轮廓，该齿前方还雕有三个等距离的直立小齿。通体抛光。

Scepter (*zhang*)

Late Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 30.6 cm

Excavated from Shimao site, Shenmu, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi History Museum

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：邱子瀚）



ÕÕÆ¬ 478.jpg

玉璋

龙山文化晚期

残长 34.5 、首端残宽 7.8 、柄厚 0.3 厘米

陕西省神木县石峁遗址出土，现藏于陕西省历史博物馆。

墨玉，油黑如漆。扁体长条，首部残断。长柄末端略外弧，一角残失，两侧雕出齿棱，形似鸡冠，与之临界处阴刻三组横向线纹，三组横线之间再阴刻双线斜纹。通体抛光。

Scepter (*zhang*)

Late Longshan Culture

Jade

Remaining length 34.5 cm

Excavated from Shimao site, Shenmu, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi History Museum

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：邱子渝）



ÕÕÆ¬ 479.jpg



玉璇玑

龙山文化晚期

直径 10.3 、孔径 6.2 、厚 1.2 厘米

陕西省延安市芦山峁遗址出土，现藏于延安市文物研究所。

玉呈青黄色，玉色鲜润，边缘有少量浅褐色。圆环形，较厚。在外缘雕琢出四个对称的缺口，每个缺口长 2.3 厘米，深 0.3 厘米，在缺口的器壁上刻有近似长方形痕迹。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Disc with Notches

Late Longshan Culture

Jade

Diameter 10.3 cm

Excavated from Lushanmao site, Yan'an, Shaanxi Province

Yan'an Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

ÕÕÆ¬ 480.jpg



玉钺

龙山文化晚期

右侧高 12.9 、左侧高 12.6 、下底宽 10.1 、上端宽 8.8 、厚 0.6 厘米

陕西省延安市芦山峁遗址出土，现藏于延安市文物研究所。

玉呈姜黄色，内有粉状斑。大致呈梯形，靠上部钻有三个大小不一的圆孔。通体抛光，形制规整。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Axe (*yue*)

Late Longshan Culture

Jade

Width of cutting edge 10.1 cm

Excavated from Lushanmao site, Yan'an, Shaanxi Province

Yan'an Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

ÕÕÆ¬ 481.jpg



兽面纹玉琮

龙山文化晚期

直径 7、孔径 6、高 4.4 厘米

陕西省延安市芦山峁遗址出土，现藏于延安市文物研究所。

青黄色夹有浅褐色斑。琮体外方内圆，两端有射，上端射略长，曾断为四块，后在断缝两侧钻孔连缀。琮体外表面有五道凸起的横向直线条，四角雕出两层兽面纹，兽面眼睛为阴线圆圈，但无眼眶。从特征判断，应属良渚文化风格玉琮。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Tube (*cong*) with Animal Mask Decoration

Late Longshan Culture

Jade

Diameter 7 cm

Excavated from Lushanmao site, Yan'an, Shaanxi Province

Yan'an Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

ÕÕÆ¬ 482.jpg



兽面纹玉琮

龙山文化晚期

直径7.1、孔径6.4、高4.4 厘米

陕西省延安市芦山峁遗址出土，现藏于延安市文物研究所。

玉呈青绿色，间有墨绿色斑。外方内圆，两端有射。四角共雕有八个大眼兽面纹，其结构与良渚文化兽面相似，但左右相邻的兽面都呈面向颠倒的布局，双眼虽为阴线刻，但眼眶却为凸弦纹，兽面的嘴巴也是浮雕的，此件玉琮的质地和造型属黄河流域文化的特点，但兽面纹的布局受良渚文化影响，雕琢手法又受山东龙山式的凸弦纹的影响。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Tube (*cong*) with Animal Mask Decoration

Late Longshan Culture

Jade

Diameter 7.1 cm

Excavated from Lushanmao site, Yan'an, Shaanxi Province

Yan'an Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

ÕÕÆ¬ 483.jpg

鹰形玉笄

龙山文化晚期

长6.5 厘米

陕西省神木县石峁遗址出土，现藏于陕西省历史博物馆。

青白玉，青绿色。长条状，立鹰形，从上至下劈开，仅存左半面。喙部弯曲成钩状，眼睛呈外凸椭圆形，头后部雕出较短的卷冠，冠毛下和翅膀之间有刻纹，并向后折叠于翼中，右翼重叠左翼之上。翼羽毛以阳线纹来表现，羽毛末端呈卷曲的涡头状。足部阴刻出利爪，尾翼亦用阳线来表现。翼端稍稍隆起，并有从前至后贯通的细孔，基部变薄呈凿刃状。

Hairpin in the Shape of an Owl

Late Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 6.5 cm

Excavated from Shimao site, Shenmu, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi Histroy Museum

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王建荣）



ÕÕÆ¬ 484.jpg



玉猪龙佩

红山文化

高2.2、宽1.8、厚0.6 厘米

陕西省凤翔县南指挥镇战国中期3号秦墓出土，现藏于陕西省考古研究所。

青玉，略泛白斑。玉佩呈首尾相连猪龙形象，一面平整，另一面凸起，高浮雕一对向上耸之大耳，两只耳朵内腔深浅不一，两耳头顶之间雕出凸起的狭长三角形。高额头，吻部前突，有较长的阴线口缝，眼部为浅浮雕，中部略靠上对钻一圆孔，两面均呈马蹄形。该器虽出自战国秦墓之中，但玉器具有明显的红山文化风格。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Ornament in the Shape of a Coiled Dragon

Hongshan Culture

Jade

Height 2.2 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.3 (middle Warring States Period) at Nanzhihuizhen, Fengxiang, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

ÕÕÆ¬ 485.jpg



勾云形玉佩

红山文化

长 11.4 、宽 4.3 、厚 0.15 － 0.3 厘米

陕西省凤翔县上郭店村春秋晚期墓葬出土，现藏于凤翔县博物馆。青黄色，一侧中部有受沁之白斑。片状，左右对称，整体为一抽象鸮形，中央有两个圆孔，以示鸮之双目，圆孔上部均镂雕一弧状透孔，以示鸮之眉，左右两侧各有长方形凸齿，其中部均镂出长条形口，凸齿上侧各雕出齿向上弧形饰。上端平齐，正中钻一孔，佩下部琢出五组条形齿，玉佩两面相同，玉佩上还布满了瓦沟形纹，另外眼睛下凹的斜面也是很特殊的作法。此件玉佩虽出自春秋晚期秦墓，但应是红山文化玉器作品。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pendant with Hooked Cloud Decoration

Hongshan Culture

Jade

Length 11.4 cm

Excavated from a tomb of late Spring and Autumn Period at Shangguodiancun, Fengxiang, Shaanxi Province

Fengxiang Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 486.jpg



神人兽面形玉佩

石家河文化

高 5.2 、宽 4.9 厘米

陕西省岐山县凤雏村甲组西周宫室（宗庙）基址出土，现藏于宝鸡市周原博物馆。

白玉，微泛黄。背为平面，光素无纹。正面鼓起，神人头顶雕“介”字形冠，浮雕橄榄形眼和蒜头状鼻子，头部两侧雕出卷曲的翼状凸饰，下垂两个环状饰，面颊上有不甚清晰的阳线花纹，口中雕出两排牙齿，两侧有对称的獠牙，脖子较长，下端凸出，从冠端至颈底钻有一穿孔，并与背面上下两端的孔相通。此玉佩虽出自西周遗址，但应属石家河文化风格玉器。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Human Head

Shijiahe Culture

Jade

Height 5.2 cm

Excavated from the foundation of Western Zhou Ancestral Temple at Fengchucun, Qishan, Shaanxi Province

Zhouyuan Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 487.jpg



神人兽面形玉佩

石家河文化

高5、宽4、厚0.5 厘米

陕西省长安县张家坡17号西周墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

青玉，玉色纯净。此玉器为扁平状。背面光素无纹，正面为神人兽面形象。头戴平顶冠，面颊两侧雕出对称向后卷曲的翼状凸饰，双耳下有耳环状物，浮雕梭形大眼，蒜头状鼻，长方形口，其内雕出上下八颗牙齿，左右两侧上下各雕出一对獠牙，双颊，双眼下，唇上下均浮雕出卷曲的阳线花纹。面下有颈，两端各钻一个圆孔。此玉佩应为石家河文化玉器。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Human Head

Shijiahe Culture

Jade

Height 5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.17 of Western Zhou Period at Zhangjiapo, Chang'an, Shaanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 488.jpg

神面纹玉柄形器

夏代
长17、宽1.8、厚1厘米
陕西省西安市北郊尤家庄新莽时期164号墓出土，现藏于西安市文物保护考古所。
玉呈灰白色。外轮廓呈短剑形，柄部束腰，末端断面呈长方形，中部钻一圆形盭孔。中部雕琢出五道凸起宽带，正面中部一竖向凹面贯穿其中，第三、四道凸起宽带间距较大，其间两宽面阴刻神面纹。前部渐窄，亦雕出两道凸棱，前端部为榫头状。

Object in the Shape of a Handle

Xia Dynasty
Jade
Length 17 cm
Excavated from Tomb No.164 (Wang Mang Usurpation Period)at Youjiazhuang, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province
Xi'an Institute of Archaeology

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）



ÕÕÆ¬ 489.jpg



玉戈

商代

长 31、最宽处 8.1 、厚 0.7 厘米

陕西省西安市灞桥区老牛坡遗址出土，现藏于西安市文物保护考古所。

玉呈灰白色，夹有黑色平行波浪带状条纹。长援而微曲，中起脊线，锋呈三角形，两侧两面均开刃，长方形宽直内，下端雕琢出扉棱，援内交界处钻一圆孔。抛磨光滑，锋刃犀利。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Dagger-axe (*ge*)

Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 31 cm

Excavated from Laoniupo site, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

Xi'an Institute of Archaeology

ÕÕÆ¬ 490.jpg



玉琮

商代

高 3.9 、直径 6.7 、壁厚 0.78 － 0.82 厘米

陕西省西安市灞桥区老牛坡遗址出土，现藏于西安市文物保护考古所。

碧玉，青色。琮呈圆筒状，外表雕出三个长方弧形座，琮两端射之尺寸略有差别。通体抛光，素面无纹。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Tube (*cong*)

Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 3.9 cm

Excavated from Laoniupo site, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

Xi'an Institute of Archaeology

ÕÕÆ¬ 491.jpg

鸮形玉佩

商代

高 5.3 、宽 2.5 厘米

陕西省西安市东郊毛西村出土，现藏于西安市文物保护考古所。

青玉，夹有青黄色斑。近似圆雕，鸮圆目长喙，头上雕出高卷冠，卷翅，呈站立状。羽翅以双钩法雕琢，腿粗壮，喙部钻一圆孔，造型夸张，线槽中留有毛茬。

Pendant in the Shape of an Owl

Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 5.3 cm

Excavated from Maoxicun, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

Xi'an Institute of Archaeology

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）



ÕÕÆ¬ 492.jpg



鹦鹉形玉佩

西周早期

高8、宽4.8、厚0.4 厘米

陕西省扶风县刘家东壕丰姬墓出土，现藏于陕西省历史博物馆。

1对。玉呈青灰色，夹有白色沁斑。扁平体，鹦鹉弯钩大喙，双线“臣”字目和眼眉，头上雕出凸齿冠，翘翅，大尾，屈肢，足分三爪，以双钩法琢出翼羽和尾羽。两面花纹相同。冠上钻一圆孔。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：邱子渝）

Pair of Pendants in the Shape of Parrots

Early Western Zhou Period

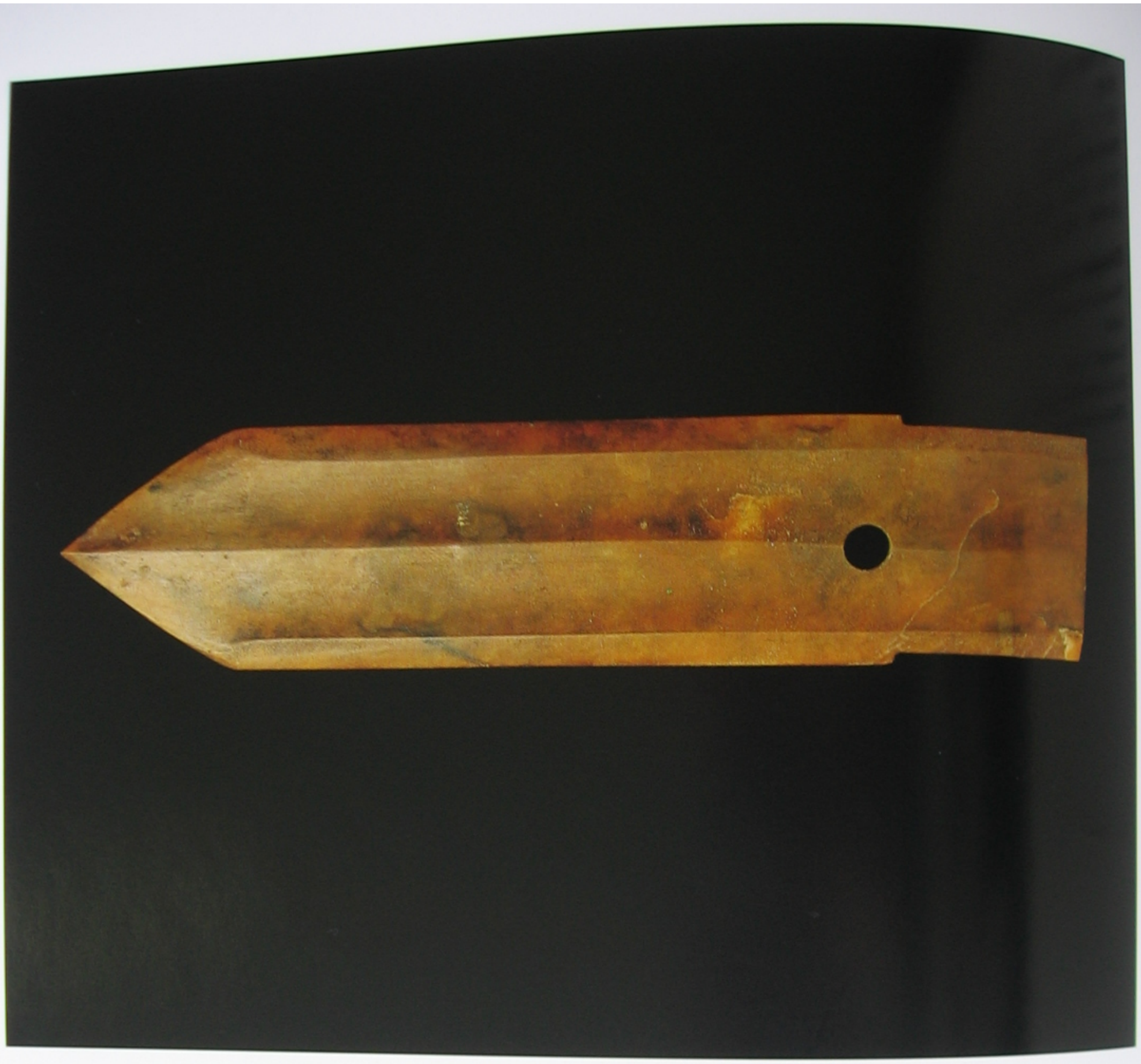
Jade

Height 8 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fengji at Liujiadonghao, Fufeng, Shaanxi Province

Shaanxi History Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 493.jpg



玉戈

西周

长 14、援长 11.3 、援宽 3.3 、内厚 0.3 厘米

陕西省宝鸡市茹家庄1号墓出土，现藏于宝鸡市青铜器博物馆。

玉呈灰褐色，光亮油润。直援，直内，前锋尖利，援内部均碾琢出脊线并开刃，援体碾琢两道凹形波槽，援面和两侧形成三条极细的棱线，援身后钻一圆形穿孔。通体光素无纹。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Dagger-axe (*ge*)

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Length 14 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.1 at Rujiazhuang, Baoji, Shaanxi Province

Baoji Museum of Bronze Relics

ÕÕÆ¬ 494.jpg

凤鸟纹玉戈

西周

长 7.5、厚 0.35 厘米

陕西省扶风县强家村 1 号墓出土，现藏于宝鸡市周原博物馆。

白玉，乳白色。直援无脊，三角形锋，援两侧开刃，短榫头状内，上下阑部均为凤鸟首形象，凤鸟圆眼尖钩喙，颈部修长，且振翼于鸟首之上。两面纹样相同。斜刀雕琢的技法清晰可见。

Dagger-axe (*ge*) with Phoenix Decoration

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Length 7.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.1 at Qiangjiacun, Fufeng, Shaanxi Province

Zhouyuan Museum

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）



ÕÕÆ¬ 495.jpg



龙纹玉戈

西周

长 22.9 、宽 9.1 、厚 0.5 厘米

陕西省长安县张家坡 170 号墓中出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

玉呈褐色。长方形直内，内后端为三角形。援部宽平不起脊，锋呈圆弧形，上刃较直，下刃为弧形，有短胡，援身周边减薄成刃，两面各琢出三道双弧线纹。在援体上下阑、基部中央，锋刃下侧和内部中央五处各钻一圆形穿孔，内部后端两面均阴刻出一条龙纹，龙曲体，头上有突出的三角形云纹角。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Dagger-axe (*ge*) with Dragon Decoration

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Length 22.9 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.170 at Zhangjiapo, Chang'an, Shaanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 496.jpg



玉璧

西周

直径19、孔径6.6 、厚0.5 厘米

陕西省扶风县召陈村遗址采集，现藏宝鸡市周原博物馆。

青玉，泛白。扁平体，圆形，薄厚均匀。中孔和外侧缘均较规整，光素无纹，抛磨光亮。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Disc (*bi*)

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Diameter 19 cm

Collected from Zhaochencun site, Fufeng, Shaanxi Province

Zhouyuan Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 497.jpg



玉璧

西周

直径8.8、孔径4.8、厚0.3 － 0.4 厘米

陕西省扶风县黄堆老堡子村60号墓中出土，现藏于宝鸡市周原博物馆。

青玉，一侧边有赤褐沁色。圆形扁平体，中孔较大。在璧两面各雕出一条口大张首尾几乎相连的龙纹，斜刀琢出龙目，花纹多采用双钩技法，线条刚劲流畅。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Disc (*bi*)

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Diameter 8.8 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.60 at Laopuzi, Fufeng, Shaanxi Province

Zhouyuan Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 498.jpg



龙纹玉璜

西周

长9.8、宽2.2、厚0.5 厘米

陕西省宝鸡市茹家庄2号墓出土，现藏于宝鸡市青铜器博物馆。

青玉，灰绿色。璜为扁平体弧形，弧度约为圆周三分之一。两端各钻有一圆孔，两端和外弧均琢出突棱，两面均雕琢出两条龙纹，龙回首，身尾为斜三角形，并互相叠压呈交尾状。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*) with Dragon Decoration

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Length 9.8 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.2 at Rujiazhuang, Baoji, Shaanxi Province

Baoji Museum of Bronze Relics

ÕÕÆ¬ 499.jpg



凤鸟纹玉璜

西周

长 7.9 、宽 2.8 、厚 0.6 厘米

陕西省长安县张家坡 152 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

青玉，青绿色。璜约为圆周四分之一。两端及外弧均雕琢出鱼尾式齿棱，两端各钻一圆孔，两面纹样相同，雕刻一凤鸟，为尖钩喙，圆目，头上有冠，尾向上卷，腹下缀有云纹。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*) with Phoenix Decoration

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Length 7.9 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.152 at Zhangjiapo, Chang'an, Shaanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 500.jpg

鹦鹉形玉佩

西周

长7、宽2.5、厚0.3 厘米

陕西省宝鸡市竹园沟9号墓出土，现藏于宝鸡市青铜器博物馆。

青玉，灰绿色。璜为扁平体立鸟形。鸟似鹦鹉，凸齿高冠，圆眼，尖钩形喙呈圆形穿孔，冠、足两端各钻一圆孔，两面均以阴线表现鸟之冠、目、翅、尾。

Pendant in the Shape of a Parrot

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Length 7 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.9 at Zhuyuan'gou, Baoji, Shaanxi Province

Baoji Museum of Bronze Relics

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）



ÕÕÆ¬ 501.jpg



方孔玉琮

西周

高6.8、宽4.6 － 5.1、射高0.8、孔长4.3、宽3.8 厘米

陕西省长安县张家坡32号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

黄色，材质为蛇纹石。其造型与传统的内圆外方琮不同，它为一端略大的长方形高筒状，两端有短射，内孔亦是方形，由两端凿通。通体磨光，素面无纹。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Tube (*cong*)

Western Zhou Period

Serpentine

Height 6.8 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.32 at Zhangjiapo, Chang'an, Shaanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 502.jpg



玉琮

西周

高5.5、宽4.3、射高0.9、孔径3.6 厘米

陕西省长安县张家坡170号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

青玉、青褐色。外呈方形，内有圆孔，两端有短射。器表四壁各雕刻相同的一只兽卧状的凤鸟纹，凤鸟均钩喙，垂冠，扬翅，卷尾，露尖爪，纹样采用细线直刻和粗线斜刻相结合的技法。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Tube (*cong*)

Western Zhou Period

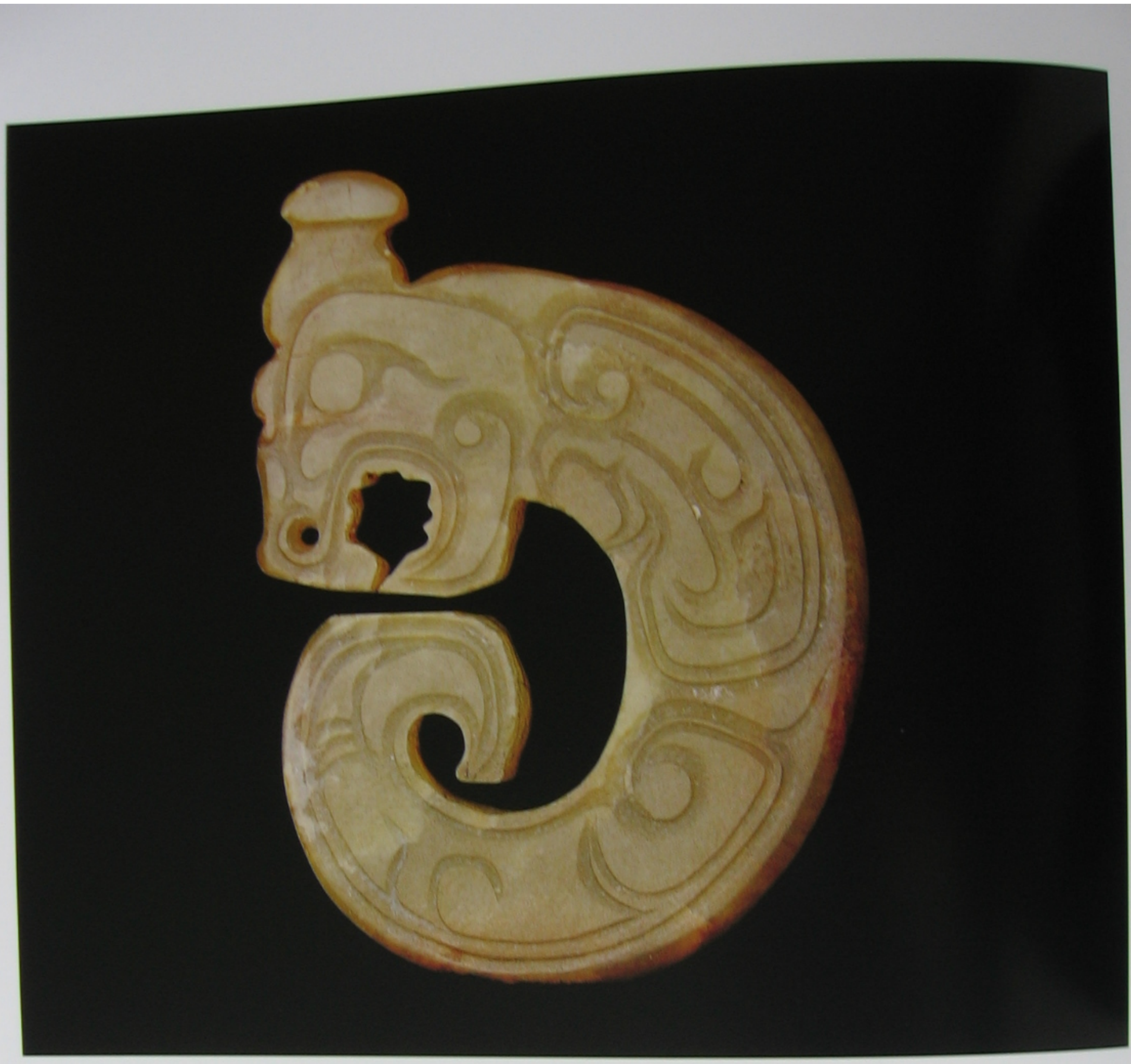
Jade

Height 5.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.170 at Zhangjiapo, Chang'an, Shaanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 503.jpg



龙形玉佩

西周

高 4.4 、宽 3.7 、厚 0.4 厘米

陕西省长安县张家坡 121 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

青玉，黄绿色。龙头上琢出瓶状角，圆睛，眼角线延长并回钩，张口露齿，曲体卷尾呈块形，腹下雕出一足双爪。身上雕琢卷云纹，两面纹样相同，卷鼻上钻一圆孔。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Height 4.4 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.121 at Zhangjiapo, Chang'an, Shaanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 504.jpg



龙形玉佩

西周

最大径6.5、厚0.7 厘米

陕西省长安县张家坡60号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

碧玉，碧绿色。龙张口卷尾成玦形。头上有钝角，翘鼻，双钩线“臣”字目，腹下伸出一足，足分为三爪，背部琢成节状凸棱。两面均阴刻鳞纹，背部和腹部各钻一圆孔。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Maximum diameter 6.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.60 at Zhangjiapo, Chang'an, Shaanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 505.jpg



龙形玉佩

西周

直径 3.8 、厚 0.6 厘米

陕西省凤翔县刘渎村出土，现藏于西安市文物保护考古所。

青玉，青绿色。龙曲体，首尾相顾，头大尾尖。大口巨目，三角形大耳后抿，以斜刀雕出云纹耳和身尾纹，身琢一足，足分四爪，口部两面减薄，口中钻一圆孔。两面造型纹样相同。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Diameter 3.8 cm

Excavated from Liudancun, Fengxiang, Shaanxi Province

Xi'an Institute of Archaeology

ÕÕÆ¬ 506.jpg



龙形玉佩

西周

直径4.3、厚0.2 厘米

陕西省宝鸡市竹园沟9号墓出土，现藏于宝鸡市青铜器博物馆。

白玉，灰白色。圆形扁平体，龙体卷曲，张口衔尾。两面均以匀称的阴线雕出龙之单线“臣”字目，三角云纹状角，身纹及足爪。龙上下颚均向外翻卷，线条刚劲有力，干净利落。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Diameter 4.3 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.9 at Zhuyuan'gou, Baoji, Shaanxi Province

Baoji Museum of Bronze Relics

ÕÕÆ¬ 507.jpg



龙形玉佩

西周

直径4.2、厚0.4 厘米

陕西省宝鸡市茹家庄2号墓出土，现藏于宝鸡市青铜器博物馆。

青玉，灰褐色。龙作卷体玦型，大头与短尾相顾，两面均以阴线雕出龙口、目及身，龙颈下钻一圆孔，龙上下颚均向外翻，目纹前眼角线延长并回钩。两面纹样相同。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Diameter 4.2 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.2 at Rujiazhuang, Baoji, Shaanxi Province

Baoji Museum of Bronze Relics

ÕÕÆ¬ 508.jpg



龙形玉佩

西周

最大径8.7、宽2、厚0.5 厘米

陕西省长安县张家坡304号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

青玉，黄绿色。龙身弯曲成多半圆形，两面均阴刻龙形纹。龙卷鼻，圆睛，眼前线延长并回钩，上颚处连接一段象鼻，龙身前腹下有一足，足刻双爪，龙尾细长，身上阴刻鳞纹，背部钻一圆孔。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Maximum diameter 8.7 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.304 at Zhangjiapo, Chang'an, Shaanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 509.jpg



龙形玉佩

西周

长 3.6 厘米

陕西省扶风县齐家村 41 号墓出土，现藏于宝鸡市周原博物馆。

白玉，乳白色。龙呈翘尾腾跃状。圆眼，上唇外翻，翘鼻，下唇回卷，头上有钝角，全身阴刻云纹，采用细线直刻和外侧线斜刻技法，口部两面对钻一圆孔。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Length 3.6 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.41 at Qijiacun, Fufeng, Shaanxi Province

Zhouyuan Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 510.jpg



龙形玉佩

西周

高4.2、宽2.7、厚0.4 厘米

陕西省长安县张家坡176号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

玉呈白色泛青。扁平体，顾首龙形，头顶有角，卷鼻，双阴线菱形目，张口卷舌，并于下颌相连形成透孔。龙身向左卷曲，龙尾上扬，正面阴刻卷云纹和鳞纹，背面光素。龙背雕琢出尖齿和鱼尾式齿棱，通体抛光。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Height 4.2 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.176 at Zhangjiapo, Chang'an, Shaanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 511.jpg



龙形玉佩

西周

长6.6、宽2.9、厚0.5 厘米

陕西省长安县张家坡157号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

青白色，玉色纯净。扁平体。中部为一卷体龙，翘鼻卷唇，头上有角，圆目，张口吐舌，舌向后卷，龙身曲体成圆形，并与嘴部相连，两侧与龙尾形成透雕装饰。两面纹样相同，通体抛光。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Length 6.6 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.157 at Zhangjiapo, Chang'an, Shaanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 512.jpg



凤鸟形玉佩

西周

长4、高2.6、厚0.8 厘米

陕西省岐山县王家嘴2号墓出土，现藏于宝鸡市周原博物馆。白玉，洁白无瑕。近似圆雕，凤鸟呈栖息垂尾状，圆眼，大喙弯钩。头上雕琢出与身等长之花冠，花冠下缘与凤背之间镂空透雕，爪部为一方形，底部有凹槽，冠羽和翅羽纹碾琢有力，尾部表面刻几道阴线。通体抛光。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Phoenix

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Length 4 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.2 at Wangjiazui, Qishan, Shaanxi Province

Zhouyuan Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 513.jpg



凤鸟纹玉佩

西周

直径4.3、孔径0.4、厚0.5 厘米

陕西省宝鸡市竹园沟9号墓出土，现藏于宝鸡市青铜器博物馆。

青玉，呈灰绿色。圆形扁平体，中部钻一圆孔。两面各雕琢一只回首卷体的凤鸟纹，圆眼，尖钩喙，头上有冠，采用斜刀雕琢的技法相当娴熟，线条流畅自然。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pendant with Phoenix Decoration

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Diameter 4.3 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.9 at Zhuyuan'gou, Baoji, Shaanxi Province

Baoji Museum of Bronze Relics

ÕÕÆ¬ 514.jpg



凤鸟形玉佩

西周

左：高 3.5 厘米

右：高 4 厘米

陕西省扶风县齐家村 19 号墓出土，现藏于宝鸡市周原博物馆。

1 对。白玉，乳白色。两只玉凤鸟，立者为雄，卧者为雌，均为圆眼，钉头状喙，头上琢出尖锥形冠。雄鸟昂首张嘴，尾下垂，身尾上碾琢出稀疏之羽毛，足爪部为一长方形座，胸前有一对穿之细孔。雌鸟呈鸟卧状，翅尖上翘，尾部分叉且下垂，足爪部亦为长方形座，钻一较大孔，侧面钻有细一孔与其相通。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pair of Pendants in the Shape of Phoenixes

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Left: height 3.5 cm

Right: height 4 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.19 at Qijiacun, Fufeng, Shaanxi Province

Zhouyuan Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 515.jpg

鱼形玉佩

西周

长 7.5 、宽 0.8 、厚 0.5 厘米

陕西省宝鸡市竹园沟 13 号墓出土，现藏于宝鸡市青铜器博物馆。

青玉，浅绿色，微泛黄。玉鱼体挺直细长，阴线雕出圆目、鳍、尾纹，口部钻一圆孔，尾部较长，尾端微分叉。

Pendant in the Shape of a Fish

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Length 7.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.13 at Zhuyuan'gou, Baoji, Shaanxi Province

Baoji Museum of Bronze Relics

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）



ÕÕÆ¬ 516.jpg

鱼形玉佩

西周

长7.2、宽1.9、厚0.25 厘米

陕西省岐山县贺家砖厂7号墓出土，现藏于宝鸡市周原博物馆。

青玉，微泛黄。扁平体，鱼身较直。头下腹前伸出一肢，肢分三爪，尾部分叉，两面削薄呈刀刃状，以斜线刻出鱼眼和鳃部，以细线刻出背鳍纹和腹鳍纹。

Pendant in the Shape of a Fish

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Length 7.2 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.7 at Hejia-zhuanchang, Qishan, Shaanxi Province

Zhouyuan Museum

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）



ÕÕÆ¬ 517.jpg



鱼形玉佩

西周

长11.3、宽3.2、厚0.15 厘米

陕西省宝鸡市茹家庄1号墓出土，现藏于宝鸡市青铜器博物馆。1对。青玉，墨绿色，头端有褐斑纹理。两件形制、大小、色泽、质地、纹理完全重合，为同一块玉料雕琢，然后一剖为二。扁平体弧形，鱼作腾跃状，尾部分叉，两面削薄呈刀刃状，以细线阴刻出目纹、鳃纹、鳍纹，在背鳍处钻一圆孔。

（撰文：刘云辉　摄影：王保平）

Pair of Pendants in the Shape of Fish

Western Zhou Period

Jade

Length 11.3 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.1 at Rujiazhuang, Baoji, Shaanxi Province

Baoji Museum of Bronze Relics

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