中国出土玉器全集

THE COMPLETE COLLECTION OF JADES UNEARTHED IN CHINA

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THE COMPLETE COLLECTION OF UNEARTHED JADES IN CHINA

Gu Fang

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山东地区出土玉器概述

梁中合　贾笑冰

山东地区是全国田野考古发掘开展较早的地区之一，同时也是发现和出土玉器最早的地区之一。1936年日照两城镇遗址就出土了龙山文化精美的玉器，此后还发现过成坑的玉料、半成品等[1]。

目前发现年代最早的玉器属于大汶口文化。1959年泰安大汶口遗址中出土过一批玉器。之后在邹县野店、胶县三里河、莒县陵阳河、兖州王因、莒县杭头、诸城呈平尚庄、安丘景芝镇、枣庄建新等大汶口文化墓葬中也陆续出土了一批颇具特色的玉器，其中比较重要的有大汶口和三里河墓地。在大汶口墓地中出土有玉笄、环、镯、坠饰等[2]。三里河出土的主要有玉锥形器、璇玑、环、鞍形器、坠饰等[3]。从大汶口文化目前发现的玉器观察，当时已经具有较高的琢玉工艺水平。在加工过程中已经运用了钻孔、抛光等技术，可以制作出通体扁薄、造型规整、工艺精细的斧、钺一类器具。这类斧、钺均非实用器，应是一种具有仪仗性质的用品，或权力、财富和地位的象征物。同时在一些大墓中出现了成组、成串的玉饰和葬玉，说明玉器在作为社会重要习俗之一的葬俗上已出现了变化。

山东龙山文化玉器发现的数量和质量较大汶口文化都有明显的提高，其中比较重要的有胶县三里河、五莲丹土、临朐西朱封、泗水尹家城、临沂湖台、海阳司马台、昌乐袁家等遗址。三里河龙山文化墓葬中出土了3组12件玉器，五莲丹土遗址出土有璋、琮、璇玑、穿孔刀、钺等一批精美的玉器[4]，西朱封的大型墓葬中出土有玉冠饰、青玉钺、白玉笄、穿孔墨玉刀等[5]。山东龙山文化出土玉器功能大致可分礼器和装饰品两类。礼器大多具有规整、简约、庄重的造型，有些虽脱胎于实用器，但大多不具实用功能，也不宜用作装饰品来使用，因其与后世三代的玉礼器形似，而被推断为最早的玉礼器。器形主要有玉冠饰、钺、璋、琮、璇玑、刀等。其中的精品有日照两城镇出土的兽面纹玉锛，长18、宽4.5–4.9 厘米。在其底端的两面均刻有纤细流畅的突出眼部的变形兽面纹。兽面的头部两侧有向上分层卷翘的“冠饰”。临朐西朱封的玉冠饰是山东地区史前时期治玉工艺的集大成之作。该玉冠饰出自202号大墓，通高23厘米，上部为乳白色扇面形玉件，竹节纹墨绿色玉簪嵌入榫口中，扇形玉件上遍布阴刻短折线地纹和由镂孔组成的兽面纹；在正反两面的左右，共镶嵌四颗绿松石圆粒，周边镂雕出花牙，最突出的是上缘有三层上翘的卷云纹。扇形的整体构图与两城镇玉锛的纹饰相似，它集中了阴刻地纹、镂孔透雕、齿牙花边、镶绿松石、双件嵌合等工艺。

山东出土商周玉器的地点主要有益都苏埠屯、济阳刘台子、滕州前掌大等地。此外，在济南大辛庄、滕县井亭、薛国故城、黄县归城和周家村、枣庄二疏城等也有零星发现。总体看山东地区商周时期玉器的出土地点较多，重要遗址墓葬相对比较集中。

益都苏埠屯清理1座带四条墓道的大墓，出土有一定数量的玉器，种类有礼器、兵器和装饰品，主要器形有玉琮、戈、鱼、玦、柄形饰、圆台形饰、串饰等[6]。其中圆台形饰的周身琢两组倒置双线阴刻的兽面纹，纹样与殷墟玉器上的兽面相似。

济阳刘台子墓地属西周早期，清理各类墓葬6座，出土各类玉器900多件，其中大部分为玛瑙珠和绿松石珠。玉器分礼器、兵器、工具、装饰品和杂器几大类[7]。其中礼器有玉琮、璧、璜；兵器有戈、钺、青玉刀、白玉匕、戚等；工具仅有鸟形刻刀；装饰品的种类和数量都较多，以动物形象为主，包括有鹦鹉、鸳鸯、龙、鱼、蝉、蚕、龟、鹰、神兽、人形饰、笄、镯、玉饰一组7件（有玉鹅、凤、兔、鸟、雀各1件及蝉2件）、玉串饰（包括白玉龟、白玉棍、红玛瑙珠、绿松石和黑白石串珠）；杂器有柄形器、玉棒、白玉管、白玉琀、泡、片饰和绿松石饰等。

山东商周时期出土玉器最丰富的当推滕州前掌大墓地。前掌大墓地出土的玉器，或纹饰精美，或简约洗练，反映了当时较高的工艺水平和审美情趣。这批玉器共343件（组）[8]。按功能大致可分为礼器、兵器、工具、佩饰、装饰品、杂器六大类，其中礼器主要有璜、璧、琮、镯、玦、璋等，兵器主要有斧、钺、戈等，工具仅有觿一种，佩饰主要有鱼、虎、龙、鸟、牛、蝉、兔、蛙、鹿、螳螂等，杂器主要有踞坐像、牌饰等。其中1件为双角多枝叉的玉鹿，与之相似的

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鹿在宝鸡弹国墓地、西安张家坡墓地的西周墓有出土。另1件站立的圆雕玉鸮，独具风格。二者都有较浓厚的地方特色。前掌大墓地的发掘对于研究商周时期的玉器具有重要意义。

山东在商周时期的制玉工艺水平与中原地区并无明显差别，工艺上主要采用平行阴线为主的手法雕刻出纹饰，从中可以观察到明显的与中原传统的联系。同时个别器物采用浮雕、透雕和圆雕的技术，流畅地表现出动物的躯体和器官，一些立体的人物、动物的形象主要突出它们的头、目、齿等主要器官的特征，省略不重要的细部或只作象征性的表现，重要细部施用圆润婉转的阳线，装饰趣味浓厚。这种表现手法，是商周玉器工艺的主流。还有一种做工简略的类型，在平面或弧形面上，把对象的主要特征加以约略的刻划，细部再以阴线刻饰，寥寥数笔，就表现得栩栩如生。

春秋、战国时期山东地区与中原文化关系更加密切，但玉器的发现地点相对零散。这一现象一直延续到汉代。春秋时期玉器的发现地点主要有临淄朗家庄、莒南大店、沂水刘家店子、临沂凰凰岭、曲阜鲁故城、长清邹国墓地等。另外，在昌乐岳家河、蓬莱柳格庄、临淄淄河东店、海阳嘴子前等遗址中也有零星的发现。

春秋早期玉器与西周晚期玉器很难区别，至中、晚期才有了明显变化。齐都临淄郎家庄发掘的春秋晚期的殉人大墓，虽已被盗掘但遗留有少量的玉、石、水晶和料器等[9]。其中有多棱的玉龙管，枣核形、长方形、多棱形、球形水晶珠，扁圆形紫晶珠，雕花玉饰等。另外，主墓室周围的17个陪葬坑未遭盗掘，出土玉器有玉环、珠、管、璧等，制作精良，多为墓主人生前所用之器。

莒南县大店子发掘2座春秋时期的墓葬，出土9枚编钟及其他青铜器共30件，白色玉觿1件，其纹饰雕琢得颇为精致。另外还出土玛瑙珠15枚、绿松石271枚，皆有孔，白、绿相间组成串饰[10]。

沂水县刘家店子发掘2座春秋墓和车马坑，殉人35至39人。墓内出土铜、陶、金、玉器470件。其中玉器达300多件[11]。墓主人头部有玉贝、玉玦、玛瑙珠，胸部放置玉戈、琮、璜、璧、圭、璇玑等。墓室北部放置一组玉佩，未被扰乱。此外，还出土有石磬和玉戈各1件，玉戈的形制与殷墟妇好墓出土的玉戈非常相似。

临沂凰凰岭发掘1座春秋晚期墓葬。该墓由墓室、器物坑和车马坑组成。有殉人14具。此墓早年被盗，但仍出土青铜礼器、玉石器和骨器等300多件[12]，其中玉器49件，这些器物出土于棺内的有24件。玉器计有玉玦、璜、环和小型玉珠，珠有的呈圆形，有的如枣核，有的作不规则状，最小的形同谷粒，组成一组串珠。另3件串珠与玉佩同出。在墓的后室东南角，有2个殉人，其中一个殉人的足下随葬玉环等物，另一殉人随葬玉环2件，置于头的两侧，另有玉玦1个放于右肩附近。

周初封伯禽于鲁，建都曲阜。鲁国的疆域在泗水中上游和汶水流域。曲阜的两周墓葬皆依墓主人的族属关系区别为甲组（周人封鲁前当地居民及其后裔的墓，基本不随葬玉器）和乙组（周人的墓）。除西周墓外，东周只有12座，绝大部分是大中型墓。其中大型墓7座，墓圹都达到10平方米以上，各墓都在土圹中筑出规整的墓室。中型墓3座，其中2号墓属春秋晚期，3号墓的年代属战国早期，出土玉马、带钩、嵌绿松石银带钩和玉璧[13]。此外，在椁的四周放置有许多滑石串珠。第52号墓属战国早期，椁的北面有残玉璧、夔龙玉饰、玉博具1组。墓主人从头到脚放一层玉璧，身下垫一层玉璧，共计18枚。还有玉环、扳指、玦、组玉佩、金带饰、獠牙形牙饰、乐器、红玛瑙环、牙雕云龙纹饰、瓦纹玉管等。从此墓平面图上还可以看出墓主身体东侧还有玉瓦形饰、拱形起脊饰、小玉片、玉夔龙形饰等。这些玉饰和上述玛瑙环等共同组成一组玉佩饰，悬挂于墓主人的胸腹间。第58号墓属于战国中期的大墓，除随葬青铜器外，椁东侧放置玉管、玉环、红绿玛瑙环等；椁南侧放置玉夔龙；椁北侧有绿松石珠、玉四翼形牙器1组；椁盖上放置石圭。棺内墓主人身上身下各置一层玉璧，共16枚。另有玉环、玉夔龙、圆片、带钩、璜。棺底有玉佩饰1组（包括玉璧、圆管形饰、方珠、长鼓形珠、玉夔龙等）。此外，还有料珠、玉环、玉片等小件。另外，从墓葬的平面图中可以观察到墓内玉器的数量和品种还有玉牌、玉璜、绿松石小串珠、鎏金嵌玉铜带钩、玉管、玉佩饰、玉器纽等。这基本构成了一幅“组玉佩”图。

齐国的玉器发现的较少，齐都临淄城南有齐王四冢，冢土高大，迄今未正式发掘。目前只在济南长清

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区仙人台邾国墓地中出土少量玉器，其中6号墓有玉璧、玦、虎、圭和串饰等。

曲阜之外，山东地区发现的战国玉器主要在临淄商王村、章丘女郎山1号墓。另外在莱芜、淄博、济南、临淄等地的一些战国墓葬中出土少量玉器。临淄商王村墓地中出土的玉器包括玉璧29件及环、璜、佩、觿形佩、玉剑首、剑格、剑璏、剑琫和匕等[14]。章丘女郎山1号墓出土有玉璧、玛瑙杯、玉环、水晶柱和水晶环等。

这时的制玉工艺由于铁器的广泛使用，推动了砣具的改革，促进了琢玉技术的突飞猛进。另外，春秋战国的玉器善于综合某些动物的局部特征，组成较为精密的图案。玉器中佩饰的系列化及新式器形的出现，在很大程度上对商周传统有所突破。战国后期玉器的纹饰已趋于简化，器物多以阴线勾出素边，纹带则以半浮雕的云纹、谷纹为主。透雕技术广泛地运用于佩类器中，并雕出各种曲体或卷体的龙。总之，春秋战国玉器在我国古代玉器发展史上占有举足轻重的特殊地位。

两汉时期山东地区分封了许多诸侯王，目前已发掘的较重要墓葬有临沂刘疵墓、巨野红土山昌邑哀王墓、曲阜九龙山鲁王墓、长清济北王陵、济宁肖王庄1号墓等。此外，在嘉祥范氏、梁山柏木山、东平王陵山、临沂银雀山、沂水荆山、莱西董家庄和烟台芝罘岛的汉墓中均出土数量不等的玉器。汉代玉器在山东地区出土地点较多，数量较可观，但由于大部分被盗和缺乏高等级的墓葬，所以高级别的玉器出土的相对较少。

临沂刘疵墓出土金缕玉罩、玉手套、白玉方印、玉剑璏和玛瑙印章等。在巨野红土山墓中出土各类玉璧28件，另外还有玉佩、圭、带钩、琀、马、猪等，玉剑饰有剑首、剑格、剑璏、剑琫等[15]。曲阜九龙山鲁王墓中出土有玉璧、圭、佩饰和玉衣片等。长清济北王陵出土玉覆面1套、玉枕1套、璧6件、猪形玉握、剑璏和九窍塞等。济宁肖王庄1号墓出土玉觿、剑琫、剑首和少量玉衣片等。

山东地区两汉玉器制作技艺在继承春秋战国精致灵巧作风的基础上，出现了一些新的变化，主要表现在镂空技术更加普遍应用。构图方面打破对称的格局，成功地运用了均衡的规律，求得变化、灵活的艺术效果。另外在琢刻上更加追求精益求精，细阴线刻增多。总体上山东地区两汉玉器制作工艺高超，数量较多，但种类略显单一，高等级的玉器还比较缺乏。

汉代以后山东地区出土玉器的地点和数量锐减，三国两晋南北朝时期几乎没有真正意义上的玉器出土，隋唐五代时期也仅在嘉祥英山1号隋墓出土1枚白玉戒指。宋元时期的情况依然没有太大改变，目前仅有嘉祥钓鱼山2座宋墓出土有玛瑙珠9枚。栖霞慕家店的宋墓出土有龙凤形玉簪、玉水盂、玉盒、水晶珠[16]。元代在嘉祥曹元用墓出土1件透雕鸟纹白玉牌饰[17]。

明代朱檀墓是一座藩王墓，出土了一批较高等级玉器，其中包括有玉带2副、玉佩2组、玉圭2件及玉笔杆、碧玉笔架、青玉砚、水晶雕鹿、雕花白玉杯、玉画押印等[18]。这批玉器运用浮雕、镂空等技法娴熟，人物、花卉等装饰造型圆润，器物多有玲珑剔透之感，展示出走向新的高潮的明代玉器的工艺水准。

注释

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Jades Unearthed from Shandong

Liang Zhonghe and Jia Xiaobing

Shandong is one of the earliest areas for field archaeology and for the discovery of excavated jades. In 1936, Longshan Culture jades were unearthed at Liangchengzhen, Rizhao. In subsequent seasons more jades, in addition to the raw material and partially worked jades were excavated[1].

At present, the earliest known jades are those of the Dawenkou Culture, first excavated at the site of Tai'an in 1959. In subsequent years jades continued to be discovered in Dawenkou period tombs at Yedian in Zouxian County, Sanlihe in Jiaoxian County, Lingyanghe in Juxian County, Wangyin in Yanzhou, Shangzhuang in Chiping, Jingzhizhen in Anqiu and Jianxin in Zaozhuang. The most important are those from the tombs of Dawenkou and Sanlihe Cultures. Dawenkou jade types include hairpins, *huan*, bracelets, and hanging ornaments[2]. At Sanlihe jade types include awl-shaped objects, disks with notches, *huan*, saddle-shaped ornaments and pendants[3]. Dawenkou period jade-working had reached a fairly advanced stage, employing techniques of piercing and polishing, and in creating flat thin pieces designed as artistic symbols or insignia, in the form of axe and *yue* , utilitarian and broad axe types. Neither type shows use, thus they were probably designed to be symbols of wealth and status. Jade chains were also found in the larger tombs, indicating that they served as another symbol of social status and wealth.

In terms of variety and quality Longshan Culture jades show advances beyond those achieved during the Dawenkou Culture. Longshan period sites include Sanlihe in Jiaoxian, Dantu in Wulian, Xizhufeng in Linqu, Yinjiacheng in Sishui, Hutai in Linyi, Simatai in Haiyang and Yuanjia in Changle. Three groups of 12 jades were unearthed from Longshan tombs at Sanlihe, and scepters (*zhang*), *cong*, disks with notches, perforated knives, and *yue* (axe) were discovered at Dantu in Wulian County[4]. Crown ornaments, green jade *yue*, white jade hairpins and ink-colored jade perforated knives were discovered in the large-scale tomb at Xizhufeng[5]. The latter jades were either ornamental or ritual in function. The ritual types take mostly standardized yet simple shapes. Some originated from practical tools, yet most were not for practical usage. It is likely that the latter represent the earliest examples of ritual insignia since they resemble comparable implements from the three earliest dynasties. The most jades are the crown-shaped ornament, *yue*, *zhang*, *cong*, disk with notches and knife. Another type, the adze, measuring 18 cm long by 4.5-4.9 cm wide, from Liangchengzhen also stands out. Animal faces on flanking sides at the narrow end of the adze are incised in fine line with protruding eyes and are characterized by a curling "crown ornament." The latter matches the exquisitely worked crown-shaped ornament excavated from the large Tomb No.202 at Xizhufeng, Linqu. The latter ornament measures 23 cm tall and forms a fan shape that is created out of a milk-white colored jade. The latter fits onto an ink green-colored jade hairpin that is worked into a series of bamboo joint sections. The fan-shaped portion is inlaid with four circular pieces of turquoise, and is further perforated with floral and serrated motifs forming at the top three layers of cloud-scrolls. The latter perforated fan-shape complements the crown-shape incised on the two faces of the adze from Liangchengzhen. These two works of art reflect the height of jade-working during the Longshan period that use turquoise inlay, openwork and engraved line and feature motifs of small-scale serrations.

The most important sites in Shandong with jades of the Shang and Zhou periods come from Subutun in Yidu, Liutaizi in Jiyang and Qianzhangda in Tengzhou. Piecemeal jade finds are also represented at Jingling in Tengxian County, Daxinzhuang in Ji'nan, the Ancient Capital City Site of the State Xue, Guicheng and Zhoujiacun in Huang County and Ershucheng in Zaozhuang.

Although jades appear at numerous sites, when they appear they are concentrated, as represented, for example, by the jades unearthed from the large cruciform tomb at Subutun, Yidu. The latter belong to three categories, including ritual, weapons and ornaments. Types include *cong*, *ge*, fish, slit rings, handle-shaped objects, raised T-shaped circular disks and chains composed of linked ornaments[6]. One of the raised circular ornaments is incised with two opposing animal faces with double incised lines, comparable in style to the animal face type of jades from Yinxu.

The majority of precious stones, totaling over 900 from six tombs at the early Western Zhou site of Liutaizi, Jiyang, are agate and turquoise beads[7]. Types belong to ritual, ornamental, tool, weapon and miscellaneous categories. Ritual types include *cong*, *bi* and *huang*. Weapon types include *ge*, *yue*, light green jade knives, white

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jade ladles, and *qi* (axe type with flanking side serrations). Tool types are limited to the small bird-shaped carving knife. Ornaments range in shape from animals, including the parrot, Mandarin duck, dragon, fish, cicada, silk worm, tortoise, eagle, and animal spirits transforming into human-shapes, in addition to hairpins, bracelets, a seven-piece chain (composed of a jade goose, phoenix, rabbit, bird, sparrow and two cicadas), and another jade chain (composed of a white jade tortoise, white jade posts, red agate beads, turquoise, and black and white mottled stone beads). The miscellaneous types include handle-shaped objects, rods, white jade tubes and mouth plugs, buttons, thinly sliced pieces and turquoise ornaments.

The richest group of jades of Shang-Zhou periods in Shandong derives from tombs at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou. Representing a peak in jade-working during this period the jades are exquisite in design, simple yet descriptive with an aesthetic emphasis. Three-hundred and forty-three groups of jades were unearthed[8] and fall into six categories, including ritual, weapon, tool, ornament, pendant and miscellaneous types. Ritual types consist of *huang, bi, cong,* bracelets, slit rings, and *zhang*. Primary weapon types include axe, *yue* and *ge*. Pendants include *xi*, fish, tiger, dragon, bird, ox, cicada, rabbit, frog, deer, and grasshopper shapes. Miscellaneous jades include kneeling figurines and plaque ornaments. The deer with a pair of horns and many tines is similar in type to the jade from the Western Zhou tombs of the State Yu cemetery in Baoji and to those at Zhangjiapo in Xi'an. An upright jade owl image worked into the round is particularly remarkable in style, equal in artistic type to the dynastic examples from sites on the Central Plains. Jades from this site are a significant contribution to our understanding of jade-working of Shang and Zhou periods.

The high quality of jade-working in Shandong is not only comparable to that of the Central Plains but is comparable in technique. Incised line, relief, openwork and working in the round are all exploited to represent spirited images, particularly in the popular form of the animal and animal parts, although standing humans also appear. The parts of the animal that are usually emphasized include the head, eyes and teeth. Other parts of the body are usually symbolically abbreviated or generalized, yet important parts are highlit by being worked into raised lines that are full and mellow, with the result that a moving and lively image is created. Another technique that is occasionally used is that in which a flat or slightly bowed surface is carved and minor parts of the images are worked with incised line, opposite to the more popular techniques in which important body parts are worked with incised line and minor parts with raised line.

During the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods, the Shandong area was closely allied with the Central Plains, although site finds with jades are few and scattered. The same phenomenon characterizes the Han period in Shandong. Major Spring and Autumn period sites with jades include Langjiazhuang in Linzi, Dadian in Juxian, Liujiadianzi in Yishui, Fenghuangling in Linyi , Ancient City of State Lu in Qufu and State Si cemetery in Changqing. Piecemeal finds of jades also appear at Yuejiahe in Changle, Liugezhuang in Penglai, Zihedongdian in Linzi and Zuiziqian in Haiyang. It is difficult to distinguish late Western Zhou and early Spring and Autumn styles, yet by the middle and late phase of the Spring and Autumn period, stylistic changes are marked.

The large tomb with human sacrifices at Langjiazhuang, Linyi, the State Qi capital, although significantly robbed, has a small number of jades, crystal and other stone types[9]. Jade-worked ornaments include multi-faceted dragon tubes, date pit shapes, long rectangles, other multiple faceted shapes, spherical crystal beads, and flat and round purple crystal beads. Seventeen accompanying burials surrounding that of the large-scale tomb were not pilfered, remaining were jades, stones and raw materials in the form of *huan*, beads, tubes and disks. Working techniques continue to be high in quality. Most of the remaining jades belonged to the deceased while alive.

The two Spring and Autumn period burials at Dadianzi, Juxian with a nine piece *bianzhong* set of bells and 30 other bronzes, also had jades, including a white jade small pointed pendant (*xi*) with exquisitely worked decoration. A chain with 15 green and white perforated agate beads and 271 turquoise pieces was also unearthed[10].

A Spring and Autumn period tomb with horse and chariot fittings excavated at Liujiadianzi in Yishui County had 35 to 39 accompanying human sacrifices and 470 artifacts, including bronzes, ceramics, gold and jade from the areas of the coffin and coffin chamber[11]. The head of the deceased was decorated with agate beads, jade slit rings and jade cowrie beads. On the corpse's chest lay jade *ge, cong, huang, bi, gui,* and disk with notches. A group of jade pendants was found disturbed at the northern end of the tomb. In addition one jade *ge* and a stone chime were also found, and the *ge* is close in style to one from Fuhao's tomb at Anyang.

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A late Spring and Autumn period tomb consisting of a burial chamber, artifact pit, chariot and horse pit, and 14 sacrificial humans accompanying the tomb owner was excavated at Fenghuangling in Linyi. Although robbed, over 300 ritual bronzes, jades, stones and bone objects remained, and amidst these 49 are jades[12]. Twenty-four jades came from within the coffin and include small-scale circular beads, *huan*, *huang*, slit ring (*jue*) and various other shaped beads or irregular shapes. The smallest beads, looking like grain morsels, form a linked chain. Three other chains of jade beads and ornaments were discovered. A jade *huan* was found at the foot of one sacrificial human lying in the southeast corner of the rear chamber, and two *huan* flanked the head of another sacrificial human, along with a *jue* at the right shoulder, from the same area.

At the beginning of the Zhou period, Bo Qin was enfiefed with Lu and made his capital at Qufu. The Lu State incorporated the valleys of the upper Si and Wen Rivers. Zhou period burials belong to clans of two types, the Jia group representing inhabitants before formation of the State Lu and their successors that are buried without jades, and the Yi group that are buried with jades. There are 12 Eastern Zhou burials of large and medium sizes in addition to Western Zhou ones. The burial pit of the seven large-scale tombs averages 10 sq m or more, and each is equipped with a standardized burial chamber. Three medium-size burials include Tomb No.2 of the late Spring and Autumn period and Tomb No. 3 of the early Warring States period. Jade types vary from horse sculptures, belt hooks, belt hooks with turquoise inlay and *bi*[13]. Many bone and stone bead chains were discovered on the four sides of the tomb chambers. Within Tomb No.52 of early Warring States period, a group of jade *bo* bells, dragon ornaments and fragmented *bi* lay at the northern end. A layer of 18 jade *bi* covered the tomb owner's corpse from head to toe. Other ornaments include jade *huan*, rings, slit rings, sets of pendants, a gold belt, ivory ornaments in the shape of animal fangs, in addition to musical instruments, red agate *huan*, serrated dragon and cloud-shaped pieces, and jade tubes decorated with wave motifs. Based on the published ground plan, other jade ornaments include tile shapes, a series of arch shapes, small flat pieces and dragon shapes that lay on the eastern side of the corpse, which along with the agate *huan* once formed a pectoral chain. Outside of the bronzes found in the large Tomb No.58 of Middle Warring States period are various jades from various places: jade tubes and *huan*, and red agate *huan* on the chamber's east side, a jade dragon on the south side, turquoise beads and a group of four barb-shaped jades on the north side and a stone *gui* on the lid. Sixteen jade *bi* were placed on the tomb owner's corpse. Other jades include *huan*, dragon, round pieces, belt hooks and *huang*. Another set of pendants from the base of the coffin include *bi*, tubes, square beads, long drum-shaped beads and dragon shapes. In addition, jade plaques, *huang*, a chain of turquoise pieces, gold leaf, and a jade inlaid bronze belt hook, jade tubes, pendants and small pointed pendants (*xi*) are also listed in the illustrated ground plan. Taken together these jades are identifiable as different "Sets of jade pendants."

Jades representing State Qi finds are few in number. Four royal Qi mounds are located south of the Qi capital at Linzi City but they have not been formally excavated. At present, elsewhere at Tomb No.6 from the State Si cemetery located in Xianrentai, Changqing County, Ji'nan, various jades, including *bi*, slit rings, tigers, *gui* and chain ornaments have been unearthed.

The major Warring States sites with jades in Shandong are represented by Tomb No.1 at Langshan, Zhangqiu and tombs at Shangwangcun, Linzi. A small number of jades are also known at Laiwu, Zibo, Ji'nan and Linzi areas. Jades from Shangwangcun tomb include 29 *bi*, plus *huan*, *huang*, pendants, *xi*-shaped ornaments, sword fittings and spoons[14]. Jade *bi*, agate *huan*, jade *huan*, and crystal posts and *huan* were also unearthed from Tomb No.1 at Nulangshan, Zhangqiu.

Iron, which was in widespread use by the Eastern Zhou period stimulated a revolution in the use of the *tuo* or emory wheel used to cut and polish jades, giving rise to new heights in jade-working. Advances are noticeable in the refinement of characteristic parts of animals. Jade pendant groups are systematized and a new style appears, although inheriting Shang and Zhou traditional arts, jade-working during this period breaks new ground. By the late Warring States period, motifs are simplified and incised outlines become less pronounced. Bas-relief cloud-scrolls and grain patterns prevail. Open-work is preferred for pendant ornaments and every sinuous part of the dragon's body is deeply carved. The two phases of the Eastern Zhou period represent an unequalled height and position in the history of China's jade-working tradition.

Various feudal lords (*zhuhou*) were awarded lands in Shandong during the Han period. The most important examples with burials include the tomb of Liu Ci, Linyi; the tomb of Prince Ai at Changyi, Hongtushan, Juye; the tomb of Prince of Lu at Jiulongshan, Qufu; the mausoleum of Prince of Jibei at Changqing and Tomb No.1 at Xiaowangzhuang, Ji'ning. Jades have also been unearthed from Han tombs in Fanshi, Jiaxiang; Baimushan,

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Liangshan; Wanglingshan, Dongping; Yinqueshan, Linyi; Jingshan, Jishui; Dongjiazhuang, Laixi; and Zhifudao, Yantai. As evident, Han jades are rich and numerous in number in Shandong, yet unfortunately most aristocratic tombs have been plundered.

Jades unearthed from the tomb of Liu Ci in Linyi include a gold-threaded shroud, a set of hand-held jades, a white jade seal, an agate seal, and a jade sword guard[15]. In addition to jade pendants, *gui*, belt hooks, mouth plugs, small-scale horse and pig sculptures, 28 *bi* were unearthed from the burial at Hongtushan, Juye. Sword fittings include pommel, guard, chape and slide. Jade shroud pieces, pendants, *gui*, and *bi* were also unearthed from the Lu Prince Tomb at Jiulongshan, Qufu. Nine orifice plugs, sword chape, hand-held pigs, six *bi*, one pillow set, and face cover were unearthed from the royal mausoleum at Jibei, Changqing. Jade small pointed pendants (*xi*), sword guards and pommels, and a small number of shroud pieces were also found within Tomb No.1 at Xiaowangzhuang, Ji'ning. The art of openwork decoration continues to be even more popular during the Western through Eastern Han periods than during the Eastern Zhou. Compositional motifs break new ground reflected in complementary structures in harmonious and elegant balance and in a lively artistic expression. Carving techniques and incised linear decoration seek clarity and refinement in expression. The hallmark of this period is the increased use of fine incised line. In summary, the two Han periods in Shandong witness a continued height in jade working, a richness in numbers and types of jades, despite the lack of extant aristocratic tombs with jades.

After the Han period, sites in Shandong with jades decrease. By the Three Kingdoms, two Jin and Northern and Southern Dynasty, jades almost completely disappear from the record. Only one white jade ring is known from Tomb no.1 at Yingshan, Jiaxiang of Sui period and none are known from Tang or Five Dynasties. Little change appears during the Song and Yuan periods, and at present unearthed artifacts include nine pieces of agate from two Song tombs at Diaoyushan, Jiaxiang. Crystal beads, a jade box, a jade basin, and a dragon and bird jade hairpin were discovered in another Song tomb at Mujiadian, Qixia[16]. One white jade plaque with openwork decoration of a phoenix was unearthed from the tomb of Cao Yuanyong of Yuan dynasty in Jiaxiang[17].

The Ming dynasty is represented by the tomb of Zhu Tan, the then Prince of Lu, jades including two belts, two pendants, two *gui*, a brush handle, a dark green jade brush holder, a light green jade ink stone, a crystal deer, a white jade cup with floral decoration, and a pictorial decorated seal[18]. Carving techniques include bas-relief, openwork and carving in the round is used to create human figurines and floral imagery. The Ming style is profound and moving in representing anew another degree of refinement in the art of working jade.

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Translated by Elizabeth Childs-Johnson

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本卷年表

Chronology

新石器时代（约公元前 8000 – 前 2000 年）
后李文化（约公元前 6400 – 前 5700 年）
大汶口文化（约公元前 4300 – 前 2500 年）
龙山文化（约公元前 2500 – 前 2000 年）
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）
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)
Houli Culture (ca. 6400 – 5700 BC)
Dawenkou Culture (ca. 4300 – 2500 BC)
Longshan Culture (ca. 2500 – 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)
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)
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26 玉铲 Spade

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161 鱼形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Fish
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199 玉璧 Disc (*bi*)
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204 水晶玛瑙串饰 String of Beads
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206 玉璧 Disc (*bi*)
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216 玛瑙环	Ring
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218 玉环	Ring
219 玉舞人	Pair of Dancers
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221 双龙形玉佩	Pendant with Two Openwork Dragons
222 玉觿	Pointed Pendant (*xi*)
223 玉璜	Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
224 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
225 玉剑璏	Scabbard Slide
226 玉猪	Pair of Pigs
227 玉窍塞	Plugs
228 肛塞、阴茎罩	Anal Plug and Male-organ Protector
229 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
230 玉覆面	Face Cover
231 玉枕	Pillow
232 熊面纹玉饰	Ornament with Animal Mask Decoration
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235 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
236 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
237 玉猪	Pig
238 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
239 水晶鹿镇纸	Paperweight in the Shape of a Deer
240 花形玉杯	Cup in the Shape of a Flower

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玉凿

后李文化

长3.4、宽1.8 － 2.9、厚1.2 厘米

山东省潍坊市前埠下出土，现藏于山东省文物考古研究所。

青色，有青灰色沁。近梯形，两面微鼓，单面刃，锋利。

（撰文：李繁玲、王桂萍　摄影：冀介良）

Chisel

Houli Culture

Jade

Length 3.4 cm

Excavated from Qianbuxia, Weifang, Shandong Province

Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

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玉凿

后李文化

残长 4.3 、宽 1.9 、厚 0.9 厘米

山东省潍坊市前埠下出土，现藏于山东省文物考古研究所。

墨绿色，沁有白斑。整体近长方形，剖面近椭圆形，两面刃锋利。通体抛光。两侧面一面圆弧，一面平直，末端残缺。

Chisel

Houli Culture

Jade

Remaining length 4.3 cm

Excavated from Qianbuxia, Weifang, Shandong Province

Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology （撰文：李繁玲、王桂萍　摄影：冀介良）



ÕÕÆ¬ 072.jpg



玉璧

大汶口文化

直径 14、孔径 6.6 、厚 1.1 厘米

山东省广饶县傅家出土，现藏于山东省文物考古研究所。

淡青色，沁有大量白斑、黄褐斑和灰褐斑，并多处有绺。圆环形，通体抛光。边缘圆弧，璧内圈较厚，向边缘外渐薄，璧内圈一周有旋涡形浅凹槽，为管钻痕迹，有裂痕。

（撰文：李繁玲、王桂萍　摄影：冀介良）

Disc (*bi*)

Dawenkou Culture

Jade

Diameter 14 cm

Excavated from Fujia, Guangrao, Shandong Province

Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

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玉镯

大汶口文化

高 3.7 、两端径 7.8 、中间束腰直径 7.4 、厚 0.9 厘米

山东省广饶县傅家出土，现藏于山东省文物考古研究所。

白玉，沁有灰白斑。两端外侈，中间束腰，中部对应有两处裂痕，每处裂痕之内壁均有两两对应的四个圆孔，应为修补之用。

（撰文：李繁玲、王桂萍　摄影：冀介良）

Bracelet

Dawenkou Culture

Jade

Height 3.7 cm

Excavated from Fujia, Guangrao, Shandong Province

Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

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玉坠

大汶口文化

左：高 7、宽 1.7 、厚 1.5 厘米

右：高 3.7 、宽 0.8 、厚 0.8 厘米

山东省广饶县傅家出土，现藏于山东省文物考古研究所。

2 件。左件为青玉，沁有大面积白色，少量淡青色及黑斑。整体呈舌形，末端内束，束腰处一小圆孔。舌尖处残缺；右件为淡绿色。近圆柱形，一端稍扁，中部有一圆孔，另一端圆弧，器身有黑色弧形条斑。

（撰文：李繁玲、王桂萍　摄影：冀介良）

Two Pendants

Dawenkou Culture

Jade

Left: length 7 cm

Right: length 3.7 cm

Excavated from Fujia, Guangrao, Shandong Province

Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

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玉锥形器

大汶口文化

左：残高 5、宽 1.5 厘米

中：高 4.4 、宽 0.9 、厚 0.9 厘米

右：高 4.4 、宽 1、厚 0.3 厘米

山东省莒县陵阳河出土，现藏于山东省文物考古研究所。

3 件。左件为黑绿色，含白色斑点，有绺。长条形，刃尖部微残，铤部残缺。通体抛光；中件为淡绿色，有白色绺，整体近四棱锥形。通体抛光。锥体尖部锋利，末端铤部残缺；右件为淡绿色，器身沁有大量白色斑点和黄褐斑。通体抛光，器身为截面呈梯形的四面体，两端均磨成截面为三角形的四面体，其中一侧面中部起脊。

（撰文：李繁玲、王桂萍　摄影：冀介良）

Three Awl-shaped Objects

Dawenkou Culture

Jade

Left: remaining length 5 cm

Center: length 4.4 cm

Right: length 4.4 cm

Excavated from Lingyanghe, Juxian, Shandong Province

Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

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玉锥形器

大汶口文化

左：高7.2、边长0.4 － 0.7 厘米

右：高8.5、宽0.8 厘米

山东省莒县陵阳河出土，现藏于山东省文物考古研究所。

2件。左件为绿色，沁有大量白斑。整体近长四棱锥形，通体抛光，刃部锋利，末端铤部残；右件为绿色，沁有白色斑及黄褐斑。整体扁长条形，通体抛光尖部锋利，末端铤部残缺。

Two Awl-shaped Objects

Dawenkou Culture

Jade

Left: length 7.2 cm　Right: length 8.5 cm

Excavated from Lingyanghe, Juxian, Shandong Province

Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology （撰文：李繁玲、王桂萍　摄影：冀介良）



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玉铲

大汶口文化晚期

高 19.6 、上宽 10、下宽 10、厚 1.2 、孔径 1.6 厘米

山东省莒县陵阳河墓地出土，现藏于莒县博物馆。

绿色。器扁平，为长方形。顶端平整，两侧较直，器四边较薄，两面刃，刃部略呈弧形；上部有一圆孔，两面对钻。通体磨光。无使用痕迹。

Spade

Late Dawenkou Culture

Jade

Height 19.6 cm

Excavated from the burial site at Lingyanghe, Juxian, Shandong Province

Juxian Museum

（撰文、摄影：刘云涛）



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玉铲

大汶口文化晚期

高 26.7 、上宽 9.9 、下宽 10.5 、厚 0.8 、孔径 1.6 厘米

山东省莒县仕阳遗址出土，现藏于莒县博物馆。

浅绿色。器扁平，为长方形。上窄下宽，四边较薄，两面刃，刃部斜弧。上部有一圆孔，单面钻。通体磨光。

Spade

Late Dawenkou Culture

Jade

Height 26.7 cm

Excavated from Shiyang site, Juxian Shandong Province

Juxian Museum

（撰文、摄影：刘云涛）



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玉铲

大汶口文化晚期

高 9.45 、上宽 5.9 、下宽 6.4 、厚 0.65 厘米

山东省莒县陵阳河墓地出土，现藏于莒县博物馆。

黄褐色。器扁平，为长方形。上窄下宽，双面刃。上部有一圆孔，单面钻。通体磨光。

（撰文、摄影：刘云涛）

Spade

Late Dawenkou Culture

Jade

Height 9.45 cm

Excavated from the burial site at Lingyanghe, Juxian, Shandong Province

Juxian Museum

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玉饰

大汶口文化晚期

边长 12.6 、孔径 6.5 、厚 0.8 厘米

山东省莒县杭头遗址出土，现藏于莒县博物馆。

绿色。器为扁方形，四边圆滑，中间为圆孔，单面钻。通体磨光。

（撰文、摄影：刘云涛）

Ornament

Late Dawenkou Culture

Jade

Length 12.6 cm

Excavated from Hangtou site, Juxian, Shandong Province

Juxian Museum

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玉片

大汶口文化晚期

最大者：高 3、宽 2.1 、厚 0.3 厘米；

最小者：高 1.5 、宽 2.8 、厚 0.2 厘米

山东省莒县陵阳河墓地出土，现藏于莒县博物馆。

7 件。浅青色、黄褐色。器均呈指甲盖形。其中 4 件上部两边对称刻阶梯状，另两件为梯形，一件为长方形弓状。

（撰文、摄影：刘云涛）

Seven Pieces

Late Dawenkou Culture

Jade

The largest one: height 3 cm

Excavated from the burial site at Lingyanghe Juxian, Shandong Province

Juxian Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 082.jpg



玉锥形器

大汶口文化晚期

最大者：高 11.5 、宽 0.9 、厚 0.4 厘米

最小者：高 6.1 、宽 0.9 、厚 0.6 厘米

山东省莒县陵阳河墓地出土。现藏于莒县博物馆。

4件。绿色和乳白色。长方体，前尖锋利，中为方棱体，后部一圆铤。

（撰文、摄影：刘云涛）

Four Awl-shaped Objects

Late Dawenkou Culture

Jade

The largest one: length 11.5 cm

Excavated from the burial site at Lingyanghe, Juxian, Shandong Province

Juxian Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 083.jpg

玉铲

大汶口文化晚期

长 17.8 、宽 7.2 、厚 0.4 厘米

山东省泰安市大汶口墓地出土，现藏于山东省博物馆。

淡黄色，色泽莹润。三面刃，前刃较为锋利。

Spade

Late Dawenkou Culture

Jade

Length 17.8 cm

Excavated from the burial site at Dawenkou, Taian, Shandong Province

Shandong Provincial Museum

（撰文：王永波　摄影：王树德）



ÕÕÆ¬ 084.jpg

石锛

大汶口文化晚期

长 14、宽 4.3 、厚 3.4 厘米

山东省泰安市大汶口墓地出土，现藏于山东省博物馆。

矽质岩制成。单面刃，通体磨制光滑。

（撰文：王永波　摄影：王树德）

Adze

Late Dawenkou Culture

Stone

Length 14 cm

Excavated from the burial site at Dawenkou, Taian, Shandong Province

Shandong Provincial Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 085.jpg



兽面纹玉锛

龙山文化晚期

长 17.8 、宽 5、厚 0.5 厘米

山东省日照市两城镇遗址采集，现藏于山东省博物馆。

墨绿色。局部有白色斑和乳白色沁蚀，由于该器曾断为两截，因此沁色不同。器作窄长梯形，四面平整规范，较大的一端为单面斜刃。柄端两面以连续阴刻的旋转曲线围绕目纹展开，雕琢出一副狰狞的兽面形象。

（撰文：王永波　摄影：王树德）

Adze with Animal Mask Decoration

Late Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 17.8 cm

Collected from Liangchengzhen site at Rizhao, Shandong Province

Shandong Provincial Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 086.jpg



玉铲

龙山文化

高19.7、宽7、厚1.1 厘米

山东省昌乐县袁家庄1号墓出土，现藏于山东省文物考古研究所。

白玉，沁有大块黄褐斑、灰褐斑及少量黑斑点，有绺。整体近长方形。通体抛光，两面刃锋利，后端中部有一圆形孔。末端中心一半圆形孔，末端之两角各一近90度内弧。

Spade

Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 19.7 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.1 at Yuanjiazhuang, Changle, Shandong Province

Shandong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

（撰文：李繁玲、王桂萍　摄影：冀介良）

ÕÕÆ¬ 087.jpg



玉钺

龙山文化

高 10.3 、宽 7.5 － 8、厚 0.8 厘米

山东省临朐县西朱封遗址出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

青白色，沁色明显。两面刃，通体抛光，用管钻法钻出两孔。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Axe (*yue*)

Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 10.3 cm

Excavated from Xizhufeng site at Linqu, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 088.jpg



玉簪首

龙山文化

长9、宽4.9、厚0.45 厘米

山东省临朐县西朱封遗址202号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

乳白色。形似玉佩，镂孔透雕。玲珑剔透，两面均镶嵌绿松石。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Hairpine Finial

Longshan Culture

Jade and turquoise

Length 9 cm

Excavated from Tomb No. 202 at Xizhufeng site, Linqu, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 089.jpg

玉簪

龙山文化

通长 23、簪长 19.6 、直径 0.8 厘米

山东省临朐县西朱封遗址 202 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

墨绿色。形似玉笄，截面略呈扁圆形，通体有竹节状旋纹。

Hairpin

Longshan Culture

Jade

Overall length 23 cm

Excavated from Tomb No. 202 at Xizhufeng site, Linqu, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）



ÕÕÆ¬ 090.jpg



玉刀

龙山文化

长 21.7 － 23.7 、宽 10.6 、厚 0.7 － 0.8 厘米

山东省临朐县西朱封遗址202号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

墨绿色。长方形，有四个圆孔，体形较大，两面刃。均为通体磨制并经抛光处理。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Blade

Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 21.7-23.7 cm

Excavated from Tomb No. 202 at Xizhufeng site, Linqu, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 091.jpg

玉钺

龙山文化

长 15 － 15.9 、宽 8.5 － 9、厚 0.8 厘米

山东省临朐县西朱封遗址 203 号出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

墨绿色。长方形，通体经抛光打磨，器形规整。用管钻法钻出两孔。

Axe (*yue*)

Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 15-15.9 cm

Excavated from Tomb No. 203 at Xizhufeng site, Linqu, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）



ÕÕÆ¬ 092.jpg

玉簪

龙山文化

长10.3、宽0.5、厚0.35 厘米

山东省临朐县西朱封遗址202号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

呈乳白色，半透明状。截面呈圆角方形，两侧共有三个浮雕人面像。

Hairpin

Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 10.3 cm

Excavated from Tomb No. 202 at Xizhufeng site, Linqu, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）



ÕÕÆ¬ 093.jpg



玉刀

新石器时代

长 51、宽 22、厚 0.3 厘米

山东省五莲县丹土遗址出土，现藏于五莲县博物馆。

浅灰色。长方呈梯形，夹有网纹、直背，通体磨光双面刃，靠背部有两个对面管钻圆孔，一端的中下部有二个单面钻圆孔，器形扁薄。

（撰文：郭公仕　摄影：郭公仕、郑德杨）

Blade

Neolithic Period

Jade

Length 51 cm

Excavated from Dantu site , Wulian, Shandong Province

Wulian Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 094.jpg

玉铲

新石器时代

高 30.5 、宽 18、厚 0.3 厘米

山东省五莲县丹土遗址出土，现藏于五莲县博物馆。

浅灰色。呈梯形，直背，双面刃，靠上部嵌有一块硬度较高的圆形绿松石，一端中部有一对面钻圆孔，一边中部有一半圆形口，通体磨光。

Spade

Neolithic Period

Jade and turquoise

Length 30.5 cm

Excavated from Dantu site, Wulian, Shandong Province

Wulian Museum

（撰文：郭公仕　摄影：郭公仕、郑德杨）



ÕÕÆ¬ 095.jpg

玉铲

新石器时代

高 30、宽 13、厚 0.8 厘米

山东省五莲县丹土遗址出土，现藏于五莲县博物馆。

浅灰色，有绿色泌斑。背窄，刃宽，靠背部有一对面钻圆孔，刃部呈弧形，单面刃。背面有线割痕迹，通体磨制。

Spade

Neolithic Period

Jade

Length 30 cm

Excavated from Dantu site, Wulian, Shandong Province

Wulian Museum

（撰文：郭公仕　摄影：郭公仕、郑德杨）



ÕÕÆ¬ 096.jpg



石璋

新石器时代

长 33.5 、宽 4.5 、厚 0.6 厘米

山东省五莲县石场乡上万家沟村遗址出土，现藏于五莲县博物馆。

石灰岩质。扁平长条形，有褐色绿斑。上端有一对钻圆孔，两边出阑齿，为肩突式，一边高，一边矮，矮出阑齿稍大，刃部锋利，为双尖内弧刃，两侧边缘较厚，中部较薄。

Scepter (*zhang*)

Neolithic Period

Stone

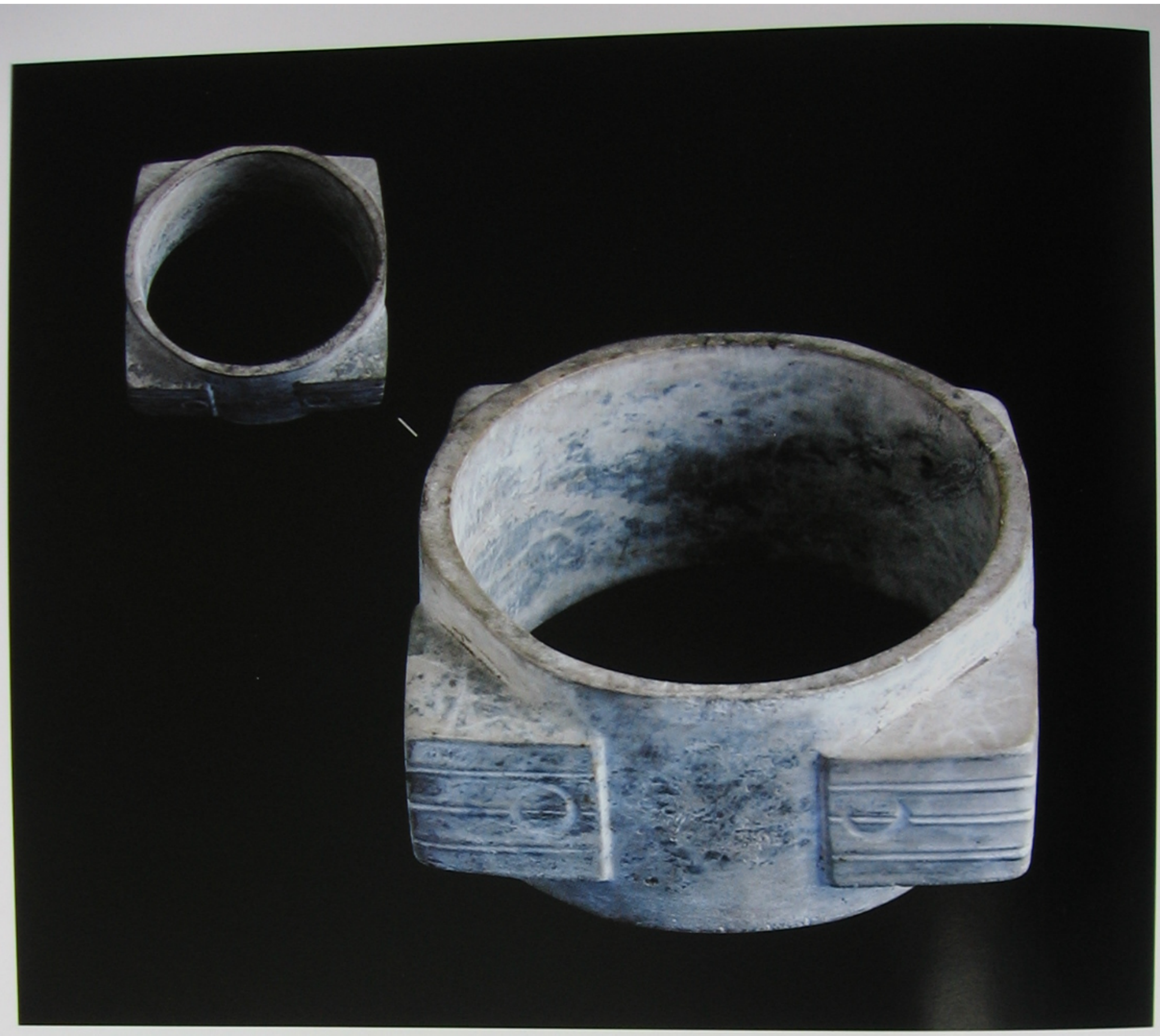
Length 33.5 cm

Excavated from Shangwanjiagou site, Shichangxiang, Wulian, Shandong Province

Wulian Museum

（撰文：郭公仕　摄影：郭公仕、郑德杨）

ÕÕÆ¬ 097.jpg



玉琮

新石器时代

高 3.5 、宽 7.3 、内径 6.6 厘米

山东省五莲县丹土遗址出土，现藏于五莲县博物馆。

浅灰色，有黑绿色斑点沁。内作圆筒状，外为方形，射面低于筒状口沿，四个边近角部阴刻有三条规则直线和两个圆圈。通体磨光。

（撰文：郭公仕　摄影：郭公仕、郑德杨）

Tube (*cong*)

Neolithic Period

Jade

Height 3.5 cm

Excavated from Dantu site, Wulian, Shandong Province

Wulian Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 098.jpg

鸟形玉饰

新石器时代

长 7.2 厘米

山东省五莲县丹土遗址出土，现藏于五莲县博物馆。

为浅绿色。首部似鸟首，曲体，用浮雕刻，两眼鼓起。

Ornament in the Shape of a Bird

Neolithic Period

Jade

Length 7.2 cm

Excavated from Dantu site, Wulian, Shandong Province

Wulian Museum

（撰文：郭公仕　摄影：郭公仕、郑德杨）



ÕÕÆ¬ 099.jpg



玉璇玑

新石器时代

最大齿径 22.5 、内径 17.2 、厚 0.5 厘米

山东省五莲县丹土遗址出土，现藏于五莲县博物馆。

浅灰玉质，带绿色斑点沁。内圆，外有三齿牙，其中两齿上有阑齿，边缘较圆部薄。通体磨光，表面光滑。

（撰文：郭公仕　摄影：郭公仕、郑德杨）

Disc with Notches

Neolithic Period

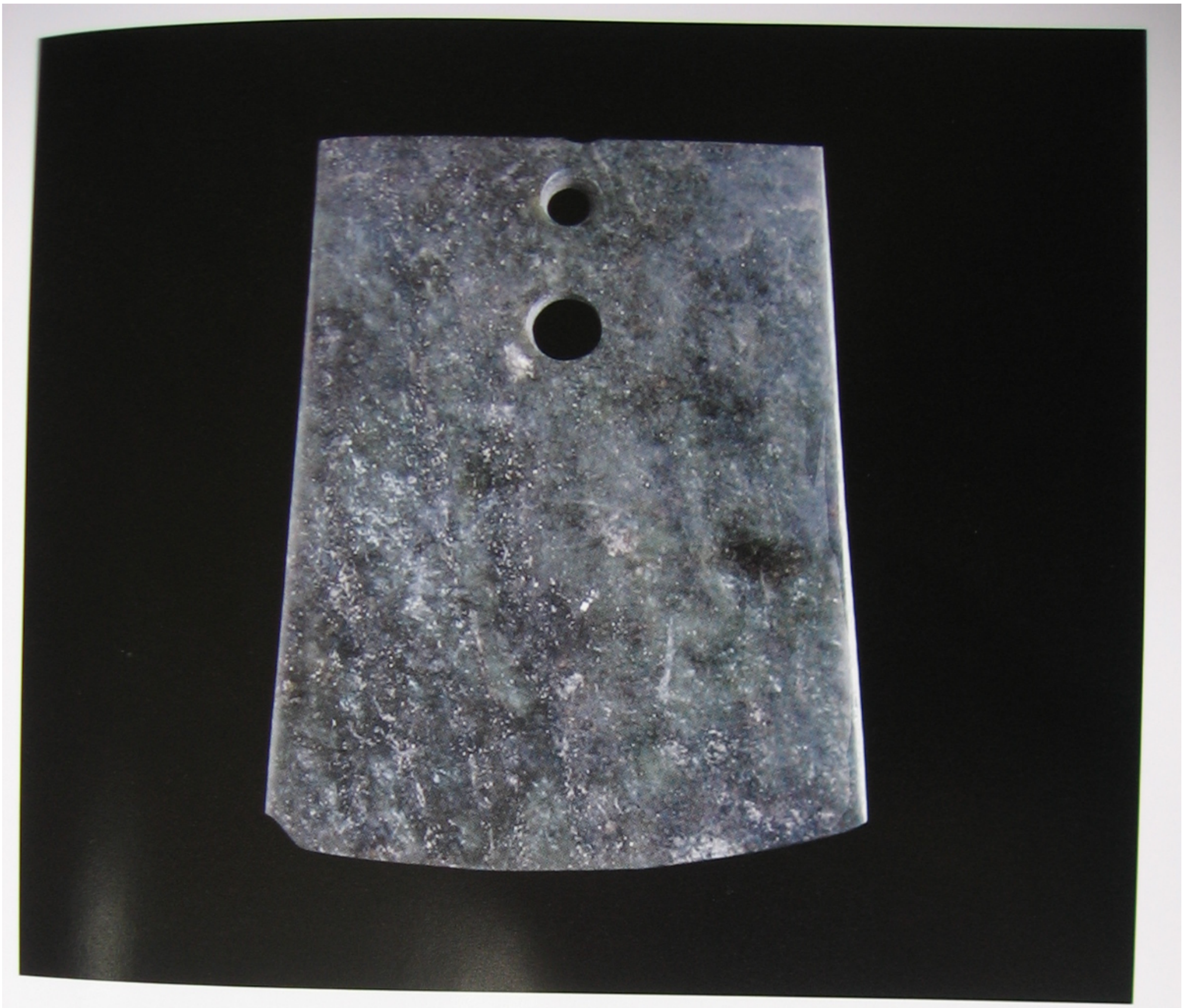
Jade

Maximum diameter 22.5 cm

Excavated from Dantu site, Wulian, Shandong Province

Wulian Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 100.jpg



玉钺

新石器时代

高14.7、宽7、厚0.6 厘米

山东省五莲县丹土遗址出土，现藏于五莲县博物馆。

黑色玉质。呈梯形，扁平，平背，靠上中部有上下两个对面钻圆孔，双面刃，刃部略呈弧形。表面有网纹，通体磨光。

（撰文：郭公仕　摄影：郭公仕、郑德杨）

Axe (*yue*)

Neolithic Period

Jade

Length 14.7 cm

Excavated from Dantu site, Wulian, Shandong Province

Wulian Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 101.jpg



玉镯

新石器时代

直径7、高5、厚0.5 厘米

山东省五莲县丹土遗址出土，现藏于五莲县博物馆。

豆绿色。呈圆筒状，表面光滑，通体磨光。

（撰文：郭公仕　摄影：郭公仕、郑德杨）

Bracelet

Neolithic Period

Jade

Diameter 7 cm

Excavated from Dantu site at Wulian, Shandong Province

Wulian Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 102.jpg

玉铲

新石器时代

高17.5、宽9.4、厚1.2 厘米

山东省五莲县街头镇中西峪遗址出土，现藏于五莲县博物馆。

豆绿泛白。长方形，平背，双面刃，其上部有一单面管钻圆孔，通体磨制。

Spade

Neolithic Period

Jade

Length 17.5 cm

Excavated from Zhongxiyu site, Wulian, Shandong Province

Wulian Museum

（撰文：郭公仕　摄影：郭公仕、郑德杨）



ÕÕÆ¬ 103.jpg



玉璋

龙山文化

长 27.5 、刃宽 7.2 、厚 0.5 厘米

山东省海阳市司马台遗址出土，现藏于海阳市博物馆。

墨绿玉，质地细腻，有斑点。扁平长身。一端为方形短柄，柄部正中有一穿孔，短柄与器体结合处两侧各有一突出于体侧的阑。刃部较宽，一侧较尖锐，一侧略低平，刃线呈内弧弯月形。

Scepter (*zhang*)

Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 27.5 cm

Excavated from Simatai site, Haiyang, Shandong Province

Haiyang Museum

（撰文：张春明　摄影：张真）

ÕÕÆ¬ 104.jpg



玉璇玑

龙山文化

直径 14.4 、孔径 11.4 、厚 1.05 厘米

山东省海阳市司马台遗址出土，现藏于海阳市博物馆。

因受沁呈鸡骨白色。外缘呈齿轮状分布三个不规则牙突。中孔较大，孔壁略带弧形。内缘最厚，至外缘逐渐变薄。制作不甚规整。

（撰文：张春明　摄影：张真）

Disc with Notches

Longshan Culture

Jade

Diameter 14.4 cm

Excavated from Simatai site, Haiyang, Shandong

Haiyang Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 105.jpg

玉柄形器

商代中期

长 9.3 、宽 2.1 、厚 0.9 厘米

山东省济南市历城区大辛庄遗址 106 号墓出土，现藏于山东大学博物馆。

青玉，淡绿色，顶端及尾端上部有白色沁痕。柄部有两条平行阴刻线纹。尾端微残。

Object in the Shape of a Handle

Middle Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 9.3 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.106 at Daxinzhuang site, Ji'nan, Shandong Province

Museum of Shandong University

（撰文：方辉　摄影：张宁林）



ÕÕÆ¬ 106.jpg



玉戈

商代中期

长 32.1 、内宽 6.1 、阑宽 7.3 厘米

山东省济南市历城区大辛庄遗址106号墓出土，现藏于山东大学博物馆。

白色，器表有褐色沁斑，并有数条横向墨色沁纹。戈体轻薄，磨制极精。有阑。内部末端磨制出刃，援部中间有明显的脊线。钻孔在内部，一面钻，钻孔孔径 0.6 － 0.8 厘米。

（撰文：方辉　摄影：张宁林）

Dagger-axe (*ge*)

Middle Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 32.1 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.106 at Daxinzhuang site, Ji'nan, Shandong Province

Museum of Shandong University

ÕÕÆ¬ 107.jpg

玉钺

商代中期

高 12.5 、顶端宽 7.2 、刃端宽 8.1 、厚 0.5 厘米

山东省济南市历城区大辛庄遗址 106 号墓出土，现藏于山东大学博物馆。

青玉，深绿色，纹理斑驳。直背，边刃内弧，端刃外弧，双面刃。刃端有浅绿色沁痕，背面有开片时留下的凹槽。上部有一钻孔，两面对钻，钻孔略呈椭圆形，孔径 1 － 1.2 厘米。

Axe (*yue*)

Middle Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 12.5 cm

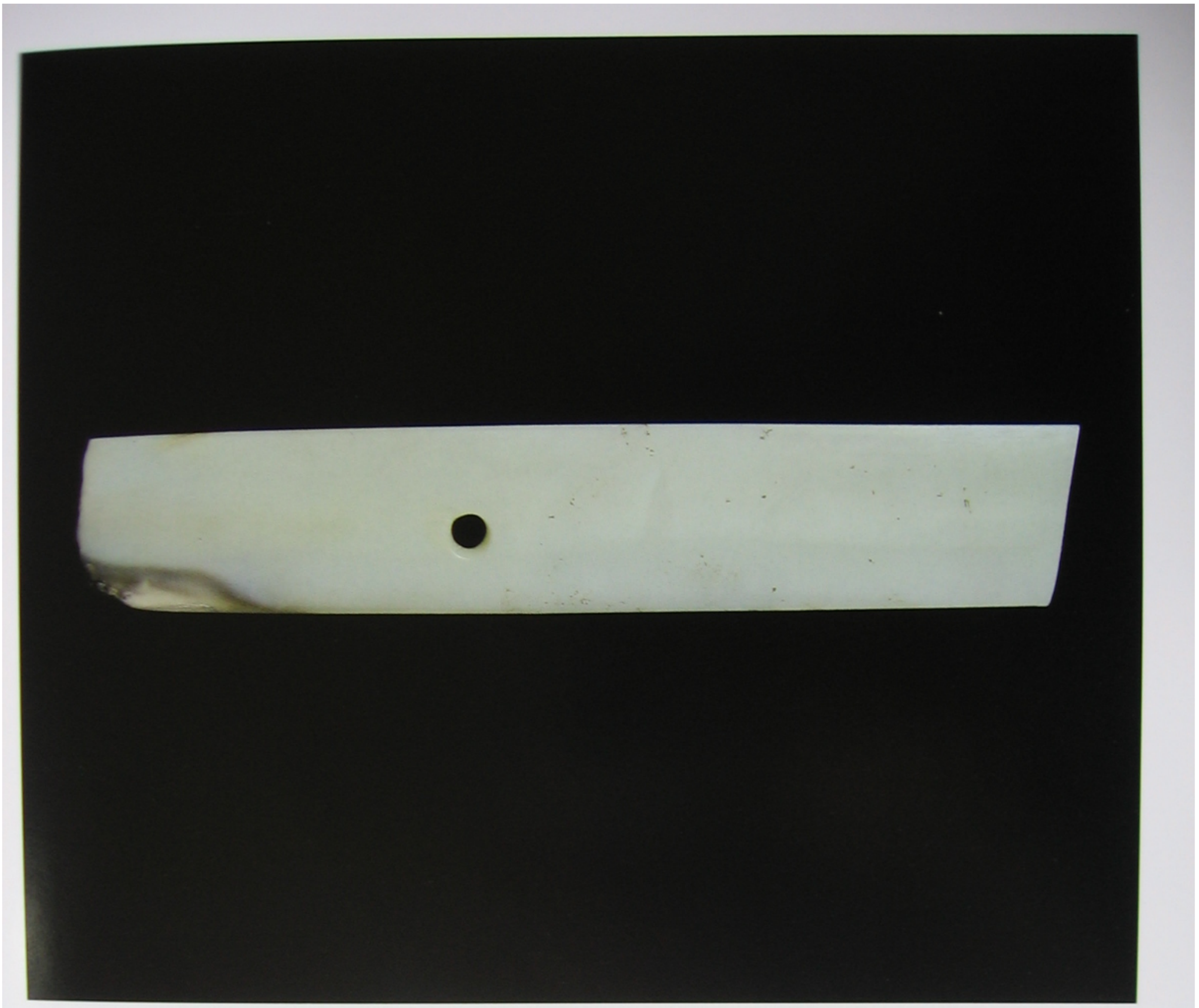
Excavated from Tomb No.106 at Daxinzhuang site, Ji'nan, Shandong Province

Museum of Shandong University

（撰文：方辉　摄影：张宁林）



ÕÕÆ¬ 108.jpg



玉圭

商代中期

宽3.9、残长20.3、厚0.4 厘米

山东省济南市历城区大辛庄遗址106号墓出土，现藏于山东大学博物馆。

青玉，色乳白，局部泛浅黄色。器体扁薄，长条形，制作精细。中部隆起，两边极薄似刃。首端残。近尾端部有一钻孔，孔为单面钻，孔径0.7 －0.8 厘米。钻孔的一侧另有一管钻痕。尾端一角呈白色和黑色，似经火烧。

（撰文：方辉　摄影：张宁林）

Tablet (*gui*)

Middle Shang Dynasty

Jade

Remaining length 20.3 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.106 at Daxinzhuang site, Ji'nan, Shandong Province

Museum of Shandong University

ÕÕÆ¬ 109.jpg



玉戈

商代中期

长 28.7 、阑宽 8.1 、厚 0.8 厘米

山东省济南市历城区大辛庄遗址113号墓出土，现藏于山东大学博物馆。

青玉，原色调青灰，表面大部分受沁，器表呈褐色或鸡骨白色。戈体厚重。有阑。内端雕刻出齿牙六枚，作有规律的排列。援部中间起脊，边刃处浅浮雕隐起。内部有一钻孔，双面管钻，孔径 0.75 － 0.8 厘米。

（撰文：方辉　摄影：张守林）

Dagger-axe (*ge*)

Middle Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 28.7 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.113 at Daxinzhuang site, Ji'nan, Shandong Province

Museum of Shandong University

ÕÕÆ¬ 110.jpg



玉戈

商代晚期

残长11.5、宽2.63、厚0.3 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大201号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

绿色。长援，尖残，两面磨刃，起中脊，援内相连无分界，内末端呈圆弧状，近中部有一圆形穿孔。素面。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Dagger-axe (*ge*)

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Remaining length 11.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.201 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 111.jpg



兽面纹玉饰

商代晚期

高 2.2 、宽 2.6 、厚 1.7 、孔径 0.78 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大 2 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

淡绿色，灰白色沁。平面呈圆角，横截面略呈椭圆环形，似为兽头形装饰，单线刻划出大圆睛，突鼻，器身中部横向穿一圆孔。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Pendant with Animal Mask Decoration

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 2.2 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.2 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 112.jpg

玉柄形器

商代晚期

长11、柄端宽2.1、厚0.8 厘米

山东省青州市苏埠屯墓葬出土，现藏于山东省博物馆。

青灰色，有灰白沁。扁平长方体，一端有孔，孔内嵌绿松石。

Object in the shape of a Handle

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade and turquoise

Length 11 cm

Excavated from the burial at Subutun, Qingzhou, Shandong Province

Shandong Provincial Museum

（撰文：王永波　摄影：王树德）



ÕÕÆ¬ 113.jpg



玉斗

商代晚期

高6.92、口径5.2、底径4.4、柄残长5.6、宽1.65、厚0.5厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大213号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

绿色，含浅绿色斑。尖圆唇，侈口，斜壁略内弧收，平地较厚。矮圈足，近底部斜出斗柄，柄端残损，柄身棱角分明，横截面略呈倒“V”字形。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Ladle

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 6.92 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.213 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 114.jpg



Dagger-axe (*ge*)
Late Shang Dynasty
Jade
Length 13 cm
Excavated from Tomb No.713 at Qiaocheng, Yongcheng, Shandong Province
Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 115.jpg



鱼形玉佩

商代晚期

长 5.35 、宽 1.2 、厚 0.54 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大 213 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

淡青色。双面雕，头宽尾窄，尾鳍上长下短。阴线刻划出头、睛、背鳍、腹鳍及遍布鱼身的鳞纹，圆睛。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Pendant in the Shape of a Fish

Late Shang Dynasty

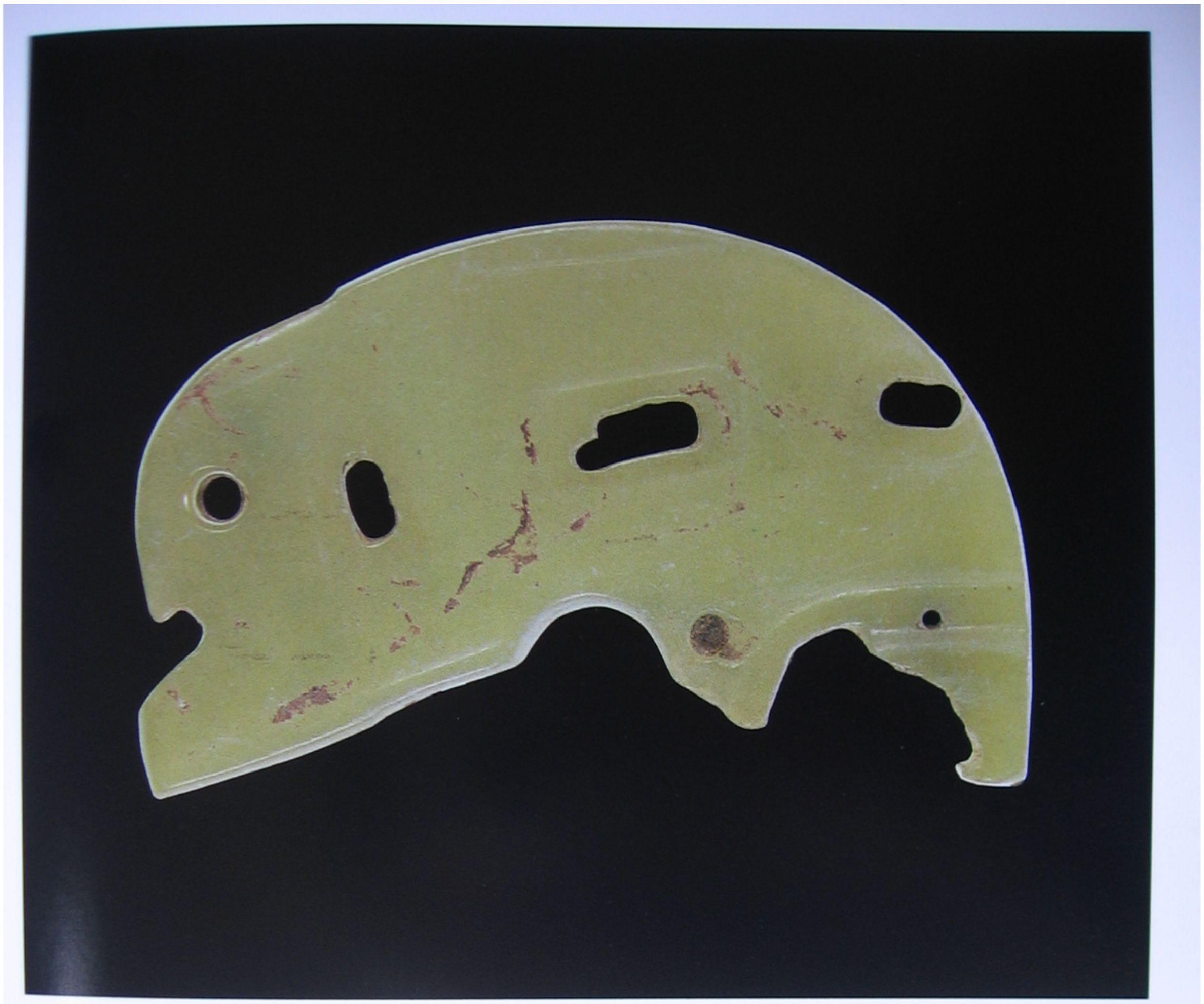
Jade

Length 5.35 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.213 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 116.jpg



玉饰

商代晚期

长4.3、残高3、厚0.36 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大211号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

绿色。部分残损，近弧边一侧并排分布一个对钻圆孔和三个椭圆形穿孔，近残损一侧分布有两个较小的穿孔，素面。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Ornament

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 4.3 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.211 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 117.jpg



鱼形玉佩

商代晚期

长5.51、宽1.3、厚0.2 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大201号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

淡青色。双面雕，吻部斜伸向前下方，斜刃刻刀状尾斜向后下方。圆睛，圆唇前突。吻部单面钻一圆孔。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Pendant in the Shape of a Fish

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 5.51 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.201 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 118.jpg



卧牛形玉佩

商代晚期

长4.81、高1.99、厚0.8－2.2厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大222号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

淡绿色，微沁。伏卧状，牛首前瞻，“臣”字形目，圆睛，吻部横向开槽作口。三角形耳，弯角贴于身体表面，体表以双阴线刻划出卷云纹，尾贴于身体表面。下颌斜向口部单面钻一圆孔。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Pendant in the Shape of a Crouching Ox

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 4.81 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.222 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 119.jpg



鱼形玉佩

商代晚期

长 4.8 、宽 1、厚 0.6 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大 222 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

淡绿色，有白色沁。双面雕，圆睛。近直刃刻刀状尾。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Pendant in the Shape of a Fish

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 4.8 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.222 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 120.jpg

玉管

商代晚期

长5.4、直径1.4 － 1.5、孔径0.4、壁厚0.4 － 0.5 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大222号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

淡绿色，微沁。横截面呈八角环形，表面饰三层莲花纹，三层花纹相错，每层分四瓣，最上一层莲花之上饰两道相邻的窄突棱。

Tube

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 5.4 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.222 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）



ÕÕÆ¬ 121.jpg

虎形玉佩

商代晚期

长 4.9 、高 4.55 、厚 0.55 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大 222 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

绿色。双面雕，四肢踞伏而上身抬起，昂首，口向前。圆睛，阔口，竖耳，前后两足，每足分四爪，尖尾平伸向后。胸前单面钻一圆孔。

Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 4.9 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.222 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）



ÕÕÆ¬ 122.jpg

鱼形玉佩

商代晚期

长6.2、宽1.8、厚0.4 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大221号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

淡青色。双面雕，鱼体较宽，吻部前伸，尾部平直作斜刃刻刀状。圆睛。唇部单面对钻一圆孔。

Pendant in the Shape of a Fish

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 6.2 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.221 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）



ÕÕÆ¬ 123.jpg



虎形玉佩

商代晚期

长 6.9 、高 1.82 、厚 0.5 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大 221 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

淡黄绿色。双面雕，头低垂，口向下，四肢踞伏作卧伏状。方目，细长睛，阔口，背耳，前后两足，长尾上卷。口、尾部各钻一孔。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 6.9 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.221 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 124.jpg



虎形玉佩

商代晚期

长5.7、高1.5、厚0.5 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大221号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

淡黄绿色。双面雕，头低垂，口向下，四肢踞伏作卧伏状。方目，阔口，背耳，前后两足，每足分四爪，长尾上卷。口、尾部各钻一孔。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger

Late Shang Dynasty

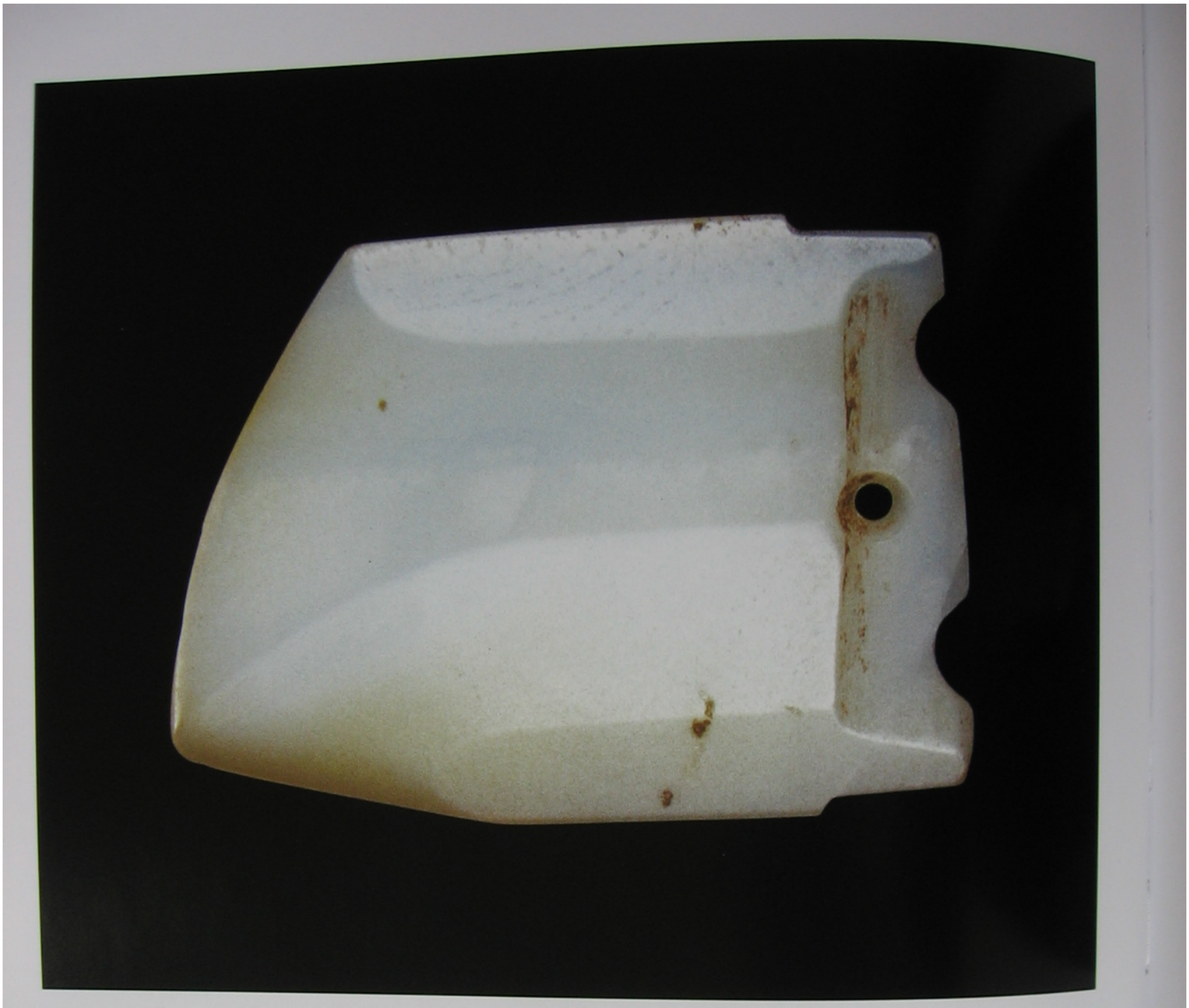
Jade

Length 5.7 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.221 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 125.jpg



玉戈

商代晚期

长2.5、宽2.8、厚0.48 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大221号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

乳白色，微沁。宽援，短内，尖向下，中脊明显，上下磨出锋刃，上刃略短，下刃略长，刃部有脊棱。内中部管钻一圆孔，内后端作扉牙状。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Dagger-axe (*ge*)

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 2.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.221 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 126.jpg



鱼形玉佩

商代晚期

长6.8、宽1.2 － 1.5、厚0.2 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大3号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

淡青色。双面雕，分尾平直。头部对钻一圆孔。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Pendant in the Shape of a Fish

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 6.8 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.3 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 127.jpg



鱼形玉佩

商代晚期

长 7.45 、宽 2.2 、厚 0.24 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大 206 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

深绿色，有暗褐色沁。双面雕，唇部突出，分尾平直。唇部对钻一圆孔。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Pendant in the Shape of a Fish

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 7.45 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.206 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 128.jpg



龙形玉佩

商代晚期

长8.2、宽1.9、厚0.4 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大206号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

淡绿色，微沁。双面雕，吻部斜伸向前下方，分尾斜向后下方。方口大张，鼻上挑，“臣”字形目大圆睛，角后倾并在角根部以单阴线刻画卷云纹，单足三爪，分尾。口内刻出上下两排牙齿，对钻一圆孔。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 8.2 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.206 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 129.jpg



兔形玉佩

商代晚期

长 2.16 、高 1.6 、厚 0.5 厘米

山东省滕州市前掌大 219 号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

淡绿色。双面雕，伏卧状，吻部平直，圆目，长耳向后背于身体表面，前后两肢前伸曲伏，前足分六爪，后足分三爪，粗尾上翘。面颊部对钻一圆孔。

（撰文：梁中合　摄影：张亚斌）

Pendant in the Shape of a Rabbit

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 2.16 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.219 at Qianzhangda, Tengzhou, Shandong Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 130.jpg