中国出土玉器全集

THE COMPLETE COLLECTION OF JADES UNEARTHED IN CHINA

3

山　西
SHANXI



科学出版社
www.sciencep.com

3- 001.jpg

THE COMPLETE COLLECTION OF UNEARTHED JADES IN CHINA

Gu Fang

Science Press

Beijing

3- 002.jpg

《中国出土玉器全集》编委会

总策划 汪继祥

顾　问（按姓氏笔画顺序）

马文斗　王　毅　王　巍　王红光　王红星　王晶辰
古运泉　石金鸣　丘　刚　白云翔　冯永驱　闫振堂
伊第利斯·阿不都热苏勒　刘庆柱　许新国　李传荣
李林娜　李陈奇　李黔滨　杨立新　杨惠福　杨德聪
邹厚曦　宋大川　宋建忠　肖洽龙　张　敏　张松林
陈　雍　罗　丰　金旭东　袁家荣　栗建安　黄启善
黄道钦　曹　凯　曹锦炎　塔　拉　焦南峰　樊昌生
戴宗品

主　编 古　方

副主编 向安全　张广文　殷志强　刘云辉　刘国祥
常素霞　杜耀西　孔德安　于　明

编　委（按姓氏笔画顺序）

于　平　于　明　于凤芝　于振龙　王　方　王　宁
王　辉　王文建　王仁湘　王永波　王丽明　王时麒
王明钦　王国道　王炜林　王莉明　王晶辰　孔　悦
孔德安　邓　聪　古　方　卢兆荫　叶茂林　田　凯
田广林　田晓娜　吉琨璋　闫向东　闫亚林　吕学明
朱章义　任晓燕　全　洪　华国荣　向安全　刘　斌
刘云辉　刘国祥　刘景文　江章华　孙志新　(Sun Zhixin)
孙建华　孙福喜　杜正贤　杜耀西　李　军　李陈奇
李林辉　李琪美　李德仲　杨　帆　杨立新　杨竹英
巫新华　吴　阳　吴念亲　员雪梅　沈　辰　(Shen Chen)
佟佩华　邹后曦　宋大川　宋建忠　张　敏　张　尉
张　擎　张广文　张宏明　张昌平　张松林　张敬国
张新宁　张照根　陆建芳　陈元甫　陈建平　林　丹
林　南　罗　丰　金旭东　赵　美　赵文刚　赵永魁
赵评春　郝思德　侯俊杰　席永杰　姜寅虎　(Kang Inhoo)
贾笑冰　贾建威　夏格旺堆　徐　琳　徐世炼

3- 003.jpg

郭伟民　高西省　高　炜　殷志强　徐新民　徐政芸
常素霞　彭明日　曹　凯　曹　楠　黄翠梅　唐际根
彭明日　蓝　塔　拉　崔学谙　崔大庸　梁中合　梁太鹤
蓝　曾卫胜　曾一士　喻燕姣　董　洋　覃大海
藏晓寒　樊海涛　谯　慧　蔡奕芝　詹其友
Elizabeth Childs-Johnson（江伊莉）

英文翻译

Elizabeth Childs-Johnson（江伊莉）　曹　楠　王刃余

编 辑 组

闫向东　王刃余　宋小军　孙 莉　杨新改　王　钰
张亚娜　海　宁

图文制作

孟　亮　王继刚　孟巧芝　章贺平

3- 004.jpg

中国出土玉器全集

THE COMPLETE COLLECTION OF UNEARTHED JADES IN CHINA

3

山　西
SHANGXI

主　编：宋建忠
副主编：吉琨璋
Edited by Song Jianzhong and Ji Kunzhang

科学出版社
Science Press

3- 005.jpg

本卷编委

宋建忠　吉琨璋　李建生　田建文　薛新明　谢尧亭
范文谦　王金平　李永敏　李　勇　高　炜　何　驽

本卷参加编写单位

山西省考古研究所
山西博物院
中国社会科学院考古研究所
长治市博物馆
柳林县文物旅游管理所
灵石县文物管理所

3- 006.jpg

山西地区出土玉器概述

宋建忠　吉琨璋

山西省地处黄河中游，处于中原地区向草原游牧地域过渡地带。晋南是华夏文明的摇篮之一，在中国五千年的历史长河中扮演了重要的角色。

目前新石器时代的仰韶文化早、中期及较仰韶文化更早的枣园文化遗址中还没有发现玉器。属于仰韶文化晚期的庙底沟二期文化已达到很高的文明程度，在黄河北岸的中条山南麓、运城盆地的涑水流域、临汾盆地汾河下游及晋中一带都有大量遗址发现，其中芮城清凉寺墓地、临汾下靳墓地都出土大量的玉器。龙山时期的文化更是繁荣，陶寺文化遗址中出土了大量精美的玉器。

芮城清凉寺墓地是近年来新发现的新石器时代大型墓地，已经清理了将近300座不同等级的墓葬，时代属于庙底沟二期文化晚期，与临汾盆地的陶寺遗址早期比较接近。墓葬中出土最多的是玉石器，随葬玉石器的数量从1—12件不等，器物的质地和形制也有很大差别，放置的位置有头部、臂上、下腹部和其他位置。玉器种类较少，其中最多的是玉璧、环、石刀、玉石钺等，其他器物还有玉琮、石斧、小玉饰等[1]，在这些随葬品中至少有一部分应属于礼器的范畴。

下靳墓地位于临汾盆地中心，属陶寺文化分布范围内的文化遗存，年代与陶寺墓地早期墓葬相当，距今4500年左右。已清理墓葬533座，最具特色的玉石器主要为钺、刀、璧、环四类，不仅形制丰富，而且数量也占据了玉石器总类的大部分[2]。据目验，真玉较少，占总数的10%左右，与陶寺墓地情况类似。

陶寺遗址是黄河中游龙山时代规模最大、内涵极丰富多彩的一处典型遗址，时代约当公元前2600—前2000年，以陶寺遗址命名的陶寺文化是中原龙山文化中高度发展、极具特色的一支。陶寺文化的玉器主要是作为随葬品出现在墓葬中，已经发掘的1309座墓葬中随葬玉石器的有200多座，共发现各类玉石随葬品800多件组，主要玉器有钺、圭、璧、琮等[3]。据测定，硬度较高的真玉（透闪石—阳起石系列软玉）有98件，约占9.6%，半玉（软玉与方解石、钠长石等矿物的共生集合体）6件，占0.6%，假玉或似玉的美石433件，占42%，包括大理石、蛇纹大理石、含镁质大理石、蛇纹石、叶蛇纹石、滑石、绢云母、白云母、石英闪长岩、绿松石等矿物，以大理石最多，其次是蛇纹石，两项合计占假玉的四分之三。

陶寺文化时期，人们已积累了辨别玉石材质的丰富经验，一般能根据器物的用途选择适当的原料，硬度较高的玉多用来制作钺、钺形器、圭、璧、复合璧、环、璜、琮、双孔刀、梳、步摇式组合头饰、项饰、臂环、指环、头部零散饰件等。从制作方法看，个别玉璧和玉料表面留有线形切割痕迹，多呈不明显的弧度，且一端痕迹较深，似为砣切割痕迹；也有明显的锯痕，或许是金属片锯切割的痕迹。穿孔多用桯钻，也有用管钻；又多为对钻，单面穿的较少，多数经过抛光，光滑润泽。

1964年，黎城后庄村广志山出土的一件神面纹玉戚，高20厘米，宽13厘米，一面线刻神人半侧面头像，头戴冠饰，长发披肩，眼眉清晰可辨，另一面为一方形台座上置神人冠饰的形象，神秘威严。

夏商时期，山西的古文化仍很活跃，时代相当于夏文化时期的遗址有多处发现并被发掘，但出土玉器很少。在属于商代前期的夏县东下冯遗址第6期文化的墓葬里，出土了1件小玉锛和1件带齿玉器[4]。小玉锛为墨绿色，扁平长方形，单面平刃，长3.5厘米。带齿玉器为褐色，器身扁平，呈弧形弯曲，外缘有齿状突起，一端光平，一端磨成单面刃，残长6.7厘米，很可能是利用有齿玉璧残部改制的一种工具。在垣曲商城相当于二里岗上层时期的墓葬中出土1件柄形器[5]，与通常见到的夏时期的柄形器没有太大区别，玉质白色，通体磨光，长方柱体，断面略呈梯形，器中部有一孔，单面穿法，一侧面有凹槽，一侧面平，柄部内弧，柄端为一方台，长8.4厘米，宽1.1厘米。

1985年和2003年，山西省考古研究所分别在灵石旌介和浮山桥北发掘了两处相当于商代晚期的方国墓地，出土了一些精美的玉器。

灵石旌介发掘了3座墓葬，其中1号和2号墓出土玉器19件，除玉璧、玉璜和3件玉管外，其余为把玩件或小佩饰，均为圆雕，器形有玉鹿、兔、虎、

3- 007.jpg

蝉、蚕、鸟、燕、鱼等[6]，造型写实，所表现的动物栩栩如生，与殷墟妇好墓出土的玉器有同工异曲之妙。浮山桥北商代墓葬被盗掘一空，仅留下一些零碎的小玉件，有鸟形玉璜、玉鱼、玉虎头和玉觿等。其中鸟形玉璜采用阳刻雕纹技法，与殷墟妇好墓出土的同类器一样，是典型的商代作风。

西周时期山西有许多封国，已经发现多处遗址和墓地。玉器主要见于天马—曲村遗址的晋国邦墓区、北赵晋侯墓地、洪洞县永凝堡西周墓地和绛县横水西周倗国墓地。

晋侯墓地和曲村邦墓区出土的玉器种类繁多，涉及到生活的各方面，从使用功能上分大致可归为礼玉、组佩和饰玉、生活用玉、把玩玉件和葬玉等[7]。

礼玉是晋侯墓地玉器的重要组成部分，主要有大玉戈、玉璧、玉钺，另外还有玉琮、玉戚等。大部分的晋侯和夫人墓中都随葬有大玉戈，例如：8号墓的墓主为晋献侯，其胸腹正中大玉戈与玉璧共出，玉戈用细腻的牙黄色玉制成，长58.5 厘米，宽8.7 厘米，长援、短内，援中起脊援内交界处有一圆穿，内上饰弦纹2道，末端饰横线纹15道，如此精致的大玉戈殊为少见。63号墓为晋穆侯次夫人，出土了人首神兽纹玉戈，长36.2 厘米，通体抛光，内有一圆穿，两面饰有同样的纹饰，为一侧面人首神兽纹图案。神兽以尾支地作踞坐状，臣字目，大耳，圆鼻，大獠牙，下颌下有一缕直垂至足的长髯，一臂弯曲，以手捋髯，除拇指为人手指形状外，其余手指和足指均为猛兽利爪形，纹饰以双勾技法为主，并辅以极细的阴线，尤其神兽头发细密如丝，每毫米能并列5—6根，雕琢技艺十分高超，题材诡异神秘，为罕见精品。63号墓出土的一件龙纹玉璧，褐色，直径15.6 厘米，孔径6.8 厘米，两面均饰2条蟠卷的龙纹，双龙首尾相错，龙鼻上卷，臣字目，同样是罕见的精品。

组佩数量较多，也是最为精彩的品类。从出土位置看，组佩分两种，一种是胸佩，即挂于项垂于胸前，另一种是挂于肩垂于胸两侧。前者多以璜为主体，后者则多以玉质的或骨质的梯形牌饰和玛瑙管、料管组成。大型组佩有三璜双环双玦玉组佩、四璜联珠玉组佩、四璜四珩联珠玉组佩、五璜联珠玉组佩、多璜过珩连环胸腹玉组佩、玉牌联珠组佩、玉牌玉戈联珠组佩等。63号墓出土的一组组佩由玉璜、玉珩、冲牙、玉管、料珠、玛瑙管组成，共计204件，其中玉璜达45件，气势恢宏，非同一般。玉璜上的纹饰精雕细琢，姿态各异，有双龙纹、双首鸟纹、人龙合体纹等，尤其是组佩下端的2件玉雁，栩栩如生，整体结构气派非凡。晋献侯夫人的31号墓出土的一组玉牌联珠组佩长67厘米，由654件玉牌、玛瑙珠、料珠组成，玉牌为梯形，正面饰龙纹，上端穿6串玛瑙管，下端系挂9串由白色玉珠、绿色料珠、红色玛瑙组成的串饰，缤纷绚丽，光彩夺人。其他佩饰还有发饰玉、耳饰玉、项饰玉和身饰玉等。器形有玉环、玉珩、玉璜、玉玦、玉牌、玉管、玉珠等。

生活用玉有玉柄形器、玉箸、玉觿等。

把玩玉器小巧玲珑，种类繁多，包括了现实生活中的人和常见的各种动物，大多数制作精美，惟妙惟肖。有玉人、玉龙人、玉龙、玉凤、玉鹰、玉枭、玉鸟、玉虎、玉熊、玉马、玉牛、玉羊、玉鹿、玉猴、玉蝉、玉螳螂、玉蚕、玉蛇、玉龟等，取材广泛新颖，造型优美自然，反映了西周高超的制玉水平。8号墓出土的一件正面玉立人，高9.1 厘米，暗绿色，披发，浓眉大眼，阔鼻，身穿高领右衽衣，束梯形裙，前有垂叶形蔽膝，华贵异常。在63号墓中出土一个铜方盒内，放置100余件各种把玩的玉器，多是肖生类装饰，还有小玉鼓等。

葬玉包括缀玉覆面、玉琀、玉握、踏玉等，其中缀玉覆面是晋侯墓地的特色，大约从西周中期后段开始，几乎每座墓中都有，有的墓主人甚至拥有2套缀玉覆面，最精致的一组是晋穆侯夫人的62号墓出土的玉覆面，共由48件玉饰组成，面部五官采用24件形状各异、雕琢精美的玉饰，额角为虎形饰，曲腿蹲踞，回首观望，颇具动感。面部轮廓以大小相近、形状相同的24片梯形玉饰环绕，整组覆面色彩斑斓。

晋侯墓地时代从西周早期到春秋早期，墓葬排列整齐，演变序列清楚，器物种类齐全，为西周时期的玉器研究提供了可靠的标尺。复杂多样的完整组玉佩则对研究高级别的玉器组合关系规律、男女用玉制度差异、等级差别等具有重要价值。晋侯墓地出土的玉器在形制、纹饰方面较商代大大推进了一步，不仅大量繁复组合的组佩和覆面为前代所不见，还有想像奇特的人兽复合纹、龙凤组合纹等。在制玉工艺上，除了将商晚期的双勾阴线发展为外粗内细的一面坡手法外，在线条的运用上也由商代的朴拙凝滞变得婉转流畅，更富有韵律感，显示出琢玉技术的进

步和水平的提高。

1980年，山西省文物工作委员会在洪洞县永凝堡发掘了西周墓地，出土一批玉器，同晋侯墓地的玉器一样，有玉柄形器、戈、圭、璜、璧、管、玦等[8]，可分为礼玉、葬玉、组佩、把玩玉等，制作比较精美。

2004年至2005年6月，山西省考古研究所在绛县横水发掘了一组西周时期倗国国君墓葬，出土了包括玉璜组佩、骨牌玛瑙串饰等10组组佩及其他串饰、葬玉等，玉器保存良好，造型精美，玉质上乘，是难得的佳品。

东周时期的山西分为晋国和三家分晋后的韩、赵、魏政治格局。山西境内出土晋国晚期玉器数量较多，大宗出土玉器的地点主要有晋南的闻喜上郭墓地、临猗呈村墓地、侯马新田遗址，晋东南的长治分水岭墓地、长子墓地、潞城潞河墓地，太原的金胜村墓地等，其他如运城、临汾、忻州和原平等地零星分布的东周时期的中小型墓地，也都有玉器出土[9]。

闻喜上郭一带被认为是晋国春秋时期的古曲沃，也是晋国公室的宗庙所在地。20世纪70年代，在此探明一个东周时期的大墓地，发掘其中的76座墓葬，出土各类玉器120余件[10]，有戈类礼玉，也有玉璜、玉兽头、玉牌等组佩、项饰构件，还有鱼、玦、觿等，其中玉璜制作精美，可以和西周时期的晋侯墓葬、倗国国君墓葬出土的玉器媲美。

侯马是晋国最后一个都城新田所在地，公元前585年晋国迁都于此，到公元前4世纪初韩、赵、魏三家分晋，晋国以此为都达200年之久，历春秋晚期和战国早期。自20世纪50年代以来，在侯马一带发现大批的古城城址、宗庙建筑群遗迹、墓葬区、祭祀遗址、盟誓遗址、铸铜作坊、制玉作坊及大量的生活遗迹，也出土了一定数量的玉石礼器，具有丰富的文化内涵。

在侯马晋国晚期都城——新田遗址的范围内，发现的祭祀遗址达11处之多，已经发掘祭祀坑近4000座[11]，而发现的祭祀坑数量要远远超出发掘的数量。出土的玉石器应全属礼器范畴，器形有玉璧、环、圭、简、璋、璜、玦、龙形佩等，另外有大量的粗切割成型未经加工的上述器形的半成品、残品和边角余料。盟誓遗址出土的玉石器质料经检测，一般为软玉，颜色有灰白、黄、墨等，还有少量的石器。一般加工粗率，精美者不多。在器形与材质搭配方面，璧、璜、龙形佩等多选择较好的玉材，圭、简、璋等多为石材，玉材较少。

太原是晋国晚期的晋阳，是晋国主要卿家势力赵氏所在地，20世纪80年代在太原的金胜村发现了被认为是春秋晚期的赵简子赵鞅的墓，出土了297件玉器，其中包括23件石圭，器类有玉璧、环、璜、珩、琮、璋、圭、玦、佩饰、剑饰、穿孔玉片等。赵鞅当时是晋国的执政卿，赵卿墓出土的玉器，是当时晋国用玉制度的体现，从某种意义上代表了春秋时期晋国的琢玉水平和使用状况。

长治一带是春秋晚期到战国时期晋国的主要卿家韩氏和韩国的势力范围，20世纪60年代在长治的分水岭、70年代在长子、潞城潞河都发掘了东周墓地，出土了一些玉石礼器。

山西出土的汉代以后的玉器可谓凤毛麟角。主要有太原尖草坪西汉墓和夏县王村东汉墓中各出土1件玉猪，后者玉质白润，造型精美，雕法为典型的汉八刀作风，别具一格。北齐时期的厍狄回洛墓[12]和娄睿墓出土玉器数件[13]，多数为青玉的玉珩。厍狄回洛墓出土的一件玉珩，两面以单阴线琢出凤鸟纹，线条婉转飘逸，同墓中出土一件玛瑙印，椭圆形，拓印出的印纹为狮兽形，非常精美。

注 释

1. 李百勤、张慧祥：《坡头玉器》，《文物世界》增刊，2003年12月。

2. 宋建忠：《山西临汾下靳墓地玉石器分析》，《古代文明》（第2卷），北京大学中国考古学研究中心编，文物出版社，2003年。

3. 高炜：《陶寺文化玉器及相关问题》，《东亚玉器》，香港中文大学中国考古艺术研究中心，1998年。

4. 中国社会科学院考古研究所、中国历史博物馆、山西省考古研究所：《夏县东下冯》，文物出版社，1988年。

5. 中国历史博物馆考古部、山西省考古研究所：《1988－1989年山西垣曲古城南关商代遗址发掘简报》，《文物》1997年10期。

6. 山西省考古研究所、灵石县文化局：《山西灵石旌介村商墓》，《文物》1986年11期。

7. 张尉：《西周琢玉的光彩篇章》，《晋国奇珍——山西晋侯墓群出土文物精品》，上海博物馆，2002年；宋建

3- 009.jpg

忠：《中国古玉的华美乐章——晋侯墓地玉器纵览》，《晋侯古玉——山西晋侯墓地玉器精品展》，澳门特别行政区民政总署，2002年；吉琨璋：《西周玉器特色》，《晋侯古玉——山西晋侯墓地玉器精品展》，澳门特别行政区民政总署，2002年。

8. 山西省文物工作委员会、洪洞县文化馆：《山西洪洞永凝堡西周墓葬》，《文物》1987年2期。

9. 陶正刚：《晋国早期玉器概述及其研究》，《海峡两岸古玉学会议论文集》，台湾大学出版委员会，2001年。

10. 山西省考古研究所：《闻喜县上郭东周墓地》，《中国考古学年鉴·1990》，文物出版社，1991年。

11. 吉琨璋：《侯马晋都新田玉石礼器初步研究》，《中国玉文化玉学论丛续编》，紫禁城出版社，2004年；山西省考古研究所侯马工作站：《晋都新田》，山西人民出版社，1996年。

12. 王克林：《北齐厍狄回洛墓》，《考古学报》1979年3期。

13. 山西省考古研究所、太原市文物管理委员会：《太原市北齐娄睿墓发掘简报》，《文物》1983年10期。

Jades Unearthed from Shanxi

Song Jianzhong and Ji Kunzhang

Shanxi, encompassing the middle valley of the Yellow River, occupies the area where the Central Plains joins with grasslands. Jinnan (southern Shanxi), one of the various areas where the Huaxia Culture originated, played an important role in 5000 years of Chinese history.

Presently, no jades have been discovered in association with the earliest Yangshao or even earlier Zaoyuan Culture. A cultural peak in the late phase of the Yangshao, represented by the second stage of Miaodigou Culture, is represented by a large number of sites discovered in the southern range of the Zhongtiao Mountains on the northern shore of the Yellow River, in the Su River valley in Yuncheng Basin, in the lower valley of the Fen River in the Linfen Basin, and in the area of central Shanxi, but only the cemetery burials at Qingliangsi in Ruicheng and at Xiajin in Linfen have a sizeable number of jades. A large number of jades, on the other hand, have been discovered at Longshan period sites, as represented by remains of the Taosi Culture.

Very recently a new large-scale Neolithic cemetery was discovered at Qingliangsi in Ruicheng. Three-hundred different status tombs belonging to the late of the second stage of Miaodigou Culture were unearthed and are close in type with early period remains at Taosi in the Linfen Basin. Most burials had one to twelve different types of jade and stone artifacts, placed on the head, upper arm or belly. Types include mostly jade disk (*bi*) and ring (*huan*), stone knives, and jade and stone axe (*yue*). Other less numerous artifacts include jade tube (*cong*), stone axe and small jade ornaments[1]. Only a small number of these artifacts may be classified as ritual in function.

Xiajin cemetery, located in the center of the Linfen Basin, compares well with early remains of Taosi, dating to ca.2500 BC. Four major types of jade and stone objects, including *yue*, knives, *bi* and *huan* from 533 excavated tombs[2]. Based on current analyses, "true jade" material only accounts for 10% of the total, which figure tallies with that of Taosi.

The largest scale remains in the middle Yellow River valley are at Taosi. Rich and varied, these finds define the site as a cultural type-site dating to ca. 2600-2000 BC. The Taosi Culture represents a major branch of the Longshan Culture that peaked and developed in the Central Plains. Most jades come from tombs and 200 of 1309 excavated tombs had jade and stone objects. Over 800 different jade and stone types include primitive *yue*, tablet (*gui*), *bi* and *cong*[3]. About 9.6% or 98 of these can be scientifically identified as "true jade" or tremolite and actinolite nephrite. "Half-jade" (nephrite with calcite and albite, sometimes translated as semi-jade), includes 0.6% or six artifacts, and 42% or 433 artifacts are other precious stones, often classified as "imitative jade," including marble, serpentine marble, magnesium marble, serpentine, antigorite, talc, sericite, white mica, diorite, turquoise, with marble the most numerous and serpentine next, and comprising 75% of the "imitative jade" stone types.

There has been tremendous interest in analyzing Taosi Culture stone and jade artifacts, with the general recognition that their function is determined by the quality of stone used to fabricate the object. The hardest materials were used to craft *yue*, *yue*-like objects, *gui*, *bi*, joined *bi*, *huan*, *huang*, *cong*, double hole knives, combs, necklaces, arm bands, rings, head ornaments that swing, and various other head ornaments. Many jade *bi* and raw materials from the site have remains of worked surfaces, revealing slicing on an emery wheel (*tuo*) and evidence of sawing and sometimes cutting with a metal saw. Perforations are made with a tubular drill and many are executed from two sides, some just one, and most are polished, resulting in a high glossy surface.

In 1964, one jade *qi*-axe with an incised spirit face was unearthed at Guangzhishan, Houzhuang Village at Licheng that measures 20 cm tall by 13 cm wide. One face is decorated with the profile head with crown and hair extending to the shoulders, characterized by wide open eyes and an image is also carved on the other side, with the crown and ornaments placed on a rectangular ledge.

During the Xia and Shang periods, cultural finds continue to appear, with numerous Xia Culture remains but with few jades. Early Shang period remains derive from six strata at Dongxiafeng, Xiaxian County and burials consist of one small jade adze with side serrations[4]. The latter is small, ink green in color, flat and rectangular in shape, with one side worked, measuring 3.5 cm long. Another, measuring 6.7 cm long, brown in color with protruding side serrations, arched and flat, with one side worked and polished was probably reworked from the

remains of a *bi*. One jade handle-shaped object[5], similar in style to Xia period examples, was found in an Upper Erligang period tomb at a Shang city in Yuanqu. The latter is created out of white jade, completely polished and rectangular in shape with a trapezoidal end that is pierced at the middle from one side only. The handle part ends in an arch and measures 8.4 cm long by 1.1 cm wide.

Two state sites (*fangguo*) of late Shang period at Jingjie and Fushanqiao were excavated in 1985 and 2003 by the Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archeology and a group of exquisite jades were discovered. Tombs No. 1 and 2, out of three burials excavated at Jingjie, contain 19 jades. Outside of a jade *bi*, *huang* and three tubes, all others are small pendants and sculptures, including deer, rabbit, tiger, cicada, silkworm, bird, swallow and fish[6], carved in a descriptive and lively style, and comparable with those from the Burial of Fuhao at Yinxu.

During the Western Zhou period, many enfeoffments and states were located in Shanxi, and many sites and cemeteries have been excavated. The most important discoveries include the Jin State cemetery and remains at Tianma-Qucun; the cemetery of a Jin Marquis at Beizhao; a cemetery at Yongningpu, Hongtong County; and the State Peng cemetery at Hengshui, Jiangxian County.

The jades unearthed from the cemeteries of Marquis of State Jin at Qucun are numerous and varied, ranging from ritual to pendant and ornament types, and to utilitarian and burial implements[7]. Ritual jades from the Marquis of Jin cemetery burials primarily consist of jade groups, the most important of which are large *ge*, *bi*, *yue*, *cong* and *qi* (halberd and axe) weapons. Most of the marquis' and marquises' burials had large *ge*, as represented by one in addition to a large *bi* placed on the chest of the Marquis Xian of Jin. The *ge* is a refined piece of workmanship, ivory yellow in color, measuring 58.5 cm long by 8.7 cm wide, marked by a long blade and short haft, with a circular hole at the juncture of handle and haft. The haft is decorated with two lines and at the end with 15 terminal horizontal lines, a remarkable detail reflecting a high quality of workmanship rarely seen. Unearthed from the second wife of Marquis Mu of Jin's Tomb No.63, is a highly polished, 36.2 cm long *ge* with perforated haft decorated on both sides with a profile image of a human-headed animal spirit. The semi-human (human and animal) image is represented crouching with 臣-shaped eye, large ears, round nose, large fangs and a long thread thin beard extending to the foot. One arm of the profile image is curled inwards with hands grabbing the beard, yet only the thumb appears to be human and the remaining digits of both hands and feet appear to belong to wild animal claws. Linear decoration is primarily executed in double outlines with further fine line details, particularly fine in the area of the head and hair, where dense and fine silk threads group into 5-6 strands in less than one millimeter.

A jade *bi* from Tomb No.63, gray in color, 15.6 cm in diameter, with hole diameter of 6-8 cm, is decorated with two coiled dragon motifs on each side whose tails and heads connect. The dragon snout curls upward and the eye takes a 臣-shape.

The most exquisite and refined art works from these tombs are the numerous pendant groups, of two types, based on their location of discovery in the tomb. One group comprises chest pendants that hang from the neck and the second is a type of pectoral hanging from the shoulders across the chest on two sides. The former type mostly consists of *huang* pendants and the latter consists of mostly jade and bone trapezoidal-shaped plaques with agate tubes and various other precious stone tubes and ornaments. One large-scale group of neck pendants is composed of three *huang*, two *huan*, two slit rings; another is composed of four *huang* linked with beads, another with four *huang* and four closure clasps (*heng*), another of five *huang* linked with beads, a further one with multiple *huang* linked with *huan*, another made of plaques linked with beads, and another made of jade plaques and *ge*-shapes with beads. From Tomb No.63 a necklace of 204 parts includes 45 jade *huang*, *heng* (closure part of girdle pendant), *chongya* pendants (bowed pendant shape), tubes, various beads, and agate tubes. The *huang* are special, heroic and unequalled in quality of execution and style. Motifs include double dragons, double-heads of birds, humans with dragon bodies, exquisite in craftsmanship. The lower *huang* pendant in form of two wild geese, with life-like wings and an air of unstoppable strength, is particularly beautiful. Tomb No.31 of Marquis Xian of Jin's wife has a group of jade plaques linked with beads and pendants, of the beaded shroud type, measuring 67 cm long and composed of 654 stones made out of jade, agate and other precious stones. Trapezoidal jade plaques, with front faces carved with dragon motifs and upper ends pierced for six suspended agate tubes and lower ends with nine suspended white jade beads, green and red agate ornaments, are all beautiful and brilliantly polished. Other ornaments include hair types, earrings, various other necklace types and body decoration, in shapes of *huan*, closure clasps (*heng*), *huang*, slit rings, tubes and beads.

Utilitarian jades include the handle-shaped objects, chopsticks and small pointed pendants. Small-scale baubles and ornaments are numerous and varied, and include everyday life images of humans and various animals, that are all beautifully worked. Types comprise humans, anthropomorphic dragons, dragons, phoenixes, falcons, owlets, birds, tigers, bears, horses, oxen, sheep, deer, monkeys, cicadas, mantises, silkworms, snakes and tortoises. The natural effects of the raw material are exploited in creating wonderfully life-like forms that designate this phase as a height in jade working during the Western Zhou. From Tomb No.8, a standing figurine, 9.1 cm tall, carved out of dark green jade, depicts an aristocrat with spread out hair, thick eyebrows, large eyes, wide nose, high neck with robe closing to the right, a belted and trapezoidal-shaped skirt, with a vertical leaf-shaped covering over the knee (knee cap). A square bronze box from Tomb 63 includes over 100 various types of baubles, mostly ornaments with some small drum shapes.

Funerary jades include threaded face covers, mouth plugs, hand held jades, and soles, amidst which jade face covers constitute the hallmark of the Jin Marquis tombs. Most burials have them and one tomb may have two. The most beautiful example is that in Tomb No.62of Marquis Mu of Jin, composed of 48 jade pieces, of which 24 were used to create the five facial plugs. Jade ornaments include tiger shapes with projecting foreheads and withdrawn limbs in crouching position, and often with reverted heads in life-like poses. Pieces of multiple color jade and precious stone, often trapezoidal in shape, form a halo around the face shrouds.

The cemetery of Marquis of Jin was used from the early Western Zhou through the early Spring and Autumn periods. Burials are laid out in regular format, evolving in clear design and jades are similarly standardized, intact and complete in form and thus serve as a reliable tool for studying Western Zhou period jades, particularly their grouping and type, and distinctions between male and female burials, in addition to status. Variations in terms of shape and design increase well beyond those of Shang times not only in number and complexity of the pendant type, but this era witnesses the earliest use of the face cover. Other major characteristics include the coupling of human and animal, and of dragon and phoenix forms. During the State Jin period, the Shang double incised-line outlining techniques develops into a new form of which the outer line is rough and inner line fine, the consolidated Shang style has also become mild, flowing and melodic, thus signifying another height in the evolution of jade-working.

In 1980, Shanxi Provincial Committee of Cultural Relics excavated the Western Zhou period tombs at Yongningpu, Hongtong County, revealing a batch of jades comparable in style to those of the Jin Marquis. Shapes include *ge*, *gui*, *huang*, *bi*, tubes and slit rings[8], which are divisible into ritual, burial, pendant, and bauble type groups.

From 2001 to June of 2005, a group of Western Zhou period burials representing State Peng rulers were unearthed at Hengshui, Jiangxian County by the Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archeology[9]. The pendants consisted of jade *huang* sets, bone plaques and agate chain ornaments, and other chain linked ornaments, plus burial jades, all of which are well preserved, high in quality and beautifully worked.

During the Eastern Zhou period, Shanxi was under the control of the State Jin, and later Jin was divided into Han, Wei and Zhao, three powerful families. A comparatively large number of jades were uncovered from late State Jin burials in Shanxi, including in south Shanxi, the Shangguo cemetery in Wenxi County, Chengcun cemetery in Linyi County, Xintian remains in Houma, and in southeast Shanxi, the cemetery at Fenshuiling, Changzhi, the cemetery of Changzi, the cemetery of Luhe, Lucheng, and in Taiyuan area the cemetery of Jinshengcun. Medium and small-scale cemeteries with burials including jades are known at Yuncheng, Linfen, Xinzhou and Yuanping

Ancient Quwo is recognized as the State Jin of Spring and Autumn period in the area of Shangguo, and is also the Ancestral Temple site of the Duke of Jin. In the 1970's, a large-scale cemetery was investigated at the same place as an Eastern Zhou cemetery. Seventy-six tombs were excavated and over 120 jades[10], including ritual *ge*, *huang*, animals heads, plaques, groups of pendants, plaque assemblages, neck ornaments and hooks, plus fish, slit rings, *xi*, among which the *huang* are the most popular and excel in beauty in representing jade-working of Western Zhou period and State Peng.

Houma was the last capital of the State Jin and a new city site dating to 585 BC that lasted until the early 4th century BC when Zhao, Han and Wei families divided Jin and the Jin capital ended after a life of 200 years, of late Spring and Autumn to early Warring States periods. In the 1950's, ancient city and temple foundations were discovered at Houma, in addition to a cemetery, sacrificial site, remains of an oath swearing site, bronze casting workshops, jade workshops and a large number of residential remains. A rich number of ritual and tool

3- 013.jpg

types survive from these remains.

At the late Jin capital site of Xintian, Houma, more than 11 sacrificial sites were discovered, and over 4,000 sacrificial pits excavated[11], with extensive numbers of surviving artifacts. Jade and stone implements included ritual types, such as *bi, huan, gui,* inscribed slips (*jian*), *huang,* slit rings and dragon-shaped pendants, in addition to more roughly worked and still unfinished pieces, half parts, fragments and left-over parts. At the oath-swearing sites, jade and stone objects include nephrite in shades of grey white, yellow and ink black, and a few stone artifacts. Most were roughly fashioned, and not many were refined. Those worked out of the finest material are *bi, huang* and dragon-shaped pendants, and those less refined include *gui,* slips (*jian*) and *zhang.*

At Jinshengcun in Taiyuan, the location of capital of the late State Jin at Jinyang, under control of the Prime Minister of the Zhao clan, a Spring and Autumn tomb belonging to Zhao Jianzi's son, Zhao Yang, was unearthed. The numerous jades found include 297, comprising 23 stone *gui* and other jade types, such as *bi, huan, huang,* closure clasps (*heng*), *cong, zhang, gui,* slit rings, pendants, sword fittings, and pierced pieces. That Zhao Yang was Prime Minister of Zhao is corroborated by the high quality of working technique, function, and style of the accompanying jades.

A tomb belonging to an important ranking minister of the Wei clan was located in Changzhi and dates to the Spring and Autumn through Warring States periods. A selection of stone and jade ritual items of Eastern Zhou date was unearthed in the 1960's at Fenshuiling in Changzhi and in the 1970's at Luhe in Lucheng, Changzhi.

Jades of Han period and afterward in Shanxi are rarer and only sporadically found. The most important sites include the Western Han burial at Jiancaoping in Taiyuan and the Eastern Han burial at Wangcun, Xiaxian County. The quality of the latter jades is extremely high, a shiny translucent white, refined in workmanship, using the standardized "Eight-Han-Knife" styles to carve. A few, mostly light green jades of Northern Qi date were also unearthed from tombs of Shedi Huiluo[12] and Lou Rui[13]. The girdle clasp (*heng*) from Shedi Huiluo is decorated with phoenixes incised on both sides. Another beautiful example is an agate seal, oval in shape with a lion type animal carved on its top.

Endnotes:

[1] Li Baiqin and Zhang Huixiang 2003, "Jades from Potou," *Wenwu Shijie* 2003.12.

[2] Song Jianzhong 2003, "Analysis of Jade and Stone Types in the Xiajin Burials in Linfen, Shanxi," *Gudai Wenming* vol.2, ed. by Research Center for Chinese Archeology, Beijing University, Beijing: Cultural Relics Press.

[3] Gao Wei 1998, "Related Questions and Jades of the Taosi Culture," *East Asian Jade*, ed. by Tsung Chong, Chinese Archeology and Arts Research Center, Hong Kong Chinese University.

[4] Institute of Archeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, National History Museum of China and Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archeology 1988, *Dongxiafeng Site at Xiaxian*, Beijing: Cultural Relics Press.

[5] Archeology Department of National History Museum of China and Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archeology 1997, "Brief Excavation Report on the Shang Dynasty Remains at Nanguan in the Ancient City Yuanqu in 1988-1989," *Wenwu* 1997.10.

[6] Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archeology and Lingshi County Culture Bureau 1986, "The Shang Burial at Jingjie Village, Lingshi, Shanxi," *Wenwu* 1986.11.

[7] Zhang Wei 2002, "On the Splendor of Western Zhou Jades," *The Beauty of the State Jin: Cultural Gems Unearthed from Jinhou Tombs in Shanxi,"* Shanghai Museum.

Song Jianzhong 2002, "On the Magnificence of Ancient Chinese Jades: Viewing the Jades from the Cemetery of the Marquis of Jin," *Ancient Jades of the Jin State: Exhibition of Jade Works of Art from the Cemetery of the Marquis of Jin, Shanxi,"* Macao: Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau of Macao Special Administrative Region.

Ji Kunzhang 2002, "Special Characteristics of Western Zhou Jades," *Ancient Jades of the Jin State: Exhibition of Jade Works of Art from the Cemetery of the Marquis of Jin, Shanxi,"* Macao: Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau of Macao Special Administrative Region.

[8] Shanxi Provincial Committee of Cultural Relics and Hongtong County Cultural Bureau 1987, "Western Zhou Burials at Yongningpu, Hongtong, Shanxi," *Wenwu* 1987.2.

[9] Tao Zhenggang 2001, "Summary of Jades of the Early State Jin and Related Research," *Conference Papers on Archaic Jades Across the Taiwan Strait*, Taibei: Taiwan University Press.

3- 014.jpg

[10] Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archeology 1991, "The Eastern Zhou Cemetery at Shangguo, Wenxi County," *Zhongguo Kaoguxue Nianjian, 1990*, Beijing: Cultural Relics Press.
[11] Ji Kunzhang 2004, "Preliminary Report on Jade and Stone Ritual Implements from Jin Capital at Xintian, Houma," in Yang Boda, ed., *Collected Papers of the Symposium on Chinese Jade and Jade Cultures*, Forbidden City Press.
Houma Work Station of Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archeology 1996, *The Jin Capital at Xintian*, Taiyuan: Shanxi People's Press.
[12] Wang Kelin 1979, "The Northern Qi Burial of Kudi Huiluo," *Kaogu Xuebao* 1979.3.
[13] Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archeology and Taiyuan Committee for Preservation of Ancient Monuments 1983, "Brief Report on Excavation of the Northern Qi Burial of Lou Rui in Taiyuan," *Wenwu* 1983.10.

Translated by Elizabeth Childs-Johnson

本卷年表
Chronology

新石器时代（约公元前 8000 – 前 2000 年）
　庙底沟二期文化（约公元前 3000 – 前 2800 年）
　陶寺文化（约公元前 2600 – 前 2000）
夏代（公元前 20 – 前 16 世纪）
商代（公元前 16 – 前 11 世纪）
西周（公元前 11 世纪 – 前 771 年）
东周（公元前 770 – 前 256 年）
　春秋（公元前 770 – 前 476 年）
　战国（公元前 475 – 前 221 年）
秦代（公元前 221 – 前 207 年）
汉代（公元前 206 – 公元 220 年）
　西汉（公元前 206 – 公元 8 年）
　新莽（公元 9 – 23 年）
　东汉（公元 25 – 220 年）
三国（公元 220 – 265 年）
　魏（公元 220 – 265 年）
　蜀汉（公元 221 – 263 年）
　吴（公元 222 – 280 年）
晋（公元 265 – 420 年）
　西晋（公元 265 – 316 年）
　十六国（公元 304 – 439 年）
　东晋（公元 317 – 420 年）
南朝（公元 420 – 589 年）
北朝（公元 386 – 581 年）
　北齐（公元 550 – 557 年）
隋代（公元 581 – 618 年）
唐代（公元 618 – 907 年）
五代十国（公元 907 – 960 年）
辽代（公元 907 – 1125 年）
宋代（公元 960 – 1279 年）
　北宋（公元 960 – 1127 年）
　南宋（公元 1127 – 1279 年）
西夏（公元 1032 – 1234 年）
金代（公元 1115 – 1234 年）
元代（公元 1279 – 1368 年）
明代（公元 1368 – 1644 年）
清代（公元 1644 – 1911 年）

Neolithic Period (ca. 8000 – 2000 BC)
　Second Phase of Miaodigou Culture (ca. 3000 – 2800 BC)
　Taosi Culture (ca. 2600 – 2000 BC)
Xia Dynasty (ca. 2000 – 1600 BC)
Shang Dynasty (ca. 1600 – 1100 BC)
Western Zhou (ca. 1100 – 771 BC)
Eastern Zhou (770 – 256 BC)
　Spring and Autumn Period (770 – 476 BC)
　Warring States Period (475 – 221 BC)
Qin Dynasty (221 – 207 BC)
Han Dynasty (206 BC – AD 220)
　Western Han (206 BC – AD 8)
　Xin (Wang Mang Usurpation)(9 – 23)
　Eastern Han (25 – 220)
Three Kingdoms (220 – 265)
　Wei (220 – 265)
　Shu Han (221 – 263)
　Wu (222 – 280)
Jin Dyansty (265 – 420)
　Western Jin (265 – 316)
　Sixteen Kingdoms (304 – 439)
　Eastern Jin (317 – 420)
Southern Dynasties (420 – 589)
Northern Dynasties (386 – 581)
　Northern Qi (550 – 577)
Sui Dynasty (581 – 618)
Tang Dynasty (618 – 907)
Five Dynasties (907 – 960)
Liao Dynasty (907 – 1125)
Song Dynasty (960 – 1279)
　Northern Song (960 – 1127)
　Southern Song (1127 – 1279)
Western Xia (1032 – 1234)
Jin Dynasty (1115 – 1234)
Yuan Dynasty (1279 – 1368)
Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644)
Qing Dynasty (1644 – 1911)

3- 016.jpg

目 录 CONTENTS

I 山西地区出土玉器概述

V Jades Unearthed from Shanxi

X 本卷年表 Chronology

1 六边形玉器 Hexagonal Object with Indented Edges

2 玉琮 Tube (*cong*)

3 玉璇玑 Disc with Notches

4 方形玉器 Square Object

5 联璜玉璧 Set of Two Arc-shaped Pendants

6 玉环 Ring

7 玉璧 Disc (*bi*)

8 玉璧 Disc (*bi*)

9 石刀 Blade

10 玉刀 Blade

11 兽头形玉饰 Pendant in the Shape of an Animal's Head

12 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)

13 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)

14 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)

15 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)

16 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)

17 玉环 Ring

18 联璜玉璧 Set of Six Arc-shaped Pendants

19 玉刀 Blade

20 玉刀 Blade

21 玉刀 Blade

22 玉环 Ring

23 玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)

24 玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)

25 玉琮 Tube (*cong*)

26 玉琮 Tube (*cong*)

27 玉琮 Tube (*cong*)

28 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)

29 石钺 Axe (*yue*)

30 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)

31 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)

32 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)

33 玉梳 Comb

目 录
CONTENTS

34 玉圭	Tablet (*gui*)
35 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
36 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
37 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
38 玉环	Ring
39 联璜玉璧	Set of Five Arc-shaped Pendants
40 玉骨组合簪	Bone Hairpin with Jade Finial
41 玉琮	Tube (*cong*)
42 玉钺	Axe (*yue*)
43 玉钺	Axe (yue)
44 玉钺	Axe (*yue*)
45 玉钺	Axe (*yue*)
46 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
47 兽面形玉饰	Ornament in the Shape of an Animal Mask
48 璜形玉佩	Pair of Arc-shaped Pendants
49 玉圭	Tablet (*gui*)
50 玉钺	Axe (*yue*)
51 玉钺	Axe (*yue*)
52 三孔玉器	Object with Three Drill Holes
53 鸮形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of an Owl
54 鹰形玉饰	Ornament in the Shape of a Hawk
55 玉觿	Pointed Pendant (*xi*)
56 玉饰	Ornament
57 兽头形玉饰	Pendant in the Shape of an Animal's Head
58 鹿头形玉饰	Ornament in the Shape of a Stag Head
59 鸟形玉饰	Ornament in the Shape of a Bird
60 鱼形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Fish
61 鸟形玉饰	Ornament in the Shape of a Simplified Bird
62 兔形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Rabbit
63 兔形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Rabbit
64 兔形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Rabbit
65 虎形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger
66 蝉形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Cicada
67 蝉形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Cicada
68 龙形玉饰	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
69 虎形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger
70 玉璜	Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
71 玉管	Tube
72 玉钺	Axe (*yue*)
73 鸮形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of an Owl
74 鱼形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Fish
75 鱼形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Fish
76 玉握	Hand-held Piece
77 玉柄形器	Object in the Shape of a Handle

3- 018.jpg

78 玉柄形器 Object in the Shape of a Handle
79 玉玦 Pair of Slit Rings (*jue*)
80 玉玦 Pair of Slit Rings (*jue*)
81 玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
82 玉饰 Ornament
83 玛瑙珠串饰 String of Beads
84 玉圭 Tablet (*gui*)
85 玉覆面 Face Cover
86 玉组佩 Set of Pendants
87 玉组佩 Set of Pendants
88 鱼形玉饰、玉玦 Fish Pendants and Slit Rings (*jue*)
89 人形玉饰 Ornament in the Shape of a Standing Human
90 虎形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger
91 玉组佩 Set of Pendants
92 玉组佩 Set of Pendants
93 玉覆面 Face Cover
94 玉组佩 Set of Pendants
95 玉组佩 Set of Pendants
96 玉串饰 String of Ornaments
97 玉串饰 String of Ornaments
98 玉串饰 String of Ornaments
99 蝉形玉饰 Pendant in the Shape of a Cicada
100 玉柄形器 Object in the Shape of a Handle
101 玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
102 人形玉璜 Human-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
103 玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
104 人龙形玉饰 Ornament in the Shape of a Human with a Dragon
105 龙形玉饰 Ornament in the Shape of a Dragon
106 玉玦 Slit Ring (*jue*)
107 玉覆面 Face Cover
108 玉项饰 Two Strings of Neck Ornaments
109 玉组佩 Set of Pendants
110 玉戈 Dagger-axe (*ge*)
111 玉戈 Dagger-axe (*ge*)
112 鸟形玉戈 Dagger-axe (*ge*) with a Bird-shaped Butt
113 玉环 Ring
114 玉觿 Pointed Pendant (*xi*)
115 玉立人 Standing Human Figure
116 人形玉饰 Ornament in the Shape of a Human
117 玉立人 Standing Human Figure
118 玉立人 Standing Human Figure
119 牛形玉饰 Pendant in the Shape of an Ox
120 玉牛牲 Figurine of an Ox for Making Sacrifice
121 牛形玉饰 Pendant in the Shape of an Ox

目 录
CONTENTS

122 玉马	Horse
123 玉羊	Ram
124 鹿形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Stag
125 熊形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Bear
126 熊形玉饰	Pendant in the Shape of a Bear
127 鹰形玉饰	Ornament in the Shape of a Hawk
128 鸮形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of an Owl
129 凤形玉饰	Pair of Pendants in the Shape of Phoenixes
130 玉螳螂	Mantis
131 玉龟壳	Turtle Shell
132 鼓形玉饰	Ornament in the Shape of a Drum
133 玉罍	Pot
134 玉覆面	Face Cover
135 玉项饰	Necklace
136 猴形玉饰	Ornament in the Shape of a Monkey
137 梯形玉佩	Trapezoidal Pendant
138 玉柄形器	Object in the Shape of a Handle
139 玉束发器	Hairgrip
140 玉发饰	Hair Ornament
141 龙形玉饰	Ornament in the Shape of a Dragon
142 玉握	Pair of Hand-held Pieces
143 兽面形玉饰	Pendant in the Shape of an Animal Mask
144 兽面形玉饰	Pendant in the Shape of an Animal Mask
145 兽面形玉饰	Pendant in the Shape of an Animal Mask
146 兽面形玉饰	Pendant in the Shape of an Animal Mask
147 兽面形玉饰	Pendant in the Shape of an Animal Mask
148 兽面形玉饰	Pendant in the Shape of an Animal Mask
149 兽面形玉饰	Pendant in the Shape of an Animal Mask
150 兽面形玉管	Tube with Animal Mask Decoration
151 玉人	Human Figurines
152 虎形玉佩	Pair of Pendants in the Shape of Tigers
153 兔形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Rabbit
154 玉饰	Ornament
155 玉饰	Ornament
156 马蹄形玉饰	Hoof-shaped Ornament
157 玉饰	Ornament
158 玉觿	Pointed Pendant (*xi*)
159 玉璜	Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
160 玉戈	Dagger-axe (*ge*)
161 玉玦	Slit Ring (*jue*)
162 玉璜	Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
163 鸟形玉璜	Arc-shaped Pendant in the Shape of a Bird (*huang*)
164 玉戈	Dagger-axe (*ge*)
165 璜形玉饰	Arc-shaped Ornament

166 玉管 Three Tubes
167 玉玦 Slit Ring (*jue*)
168 玉琮 Tube (*cong*)
169 玉环 Ring
170 玉环 Ring
171 玉环 Ring
172 水晶环 Ring
173 盾形玉饰 Ornament in the Shape of a Shield
174 玉佩 Pendant
175 玉饰 Ornament
176 玉珩 Arc-shaped Pendant (*heng*)
177 玉珩 Arc-shaped Pendant (*heng*)
178 玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
179 玉珩 Arc-shaped Pendant (*heng*)
180 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
181 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
182 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
183 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
184 玉管 Tube
185 玉管 Tube
186 玉饰 Ornament
187 玉戈镦 Fitting of a Dagger-axe (*ge*)
188 玉剑琫 Scabbard Chape
189 玉剑璏 Scabbard Slide
190 玉剑璏 Scabbard Slide
191 玉环首 Ring-shaped Pommel
192 玉韘 Pair of Thumb Rings
193 玛瑙觿 Pair of Pointed Pendants (*xi*)
194 水晶串饰 String of Beads
195 水晶环 Rings
196 玉人 Human Figurine
197 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
198 龙形玉佩 Pair of Pendants in the Shape of Dragons
199 龙形玉佩 Pair of Pendants in the Shape of Dragons
200 龙形玉佩 Pair of Pendants in the Shape of Dragons
201 龙形玉佩 Pair of Pendants in the Shape of Dragons
202 玉环 Ring
203 玉璜 Pair of Arc-shaped Pendants (*huang*)
204 玉带钩 Belt Hook
205 玉剑格、玉剑璏 Sword Guard and Scabbard Slide
206 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
207 龙凤形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon and a Phoenix
208 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
209 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon

目 录
CONTENTS

210 玉璧	Disc (*bi*) with Openwork Dragons
211 玉鼎	Tripod (*ding*)
212 玉璧	Disc (*bi*) with an Openwork Dragon
213 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
214 扭丝纹玉环	Ring with Plaited Cord Decoration
215 龙凤纹玉饰	Ornament with Dragon and Phoenix Decoration
216 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
217 玉管	Tube
218 玉柱	Cylindrical Object
219 玉璜	Pair of Arc-shaped Pendants (*huang*)
220 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
221 玉环	Ring
222 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
223 玉饰	Ornament
224 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
225 玉环	Ring
226 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
227 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
228 虎形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger
229 玉簪	Hairpin
230 玉窍塞	Plugs
231 玛瑙璧	Disc (*bi*)
232 玉剑琫	Scabbard Chape
233 玉剑璏	Scabbard Slide
234 虎形玉镇	Pair of Matting-weights in the Shape of Tigers
235 猪形玉镇	Pair of Matting-weights in the Shape of Pigs
236 玉猪	Pig
237 玉猪	Pig
238 玉珩	Arc-shaped Pendant (*heng*)
239 玛瑙串饰	String of Beads
240 玛瑙饰	Ornament



六边形玉器

庙底沟二期文化

孔径6.7、孔深3.8 厘米

山西省芮城县清凉寺墓地146号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青玉，钙化严重，有深褐斑。六边形，中间为大圆孔。三个边为直边，三个边略弧，管钻穿孔。形状与高领璧接近。

（撰文：薛新明　摄影：李建生）

Hexagonal Object with Indented Edges

Second Phase of Miaodigou Culture

Jade

Hole diameter 6.7 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.146 at the burial site of Qingliangsi, Ruicheng, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 023.jpg



玉琮

庙底沟二期文化

宽7.3–7.5 、孔径6.2 、高4.2 、射高1厘米

山西省芮城县清凉寺墓地52号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青玉，泛白，有黑斑。中心孔为管钻而成，四个外壁面各有两道凹槽。

（撰文：薛新明　摄影：李建生）

Tube (*cong*)

Second Phase of Miaodigou Culture

Jade

Width 7.3-7.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.52 at the burial site of Qingliangsi, Ruicheng, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 024.jpg



玉璇玑

庙底沟二期文化

孔径6.2、中心厚度0.5 厘米

山西省芮城县清凉寺墓地100号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青玉，周边有钙化现象，抛光较好。平面为方形，中间为大孔。由孔向边缘逐渐变薄，断面为楔形，四牙边刃明显。两面均有线拉切的痕迹。中心孔为管钻，两面对钻而成。

（撰文：薛新明　摄影：李建生）

Disc with Notches

Second Phase of Miaodigou Culture

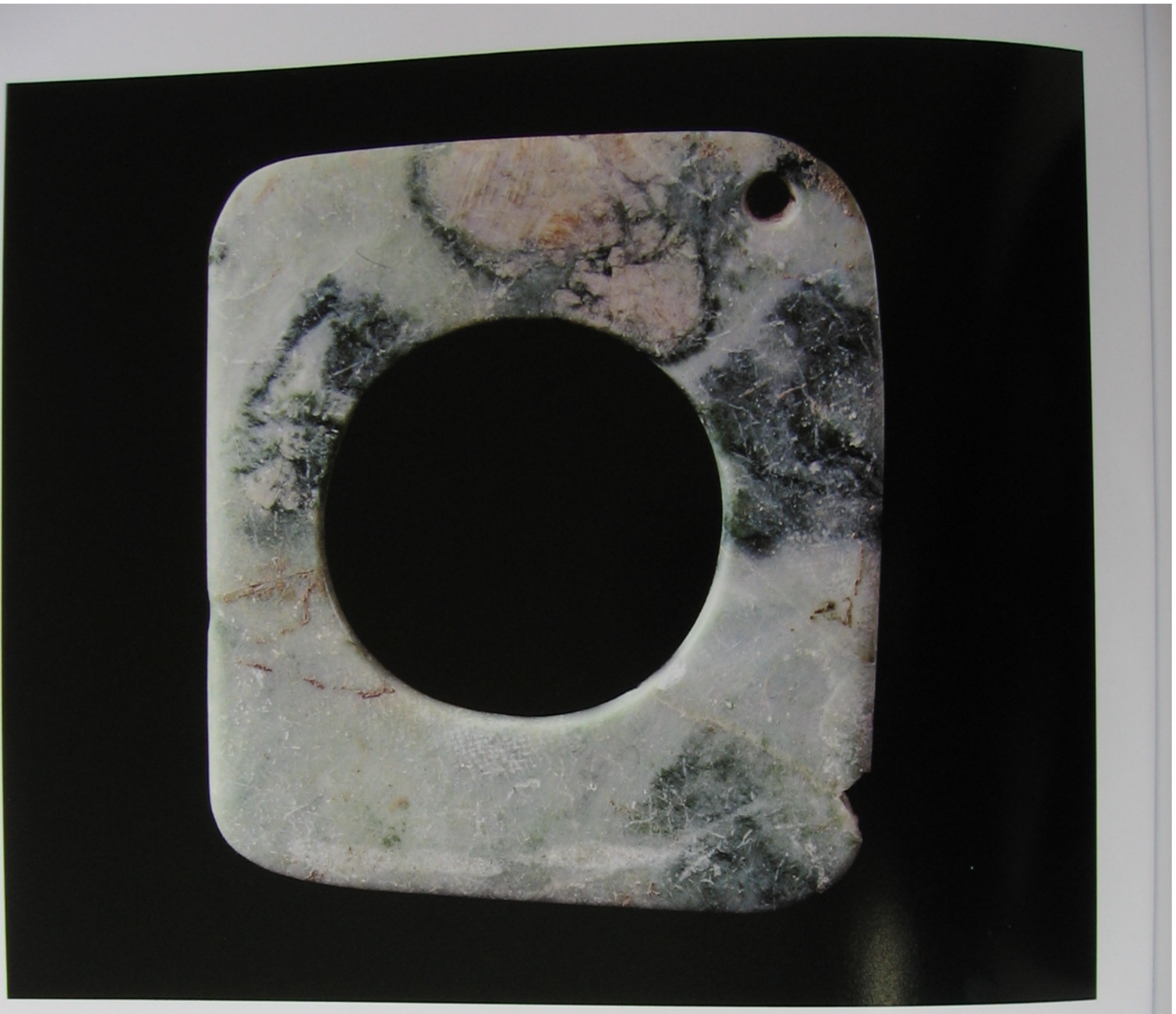
Jade

Hole diameter 6.2 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.100 at the burial site of Qingliangsi, Ruicheng, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 025.jpg



方形玉器

庙底沟二期文化

长 11.7 、宽 11.2 、孔径 6.1 厘米

山西省芮城县清凉寺墓地 150 号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青白玉，有黑色斑。整体长方形，中心有孔，在右上角有一个单面钻成的孔，右下角破损。

（撰文：薛新明　摄影：李建生）

Square Object

Second Phase of Miaodigou Culture

Jade

Length 11.7 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.150 at the burial site of Qingliangsi, Ruicheng, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 026.jpg



联璜玉璧

庙底沟二期文化

直径21.5、孔径6.8、厚0.4 厘米

山西省芮城县清凉寺墓地155号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青玉，玉质较好，抛光。由两个成形对开的玉璜拼合而成，两件璜纹理部位相同，结合部的两边有穿孔，分单面钻和双面钻两种。

（撰文：薛新明　摄影：李建生）

Set of Two Arc-shaped Pendants

Second Period of Miaodigou Culture

Jade

Diameter 21.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.155 at the burial site of Qingliangsi, Ruicheng, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 027.jpg

玉环

庙底沟二期文化

直径10.3、孔径6.3、厚0.5 厘米

山西省芮城县清凉寺墓地29号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青玉，泛黄，有糖色，抛光。外缘不规整，两面均有片状工具的切割痕迹，内孔的边缘有打孔时留下的旋转痕迹，靠外缘有一个穿孔。

（撰文：薛新明　摄影：李建生）

Ring

Second Phase of Miaodigou Culture

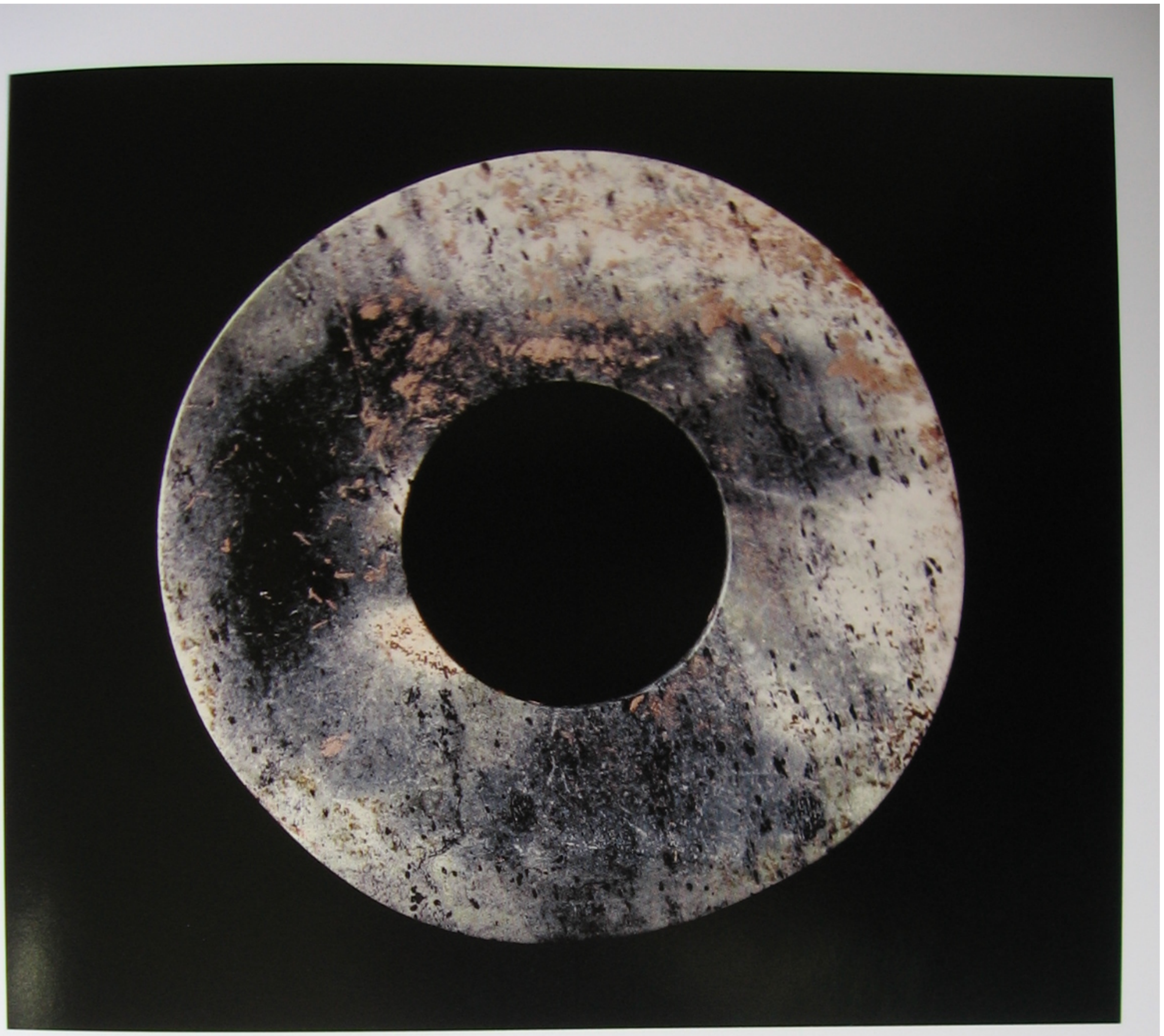
Jade

Diameter 10.3 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.29 at the burial site of Qingliangsi, Ruicheng, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 028.jpg



玉璧

庙底沟二期文化

直径16.6、孔径6.7、厚0.5 厘米

山西省芮城县清凉寺墓地30号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青玉，抛光。外缘不规整，内孔由管钻双面对钻而成。

（撰文：薛新明　摄影：李建生）

Disc (*bi*)

Second Phase of Miaodigou Culture

Jade

Diameter 16.6 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.30 at the burial site of Qingliangsi, Ruicheng, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 029.jpg



玉璧

庙底沟二期文化

直径17－17.5、孔径7、厚0.5厘米

山西省芮城县清凉寺墓地96号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青玉，抛光。由边缘向中心渐厚，外缘不规整。

（撰文：薛新明　摄影：李建生）

Disc (*bi*)

Second Phase of Miaodigou Culture

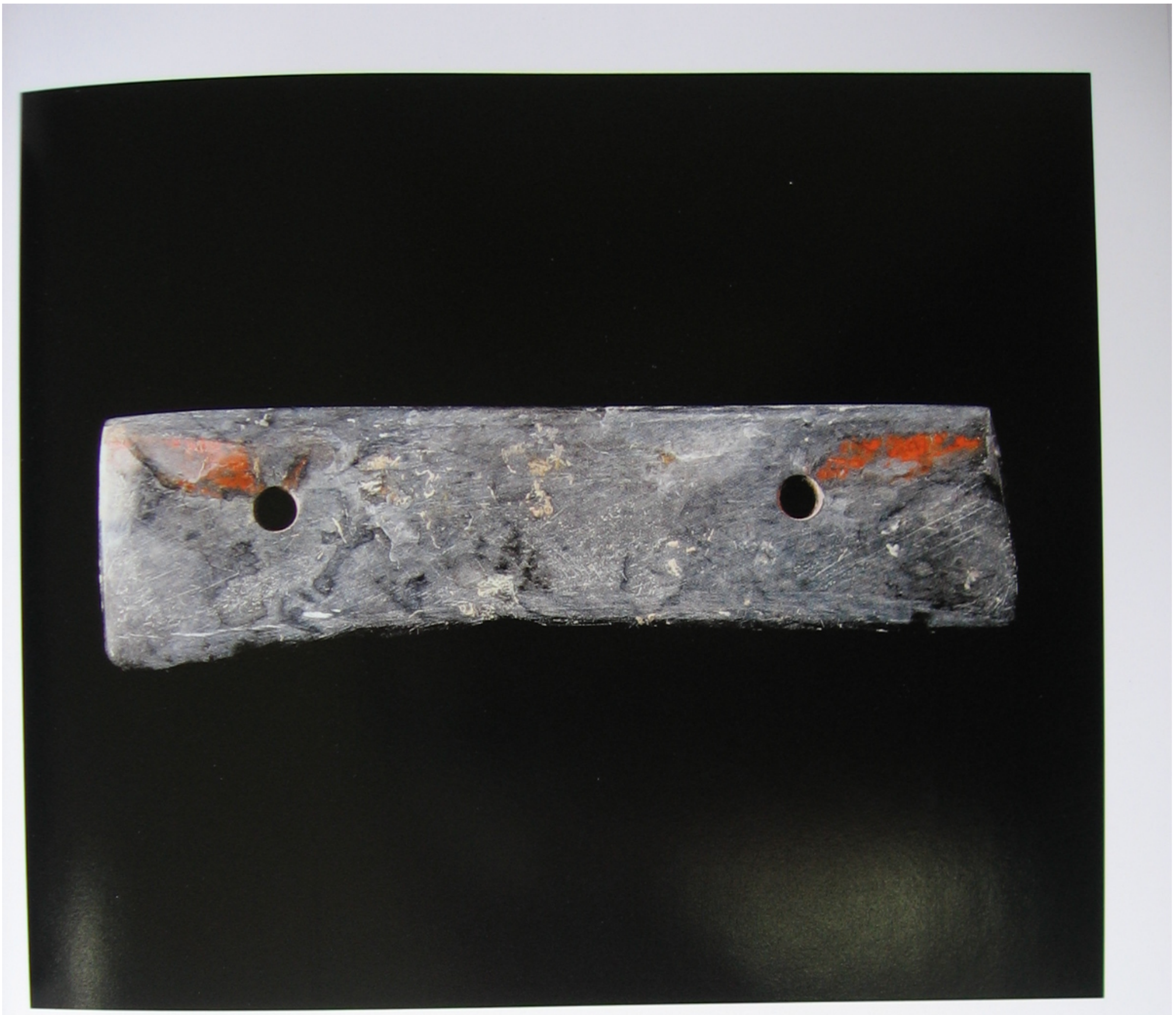
Jade

Diameter 17-17.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.96 at the burial site of Qingliangsi, Ruicheng, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 030.jpg



石刀

庙底沟二期文化

背部长 24.8 、刃部长 25.4 、宽 6.1 － 7.3 厘米

山西省芮城县清凉寺墓地146号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

深灰色，磨光。背部平直，刃部内弧，靠背部有二个单面钻成的穿孔。一面有朱砂痕迹。

（撰文：薛新明　摄影：李建生）

Blade

Second Phase of Miaodigou Culture

Stone

Cutting edge length 25.4 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.146 at the burial site of Qingliangsi, Ruicheng, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 031.jpg



玉刀

庙底沟二期文化

宽 24、中部高 15.8 、孔径 2.5 厘米

山西省芮城县清凉寺墓地 110 号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

象牙黄色，抛光。刀整体呈不规则凸形，背部微弧，刃部凸弧。靠背部有三个穿孔，均为单面钻成。

（撰文：薛新明　摄影：李建生）

Blade

Second Phase of Miaodigou Culture

Jade

Width 24 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.110 at the burial site of Qingliangsi, Ruicheng, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 032.jpg



兽头形玉饰

庙底沟二期文化

高1、宽2厘米

山西省芮城县清凉寺墓地87号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青白玉，抛光较好。圆雕，面部轮廓不明显，背部平整，两侧有斜穿孔，中部有一个贯穿上下的直孔。应为缝缀的饰品。

（撰文：薛新明　摄影：李建生）

Pendant in the Shape of an Animal's Head

Second Phase of Miaodigou Culture

Jade

Height 1 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.87 at the burial site of Qingliangsi, Ruicheng, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 033.jpg

玉钺

陶寺文化

长 15.2 、背宽 7.8 、刃宽 9、厚 1 厘米

山西省临汾市尧都区下靳墓地 518 号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青玉，抛光。梯形，刃部呈弧状，右上部略残损。

Axe (*yue*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Length 15.2 cm

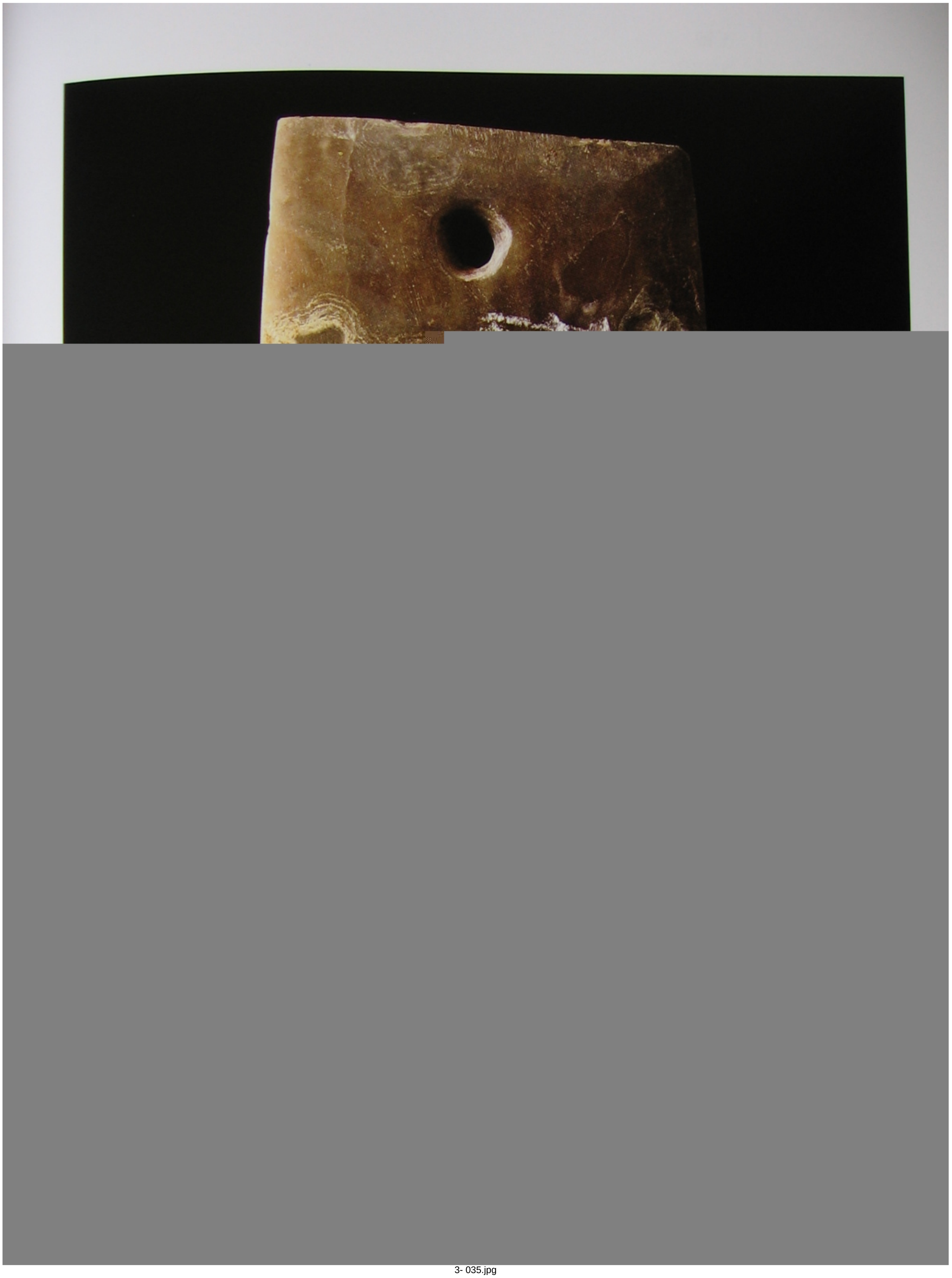
Excavated from Tomb No.518 at the burial site of Xiajin, Linfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

（撰文：宋建忠　摄影：李建生）



3- 034.jpg



3- 035.jpg

玉钺

陶寺文化

长 19.5 、背宽 7.1 、刃宽 8.3 厘米

山西省临汾市尧都区下靳墓地 48 号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青灰色，抛光较好。整体梯形，背部平直，刃部略弧，双面刃，上部有一个两面对钻的小圆孔。

Axe (*yue*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Length 19.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.48 at the burial site of Xiajin, Linfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

（撰文：宋建忠　摄影：李建生）



玉钺

陶寺文化

长 11.2 、背宽 5.4 、刃宽 6.4 、厚 0.5 厘米

山西省临汾市尧都区下靳墓地 153 号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

深褐色，有白色沁斑。梯形，刃部较宽，双面刃，上部有一个双面对穿的圆孔。

Axe (*yue*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Length 11.2 cm

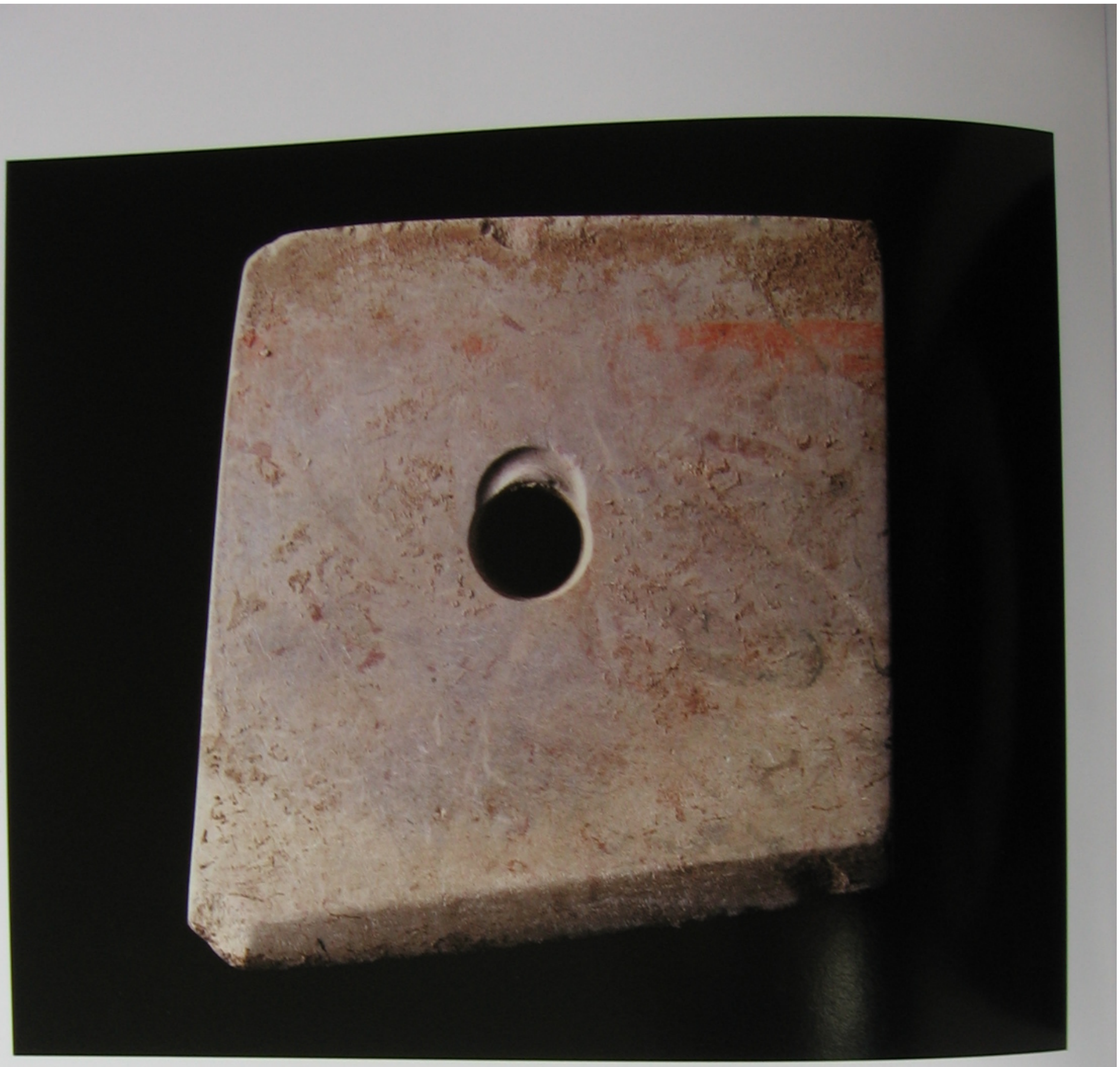
Excavated from Tomb No.153 at the burial site of Xiajin, Linfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

（撰文：宋建忠　摄影：李建生）



3- 037.jpg



玉钺

陶寺文化

长13.5、背宽8.3、刃宽9.3、厚0.8 厘米

山西省临汾市尧都区下靳墓地410号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

灰褐色，抛光，一面有土锈。梯形，双面刃，刃部斜直。单面穿孔，孔上方有管钻错位游移痕迹。

（撰文：宋建忠　摄影：李建生）

Axe (*yue*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Length 13.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.410 at the burial site of Xiajin, Linfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 038.jpg



玉环

陶寺文化

直径 12、孔径 7、厚 0.4 厘米

山西省临汾市尧都区下靳墓地 47 号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青玉，有深蓝色斑，抛光较好。出土时有断碴，断碴两边有一对二穿孔，说明在当时使用的过程中就断裂并修复再使用。

（撰文：宋建忠　摄影：李建生）

Ring

Taosi Culture

Jade

Diameter 12 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.47 at the burial site of Xiajin, Linfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 039.jpg



联璜玉璧

陶寺文化

直径11 － 12、孔径6.2 、厚0.2 厘米

山西省临汾市尧都区下靳墓地483号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青玉，泛黄。由六块有穿孔的玉片组成，其中五块玉片为同一块玉料剖解而成，纹理、色泽、玉斑相近。整体抛光，穿孔均为单面钻孔。

（撰文：宋建忠　摄影：李建生）

Set of Six Arc-shaped Pendants

Taosi Culture

Jade

Diameter 11-12 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.483 at the burial site of Xiajin, Linfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 040.jpg



玉刀

陶寺文化

背长 20、刃长 23.5 、宽 5.1 － 6.9 、厚 0.5 厘米

山西省临汾市尧都区下靳墓地153号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青玉，有深蓝色斑。整体梯形，四边均有刃，双面刃，下边的刃部内弧，上部有两个穿孔，孔为单面钻成。

（撰文：宋建忠　摄影：李建生）

Blade

Taosi Culture

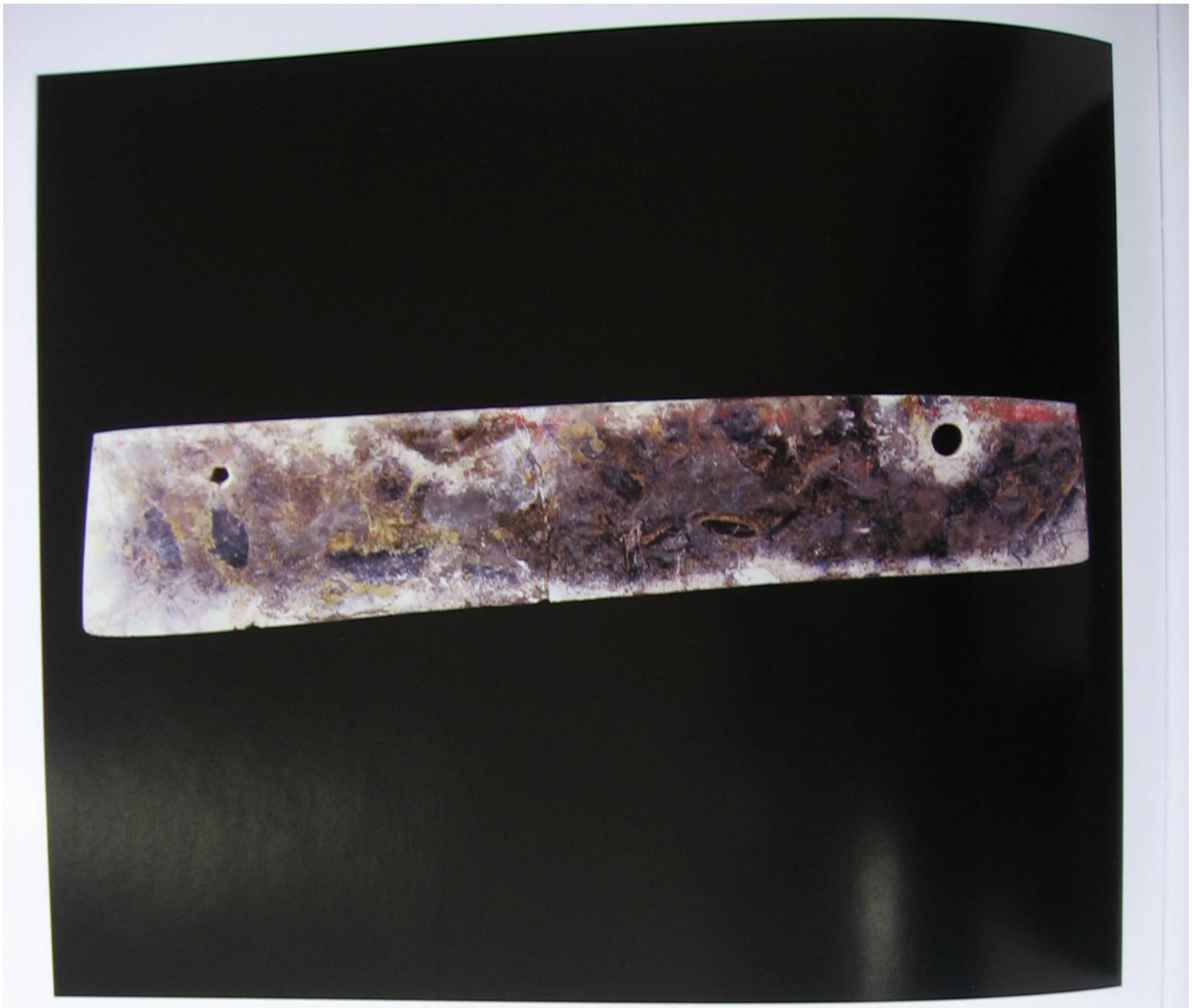
Jade

Cutting edge length 23.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.153 at the burial site of Xiajin, Linfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 041.jpg



玉刀

陶寺文化

背长 32.6 、刃长 33.8 、最宽 6.9 、厚 0.5 厘米

山西省临汾市尧都区下靳墓地 358 号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

灰褐色，有白色沁斑。整体梯形，刃部较宽，直刃，上部有一大一小穿孔，大者单面穿，小者双面穿。

（撰文：宋建忠　摄影：李建生）

Blade

Taosi Culture

Jade

Cutting edge length 33.8 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.358 at the burial site of Xiajin, Linfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 042.jpg



玉刀

陶寺文化

背长 22.1 、刃长 22.4 、宽 5.6 —6.9 、厚 0.3 厘米

山西省临汾市尧都区下靳墓地 58 号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青玉，全部钙化。上下均有刃，靠近背部有两个对钻圆孔，其中一个圆孔上有一道装柄的痕迹。

（撰文：宋建忠　摄影：李建生）

Blade

Taosi Culture

Jade

Cutting edge length 22.4 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.58 at the burial site of Xiajin, Linfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 043.jpg



玉环

陶寺文化

直径4.5、孔径2.1、厚0.3 厘米

山西省临汾市尧都区下靳墓地136号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青白色，抛光极好，晶莹温润。断裂后缀补再用，两端各有一个穿孔，孔为单面穿。

（撰文：宋建忠　摄影：李建生）

Ring

Taosi Culture

Jade

Diameter 4.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.136 at the burial site of Xiajin, Linfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 044.jpg

玉璜

陶寺文化

长6.7、厚0.4 厘米

山西省临汾市尧都区下靳墓地12号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青白色，有黄色土沁。半圆形，两端各有一个双面对钻穿孔。

（撰文：宋建忠　摄影：李建生）

Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Length 6.7 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.12 at the burial site of Xiajin, Linfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 045.jpg



玉璜

陶寺文化

长 4.6 厘米

山西省临汾市尧都区下靳墓地47号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青白色，有白斑。应是以断裂的环再加工制成。两端有两面对钻的圆孔。

（撰文：宋建忠　摄影：李建生）

Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Length 4.6 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.47 at the burial site of Xiajin, Linfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 046.jpg



玉琮

陶寺文化

高 2.5 、孔径 5.8 － 6.2 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址 1267 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

豆青间白色，表面光润。圆琮，单节，无射。外周以竖向刻槽分隔为宽、窄相间的八段，较宽的四段弧面上各磨出横向槽三道。

（撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠）

Tube (*cong*)

Taosi Culture

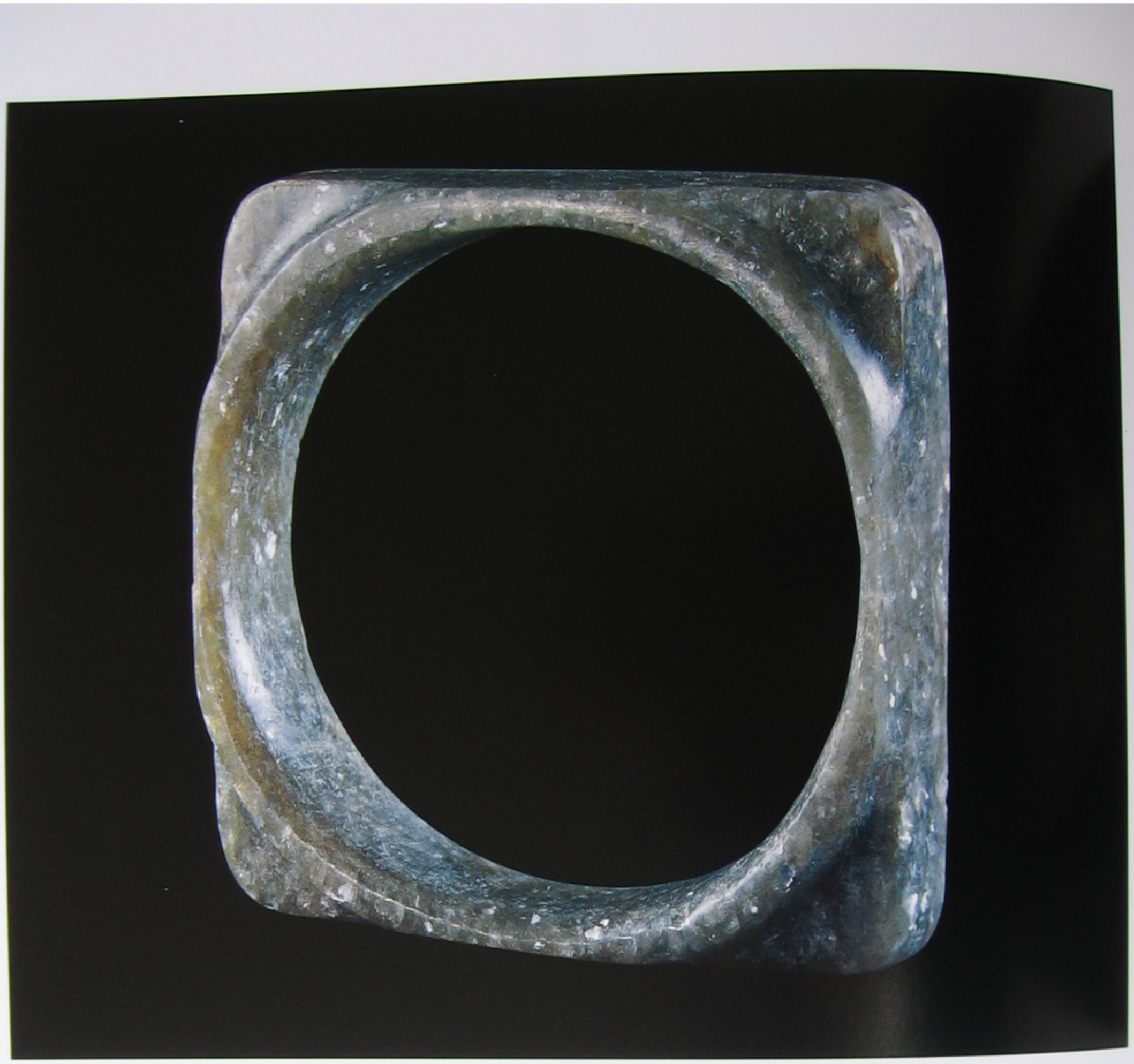
Jade

Height 2.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.1267 at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

3- 047.jpg



玉琮

陶寺文化

高 1.4 、孔径 6.1 － 6.2 、射高 0.5 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址1271号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

暗绿色，夹杂白色晶体。圆角方形，中孔圆形，只一面出射，或可称为“半琮”。

（撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠）

Tube (*cong*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Height 1.4 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.1271 at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

3- 048.jpg



玉琮

陶寺文化

高 3.2 、边长 6.8 、孔径 6.3 、射高 0.3 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址 3168 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

黄褐间黑褐色，器表温润光滑。单节，外方内圆，四面微显弧形外凸，矮射，四面中部有竖向带状浅槽，其两侧有对应的横向线状槽三道。

（撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠）

Tube (*cong*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Height 3.2 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.3168 at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

3- 049.jpg

玉钺

陶寺文化

长 15.7 、宽 4.9 － 5.6 、厚 0.7 、孔径 1 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址 2035 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

青白色，杂有褐色或黑色斑纹。柄端稍窄于刃端，长方形，弧刃。孔为单面管钻。两侧近柄端与孔对应部位各磨出一个缺口。出土时，孔内、孔周及缺口处有红彩痕迹。

Axe (*yue*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Length 15.7 cm

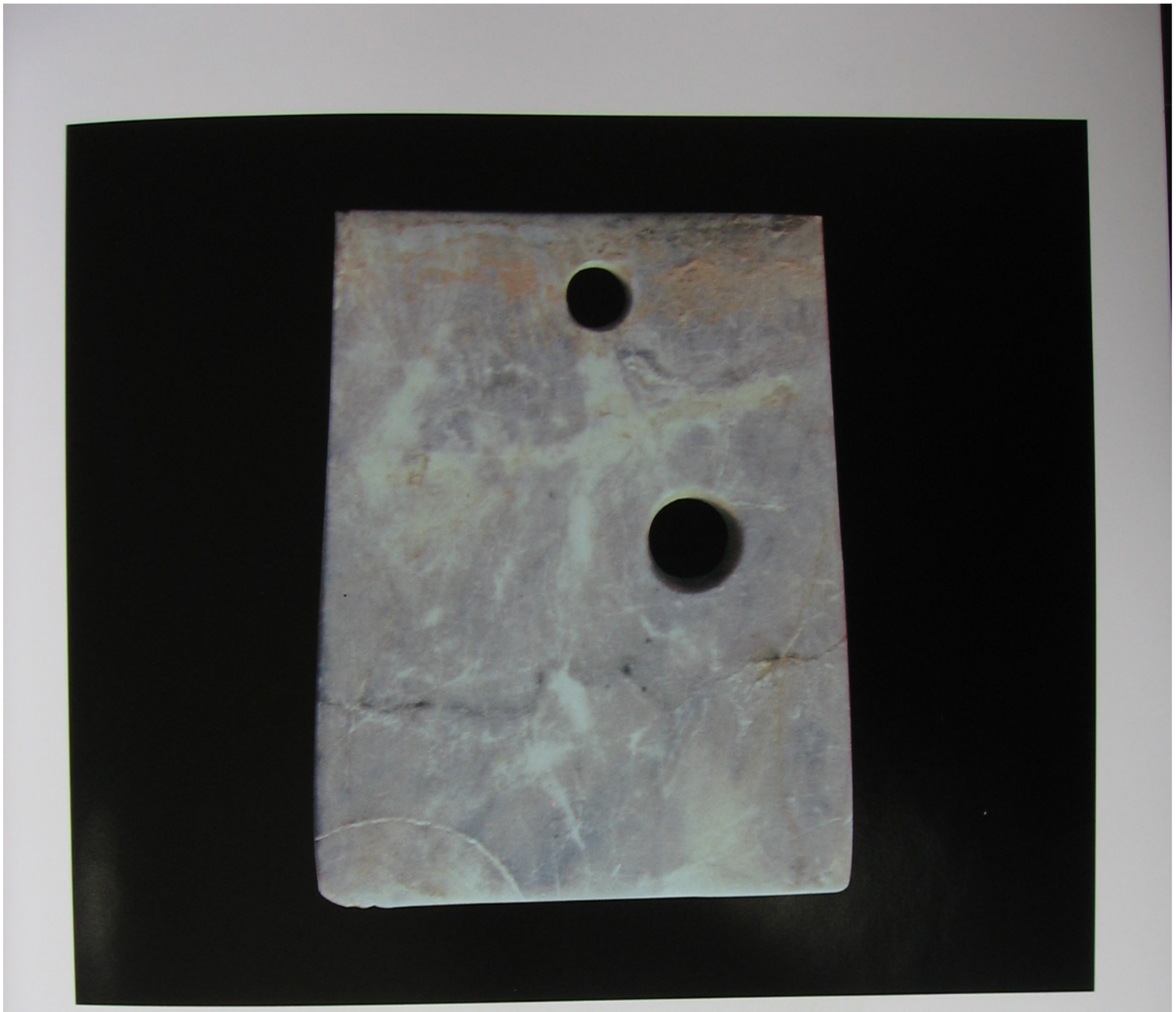
Excavated from Tomb No.2035 at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠）



3- 050.jpg



石钺

陶寺文化

长 14.7 、柄端宽 10.5 、刃端宽 11.6 、厚 0.7 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址 3073 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

灰色间白色，表面光滑，两孔内及孔周遗有红彩痕迹。梯形，刃部平直，但未出刃。近柄端的主孔，孔径 1.3 、外径 1.5 厘米；近中部一侧的旁孔，孔径 1.7 、直径 2.15 厘米，均为桯钻单面钻成。

（撰文：高炜　摄影：韩悦）

Axe (*yue*)

Taosi Culture

Stone

Length 14.7 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.3073 at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

3- 051.jpg

玉钺

陶寺文化

长 16.8 、柄端宽 7.8 、刃端宽 9、厚 0.4 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址 3168 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

灰色，杂有黑色或褐色斑纹，局部呈墨绿色。柄端稍窄于刃端，长方形，弧刃，两侧长边磨成薄刃状。

共见四孔：主孔为桯钻单面钻成，直径 1.2 、孔径 0.8 厘米；一侧还有三个稍大的散孔，亦单面钻成，

其一在柄端边缘，另两孔在近中部套合在一起，孔径 1.3–1.5 厘米。出土时，三散孔中都嵌补着特意

加工的玉片，嵌片同孔周钺体厚薄相当，颜色、纹理接近，合缝严密，套合的二孔中的嵌片也连为一体。

Axe (*yue*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Length 16.8 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.3168 at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠）



3- 052.jpg

玉钺

陶寺文化

残长 19.2 、柄端宽 7.7 、刃端宽 9.4 、厚 0.35 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址 1265 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

橙黄色，半透明。梯形，平刃，柄端稍残。有大小相同的三个孔，均用桯钻单面钻成，紧靠柄端的一孔已残。

Axe (*yue*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Remaining length 19.2 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.1265 at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠）



3- 053.jpg

玉钺

陶寺文化

长 12.6 、宽 4.7 － 5.3 、厚 0.3 、直径 0.9 、孔径 0.7 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址 1265 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

乳白色，半透明。近似梯形，惟左边缘略弧线形，右边缘内曲；近柄端单面钻成一孔；刃部圆钝，不见使用痕迹。

Axe (*yue*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Length 12.6 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.1265 at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠）



3- 054.jpg

玉梳

陶寺文化

高 10.2 、顶宽 5.75 、下缘宽 6.5 、厚 0.5 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址 1267 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

灰绿间浅褐色，并杂有绿色斑点。梯形，上、下缘稍显弧形，下缘磨出竖槽 10 道，形成梳齿 11 枚。

Comb

Taosi Culture

Jade

Height 10.2 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.1267 at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠）



3- 055.jpg



玉圭

陶寺文化

高 17、宽 3.7–4.9 、厚 1 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址 1700 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

乳白色，表面光润。上端呈等腰三角形，两翼稍薄，作钝刃状；两侧边缘圆钝，底端略窄而平直。

Tablet (*gui*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

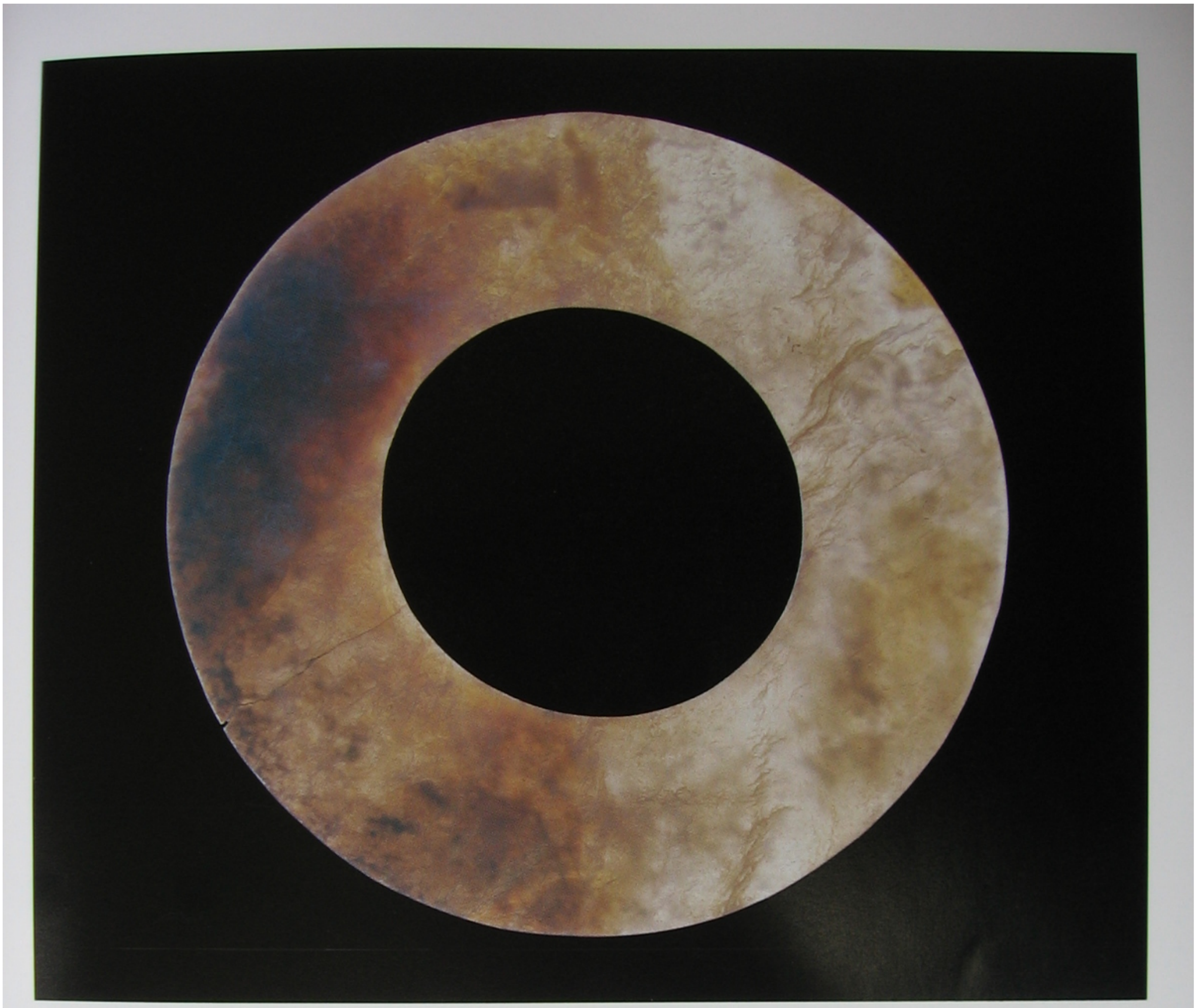
Height 17 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.1700 at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

(撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠)

3- 056.jpg



玉璧

陶寺文化

直径12.5、孔径6.2、厚0.2 – 0.3 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址1423号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

一侧呈深浅不一的褐色，另一侧呈白色杂浅褐斑纹，表面光洁，半透明。孔径相当外周直径的二分之一，璧面的内、外缘均作直边。

（撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠）

Disc (*bi*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Diameter 12.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.1423 at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

3- 057.jpg



玉璧

陶寺文化

直径 13.2 、孔径 6.8 、厚 0.25–0.3 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址墓葬区采集，现藏于山西博物院。

豆绿色间褐色，表面光润，半透明。孔径大致相当外周直径的二分之一，璧面内、外缘均为直边。

（撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠）

Disc (*bi*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Diameter 13.2 cm

Collected from the burial site at Taosi, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

3- 058.jpg



玉璧

陶寺文化

直径11.6 － 11.9、孔径6.6、厚0.4 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址墓葬区采集，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

墨绿色，边缘半透明。孔径大于外周直径的二分之一。璧面的内缘刃状边，外缘直边。璧面上对钻一孔，且外缘局部对称部位呈斜线状，显现出同其他璧环不同特点。

（撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠）

Disc (*bi*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Diameter 11.6-11.9 cm

Collected from the burial site at Taosi, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

3- 059.jpg



玉环

陶寺文化

直径4.8、孔径3、厚0.4 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址墓葬区采集，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

淡绿色，半透明。形制规整，环体底面平，另一面呈弧状，内、外缘均作刃状边。

（撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠）

Ring

Taosi Culture

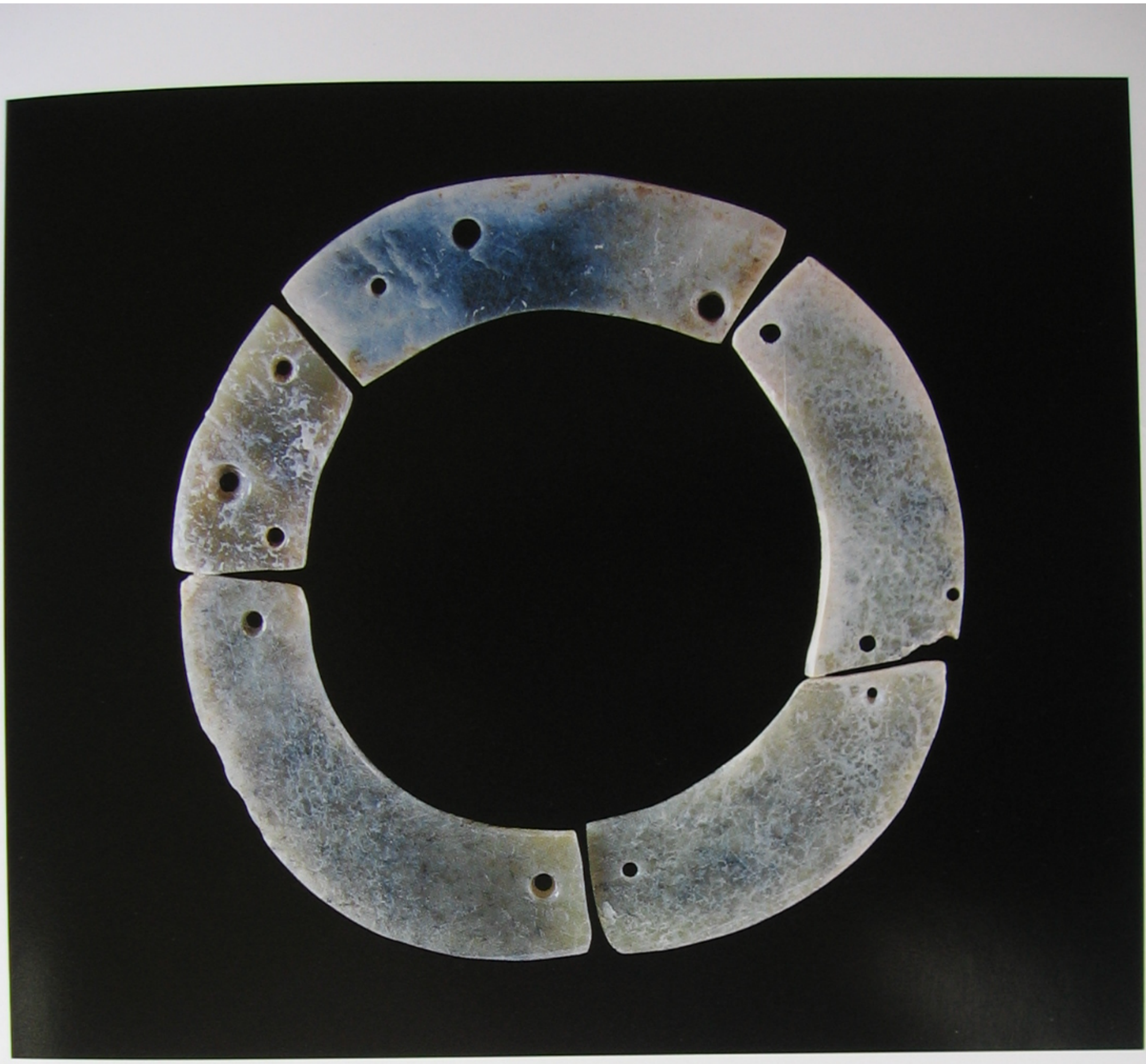
Jade

Diameter 4.8 cm

Collected from the burial site at Taosi, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

3- 060.jpg



联璜玉璧

陶寺文化

直径 10.9 － 12、孔径 7 － 7.75 、厚 0.25 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址 3033 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

浅褐间蓝色，表面光滑，半透明。由五节璜对合而成，每节璜的两端各钻出一孔，有二节璜的中部及另一璜的边缘又各出一孔，皆单面钻成。就整体而言，中孔及外周均近椭圆形。

（撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠）

Set of Five Arc-shaped Pendants

Taosi Culture

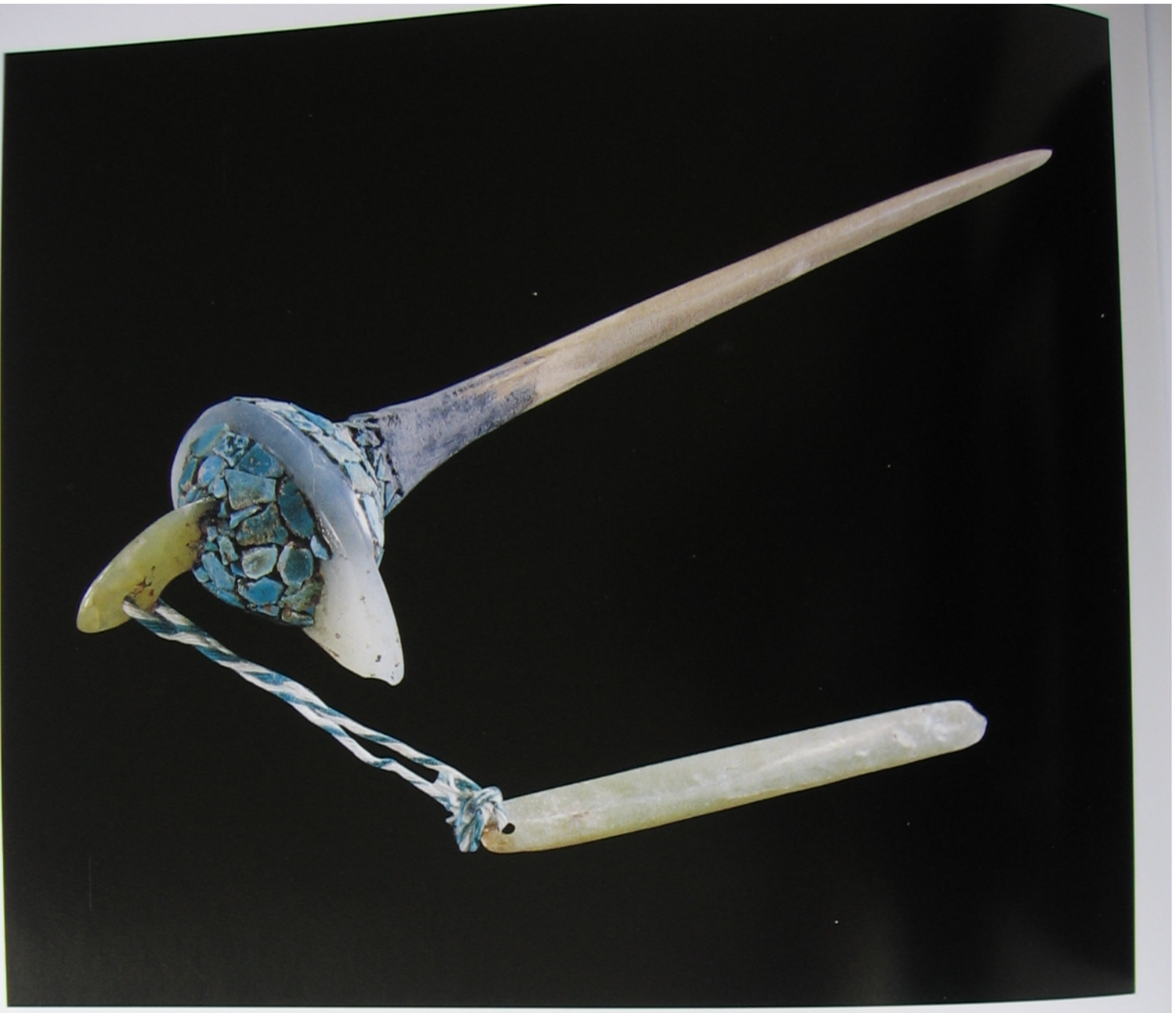
Jade

Diameter 10.9-12 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.3033 at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

3- 061.jpg



玉骨组合簪

陶寺文化

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址2023号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

半圆形穿孔玉片：长4.9、厚0.55 厘米；

长条形坠饰：高7.9、宽0.7 － 0.8、厚0.1 － 0.3 厘米；

“L”形穿孔玉片：高3.3、宽1 － 1.2、厚0.2 厘米

主要组件出土于墓主颅骨上方，包括骨簪1件、玉饰3件，绿松石嵌片60余枚。其组合方式为：骨簪端头从下方插入半圆形玉片的圆孔中，而半圆形玉片的上面另嵌入“L”形玉片，上、下两面堆积一定厚度的起固定作用的胶状物，在胶状物表面嵌满绿松石饰片。“L”形玉片上端的小孔穿绳，用以悬系长条形坠饰。

（撰文：高炜　摄影：姜言忠）

Bone Hairpin with Jade Finial

Taosi Culture

Bone, Jade and turquoise

Length of perforated jade piece 4.9 cm

Height of pendant 7.9 cm

Height of L-shaped perforated piece 3.3 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.2023 at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

3- 062.jpg

玉琮

陶寺文化

高 2.85 、边长 5.1 、孔径 4.4 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址II区22号墓出土，现藏于山西博物院。

青绿色，局部有杂色。正方形，无射部。中孔不甚规整。

（撰文、摄影：何驽）

Tube (*cong*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Height 2.85 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.22 of Area II at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Museum

3- 063.jpg

玉钺

陶寺文化

长 22.9 、刃宽 10.8 、背宽 8.8 、厚 0.7 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址 II 区 22 号墓出土，现藏于山西博物院。

糖色，杂有波浪状纹理。出土时装有漆木柄。窄长梯形，弧边钝刃，无使用痕迹。背部直边。两长边圆弧壁。两长边直壁。上部对钻圆穿一个。

Axe (*yue*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Length 22.9 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.22 of Area II at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Museum

（撰文、摄影：何驽）



3- 064.jpg

玉钺

陶寺文化

长19.7、刃宽8.7、背宽6.7、厚0.38 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址II区22号墓出土、现藏于山西博物院。

乎白色、杂大量黑褐色松花状斑纹。出土时装有漆木柄。平长梯形、直边钝刃、无使用痕迹。背部直边、两角略残。上部有单钻圆孔一个。

Axe (yue)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Length 19.7 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.22 of Area II at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Museum

（撰文、摄影：何驽）



3- 065.jpg

玉钺

陶寺文化

长 13.5 、刃宽 2.6 、背宽 3.4 、厚 0.6 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址 II 区 22 号墓出土，现藏于山西博物院。

青白色，刃部杂褐色斑。出土时安有漆木柄。窄长条形，直边偏刃，无使用痕迹。背部直边。上端有一单钻圆穿。

Axe (*yue*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Length 13.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.22 of Area II at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Museum

（撰文、摄影：何驽）



3- 066.jpg

玉钺

陶寺文化

长 16.6 、刃宽 5.1 、背宽 4.3 、厚 0.3 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址 II 区 22 号墓出土，现藏于山西博物院。

糖色，局部杂深褐色斑点，光泽油亮。窄长梯形，直边偏刃，除个别缺豁外几乎没有使用痕迹。正面微凸，背面平。尾端有两个单钻孔。

Axe (*yue*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Length 16.6 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.22 of Area II at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Museum

（撰文、摄影：何驽）



3- 067.jpg



玉璧

陶寺文化

直径 15.6 、孔径 6.6 、厚 0.75 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址II区22号墓出土，现藏于山西博物院。

黄白色，杂大量棕褐色杂质。内缘直璧，外缘弧璧。

（撰文、摄影：何驽）

Disc (*bi*)

Taosi Culture

Jade

Diameter 15.6 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.22 of Area II at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Museum

3- 068.jpg



兽面形玉饰

陶寺文化

高 3.4 、长 6.4 、厚 0.2 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址 II 区 22 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

月白色，光泽如蜡。正面微凸，背面平。边框、眼眶、眉线有线条装饰，比较模糊。下端有一小圆穿。

（撰文、摄影：何驽）

Ornament in the Shape of an Animal Mask

Taosi Culture

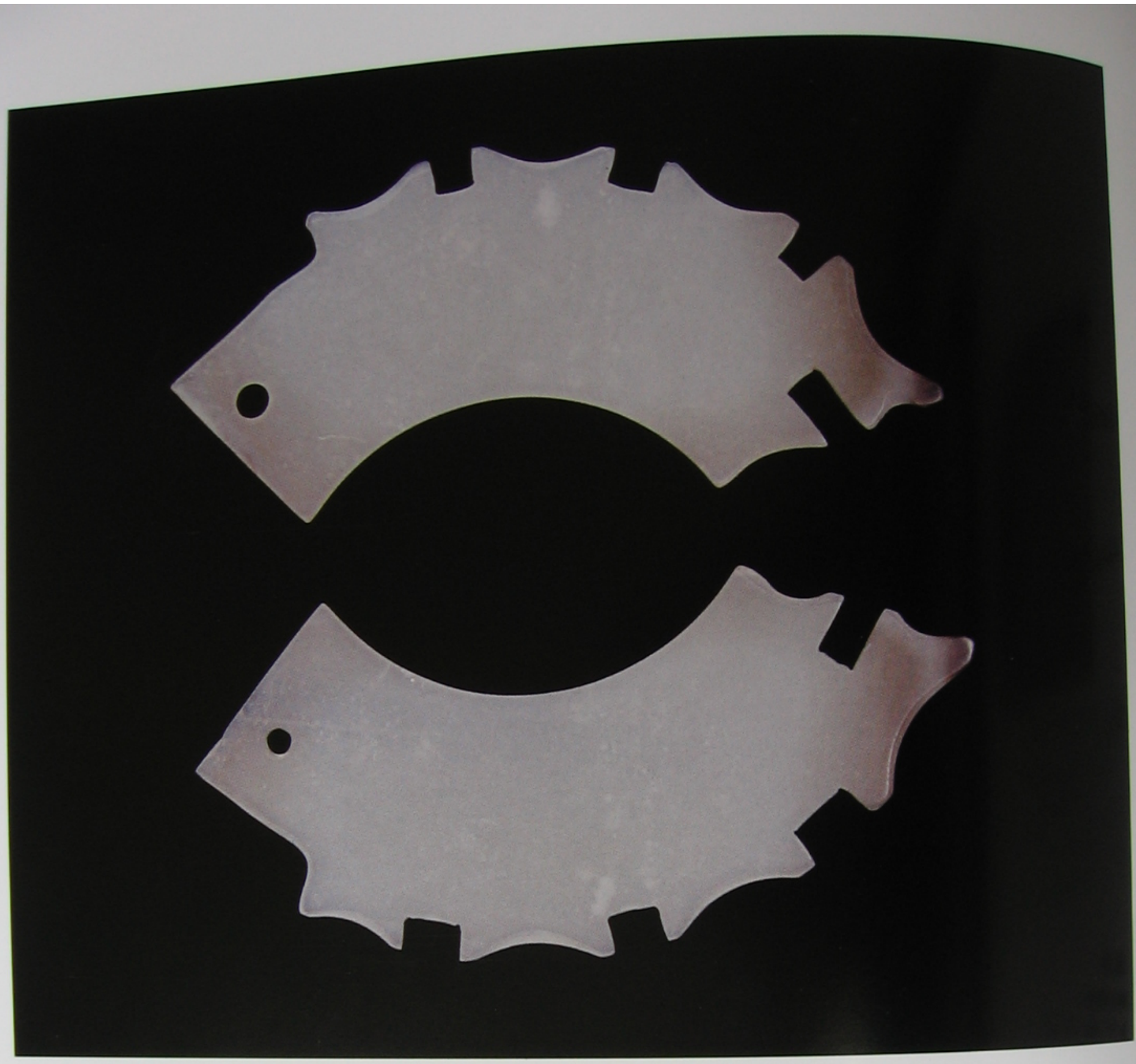
Jade

Height 3.4 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.22 of Area II at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

3- 069.jpg



璜形玉佩

陶寺文化

长9.25、宽3.05、厚0.15 – 0.18 厘米

山西省襄汾县陶寺遗址II区22号墓出土，现藏于山西博物院。1对。白色，杂棕褐色。大小一样，形制完全一致。整体如璜，但仅一端有单钻圆孔。头端开槽如口，拱背部有扉棱四个，仿佛龙形。

（撰文、摄影：何驽）

Pair of Arc-shaped Pendants

Taosi Culture

Jade

Length 9.25 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.22 of Area II at Taosi site, Xiangfen, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Museum

3- 070.jpg





玉圭

新石器时代

高21、宽4、厚0.1 厘米

山西省侯马市煤灰制品厂东周祭祀遗址132号坑出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

牙黄色，抛光极好。整体为圭形，上宽下窄，下部有一个圆孔。正面的圆孔上为两组弦纹、宽凹槽相间的纹饰，纹饰以上阴刻一只昂首挺胸展翅的鹰。背面平整。

Tablet (*gui*)

Neolithic Period

Jade

Height 21 cm

Excavated from Pit No.132 at the Eastern Zhou Period sacrificial site of Meihui-zhipinchang, Houma, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

（撰文：吉琨璋　摄影：李建生）

3- 071.jpg

玉钺

新石器时代

长 20.6 、背宽 11、刃宽 13.1 、厚 0.4 厘米

山西省黎城县出土，现藏于山西博物院。

青玉，有沁斑。保存完好，整体呈梯形。两边内弧，有齿阑，平背，刃略外弧，靠背部的中间有一个钻孔。两面饰神面纹。

Axe (*yue*)

Neolithic Period

Jade

Length 20.6 cm

Excavated from Licheng, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Museum

（撰文：宋建忠　摄影：李建生）



3- 072.jpg

玉钺

新石器时代

长 17.2 、背宽 9.7 、刃宽 10.5 、厚 0.3 厘米

山西省黎城县出土，现藏于山西博物院。

青玉，有沁斑。整体为不规则梯形，背部倾斜，斜刃，两边略内弧，有齿阑，中间靠背部有一钻孔。素面。

Axe (*yue*)

Neolithic Period

Jade

Length 17.2 cm

Excavated from Licheng, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Museum

（撰文：宋建忠　摄影：李建生）



3- 073.jpg



三孔玉器

新石器时代

长 36、宽 3.2 、厚 0.67 厘米

山西省柳林县出土，现藏于柳林县文物旅游管理所。

青玉，有沁斑。整体长条形，有三个钻孔。素面。

Object with Three Drill Holes

Neolithic Period

Jade

Length 36 cm

Excavated from Liulin, Shanxi Province

Liulin Administrative Department of Cultural Relics and Tourism

（撰文、摄影：李建生）

3- 074.jpg

鸮形玉佩

商代晚期

高 7、宽 4.2 、厚 0.4 厘米

山西省浮山县桥北墓地 18 号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青白色。扁体，高冠，勾嘴，尾与身、头向后弯曲，冠、翅、尾、足满饰纹饰。

Pendant in the Shape of an Owl

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 7 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.18 at the burial site of Qiaobei, Fushan, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

（撰文：田建文　摄影：李建生）



3- 075.jpg

鹰形玉饰

商代晚期

长 5.5 、宽 2.4 、厚 0.5 厘米

山西省浮山县桥北墓地 18 号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

灰白色，浸蚀严重。扁体，高冠，勾嘴，竖长尾。

Ornament in the Shape of a Hawk

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 5.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.18 at the burial site of Qiaobei, Fushan, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

（撰文：田建文　摄影：李建生）



3- 076.jpg

玉觿

商代晚期

长 7.2 厘米

山西省浮山县桥北墓地 1 号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青白色。椭圆柱状体，柄首略细，近首处两面钻出一椭圆形小穿孔，孔下窄侧锯出一深凹槽，往下为一周宽凹旋纹，下半部略呈弯锥体，尖部也在窄侧锯出一凹槽，另整个玉觿宽侧磨出四条浅凹槽。

Pointed Pendant (*xi*)

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 7.2 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.1 at the burial site of Qiaobei, Fushan, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

（撰文：田建文　摄影：李建生）



3- 077.jpg



玉饰

商代晚期

直径2.4、孔径0.6、厚0.65 厘米

山西省浮山县桥北墓地18号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青白色。平底，顶部隆起，中有穿。

（撰文：田建文　摄影：李建生）

Ornament

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Diameter 2.4 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.18 at the burial site of Qiaobei, Fushan, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 078.jpg



兽头形玉饰

商代晚期

高2.2、宽1.9、孔径0.5 － 1厘米

山西省浮山县桥北墓地18号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青白玉，呈褐色。作方形兽头，睁眼闭嘴，耳中有对钻孔。

（撰文：田建文　摄影：李建生）

Pendant in the Shape of an Animal's Head

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 2.2 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.18 at the burial site of Qiaobei, Fushan, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 079.jpg



鹿头形玉饰

商代晚期

长 3.6 、高 3.2 厘米

山西省灵石县旌介村2号墓出土，现藏于山西省考古研究所。

青玉，呈墨绿色，圆雕。双角，圆眼，双耳向后，口微张，颈部有一孔。

（撰文、摄影：李建生）

Ornament in the Shape of a Stag Head

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 3.6 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.2 at the burial site of Jingjiecun, Lingshi, Shanxi Province

Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

3- 080.jpg