中国出土玉器全集

THE COMPLETE COLLECTION OF JADES UNEARTHED IN CHINA

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河 南
HENAN



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THE COMPLETE COLLECTION OF UNEARTHED JADES IN CHINA

Gu Fang

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河南地区出土玉器概述

田 凯

1923年，河南新郑李家楼发掘出大批古物，其中包括玉玦、玉片等少量玉器[1]。这次发现虽还谈不上真正意义上的考古发掘，但是这批玉器是河南地区迄今有案可查的较早的出土玉器。之后，中央研究院在安阳殷墟、洛阳金村、浚县辛村及辉县琉璃阁等地，都发掘出数量不等的商周至春秋战国时期的玉器。而河南真正大批量玉器的出土，是在1949年以后的50多年，这一时期有几次重要的发掘，如郑州大河村、淅川下王岗、殷墟妇好墓、鹿邑太清宫、三门峡虢国墓地、淅川下寺、永城芒山汉梁国王室墓、伊川鸦岭唐齐国太夫人墓及浚县明代王伯禄墓等。河南出土玉器从新石器时代延续到明清基本不中断，特别是商周时期，是河南出土玉器最多的时期，在中国玉器发展史上举足轻重。

新石器时代中原地区始终没有大量用玉的习惯，这与南方的良渚文化、石家河文化及北方的红山文化形成反差。在新郑裴李岗遗址和舞阳贾湖遗址发现有少量的绿松石制品，主要有珠、方形坠饰、三角形坠饰、圆形穿孔饰、梭形饰及棒形饰等，在舞阳贾湖遗址中还发现有一件管形玉器和两件水晶制品[2]。这些制品多为饰品，一般为磨制而成，穿孔方式为两面对钻。这批玉器代表了新石器时代早期裴李岗文化玉制品的状况，是河南地区发现最早的玉器。

河南地区的仰韶文化主要有庙底沟类型、大河村类型、阎村类型、后岗类型、大司空类型、下王岗类型等。这一时期河南出土玉器有所增加。仰韶文化时期的玉器有大河村遗址出土的玉刀、玉璜、玉环等[3]，其他仰韶文化时期的遗址出土的玉器也多为玉环、玉璜之类的小件饰物。河南南阳地区处于中原文化和南方文化的接合部，仰韶文化在这里发育，屈家岭文化也在此渗透。南阳的独山有丰富的玉矿，1958年曾在这里的黄山仰韶文化遗址发现有属独玉的玉铲。淅川下王岗遗址包含了仰韶文化和后来的屈家岭文化，玉器多出自仰韶文化的二期，计有水晶石、绿松石耳坠、玉坠饰、玉环等，而在屈家岭文化中却鲜有玉器，但在距这里不远的黄楝树遗址发现有玉璜、带孔玉饰等玉制品。河南龙山文化承袭仰韶文化发展而来，龙山文化时期河南发现了许多城址，玉器种类也开始朝大型化发展，玉凿、锛、铲等玉器开始出现，可能有的已经脱离开工具的范畴，具有了礼玉的含义。

夏商周三代是河南地区玉器最为发达的时期。二里头文化是目前所发现的与夏代有直接关系的文化，这一文化类型介于河南龙山文化和郑州二里岗文化之间，在时间段上与文献记载的夏代吻合。它的分布范围集中在豫西、豫中及晋南，在豫东、豫南、湖北、陕西东部也有分布。河南境内的偃师二里头遗址是最重要的遗址，出土的玉器主要集中在二、三期，玉器种类有戈、钺、牙璋、圭、刀、柄形器等礼玉，还有斧、铲、镞等工具及管、珠、镶嵌牌饰等装饰玉[4]。玉戈延续了龙山文化的特征，援部无中脊，内部穿一孔。玉刀为长条梯形，或三孔或七孔，有的边缘出齿。七孔玉刀长65厘米，两侧皆以交叉的直线阴纹组成网状和几何纹图，堪称夏代玉器的代表之作。二里头文化玉器的牙璋很明显同山东龙山文化的玉璋有某种联系，并且对商代的玉璋有直接的影响。玉柄形器分素面和带纹饰的两种，最长的一件17.1厘米，分6节，饰兽面纹和花瓣纹，纹饰繁缛，雕刻精细。这一时期由于铜器工艺的相对成熟，开始在铜牌饰的表面用绿松石进行镶嵌。这时的玉器一改河南新石器时代素面的风格，出现有几何纹和兽面纹等，很可能使用了砣轮进行加工，并掌握了“勾彻法”工艺。

商代时河南玉器开始步入辉煌，这一时期仅河南具有都城规模的遗址就有偃师商城、郑州商城及安阳殷墟等。商前期玉器以偃师商城和郑州商城所出为代表。郑州商城中二里岗期下层开始出现柄形器、玉戈、玉簪等，至二里岗上层玉器种类和数量都明显增加，仅1953年至1985年的发掘，即出土60多件玉器[5]，主要有玉璧、玉璜、玉琮、玉玦、玉柄形器及玉簪等。这批玉器多为素面，雕琢精细，其中玉柄形器出有20多件，多出自有青铜器随葬的墓中，似乎与主人的身份有某种联系。人民公园期玉器除保持二里岗上层的种类外还出现了玉戚、玉钺等，小型的玉鱼很有特色，这是河南境内最早的肖生玉器。

约公元前1300年盘庚迁殷，自此以后的250多

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年，安阳殷墟成为商后期的中心。1928年中央研究院历史语言研究所开始正式发掘，至1937年共进行了15次发掘，粗略统计，这期间共出土约500件玉器。1949年以后，殷墟的考古工作主要由中国科学院考古研究所（1978年后为中国社会科学院考古研究所）负责，这一时期是殷墟考古出土玉器数量最多的时期。据初步统计，在50多年的发掘中，共出土玉器2600多件，其中较为重要的发掘有武官村大墓出土玉器20多件，妇好墓出土玉器755件[6]，这是迄今商代单墓出土玉器最多的。殷墟玉器玉料以软玉为主，玉料主要来自新疆和田、河南独山、辽宁岫岩等。雕刻手法有阴线刻、浅浮雕、圆雕、透雕等，玉器种类明显增加，除继续延用玉戈、戚、钺、璋、柄形器等商早期已有种类，还出现了玉簋、盘、调色器等实用器，玉凤、熊、鹿、马等肖生形器。随着文字发展的成熟，有些玉器上出现刻铭。传世玉器也在殷墟出现，有些玉料系用史前玉器加工，有些则直接使用史前玉器，如妇好墓出土的一件玉琮，很可能来自良渚文化；20世纪30年代出自小屯331号墓的一件玉笄可能来自石家河文化。

商代后期玉器在罗山蟒张后李也有发现，这里是商代方国之一息国的贵族墓地，1979和1985年的三次发掘，共出土商代后期玉器84件。商后期的玉器在柘城孟庄、淮阳、固始葛藤山等都有不同数量的发现。

武王克商以后将王都定于镐(今陕西长安沣河以东)，但是为控制东方，在现在的洛阳修建洛邑作为陪都，同时在中原地区大量分封诸侯国，“以蕃屏周”。洛阳地区发现的重要的周人墓葬主要有庞家沟墓地、北窑墓地，其中北窑墓地自1954年至20世纪70年代初共发掘西周墓348座，出土玉器369件[7]。其中玉柄形器多以四叶纹装饰，如155号墓出土的玉柄形器柄部向上，下面有长条形玉片和椭圆形绿松石片粘附，玉片下托以插有圆玉柱的蚌饰。许多柄形器的下部都有喇叭形的漆痕，很可能是柄形器的插鞘。周建立之初为了有效地控制殷遗民，巩固统治，曾大量地迁殷民于洛邑，在今洛阳老城东郊一带发现有大量殷遗民墓，但这些墓葬中却鲜有玉器。一座发现于鹿邑的周初墓葬，可能是商末贵族，待遇同洛邑的商遗民迥然不同，这一墓主人为“长子口”的墓葬中共出土玉器104件[8]，商末与周初两种风格共存，有的玉器可能就是商遗物。西周封国玉器在河南地区大宗出土的主要有平顶山应国墓地、三门峡虢国墓地等。平顶山应国墓地中36座西周墓出有数量不等的玉器，其中礼玉有琮、璧、璜、圭、戈等，佩玉有单佩和组佩，单佩有玉玦、龙、虎、鹿、牛、鸟及人形佩等。其中的人形佩厚仅0.1厘米，正背两面对称以阴线纹雕刻，极为精细。组佩有玉佩串珠组合项饰、多璜联珠组玉佩、玉牌联珠组玉佩等。三门峡上村岭虢国墓地自1956年至今共发掘墓葬243座，出土玉器约4000件（颗）。2001号墓是国君虢季的墓葬，仅出土玉器就达967件（颗）[9]。其中的七璜组玉佩和缀玉面罩在河南西周中期是首次发现。西周玉器的另一重要出土地是在浚县辛村卫国墓地[10]，20世纪30年代中央研究院和河南古迹研究会曾在此进行过四次发掘，出土玉器约80件。西周玉器的配置严格按周礼的规制，雕刻手法在继承了商代阴线雕刻技术的基础上出现了细如游丝的细阴线和一面坡粗阴线相结合的双勾技法，纹饰更加富有变化。

公元前772年平王东迁洛邑，开始了历史上的东周时期，河南再次成为全国的政治、经济、文化中心。但是由于周王室日益衰落，列国崛起，形成了野大朝小的局面。洛阳地区东周墓葬中玉器时有出土，重要的有1954至1955年中州路西工段260多座东周墓中出土玉器近千件（颗）[11]，1966年发掘的哀成叔墓出土玉器6件。凯旋路南段的发掘中出土玉器千余件(颗)，时代跨越整个东周，这一时期玉器的发展线索清晰地表现出来。王畿以外列国重要的发掘有20世纪30年代汲县山彪镇与辉县琉璃阁的战国魏国之墓地的发掘[12]。由河南省博物馆发掘的琉璃阁甲乙两墓出土玉器160件（颗）被悉数运往台湾，收藏在台北历史博物馆[13]。甲墓所出玉器以佩饰玉为主，不见圭、璋等礼玉，乙墓则出土了大量礼玉。这两座墓显示了东周夫妇异穴祔葬的特征。甲墓出土的玉燕带有商玉风格，可能是商器的传世。1949年以后中国科学院考古研究所（1978年后为中国社会科学院考古研究所）又连续在这里进行了3次发掘，共出土玉器200余件。近几年，河南地区东周楚系墓葬中玉器出土量尤为显著，其中大宗者有1979年发掘的淅川下寺楚国贵族墓葬共出土玉器1100余件（颗）[14]，其中1号墓出土玉器150余件，2号墓出土847件（颗）。其中的玉虎形佩，虎身卷曲富有力度，身上纹饰采用细阴

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线和粗阴线交互的手法，增强了虎的动作的紧张感，为春秋虎形佩饰的代表。玉牌通体装饰细密的云纹，所采用的阴线兼浮雕的技法，是春秋时期始兴的这种新工艺的典型范例。在距下寺不远的徐家岭、和尚岭楚墓中也发现有较多数量的玉器，但品质稍逊于下寺楚墓。1980年在淮阳平粮台发掘的战国晚期楚墓中出土玉器35件，其中的玉鼓形佩形制罕见。固始侯古堆出土玉器50件，多为玉璧、玉璜及玉环，其中一件绞丝玉环似绳环绕，很有新意。1994年在南阳桐柏月河发现的春秋养国国君“受”的墓葬，出土玉器400余组。其中的数对玉虎为一块玉料剖切而成，出土的墨玉牙璋具有神木石峁和二里头的特征，应为死者生前收藏的古玉。黄国是嬴姓诸侯国，文化受中原与楚的影响，但同时具有个性化特征。1983年在光山县宝相寺发掘了“黄君孟”夫妇合葬墓，其中“黄君孟”墓出土玉器54件，黄夫人墓出土玉器130余件[15]。器形有玉璧、璜、虎、鱼、鸳鸯、人面纹饰、兽面纹饰、玉雕人头等。其中的玉雕人首龙身佩系同一块玉料剖切而成，两片均用阴线雕刻，一件为男性，另一件为女性，器身极薄，玲珑剔透。

河南东周玉器除了玉璧、璜、圭、璋等延续了西周的传统，佩玉的数量明显增加，以虎形佩、龙形佩等为代表的佩饰造型更加活泼。由于阴线刻兼浅浮雕、游丝刻等新工艺的出现，使装饰更加繁缛。

东周以后，河南玉器的出土量急剧下降。河南地区秦代墓葬很少发现，主要发现集中在三门峡和泌阳等处。由于墓葬较少，出土玉器则更加屈指可数。1978年驻马店泌阳秦墓中出土有玉璧4件、带钩1件，其中的铁芯玉带钩中间以铁质扁柱贯穿其间，共分十节，可自由拆卸，构思巧妙，实属罕见[16]。

两汉墓葬在河南发现较多，但是随葬玉器都较少。河南汉代墓葬中出土玉器以玉璧、玉剑饰及葬玉类的玉琀、玉猪较为普遍，玉衣在一些大墓中偶有发现。洛阳作为西汉的陪都、东汉的都城，周边发现有大量汉墓，1953年在洛阳烧沟发掘汉墓225座，出土玉器50余件。1999年发掘的洛阳东汉墓中出土有玉猪、玉琀、玉塞等，发现玉衣片四组。河南汉代最为重要的玉器出自永城县芒山汉代梁国王室墓葬[17]，这里共出土金缕玉衣1000多片、玉璧70多件、玉剑饰24件及玉戈、玉钺、玉圭、玉猪、玉舞人等。金缕玉衣缝缀后由12个单件组成，随玉衣还附有耳塞、鼻塞、玉猪、玉琀等。白玉舞人佩，两件对称，以阴线雕成，体态婀娜。

在魏晋墓中玉器出土更少。1956年在洛阳涧西发掘的曹魏正始八年墓中出土的白玉杯，玉质温润洁白，十分光滑，是这一时期河南出土玉器中难得的佳品[18]。

河南隋墓中目前还没有出土玉器的记录。唐代玉器在河南偶有出土，且多集中在洛阳及其周边，1989年在隋唐宫城内出土有10枚唐哀帝玉册，为汉白玉质，其上阴文刻字内填金，部分内容是唐末代皇帝哀帝的即位册文。1991年在伊川鸦岭抢救性发掘的唐齐国夫人墓出土玉器28件，主要有玉碗、玉佩、玉璜、玉梳背及琥珀、玛瑙等[19]，是河南唐代单墓出土玉器最多的一例。

唐代以后河南出土玉器屈指可数，1984年在宋太宗元德李后陵发掘出二副玉册，其中谥册36片、哀册41片，这是宋代皇陵仅见的玉器。北宋以后国都南迁，中国的文化中心也随之南移，河南地区的墓葬及其出土器物一定程度上印证了这种历史现象。金元墓中基本没有出土玉器，明代潞简王墓出土玉器16件，特别是白玉四鹤衔寿芝雕工精良，而1985年出土于浚县明兵部尚书王越之女王伯禄墓的18件玉带钩，雕工一般，与同墓所出金银器不可同日而语。

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Jades Unearthed from Henan

Tian Kai

In 1923, a small number of jade slit ring types and other pieces were discovered in a tomb, primarily filled with bronze vessels, at Lijialou in Xinzheng, Henan[1]. Not only is this archaeological find significant but it is the earliest systematically excavated site with jades in Henan province. Subsequent to this find, other jade artifacts dating to the Shang through Spring and Autumn periods were excavated by the Academia Sinica at Yinxu, Anyang; Jincun, Luoyang; Xincun, Xunxian; and Liulige, Huixian. During the 1950's a large number of jades were discovered at various other sites and tombs, including Dahecun, Zhengzhou; Xiawanggang, Xichuan; Fuhao's Tomb, Yinxu; Taiqinggong, Luyi; State Guo Cemetery, Sanmenxia; Xiasi, Xichuan; Han period State Liang Royal Tombs, Mangshan, Yongcheng; the Tang period tomb of the mother of the Prince of Qi at Yaling in Yichuan; and Wang Bolu's tomb of the Ming Dynasty in Xunxian. Although jades have been unearthed from tombs of Neolithic through Qing periods, the most abundant and significant in terms of historical development belong to the Shang and Zhou periods.

During the Neolithic Period, the Central Plains lacked any thriving jade-working practice that typified southern cultures, such as Liangzhu and Shijiahe, and northern culture of Hongshan. A small number of turquoise stones from Peiligang, Xinzheng and Jiahu, Wuyang site remains are worked into beads and into suspended ornaments of square, triangular, circular, angular, and rod shapes. A tubular jade and two crystal ornaments have been unearthed at Jiahu[2]. The above stone artifacts are primarily ornamental, worked through abrasion and perforated from both sides for suspension. These jades (jade in Chinese tradition refers to beautiful stone) are the earliest evidence for jade-working in Henan and belong to the earliest phase of the Peiligang Culture.

The Yangshao Culture includes a couple of major types in Henan, such as Miaodigou, Dahecun, Yancun, Hougang, Dasikongcun and Xiawangang. At this time jade-working increases, as is evident in the finds of jade knives, *huang* (arc-shaped pendant), and *huan* (ring) from Dahecun[3]. Small-scale ornaments, mostly *huan* and *huang*, are also known elsewhere during the Yangshao period. At Nanyang, where the Central Plains and southern cultures meet in Henan, the Yangshao Culture thrives and absorbs influences of the Qujialing Culture. In 1958, a spade made of Dushan jade was discovered at the Yangshao site of Huangshan. During the second stage of Yangshao Culture, jade-working increases, as represented by finds at Xiawanggang, Xichuan, at which time Yangshao and Qujialing Cultures fuse and influence each other. At the latter site, stone-working is represented by crystal artifacts, turquoise earrings, suspended jade ornaments, and jade rings. Not far from this site at Huanglianshu, jade *huang* and other perforated jade ornaments were found. Many city sites of the next Neolithic phase, the Longshan, have been identified in Henan. This phase witnesses a major advance in the art of working jade. Jade worked chisels, adzes and spades appear, and suggest by their form that they no longer represent tools but signify a ritual type.

The period during which jade-working flourished in Henan occurs during the three dynasties of Xia, Shang and Zhou. The Erlitou Culture dates between the Henan Longshan and Zhengzhou Erligang Cultures, and thus fits neatly with historical and literary references that identify this phase with the Xia dynasty[4]. The distribution of the Erlitou Culture includes western Henan, central Henan in addition to southern Shanxi and eastern Henan, southern Henan, Hubei and eastern Shaanxi. The most important remains derive from the second and third stages of Erlitou site in Henan. The jade types include *ge* (dagger-axes), *yue* (broad axes), *zhang* (scepters, some with side edge serrations), *gui* (tablets), knife, handle-shaped objects, in addition to axes, spades, arrowheads, and ornaments in the form of tubes, beads and inlay pieces. The jade *ge*, inherited from the Longshan era, is typified by a blade without spine and by a perforated butt. The jade knife is characterized by a long trapezoidal shape, pierced by three or seven holes, and sometimes decorated with teeth indentations along the two short sides. The seven holes knife, 65 cm long, with an incised interlocking straight line net design and related motifs, is a major piece representing Xia period jade-working. The *zhang*, clearly related to the Longshan type, also impacts the evolution of this type during the Shang dynasty. The jade handle-shaped objects may or

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may not be decorated. The longest example, which is decorated, measuring 17.1 cm long, has six registers of exquisitely carved décor , composed of alternating animal faces and petal motifs. This era also witnesses a comparable height in bronze-working and witnesses the popular use of turquoise for inlay in bronze plaques. It is likely that the emory wheel for cutting and polishing jade (*tuozi*) began to be used at this time, when jade pieces have mostly plain surfaces and imagery including animal faces begin to emerge, namely during the Late Neolithic and early historic periods. In addition, during the Longshan and Erlitou periods, the jade technique of "*gou che fa*" or "outlining" presides.

The Shang period in Henan represents a flourishing era for jade-working, as represented by finds from large-scale capital sites, including Shang City at Yanshi and Shang City at Zhengzhou and capital city at Yinxu. The handle-shaped objects, *ge*, and hairpin appear during the Lower Erligang stage and become more numerous during the Upper stage. From 1953-1985, over 60 jades were excavated[5] , the most important of which include *bi, huang, cong,* slit rings, handle-shaped objects, and hairpins. Most are finely worked yet plain, without surface decoration. The most numerous type is the handle-shaped object. Most finds come from tombs with bronzes and both jades and bronzes signify the status of the deceased. During the Renmin Gongyuan Phase, following Erligang Upper Phase, outside of types known earlier, new ones are the jade *qi* (axe with side serrations), *yue* (broad axe), and small-scale fish, the latter of which is the earliest example of the type in Henan Province.

From 1300 B.C. when, historically, Pan Geng moved the Shang capital to Yin and for the next over 250 years following, Anyang served as the Late Shang capital. In 1928, the Institute of History and Philology of the Academia Sinica began formal excavations and continued for 15 seasons through 1937, with the result that approximately 500 jades were unearthed. After 1949, under the guidance of the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Yinxu excavations continued, with the result that a large quantity of jades were unearthed, which according to preliminary reports and some 50 years of excavation, 2,600 jades were discovered. The most important jade objects include over 20 from the large tomb at Wuguancun and over 755 from Fuhao's tomb[6] . The latter is at present the largest jade find of Shang period. The material worked at Yinxu is primarily nephrite from Hetian in Xinjiang; Dushan in Henan, and Xiuyan in Liaoning. Techniques of working include incision, shallow relief, carving in the round, and openwork. Types of jade include those inherited from early Shang, such as the *ge, qi, yue, zhang,* and handle-shaped object, in addition to new types, such as *gui* footed vessel, plate, vessels used for mixing colors, and sculptures of phoenixes, bears, deer and horses. Accompanying the evolution of inscribed texts, some jades have incised inscriptions. Jades inherited from earlier generations also appear within Yinxu tombs, and some show reuse and recarving, and some are intact from an earlier Neolithic era, as represented in Fuhao's burial by the jade *cong* of probable Liangzhu Culture, and as represented in Tomb No.331 at Xiaotun by a jade hairpin of Shijiahe Culture.

Eighty-four jades were unearthed from late Shang burials belonging to the State Xi, an aristocratic burial site located at Houli in Mangzhang, Luoshan county, which was excavated for three punctuated seasons in 1929, 1979 and 1985. Other late Shang sites with jade finds are known at Mengzhuang in Zhecheng, Huaiyang, and Getengshan in Gushi.

After King Wu's victory over Shang and establishment of the royal capital at Hao in today's Chang'an, east of the Feng River in Shaanxi, the East was controlled by a government at a secondary capital, constructed at Luoyi in Luoyang. At the same time various persons were enfiffed with lands in the Central Plains in order to maintain and protect the Zhou realm. Various major Zhou burials were excavated at Pangjiagou and Beiyao cemeteries from 1954 through the early 1970's, with jade finds totaling in number, 369, from 348 tombs at the latter[7] . Most numerous are the handle-shaped objects with four-petal decoration, as represented in Tomb No.155. The lower portion of the latter handle extends into a long slender shape that was found surrounded by oval-shaped turquoise fragments sticking to the jade's surface, in addition to shell ornaments with circular jade posts that also functioned as inlaid décor . Many of these handles have similar lower portions with flared shaped lacquer remains, suggesting that the jade handle-shaped objects fit into a lacquer type of encasement.

The Zhou effectively conquered and controlled the Shang peoples by consolidating their government immediately after the Conquest, and by moving the Shang peoples to Luoyi, as represented by the large number of tombs belonging to their descendants in the eastern suburbs of the old city of Luoyang. Many of these tombs have exquisite jades. Another burial of early Zhou date at Luyi cemetery probably belongs to an aristocrat of

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the Late Shang. The owner, named "Zhang Zi Kou" was buried with 104 jades which are characterized by both Late Shang and early Zhou styles, suggesting that some are Shang in date of manufacture[8]. Representing early Zhou enfiefment burials are those from the State Ying cemetery at Pingdingshan and Sanmenxia. Thirty-six Western Zhou tombs at the State Ying cemetery had numbers of different ranking jade types, including ritual shapes of *cong*, *huang*, *gui* and *ge*, in addition to individual ornaments, such as slit rings, dragons, tigers, deer, oxen, birds and human figures. One of the human-shaped ornaments, 0.1 cm thick, is exquisitely worked with an incised decoration on both converse and reverse sides. The other type of ornament composed of a multiple group of jades include necklaces composed of beads and ornaments, mostly *huang* linked with beads but also plaques linked with beads. Two-hundred and forty-three tombs were excavated at Shangcunling, the site of the State Guo cemetery in Sanmenxia from 1956 to the present day and approximately 4000 jades (pieces) were unearthed. Nine-hundred and sixty-seven jades (pieces) were found in Tomb No.2001 belonging to the State Guo ruler Guo Ji[9]. For the first time in Western Zhou history in Henan, a group of jades made of seven *huang* pieces and a jade mask were discovered. Another important group of jades, totaling 80 in number, was unearthed at the State Wei cemetery in Xincun, Xunxian[10], after four seasons of excavation by the Academia Sinica and Antiquities Committee of Henan during the 1930's. Western Zhou jade assemblages were organized on the basis of ritual rules specified in Zhou ritual texts. Although techniques of carving and engraving follow earlier Shang traditions, a new and extremely refined technique employing gauze thin lines in combination with a double outline mode of carving emerges as the preeminent characteristic of the Western Zhou style.

The Eastern Zhou Period began historically in 772 B.C. with the move east to Luoyang by King Ping. Henan again becomes the center of the country's government, economy and culture. As the Zhou royal house weakened, states gradually split with the royal house and the country grew into a realm of warring factions. The most important tombs in the Luoyang area during the Eastern Zhou period include over 260 excavated from 1954-1955 at the western section of Zhongzhou Road with close to a 1000 jades[11] and the Ai Cheng Shu burial excavated in 1966 with six jades. Over 1,000 jades also derive from tombs representing the entire Eastern Zhou period at the southern section of Kaixuan Road. The latter represent the quintessential height of jade working of the time. Major sites excavated outside the Zhou royal domain during the 1930's include cemeteries of Warring States period State Wei at Liulige in Xunxian and Shanbiaozhen in Jixian[12]. The 160 jades unearthed from two tombs, Jia and Yi at Liulige were transported to Taiwan and are now housed in the Taibei History Museum[13]. The ornamental jades from the Jia tomb do not include *gui* and *zhang* yet ritual jades are represented in the Yi tomb. Since the belt buckle in swallow shape from the Jia tomb is executed in Shang style, it probably is an example of a jade that was inherited and treasured. After 1949, the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences carried out three additional seasons of excavations, and uncovered some 200 more jades.

In recent years several major Chu tombs with a rich number of jades stand out amidst archaeological excavations. These include the 1100 odd jades from aristocratic Chu tombs at Xiasi in Xichuan[14], with 150 of those from Tomb No.1 and 847 from Tomb No.2. Shapes include the profile tiger whose body is curled into a posture of strength, with mouth open in a snarl. The latter is decorated with a combination of both refined and rough linear incised decoration typifies jade working during the Spring and Autumn Period. Representative of the new direction jade working takes during the same period are the jade plaques with dense decor of cloud scrolls worked into incised lines and relief. Although not characterized by a high quality jade material, other comparably richly carved jades from Chu tombs are located at the nearby site of Xujialing and Heshangling. In 1980, 35 jades were unearthed from Chu tombs of late Warring States period at Pingliangtai in Huaiyang. The most unusual jade is the ornament in the shape of a drum. Amidst the fifty jades including *bi*, *huang* and *huan* unearthed from Hougudui at Gushi, one the most surprising jades types is the *huan* ring worked into an intertwined rope shape. Over 400 groups of jades were unearthed from the Spring and Autumn burial of the State Yang ruler "Shou" at Yuehe, Tongbai in Nanyang. Representing the collecting taste of the deceased are the pairs of jade tigers cut from the same source of jade, as well as the black jade *zhang* with side serrations (*yazhang*) saved from the earlier Shimao, Shenmu site dating to the Erlitou Culture. The Huang state belonging to the Ying family were influenced by the traditions of the Central Plains and Chu yet had their own idiosyncratic characteristics. The jades belonging to the husband numbered 130 and to the wife numbered 54 in the joint

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burial, "Huang Jun Meng" at Baoxiangsi in Guangshan County[15]. Jades include *bi*, *huang*, tigers, fish, Mandarin ducks, human faces, animal faces, and human heads. Two striking human-headed and dragon-bodied jades were most likely cut down from the same piece of material. They are comparably thin and delicate, one incised as male in gender and the other as female.

Eastern Zhou jades are marked by an increased emphasis on liveliness, particularly as represented in the popular dragon- and tiger-shaped ornaments. Jade types inherit earlier ones, such as *bi*, *huang*, *gui* and *zhang* yet increase in number. Techniques incorporate incised line, in combination with shallow relief and gossamer thin line, which together create a richly textured surface.

Jades decrease in number in Henan finds after the Eastern Zhou. Few are known from Qin tombs in Henan, with the most concentrated at Miyang and Sanmenxia sites. Since few tombs are known, jades are rare, and can be counted on one hand. The most unusual examples include four jade *bi* and one belt hook from a Qin tomb unearthed in 1978 at Miyang in Zhumadian[16]. The jade belt hook is singular in type in being composed of an inner iron bar linked horizontally to ten different sections which could independently be disassembled, a truly remarkable art work rarely witnessed.

Although many Han tombs have been discovered in Henan few have jades. Most types found include *bi*, sword fittings, mouth plugs and pig pairs designed to be held in the hands of the deceased, jade shrouds are also occasionally discovered. Because Luoyang served as a secondary capital during the Western Han and as the capital during the Eastern Han, a large number of Han burials are known in the vicinity. In 1953, 225 tombs and over 50 jades were excavated at Shaogou. In 1999, four groups of jade shrouds, plus jade pigs, mouth plugs and other orifice plugs dating to the Eastern Han were discovered. The most important jade finds include the jade shroud, made of over 1000 jade pieces sewn together with gold thread, along with over 70 *bi*, 24 sword parts and *ge*, *yue*, *gui*, pigs, plugs for the mouth and orifices, and dancing figures from the State Liang royal house burial at Mangshan in Yongcheng County[17]. The most exquisite pieces in terms of beauty and refinement are the ornamental pairs of white jade dancing figures.

Very few jades come from tombs of the Wei-Jin Period. The most unusual pieces discovered in 1956 include the brilliantly polished, translucent white jade cups unearthed from the tomb dating to the 8th year of Zhengshi Reign of Cao Wei government buried at Jianxi in Luoyang[18].

No jades are recorded as having been discovered archaeologically from Sui Period tombs. Occasionally jades are discovered in Tang tombs and most come from those in the vicinity of Luoyang. In 1989, 10 slips of a jade book of Emperor Ai of Tang were unearthed in the Sui-Tang Palace City site. The material is marble incised with graphs filled with gold. The content partially refers to the celebration for the enthronement of the Emperor Ai, the last Tang emperor. In 1991, the tomb with the richest amount of jades, belonging to the mother of the State Qi ruler, was unearthed during a salvage operation at Yaling in Yichuan[19]. The twenty-eight jades include bowls, ornaments, *huang*, combs, amber and agate.

Less than a dozen tombs with jades have been found in post-Tang eras in Henan. In 1984, a rare find of two jade books, one *Shice* (memorial tablet with auspicious and posthumous text) with 36 slips and another, *Aice* with 41 slips were discovered in the Mausoleum of Empress Li, wife of Song Emperor Taizong. With the fall of the Northern Song and move south of the royal center, the cultural center also moves south, as is reflected in burial finds. Few jades are known from Jin and Yuan period tombs. Sixteen jades were unearthed from Prince Jian of Lu's tomb of Ming Dynasty. Particularly noteworthy is one white jade ornament representing the four cranes holding in their beaks long-life foliage. In 1985, an 18 piece jade belt was unearthed from the tomb of Wang Bolu of Ming Dynasty, the daughter of the military minister Wang Yue at Xunxian. However, the quality cannot compare with that of the remarkable gold and silver artifacts discovered from the same tomb.

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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）
　仰韶文化（约公元前 4800 – 前 2700 年）
　屈家岭文化（约公元前 2900 – 前 2600 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)
　Yangshao Culture (ca. 4800 – 2700 BC)
　Qujialing Culture (ca. 2900 – 2600 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)
Yuan Dynasty (1279 – 1368)
Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644)
Qing Dynasty (1644 – 1911)

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I 河南地区出土玉器概述

V Jades Unearthed from Henan

X 本卷年表 Chronology

1 玉璜	Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
2 绿松石坠	Pair of Pendants
3 玉璜	Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
4 玉饰	Ornament
5 玉铲	Spade
6 玉饰	Ornament
7 玉铲	Spade
8 玉铲	Spade
9 玉柄形器	Object in the Shape of a Handle
10 玉斧	Axe
11 玉璋	Scepter (*zhang*)
12 玉璋	Scepter (*zhang*)
13 玉刀	Blade
14 玉刀	Ceremonial Blade
15 微雕玉兽	Beast Miniature
16 玉戚	Axe (*qi*)
17 玉钺	Axe (*yue*)
18 铜内玉戈	Jade Dagger-axe (*ge*) with Bronze Mounting
19 玉璋	Scepter (*zhang*)
20 玉环	Ring
21 玉戈	Dagger-axe (*ge*)
22 玉琮	Tube (*cong*)
23 跽坐人形玉佩	Kneeling Human Figure
24 跽坐人形玉佩	Kneeling Human Figure
25 双面玉人	Double-faced Human Figure
26 鸮鹗形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of an Owl
27 鸮鹗形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of an Owl
28 玉熊	Bear
29 玉象	Elephant
30 凤形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Phoenix
31 凤首人身形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Phoenix Head and a Human Body
32 鹦鹉形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of Two Connected Parrots
33 鹦鹉形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Parrot

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34 鸟形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Bird
35 玉鱼	Fish
36 马形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Horse
37 羊头形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Ram Head
38 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
39 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
40 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
41 玉鹅	Goose
42 玉环	Ring
43 玉戈	Dagger-axe (*ge*)
44 玉刀	Knife
45 铜内玉戈	Jade Dagger-axe (*ge*) with Bronze Mounting
46 玉璜	Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
47 玉笄	Hairpin
48 玉韘	Thumb Ring
49 玉匕	Dagger
50 玉柄形器	Object in the Shape of a Handle
51 玉斧	Axe
52 玉簋	Vessel (*gui*)
53 玉璇玑	Disc with Notches
54 虎形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger
55 兔形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Rabbit
56 鹿形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Deer
57 兔形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Rabbit
58 鸟形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Bird
59 鸟形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Bird
60 鸟形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Bird
61 玉鸟	Bird
62 绿松石鸟形佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Bird
63 玉鸟	Bird
64 鸟形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Bird
65 鸭形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Duck
66 鱼形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Fish
67 鱼形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Fish
68 玉觿	Pointed Pendant (*xi*)
69 玉簪	Hairpin
70 璜形玉饰	Arc-shaped Ornament
71 玉饰	Ornament
72 玉镯	Bracelet
73 玉镯	Bracelet
74 玉管	Tube
75 玉饰	Fragment of Ornament
76 璜形玉饰	Arc-shaped Ornament
77 璜形玉饰	Arc-shaped Ornament

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78 璜形玉饰 Arc-shaped Ornament
79 有领玉璧 Collared Disc (*bi*)
80 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Coiled Dragon
81 玉柄形器 Object in the Shape of a Handle
82 玉柄形器 Object in the Shape of a Handle
83 玉戚 Axe (*qi*)
84 玉戚 Axe (*qi*)
85 玉戚 Axe (*qi*)
86 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)
87 玉戚 Axe (*qi*)
88 铜骸玉矛 Jade Spear Head with Bronze Socket
89 玉琮 Tube (*cong*)
90 铜内玉戈 Jade Dagger-axe (*ge*) with Bronze Mounting
91 玉戈 Dagger-axe (*ge*)
92 玉刀 Knife
93 绿松石人 Human Figure
94 绿松石人 Human Figure
95 牛首形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of an Ox Head
96 兽面形玉饰 Ornament with Animal Mask Decoration
97 兽面形玉饰 Ornament in the Shape of an Animal Mask
98 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
99 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
100 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
101 虎形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger
102 玉璋 Scepter (*zhang*)
103 牛形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of an OX
104 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)
105 玉戚 Axe (*qi*)
106 玉刀 Blade
107 玉铲 Spade
108 玉圭 Tablet (*gui*)
109 玉镯 Bracelet
110 熊形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Bear
111 人首鸟身形玉佩 Pendant with Human Head and Bird Body
112 鹦鹉形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Parrot
113 玉璇玑 Disc with Notches
114 玉戈 Dagger-axe (*ge*)
115 玉戈 Dagger-axe (*ge*)
116 卧牛形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Recumbent Ox
117 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)
118 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)
119 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)
120 龙柄玉刀 Knife with Dragon-shaped Handle
121 鸮形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of an Owl

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122 玉虎 Tiger
123 牛形调色器 Palette in the Shape of an Ox
124 玉柄形器 Object in the Shape of a Handle
125 玉戚 Axe (*qi*)
126 龟形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Turtle
127 龟形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Turtle
128 玉柄形器 Object in the Shape of a Handle
129 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
130 盘龙形玉佩 Pair of Pendants in the Shape of Coiled Dragons
131 管形玉握 Pair of Hand-held Tubes
132 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)
133 玉柄铁剑 Iron Sword with a Jade Handle
134 玉组佩 Set of Pendants
135 玉项饰 Necklace
136 玉面罩 Face Cover
137 牛首形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of an Ox Head
138 马首形玉饰 Pendant in the Shape of a Horse Head
139 鹿形玉饰 Pendant in the Shape of a Stag
140 玉项饰 Necklace
141 玉串饰 String of Beads
142 玉腕饰 Two Sets of Wrist Ornaments
143 玉簪首 Hairpin Finial
144 鸟形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Bird
145 龙纹玉玦 Pair of Slit Rings (*jue*) with Dragon Decoration
146 凤鸟形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Phoenix
147 蛇形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Snake
148 鱼形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Fish
149 龟形玉饰 Pendant in the Shape of a Turtle
150 龙形玉佩 Two Pendants in the Shape of Dragons
151 龙形玉觿 Pointed Pendant (*xi*) in the Shape of a Dragon
152 鱼形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Fish
153 兽面形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of an Animal Mask
154 牛首形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of an Ox Head
155 鹿形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Deer
156 玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
157 玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
158 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
159 玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
160 蝉形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Cicada
161 蝉形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Cicada
162 蝉形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Cicada
163 蚕形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Silkworm
164 兔形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Rabbit
165 玉琮 Tube (*cong*)

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166 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Coiled Dragon
167 人龙合体形玉佩 Pendant with Human Front and Dragon Profile
168 琮形玉佩 Tube-shaped Pendant
169 玉佩 Pendant
170 玉佩 Pendant
171 玉饰 Two Ornaments
172 玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
173 玉人 Human Figure
174 玉琮 Tube (*cong*)
175 人形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Human
176 鱼形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Fish
177 玉组佩 Set of Pendants
178 玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
179 玉琮 Tube (*cong*)
180 蚕形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Silkworm
181 水晶项链 Necklace
182 人首蛇身形玉饰 Pair of Ornaments with Human Head and Snake Body
183 玉人头 Head
184 玉饰 Ornament
185 管形玉玦 Pair of Slit Tubes (*jue*)
186 玉环 Ring
187 虎形玉佩 Pair of Tiger-shaped Pendants
188 虎形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger
189 玉钺 Axe (*yue*)
190 虎形玉佩 Pair of Tiger-shaped Pendants
191 玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
192 玉璜 Pair of Arc-shaped Pendants (*huang*)
193 虎形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger
194 玉梳 Comb
195 玉玦 Slit Ring (*jue*)
196 玉簪 Hairpin
197 玉柄铁匕首 Jade Handle of an Iron Dagger
198 玉牌 Four Plaques
199 玉环 Ring
200 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
201 玉璧 Disc (*bi*)
202 玉璧 Disc (*bi*)
203 玉带钩 Belt Hook
204 龙形玉佩 Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
205 玉佩 Pendant
206 玉璧 Disc (*bi*)
207 玉管 Pair of Tubes
208 玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)
209 玉璜 Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)

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210 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
211 双龙形玉璧	Disc with Openwork Dragons
212 玉人	Kneeling Human Figure
213 玉兽	Six Beasts
214 玉戈	Dagger-axe (*ge*)
215 玉龙	Pair of Dragons
216 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
217 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
218 铁芯玉带钩	Jade Belt Hook with an Iron Bar
219 玉剑格	Sword Guard
220 玉剑格	Sword Guard
221 玉剑首	Sword Pommel
222 玉剑琫	Scabbard Chape
223 玉剑琫	Scabbard Chape
224 心形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Heart
225 心形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Heart
226 金缕玉衣	Gold Threaded Jade Shroud
227 玉戈	Dagger-axe (*ge*)
228 玉舞人	Pair of Dancers
229 玉璧	Disc (*bi*)
230 嵌玉鎏金铜饰	Pair of Gilt Bronze Ornaments with Jade Inlaid
231 玉佩	Pendant
232 玉带扣	Belt Buckle
233 玉杯	Stem Cup
234 玛瑙璧	Disc (*bi*)
235 玉钵	Bowl (*bo*)
236 玉带钩	Two Belt Hooks
237 玉带钩	Two Belt Hooks
238 玉带钩	Belt Hook
239 玉佩	Pendant
240 玉珩	Pendant (*heng*)

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玉璜

仰韶文化

长4.2、宽2、厚0.4 厘米

河南省临汝县北刘庄遗址出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉。体呈半环形，素面，璜的两端各有一圆穿孔。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)

Yangshao Culture

Jade

Length 4.2 cm

Excavated from Beiliuzhuang site, Linru, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

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绿松石坠

仰韶文化

长 3.4 、宽 1.2 、厚 0.2 厘米

河南省淅川县下王岗遗址出土，现藏于河南博物院。

1 对。绿色。椭圆形，素面，一端有对称的锯齿形缺口。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

Pair of Pendants

Yangshao Culture

Turquoise

Height 3.4 cm

Excavated from Xiawanggang site, Xichuan, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

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玉璜

屈家岭文化

残长6.5 、宽1.5 、厚0.5 厘米

河南省淅川县黄楝树遗址出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉。体呈扁半环形，素面。璜的一端有一圆孔，另一端残缺。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)

Qujialing Culture

Jade

Remaining length 6.5 cm

Excavated from Huanglianshu site, Xichuan, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

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玉饰

屈家岭文化

长 1.2 、宽 1.4 、厚 0.5 厘米

河南省淅川县黄楝树遗址出土，现藏于河南博物院。

土黄色。长方形，素面，侧面中部有一个对穿圆孔。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫渐法、牛爱红）

Ornament

Qujialing Culture

Jade

Height 1.2 cm

Excavated from Huanglianshu site, Xichuan, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

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玉铲

龙山文化

长 15.5 、宽 10.2 厘米

河南省南阳市黄山遗址出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青白玉，莹润光洁。体为扁平长方形，上窄下宽，靠近铲的上端中部有一穿孔，下面为双面弧刃。玉铲雕琢光滑平整，磨工细腻，充分显示了新石器时代的琢玉技艺。无使用痕迹，可能是作为礼器使用。

Spade

Longshan Culture

Jade

Length 15.5 cm

Excavated from Huangshan site, Nanyang, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）



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玉饰

龙山文化

高 4.3 、宽 2.7 厘米

河南省淅川县下王岗遗址出土，现藏于河南博物院。

玉质泛绿色。体呈扁椭圆形，上端有一孔。

Ornament

Longshan Culture

Jade

Height 4.3 cm

Excavated from Xiawanggang site, Xichuan, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）



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玉铲

新时器时代

长23、宽6.5 －9、厚1.2 厘米

河南省镇平县安国城遗址出土，现藏于河南博物院。

南阳独山玉，色泽深绿。体呈扁平长形。上窄下宽，中间略收，下端为双面弧刃，靠近铲背居中有一两面对钻孔。通体磨光。

Spade

Neolithic Period

Jade

Length 23 cm

Excavated from Anguocheng site, Zhenping, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）



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玉铲

新石器时代

长 16.3 、宽 8 厘米

河南省遂平县石寨铺乡遗址出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉，受沁后变为土黄色。玉铲为长方形，上窄下宽，通身素面，铲的上端有一单面穿孔。

Spade

Neolithic Period

Jade

Length 16.3 cm

Excavated from Shizhaipuxiang site, Suiping, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）



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玉柄形器

二里头文化

长17.1、柄部宽1.8、厚1.5 － 1.8 厘米

河南省偃师市二里头遗址4号坑出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

乳白色。形似鞭，共分六节。节有粗、中、细，三者相互交替。粗节雕有单线或双线的兽面纹；中节及柄部琢成花瓣纹，细节有二至三周凸弦纹；末端用线刻和浮雕法琢成兽头形，其侧面有一穿孔。柄的顶端及其正背面各穿一孔，三孔相通。

Object in the Shape of a Handle

Erlitou Culture

Jade

Length 17.1 cm

Excavated from Ash-pit No.4 at Erlitou site, Yanshi, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：唐际根　摄影：姜言忠）



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玉斧

二里头文化

长 21.1 、宽 6.4 厘米

河南省偃师市二里头遗址出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

鸡骨白色。扁平长条形，方首，端刃平直。首端有对钻穿孔两个，接近中部有双凸线两组。一面有不大清晰的绿色细线方格纹沁痕。

Axe

Erlitou Culture

Jade

Length 21.1 cm

Excavated from Erlitou site, Yanshi, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：唐际根　摄影：姜言忠）



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玉璋

二里头文化

长54、最宽14.4、厚0.8 厘米

河南省偃师市二里头遗址五区3号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

青灰色。通体磨光，整体似窄长铲，两侧外侈，凹弧斜形端刃。近刃部长边上穿一孔，嵌以白色圆片。柄部有一圆穿，两侧有扉牙。

Scepter (*zhang*)

Erlitou Culture

Jade

Length 54 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.3 in Area 5 at Erlitou site, Yanshi, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：唐际根　摄影：姜言忠）

ÕÕÆ¬ 344.jpg



玉璋

二里头文化

长 48.5 、宽 8 厘米

河南省偃师市二里头遗址出土，现藏于洛阳博物馆。玉色青中泛黄。凹弧斜端刃，方首上有一小圆孔。长体近首端两侧出对称扉牙。通体抛光。

Scepter (*zhang*)

Erlitou Culture

Jade

Length 48.5 cm

Excavated from Erlitou site, Yanshi, Henan Province

Luoyang Museum

（摄影：高虎、周立）

ÕÕÆ¬ 345.jpg



玉刀

二里头文化

长53.5、宽8.8、厚0.7 厘米

河南省偃师市二里头遗址57号墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

豆青色，长条扁平梯形，长边为双面刃，近刃处与两侧变薄，背部有等距圆孔三个，两侧有扉牙各四个。

（撰文：郑光　摄影：姜言忠）

Blade

Erlitou Culture

Jade

Length 53.5 cm

Excavated from Tomb No.57 at Erlitou site, Yanshi, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 346.jpg



玉刀

二里头文化

长65、宽9.5 厘米

河南省偃师市二里头遗址出土，现藏于洛阳博物馆。

玉色墨绿。体长呈扁梯形，直背，双面刃，体两端有对称齿牙六对，近背上方有等距离圆孔七个。体两侧刻斜线网格纹。通体抛光。

（摄影：高虎、周立）

Ceremonial Blade

Erlitou Culture

Jade

Length 65 cm

Excavated from Erlitou site, Yanshi, Henan Province

Luoyang Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 347.jpg



微雕玉兽

二里头文化

长 0.9 、高 0.5 厘米

河南省偃师市二里头遗址出土，现藏于洛阳博物馆。

青玉雕成。兽作爬伏状，突目、高鼻、口微张。头昂起，尾下卷。

（摄影：高虎、周立）

Beast Miniature

Erlitou Culture

Jade

Length 0.9 cm

Excavated from Erlitou site, Yanshi, Henan Province

Luoyang Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 348.jpg



玉戚

商代

长15、宽13、孔径5.5 厘米

河南省安阳市高楼庄出土，现藏于河南博物院。

玉呈深褐色，有土沁白斑。体呈扁圆璧形，两侧各有凸出扉牙六个，中有大圆孔。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

Axe (*qi*)

Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 15 cm

Excavated from Gaolouzhuang, Anyang, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 349.jpg

玉钺

商代

长 13.5 、宽 8.3 、厚 0.8 厘米

河南省新郑市望京楼新村乡出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青黄色，局部有深褐色沁斑。体为扁平长方形，三边平直，平刃，由两面磨成。上半部有三孔，其中两孔完好，一孔残缺。两面光素无纹。

Axe (*yue*)

Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 13.5 cm

Excavated from Xincunxiang, Xinzheng, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）



ÕÕÆ¬ 350.jpg



铜内玉戈

商代

长 32、宽 6.5 、厚 0.4 厘米

河南省新郑市望京楼新村乡出土，现藏于河南博物院。

玉戈为白青玉。体扁长。内部为青铜质，上下有阑，阑前呈三角形，有一穿并饰兽面纹，后部呈弯折形并饰变形夔纹，玉援略有弧度，有中脊和上下边刃，前锋薄而利，锋部呈三角形。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

Jade Dagger-axe (*ge*) with Bronze Mounting

Shang Dynasty

Jade and bronze

Length 32 cm

Excavated from Xincunxiang, Xinzheng, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 351.jpg



玉璋

商代

长 39.2 、宽 10.2 厘米

河南省新郑市望京楼新村乡出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉。体呈刀形，前端刃内凹弧，两面磨刃，后部两栏均出扉牙，中间饰弦纹数道，内有一单面穿。两面纹饰相同。

Scepter (*zhang*)

Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 39.2 cm

Excavated from Xincunxiang, Xinzheng, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

ÕÕÆ¬ 352.jpg



玉环

商代

直径 12、孔径 5.3 、厚 5.3 厘米

河南省新郑市望京楼新村乡出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉，局部有褐色斑沁。体呈扁圆形，中有孔，边薄厚不匀，原留有切割痕。通身光素无纹。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

Ring

Shang Dynasty

Jade

Diameter 12 cm

Excavated from Xincunxiang, Xinzheng, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 353.jpg



玉戈

商代

长 47.2 、宽 8 厘米

河南省新郑市望京楼新村乡出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉，局部有沁斑。体为扁平长状，尖端为三角形，援平直，两面磨刃，内呈长方形，欄两侧有凸脊，内的近阑居中有一穿孔。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

Dagger-axe (*ge*)

Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 47.2 cm

Excavated from Xincunxiang, Xinzheng, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 354.jpg



玉琮

商代

高 2.5 、直径 5 厘米

河南省新郑市望京楼新村乡出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉，土沁以后局部泛白。体呈圆筒形，中空，外面一周饰弦纹，射口顶端有四个不通的穿，此琮带有朱砂痕迹。从琮的形制上看，可能是其它器改制而成。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

Tube (*cong*)

Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 2.5 cm

Excavated from Xincunxiang, Xinzheng, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 355.jpg

跽坐人形玉佩

商代晚期

高 5.6 、宽 2.8 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉。圆雕。猴面宽额，“臣”字眼，蒜头鼻，小口，头顶留短发一周，跽坐，双手扶膝，两臂略内弯。着衣，上饰云纹，长袖窄口，后领较高。玉人颈下与后脑有一小孔相通，身下两腿之间也有一孔用于佩带或插嵌。

Kneeling Human Figure

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 5.6 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）



ÕÕÆ¬ 356.jpg



跽坐人形玉佩

商代晚期

高 7 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。黄褐色，圆雕。跽坐，双手抚膝，“臣”字眼，大鼻小嘴。头梳长辫一条，戴圆箍形冠，头顶露发丝，上有左右对穿的小孔。身着交领衣，腰束宽带。腰左侧佩一宽柄器，器的上端作卷云形，下端弯曲成蛇头形。

（撰文：唐际根　摄影：姜言忠）

Kneeling Human Figure

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 7 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 357.jpg



双面玉人

商代晚期

高 12.5 、厚 1 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会学院考古研究所。

淡灰色，浮雕。裸体，作站立状。一面为男性，宽长眉，蒜头鼻，嘴略张，双手放胯间；另一面为女性，形象与男性近似，双手置腹部。在它们的脚下，琢出一短榫，可以插嵌在漆木器上。

（撰文：陈志达　摄影：姜言忠）

Double-faced Human Figure

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 12.5 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 358.jpg

鸮鸮形玉佩

商代晚期

高 4.9 、宽 2.5 － 3.9 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉。圆雕。头顶有双卷角，圆眼，双翼并拢，尾下垂，身饰云纹、鳞纹，两足前屈，作站立状，头顶中部有一对穿斜孔可悬挂。

Pendant in the Shape of an Owl

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 4.9 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）



ÕÕÆ¬ 359.jpg

鸮鹍形玉佩

商代晚期

高 6.5 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

绿色。圆雕，作站立状。钩喙，圆眼微凸，两耳竖起，双翼并拢，短尾下垂，两肢粗壮。胸饰羽毛纹，背饰蝉纹。足、尾之间有“十”字形小槽，上有圆孔，头顶后有一钻通的斜孔，可作嵌插之用。

Pendant in the Shape of an Owl

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 6.5 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文、摄影：唐际根）



ÕÕÆ¬ 360.jpg



玉熊

商代晚期

高 4 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

前身褐色，背浅绿色。圆雕。前肢抱膝，作蹲坐状。头微抬，面呈三角形，张口露舌，大眼小耳。背饰云纹，臀下有三角形短尾。颈部有上下穿通的小孔。

（撰文、摄影：唐际根）

Bear

Late Shang Dynasty

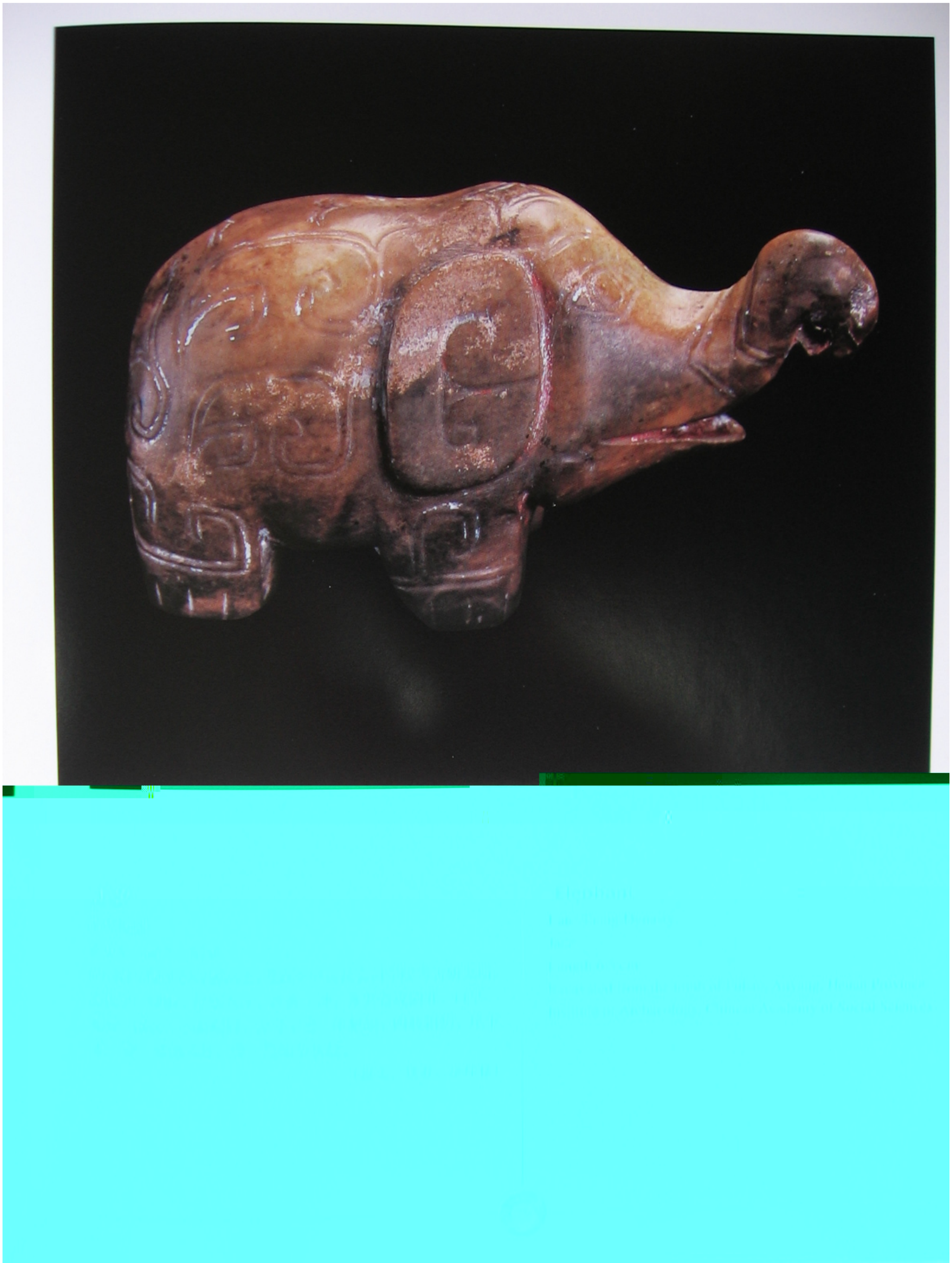
Jade

Height 4 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 361.jpg



ÕÕÆ¬ 362.jpg

凤形玉佩

商代晚期

高 13.6 、厚 0.7 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

黄褐色。作侧身回首状，冠镂空，圆眼，短翅长尾，尾翎分开。胸下有两个小镂空，背、尾的相应部位各有一和两个长条形镂空。腰间有一突起的圆纽，上有小孔，可佩戴。

Pendant in the Shape of a Phoenix

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 13.6 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：唐际根　摄影：姜言忠）



ÕÕÆ¬ 363.jpg



凤首人身形玉佩

商代晚期

高 9.8 、宽 3.8 、厚 0.3 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉，土沁以后变为黄褐色。该佩为璜形片状。佩的前部为凤首、钩嘴、“臣”字眼、高冠，冠上呈锯齿形，上有一圆孔，身饰变形云纹。佩的下身如跽坐人形，臀部有单面穿孔，下肢顺臀部屈曲阴线刻四趾。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

Pendant in the Shape of a Phoenix Head and a Human Body

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 9.8 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 364.jpg



鹦鹉形玉佩

商代晚期

高 8.1 、宽 12、宽 0.3 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。深褐色。双鹦鹉尾相对，略呈伏状。圆眼钩喙，短冠，胸脯外突，短翅，长尾内捲，肢前屈，有四爪。翅饰翎纹，尾饰变形回纹，两面纹样雷同。尾相连处有一圆孔，冠上各有一小圆孔。

（撰文：郑振香　摄影：姜言忠）

Pendant in the Shape of Two Connected Parrots

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 8.1 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 365.jpg

鹦鹉形玉佩

商代晚期

高 12.5 、厚 0.4 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

浅绿色。浮雕。作站立状，头上有夔冠，“臣”字眼，形态作展翅状，尾下垂内弯。两面纹饰相同，线条流畅，雕工精致。

Pendant in the Shape of a Parrot

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 12.5 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文、摄影：唐际根）



ÕÕÆ¬ 366.jpg



鸟形玉佩

商代晚期

长10、宽2.5、厚0.5 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉。该佩呈扁伏状，“臣”字眼、尖嘴，短冠呈锯齿形，长尾上翘，足前屈。两面纹饰相同，身饰双线鳞纹、变形云纹，颈上有小孔可佩带。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

Pendant in the Shape of a Bird

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 10 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 367.jpg



玉鱼

商代晚期

长 10.6 、厚 0.2 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

浅绿色，有褐斑。体窄长，弯成半圆形。闭口圆眼，背鳍雕作扉棱形，口部有短榫。

（撰文、摄影：唐际根）

Fish

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 10.6 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 368.jpg



马形玉佩

商代晚期

长6.3、高2.9、厚0.2 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。灰色，有褐斑。作行走状。张口竖耳，“臣”字眼，眼稍靠下，颈有较粗的鬃毛。长尾，尾中部有一小节突，下端有斜刃。耳后有小孔。

（撰文、摄影：唐际根）

Pendant in the Shape of a Horse

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 6.3 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 369.jpg

羊头形玉佩

商代晚期

高 4.5 、厚 2 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

白色，有褐斑。圆雕。闭口，细眉，眼斜吊，卷角。背面近平。头顶上有上下对钻的小孔。

Pendant in the Shape of a Ram Head

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 4.5 cm

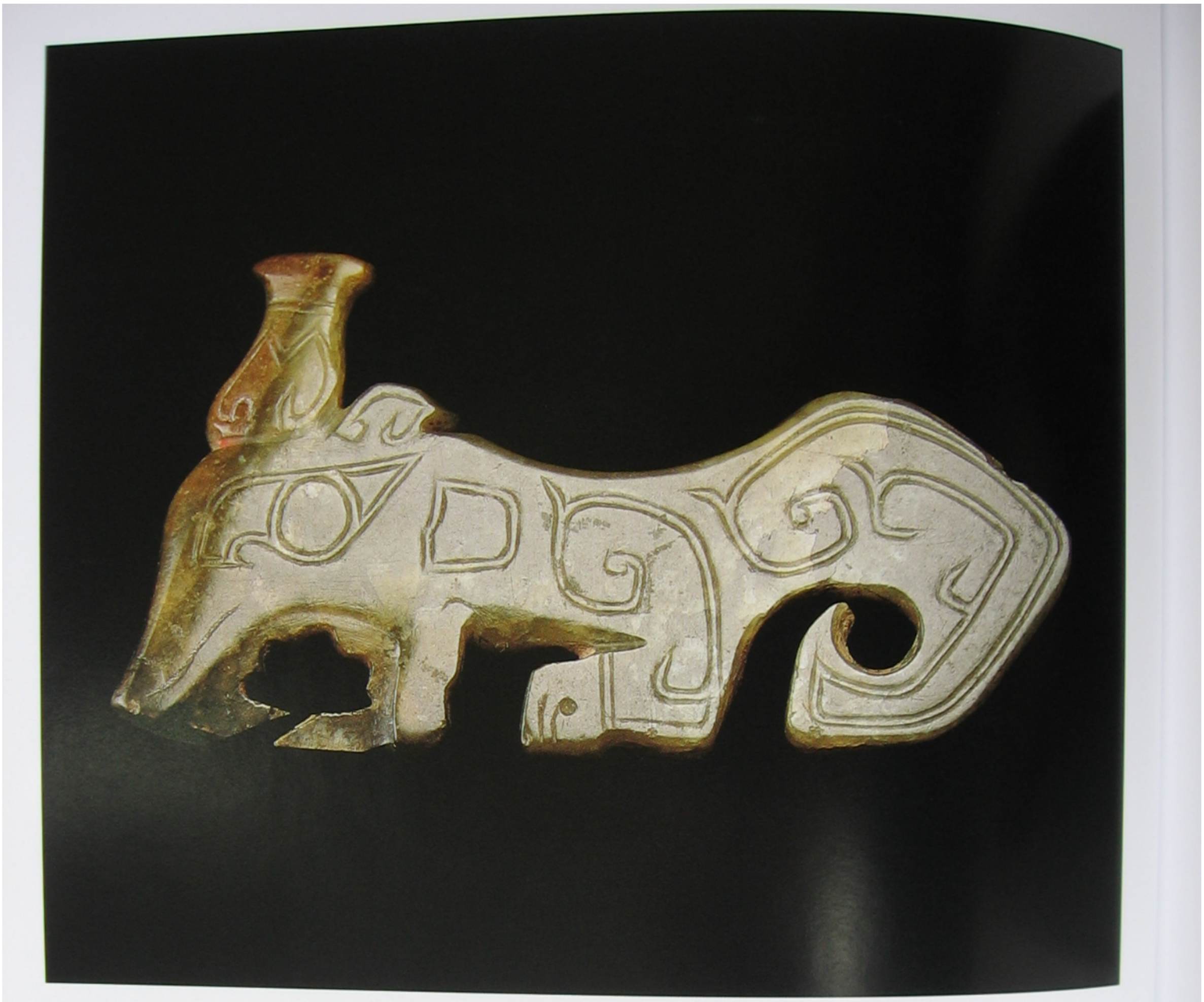
Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文、摄影：唐际根）



ÕÕÆ¬ 370.jpg



龙形玉佩

商代晚期

长 8.2 、高 4.4 、厚 0.7 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

墨绿色。作卧伏状，形似夔。张口露齿，大眼小耳，独角竖起，凹背垂尾，一足前屈。颈饰鳞纹，身、尾饰变形云纹。

（撰文、摄影：唐际根）

Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 8.2 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 371.jpg

龙形玉佩

商代晚期

长径7、厚1.5 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。墨绿色。作蟠曲形，头尾相接，中有缺口，尾尖内卷。张口露齿，“臣”字眼，细长眉，头上有两钝角，腹下有两短足，中脊突起。身、尾饰菱形纹兼三角形纹，背两侧饰三角形纹。背部有左右钻透的小孔，尾尖一面有一未透的圆孔。

（撰文、摄影：唐际根）

Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Maximum diameter 7 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 372.jpg



龙形玉佩

商代晚期

长 8.1 、高 5.6 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。黑绿色，一面微呈褐色。圆雕。方形头，张口露齿，“臣”字眼，两钝角后伏。中脊雕成扉棱状，身蟠卷右侧，两短足前屈，各有四爪。下颌正中有一个对钻的小孔。身饰菱形纹和三角形纹，均为双线琢出。

（撰文：陈志达　摄影：姜言忠）

Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 8.1 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 373.jpg

玉鹅

商代晚期

高 7.2、厚 0.6 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

灰色。作站立状。圆眼扁嘴，长颈前弯，凸胸短翅，两足粗壮。颈饰羽毛纹，翅饰翎纹。足下有残榫。

Goose

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 7.2 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文、摄影：唐际根）



ÕÕÆ¬ 374.jpg



玉环

商代晚期

直径 12、孔径 6.6 、厚 0.6 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉。体呈扁圆环状，中有一孔，通身素面。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

Ring

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Diameter 12 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 375.jpg



玉戈

商代晚期

长 29.2 、援长 21.3 、援宽 7、内厚 0.5 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉，受沁为黑褐斑。体扁平，前锋尖锐，援一边平直，一边略斜。援与阑上下侧均刻回纹，直内，内的前端有一圆穿。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

Dagger-axe (*ge*)

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 29.2 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 376.jpg



玉刀

商代晚期

长 13.8 、宽 2.7 、厚 0.5 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉，受沁有土褐斑。刀呈直背、较厚，双面弧形刃，刀锋尖锐，柄较宽长，背中部有一小圆穿孔。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

Knife

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 13.8 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 377.jpg



铜内玉戈

商代晚期

长 27.8 、戈长 15.8 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国国家博物馆。

灰黄色。器体扁薄轻脆，作长条三角形，上、下两边出刃，中部起脊，前锋三角形，十分锐利，近末端处有圆穿。铜内有上、下阑，饰饕餮纹，遍镶绿松石，后端作歧冠鸟形。

（撰文、摄影：唐际根）

Jade Dagger-axe (*ge*) with Bronze Mounting

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade and bronze

Overall length 27.8 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

The National Museum of China

ÕÕÆ¬ 378.jpg



玉璜

商代晚期

长 12.9 、宽 3.4 、厚 0.4 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉质。体呈扁半环形。两端分别钻有三孔及一孔，璜的上端正中也有一小孔。通身素面。

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

Arc-shaped Pendant (*huang*)

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 12.9 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

ÕÕÆ¬ 379.jpg



玉笄

商代晚期

长16、径0.8 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉质。体呈圆锥形，素面，顶上有扁榫。

Hairpin

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 16 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）

ÕÕÆ¬ 380.jpg



玉韘

商代晚期

高 2.7 － 3.8 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会学院考古研究所。淡绿色，少部分呈淡褐色。下部较平，上端呈斜面形，中空，可套入成年人拇指。背面下部有一条横向的浅槽，槽由窄而宽。正面雕兽纹，双目下各有一圆孔，面部两侧分别雕以身、尾和足。

（撰文：唐际根　摄影：姜言忠）

Thumb Ring

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 2.7-3.8 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 381.jpg

玉匕

商代晚期

长14.7、柄宽2.1、厚0.4 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会学院考古研究所。

棕褐色，有黄黑斑。扁平长条形。平顶，柄两侧稍内凹，下端呈舌形，较薄。纹饰精致，其一面柄饰蝉纹，匕面饰头向下的蝉纹四个。另一面柄饰夔纹和兽面纹。柄端中部有一个小圆孔。匕面下部有经长期使用的痕迹。

Dagger

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 14.7 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文：唐际根　摄影：姜言忠）



ÕÕÆ¬ 382.jpg



玉柄形器

商代晚期

长 15.3 、宽 1.1 、厚 1 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

乳白色。体窄长，断面近方形。表面雕莲瓣形纹五段，柄上端刻阳线两条，下端有尖状榫。

Object in the Shape of a Handle

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 15.3 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

（撰文、摄影：唐际根）

ÕÕÆ¬ 383.jpg

玉斧

商代晚期

长 19.6 、宽 4.8 、厚 0.9 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于河南博物院。

青玉质，土沁以后变为土黄色。体呈长方形，上下端近平并有厚刃。两面纹饰相同，通身饰线纹及变形云纹，斧的顶端有一圆穿，穿之下饰线纹。

Axe

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 19.6 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

Henan Provincial Museum

（撰文：李玲　摄影：闫新法、牛爱红）



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玉簋

商代晚期

高 20.5 、口径 12.5 厘米

河南省安阳市妇好墓出土，现藏于中国国家博物馆。

碧绿色。直口微外弧，平沿方唇。腹部微鼓，圜底略外凸，底为圈足。腹部外侧有对称的四条扉棱，扉棱之间饰云雷纹。圈足上下饰凹弦纹。

（撰文、摄影：唐际根）

Vessel (*gui*)

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Height 20.5 cm

Excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, Anyang, Henan Province

The National Museum of China

ÕÕÆ¬ 385.jpg



玉璇玑

商代晚期

直径3.55、厚0.5 厘米

河南省安阳市殷墟出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

淡青色。四周加工出四枚均匀间隔的同向尖牙，状如涡轮叶片。中部对钻出小孔。璧的一面可见清晰的细线打稿痕迹。

（撰文：唐际根　摄影：王保平）

Disc with Notches

Late Shang Dynasty

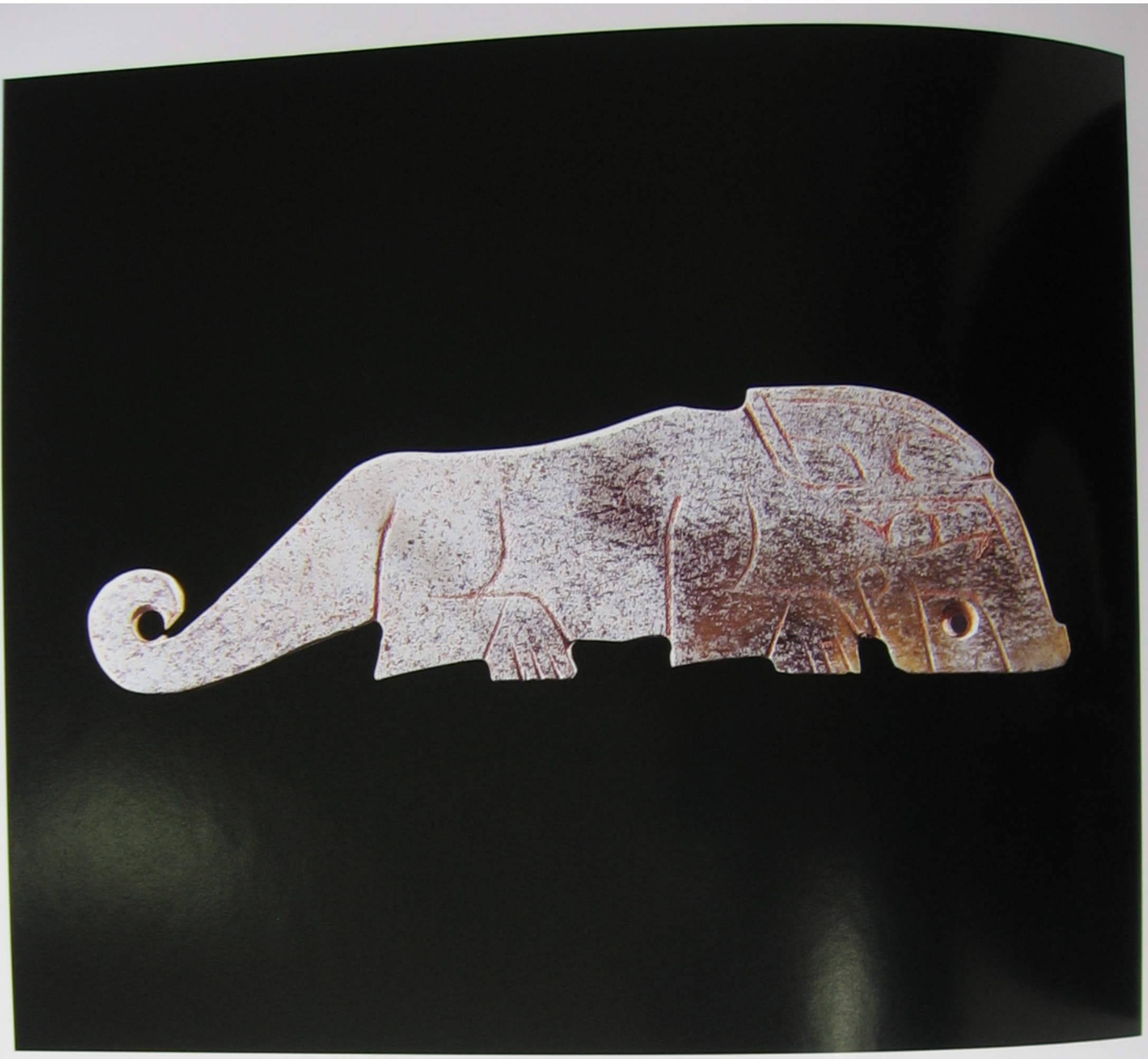
Jade

Diameter 3.55 cm

Excavated from Yinxu, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 386.jpg



虎形玉佩

商代晚期

长 8.41 、厚 0.27 厘米

河南省安阳市刘家庄出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。青色，大面积受沁白化。片状浮雕。低首张口，口内有对钻穿孔。“臣”字眼，云纹角，凹背，尾上卷。阴线勾勒出足爪。通体粘有朱砂。

（撰文：唐际根　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 8.41 cm

Excavated from Liujiazhuang, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 387.jpg



兔形玉佩

商代晚期

长 4.13 、高 3.37 、厚 0.74 厘米

河南省安阳市王裕口出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

受沁白化。垂首，突眼，大耳后仰。曲体弓背，前后足相交连。短尾，表示其蓄势欲跃之态。背部中脊两侧有短条线纹。

（撰文：唐际根　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Rabbit

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 4.13 cm

Excavated from Wangyukou, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 388.jpg



鹿形玉佩

商代晚期

长3.5、宽2.7、厚0.57 厘米

河南省安阳市殷墟出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

青白色。鹿作回首状，口微张，双耳后展。四足前曲作卧状，前足有斜向孔。无尾。

（撰文：唐际根　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Deer

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 3.5 cm

Excavated from Yinxu, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 389.jpg



兔形玉佩

商代晚期

长 5.9 、厚 0.25 厘米

河南省安阳市刘家庄出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

乳白色。扁平半伏状，用阴线刻出耳、鼻、足，耳朝后竖起。前足有一小圆孔。线条流畅，栩栩如生。

（撰文：唐际根　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Rabbit

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 5.9 cm

Excavated from Liujiazhuang, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

ÕÕÆ¬ 390.jpg



鸟形玉佩

商代晚期

长 4.59 、双翅间距 3 厘米

河南省安阳市殷墟出土，现藏于中国社会科学院考古研究所。

灰褐色。作引颈飞翔状，尖喙，双翅伸展，分尾。头下有斜向对钻孔。

（撰文：唐际根　摄影：王保平）

Pendant in the Shape of a Bird

Late Shang Dynasty

Jade

Length 4.59 cm

Excavated from Yinxu, Anyang, Henan Province

Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

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