

中国出土玉器全集

THE COMPLETE COLLECTION OF
JADES UNEARTHED IN CHINA

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北京 天津 河北
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北京、天津、河北地区出土玉器概述

于平 常素霞

北京、天津、河北地处华北平原，百万年来，先民们在这片沃土上繁衍生息，生产劳作，创造了灿烂的古代文明，也留下了丰富多彩的文化遗产。其中神奇精美的玉器，堪称是古代艺术品中最为璀璨夺目的一颗明星。

一、北京地区

考古资料显示，在商周之际，北京地区出土的玉器以平谷刘家河商墓和西周燕国墓为代表。1977年，在平谷刘家河商墓出土了一批玉制礼器和玉佩饰¹。其中一件青玉斧，长14.6厘米，刃缘直平，磨制光滑，无使用痕迹，应是当时显示王权君威的仪仗用器。

西周燕国墓地是20世纪60年代初发现的，随后在此进行了多次发掘，出土玉器主要以礼仪玉和装饰玉为主²。其装饰用玉，取材广泛，造型简练，不仅有由璧、璜、觿等组成的组佩饰，而且还有兽面、龟、虎、鹿等形象生动的坠饰。特别是在20世纪90年代第三次燕都遗址发掘中，还发现了含于墓主人口中的环、鸟、蝉等玉器，古人称“玉珎”。虽然以玉为珎早在新石器时代晚期就已出现，但以鸟与蝉为珎的现象，西周以前罕见。

春秋战国玉器，北京地区出土不多。至汉代，在大葆台、老山等汉墓中发现了一定数量质量上乘的玉器作品。尤以1974年在丰台大葆台发掘的两座西汉广阳王墓出土玉器最为丰富³。其中一号墓出土玉器46件，分别有璜、镂空条形饰、螭纹玉饰、环、璧等；二号墓出土玉器31件，其中透雕螭纹玉饰、玉舞人、玉觿等，质细工巧，可谓汉代玉器的珍品。

魏晋至隋唐时期，北京地区出土玉器较少。仅在1980年北京丰台王佐乡的一座唐墓中，出土了一套玉册⁴。经考证，该墓是“安史之乱”叛军首领史思明墓。这次在墓内填土层发现的44枚玉册，仅8枚完整，余者皆断，材料为汉白玉。玉册长28.4—28.6厘米，宽2.8—3.2厘米，厚1.2—2.1厘米。每枚上下两端1.5厘米处，各有一直径0.3厘米的横贯圆孔，用于穿绳编缀。玉册表面阴刻有文字，行书体，

字口填金，满行11字，共252字。

辽金元时期，北京地区基本处于北方少数民族政权所辖范围内。出土玉器较多的墓葬为1974年房山县长沟峪煤矿工地金代石椁墓⁵。该墓是由5个石棺组成的家族墓葬，在正中石棺内出土玉器11件，分别有双股玉钗、镯、环、凤形玉饰、透雕双鹤佩、折枝花形佩等。

至元九年（1272年）忽必烈定鼎燕京，并设作院玉局，专门制作供皇家御用的礼器、佩饰、装饰器等。玉器的典范之作是现存北京团城的“渎山大玉海”玉瓮。此外，丰台区南苑出土的花卉纹盒式暖砚、元大都遗址出土的仕女带饰，以及北京海淀区出土的人物纹玉带，均为元代玉器的佳作。特别是1961年海淀区出土的全套为20块的玉带饰，玉料上乘，工艺精湛。其中10块浮雕人物戏狮图纹，人物头戴尖顶高帽，身着窄袖短袍，脚踏长靴，边舞边逗戏狮子，姿态各异，生动活泼。6块桃形的雕有舞蹈人物或狮子形象，4块小长条形的雕刻如意云纹。构思新颖，设计巧妙，反映了蒙古族人入主中原后的精神风貌。

明清两代，从明代万历皇帝与孝端、孝靖二皇后陵墓出土的51件镶金嵌宝的玉器⁶及清代北京西郊小西天墓出土的玉壶、玉杯、玉鞞形佩等⁷，以及宫廷旧藏来看，当时北京玉器数量之大，品种之多，应用之广，前所未有。尤其是皇家的好尚已成为玉器制作的审美标准，从而使清代玉器集历代之大成，创造了难以数计的优秀作品。其玉质之美，工艺之精，令人叹为观止。可以说，清代北京宫廷玉作，确实达到了中国玉器发展史的巅峰，并为后世留下了丰富多彩的艺术珍品。

二、天津地区

天津市东临渤海，位于华北平原东北部，虽然历史文化遗产较为丰富，但出土玉器较少。最早发现的玉器是出土于宝坻县牛道口新石器时代遗址的玉玦、玉匕⁸。商周直至汉唐的墓葬中，所发现的玉石制品，也多是一些玉石管珠类的小型装饰品，而且数量很少。此后较为重要的是20世纪80年代天津蓟县独乐

寺塔基出土的玉碗、葫芦瓶、环、鸡心饰、水晶盒、罐、璎珞串饰、琥珀塔模、透雕花饰等⁹。明清时期,天津设卫开埠,商贾云集,但出土玉器依然不多。

三、河北地区

河北省的新石器时代遗址出土玉器较为丰富。2003年易县北福地出土了距今约8000年左右的玉玦、玉饰、石兽等¹⁰,为该地区的玉文化开了先河。在北部与内蒙古、辽宁接壤区域的围场县下伙房,发现了红山文化的玉猪龙和玉环等,值得注意的是1998年在西部的阳原县姜家梁遗址也发现了一件新石器时代的玉猪龙,其形制与红山文化玉猪龙基本一致,这一发现对红山文化的分布及其传播颇有研究价值。

1955年,唐山大城山遗址出土了龙山文化的玉铲、玉圭形器、玉石琮等。就玉琮而言,1989年承德滦平县后台子遗址曾采集到一件,形制近似良渚文化玉琮,这件玉琮四方凸面上阴刻有简化兽面纹,通高7.7厘米,孔径6.5厘米。

河北商周玉器出土较少,仅见于藁城台西商代遗址、武安赵窑商代墓葬、元氏西张村、邢台南小汪及邢台葛庄西周墓等。其中较重要的为藁城台西遗址,在20世纪70年代进行了两次发掘,出土较完整遗物3000余件,玉石器仅50余件¹¹。这批玉器,遗址中出土为14件,分别为玉柄形器、玉蝉、鸟、刀、斧、笄等,造型简单,少有装饰;同时在清理的112座墓葬中,只有13座墓出土有玉器且数量很少,共计39件。主要有玉戈、斧、玦、牙璧(璇玑)、人面形饰等,大多为墓主人生前佩戴或装饰之用。

春秋战国时期,诸侯割据,在河北主要有燕、赵和中山国。多年来,在易县燕下都遗址进行了多次发掘,出土遗物甚丰,然而玉器较少,仅在虚粮冢墓区8号墓中和北辛头30号墓中发现了20余件玉器,主要有玉璧、透雕双龙佩、透雕凤鸟纹佩等¹²。这批玉器的工艺风格体现出了一种险峭而锋芒毕露的审美特点,可能显示了燕文化与北方文化之间的某种关系。

河北地区的赵国玉器,由于墓葬大多被盗,所留玉器甚少。20世纪50年代初发掘的较重要的基地为邯郸百家村战国墓。在发掘的41座墓葬中出土了700余件玉石器¹³,主要有玉璧、环、璜、管、圭、珠等,有的光素,有的器体表面饰有谷纹或云纹。从玉作风格观察,其年代应在春秋晚期至战国早期。在此需要

提及的是,1997年10月在邯郸赵王陵2号陵被盗后追缴的文物中,发现了200余件玉质铠甲片和玉圭等。其中玉铠甲片178件,较完整的有153件,材料均为青玉,表面光泽较好,形制为方、长方等形,均有穿孔,而且边沿斜磨,以便相互组合穿缀。这批材料对研究赵国历史与玉铠甲的制作、使用具有重要的价值。

中山国是战国七雄之外的一个“方五百里”的“千乘”之国。1974年平山县中山国王及其陪葬墓的发现,曾引起了轰动。该墓地虽经早年盗掘和火烧,但仍出土有玉石器千余件¹⁴。其中1号墓即中山国王髡墓就出土玉器681件,陪葬墓出土玉器57件,共计738件。出乎意料的是陪葬墓出土的玉器同样精美别致。如2号陪葬墓出土的长达23.2厘米的玉龙佩,5号陪葬墓出土的通体皆琢有纹饰的玉带钩等,均为战国玉器中罕见的珍品。特别是髡墓所出玉器,质料优良,品类众多,不仅有玉璧、环、璜、佩、带钩、剑饰等,而且还出土有玉梳、卧兽、算筹及殓尸用的玉饰片、玉指甲盖等。据统计,墓的装饰用玉占了很大比重,仅玉环一项就有161件,而以龙为造型的佩饰也多达144件,这可能是战国时代一座墓葬中出土玉龙最多的记录,为研究战国玉龙艺术提供了极其宝贵的实物资料。

中山王陵6号墓与1号墓相近,根据墓葬规模和出土的九鼎推测,也是一座王墓,很可能是髡的父亲成公之墓。但因毁坏严重,残留的玉器仅有玉人和一些玉饰片等。与6号墓成一字形排列的还有三座中型墓,墓主似为中山王的同族近属,其中3号墓出土了数量众多的玉石器,如螭纹玉板和头梳角状发式、身穿斜格纹长裙的玉人以及纹样繁缛华丽的六博棋盘等,颇具地方特色。

河北省的汉代玉器发现较多,经考古发掘的汉中山王墓葬主要有西汉中山靖王刘胜墓,西汉中山怀王刘修墓,东汉中山简王刘焉墓,东汉中山穆王刘畅墓等。

1968年,在保定满城县陵山上发现了刘胜夫妇墓。这两座墓规模很大,随葬品十分丰富,是我国重要的考古发现之一¹⁵。其中1号(刘胜)墓,随葬玉器78件,主要出土于中室和后室。分别有玉璧、环、圭、璜、笄、带钩、佩、九窍塞、玉人、印章、玉饰等。质地大多属和田玉,可分为白玉、青玉、碧玉三

种。特别是光洁无瑕、晶莹细润的白玉共42件,约占玉器总数的53.8%,可见墓主人用玉之讲究。此外,刘胜墓还出土有两套玉具剑、一套金缕玉衣及嵌玉枕、嵌玉仪仗顶饰等。不过,该墓出土玉器最珍贵者,应是随葬在棺槨之间的一件出廓玉璧。其质地晶莹洁白,两面琢饰谷纹,上端则透雕曲身腾跃、造型生动的双龙形象,是汉代玉器的珍品。

2号(窦绾)墓出土玉器47件,种类有玉璧、环、鸡心佩、带钩、印章、九窍塞及玉串饰等。其中玉串饰出土于玉衣内胸部,由舞人、蝉、花蕊饰和联珠形器组成。舞人身穿长裙,作舞蹈状,工艺虽不甚精致,但也比较生动的反映了汉代盛行的“翘袖折腰之舞”的舞姿。

1973年发掘的位于定县八角廊村的中山怀王刘修墓,出土的玉器有玉人、璧、环、璜、觿、剑饰、佩饰以及由1203块玉片、约2567克金丝组成的金缕玉衣一套¹⁶。其中透雕出廓双凤玉璧、青玉龙纹玉环等,具有极高的艺术价值。

1959年,在对定县北庄东汉刘焉墓的清理中,意外地发现了不少精美的遗物,该墓早年被盗,扰乱较为严重,但这次发掘仍有很大的收获,仅玉器出土就达47件之多¹⁷,分别有透雕螭纹玉璧、玉枕、带钩、玉蝉、玉猪、玉塞、玉龟等,质地优良,工艺精湛。尤其是长为34.7厘米,重达13.8公斤的青玉枕,是用一块整玉料琢制完成的,是目前已知汉代墓葬中仅有的一件。另外该墓还出土了5169块玉衣片,在部分孔内仍残存有鎏金铜丝,有的玉衣片上还有墨书“中山”两字。

1969年,在定县城南北陵头村43号东汉墓(被认为是中山穆王刘畅墓)中,出土的玉器有玉座屏、玉璧、擘形佩、舞人佩、司南佩、玉剑饰等¹⁸,其中玉座屏是由4块玉片插接而成,高16.5厘米,长15.3厘米,器面均以透雕加饰阴线的技法琢出东王公、西王母以及龙、凤、瑞兽、仙人等形象,祥云缭绕,歌舞升平,俨然一幅悠闲自得的神仙境界。青玉出廓螭龙纹璧,器体厚重硕大,通高达30厘米,璧的直径为24.2厘米,厚1.1厘米,玉质细润,工艺精美,堪称国宝。

魏晋南北朝时期,战乱不已,河北地区虽然有零星玉佩、玉珠等装饰品出土,但皆光素无纹,无特别之处。唐代以降,出土玉器数量依然很少,比较重要

的有1969年定县静志寺真身舍利塔基出土的宋代玉璧、铤尾、鸟纹盆、水晶鱼、龟等¹⁹,其中铤尾长4.7厘米,宽2.1厘米,厚0.9厘米,器体正面用阴线刻划出一只在祥云相伴下展翅飞翔的大雁,显示了自唐开始玉器图纹写实的作风。玉盒通长5厘米,高1.5厘米,盒盖用阴线装饰有双飞鸟衔绶带的吉祥图案,盒底刻“千秋万岁”四字。

1976年至1992年,在固安县三台村金代宝严寺塔基地官中出土了双鸟纹玉佩、玉鱼、喇叭花玉饰、银镶玉璆花纹。1993年,石家庄后太保村元朝丞相史天泽家族墓出土玉笄、白玉凤鸟金簪、莲花饰铜嵌白玉荷叶形簪等。其中元代白玉凤鸟金簪,通长21厘米,金质重34克,簪顶上圆雕的凤鸟展翅扬尾,冠羽飘飞,呈现出一种欢快活泼之象。

河北出土的清代玉器等级较高,如1980年,清西陵崇陵地宫出土了翡翠手串、翡翠喜字佩、玉佩饰、玉人坠、碧玺饰物等²⁰。1995年正定梁家坟出土了梁维本玉印章、谏议大夫水晶印章以及张之洞、张之万、李鸿藻、冯国璋墓中出土的玉炉、玉瓶、玉桃、翡翠扳指、碧玺佩饰物等。

总之,北京、天津、河北地区的玉器,从距今约8000年易县北福地出土的玉玦、玉饰开始,无论是奴隶社会的礼仪权仗用玉、春秋战国的组佩用玉,还是汉唐时期的装饰用玉以及明清时期大量的生活用品,琳琅满目,色彩斑斓,基本上反映了这一地区的玉作盛况,同时也为中国玉器的发展写下了光辉的一页。

注 释

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Jades Unearthed from the Areas of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei

Yu Ping and Chang Suxia

For thousands of years, our predecessors in the areas of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei lived a rich life on fertile land, worked hard, and created a brilliant ancient civilization, leaving posterity with a rich and multi-faceted cultural heritage. One of the most brilliant stars of this cultural heritage is the ancient art of working jade.

I. Beijing Area

Archaeological data of Shang and Zhou eras include representative jades from a Shang tomb at Liujiahe in Pinggu and from Western Zhou tombs within the State Yan cemetery. In 1977, a group of ritual and pendant ornaments were uncovered from the Shang tomb at Pinggu¹. One jade axe, measuring 14.6 cm long, unused, with a straight and flat blade, polished to a sheen, most likely served as an insignia of royal military power.

During the 1960's, excavations began at State Yan cemetery of Western Zhou period, and subsequent seasons of excavation continued to reveal jades, including ritual insignia and ornaments as the primary objects². Ornaments were created in simple and descriptive objects. Types include disks (*bi*), arc-shaped pendants (*huang*), and small pointed pendants (*xi*) that form groups of suspended ornaments, in addition to others in the shapes of animal faces, tortoises, tigers and deer. In the 1990's, during the third season of excavations at the Yan capital, jade plugs (*han*) in the shape of ring (*huan*), birds and cicadas were found in the mouth of the deceased. Although the use of jade as mouth plugs first appears during the later phases of the Neolithic, bird and cicada types are rarely seen and not before the Western Zhou period.

Few jades have been unearthed in the Beijing area from the Spring and Autumn through Warring States periods. With the Han, a certain number of jades are known from burials at Dabaotai and Laoshan. Especially noteworthy are the richest find of jades, occurring in 1974 that belong to two royal burials of Western Han Prince of Guangyang³ at Dabaotai, Fengtai. Forty-six jades, including *huang*, openwork pieces, feline dragon ornaments, *huan*, and *bi* were unearthed from Tomb No.1 and the 31 jades unearthed from Tomb No.2, include the openwork dragon ornament, dancing figurines, and small *xi* were particularly beautifully worked, and may be recognized as national treasures of the Han period.

Few jades are known from excavations in the Beijing area representing Wei-Jin through Sui-Tang times. The only jade discovered was a set of jade inscribed tablets, in 1980 from a Tang tomb at Wangzuoxiang, Fengtai⁴. After examination and analysis, it is very evident that this tomb belongs to Shi Siming, the military leader of the "Anshi Rebellion." Forty-four jade tablets, only eight of which are complete, with some broken, created out of marble, were found in the earthen fill of the tomb. The tablets measure 28.4 to 28.6 cm long by 2.8 to 3.2 cm wide, and 1.2 to 2.1 cm thick. Top and bottom margins measure 1.5 cm and each is pierced horizontally with a hole for stringing together. The characters are incised, filled with gold in running script in 11 rows and total 252 in number.

Beijing proper was under minority control during the Liao, Jin and Yuan Dynasties⁵. In 1974, a Jin stone chamber burial with a rich number of jades was unearthed at Changgouyu coalmine in Fangshan. The burial contained five stone coffins belonging to a clan and in the middle one, 11 jades were discovered, including a U-shaped hairpin, a bracelet, *huan*, a phoenix-shaped ornament, openwork pair of cranes ornament, and floral-shaped ornament.

In 1272, the 9th year of the Zhiyuan reign period under Emperor Kublai, when Yanjing was first occupied by the Mongolians as the capital, a Jade Bureau was also created for purposes of designing and crafting royal house ritual pendants and ornamental jades. An outstanding example of the royal jades is the urn (*weng*) known as "Dushan Dayuhai" which is preserved in the so-called Circular Walled City (Tuancheng) at the southeast corner of the present-day Beihai Park. Outside of the latter, a floral and plant decorated box-style ink-warming stand was unearthed from the Nanyuan in Fengtai District. Lovely Yuan style jades have also been unearthed from site remains at the Yuan capital, in the form of a female's belt ornament, and from remains in the Haidian area of Beijing, in the form of a human and animal decorated ornament. A complete set of 20 jades belonging to a belt of first-class quality jade and workmanship was unearthed in 1961 in the Haidian area. Ten of these plaques feature in relief humans dancing with a lion. The human wears a pointed cap, narrow sleeve

short tunic, long and pointed boots, and dances with a lion, lively positioned and moving in expression. Six pieces are peach in outline shape and feature either a dancing figure or lion. Four small long pieces are carved with *ruyi* (good luck symbol) cloud motifs. The rendering is novel and the execution refined in reflecting the spirit and style of the Mongol people who occupied the Central Plains.

Representing the Ming Dynasty are 51 jades inlaid with gold, unearthed from burials of Ming Emperor Wanli and his two empresses Xiaoduan and Xiaojing⁶. Those representing the Qing era include a jade vase, a cup and papilionaceous flower-shaped ornament from a burial at Xiaoxitian in the western suburbs of Beijing⁷. In considering the old collection of jades belonging to the imperial house, these jades have tremendous variety and use, with new types represented that are unknown earlier. It is difficult to account for all the refined jades created during the imperial Ming and Qing periods. Many have been collected over generations from large cities of Qing date, and are refined and exquisite due to the love of the imperial house for this type of art. The quality of the stone and workmanship make one sigh with ecstatic pleasure. It can be said that the imperial workshops of Qing period reached a peak in the evolution of jade-working and left to posterity an unprecedented rich and varied art.

II. Tianjin Area

Tianjin City, neighboring the Bohai and northeast of the Huabei Plain, although historically and culturally rich with remains, excavated jades are few. The earliest jades unearthed, are those in the form of slit rings and spoons, discovered at the Neolithic site of Niudaokou, Baodi County⁸. A rather small number of small-scale ornamental stone and jade tubes and beads were also unearthed from Shang and Zhou through Han and Tang burials. In the 1980's, a jade bowl, gourd-shaped vase, cup, and heart-shaped pendant; crystal box and jar, chain ornaments; an amber model of a pagoda and openwork floral ornament were unearthed from the cellar of Dulesi Pagoda at Jixian County, Tianjin⁹. Although during the Ming and Qing periods Tianjin had a thriving trade and set up a Defense Station, jade related artifacts are rarely witnessed at this time.

III. Hebei Area

A rich number of jades has been unearthed from sites in Hebei dating to the Neolithic period. The earliest jades from this area, including slit rings, ornaments and stone animals, were excavated in 2003 at Beifudi in Yixian County, and date approximately 8,000 years ago¹⁰. From northern Hebei at Xiahuofang, Weichang County, bordering on Inner Mongolia and Liaoning provinces, a jade "pig dragon" (or coiled dragon) and *huan* of the Hongshan Culture type were discovered, and in 1998 a similar "pig-dragon" was discovered at the Neolithic site of Jiangjialiang, Yangyuan County in the western part of Hebei. The latter finds are significant for studying the extent of the Hongshan Culture.

In 1995, Longshan Culture jades, including a spade, a tablet (*gui*) shaped implement, jade and stone *cong* (tube) were excavated at Dachengshan, Tangshan. A jade *cong* was also collected in 1989 at site remains of Houtaizi, Luanping County in Chengde. The latter is close in type to those of the Liangzhu Culture, and measures 7.7 cm tall with a 6.5 cm inner cylinder diameter. The four sides of the *cong* are worked into a square framing simply incised animal faces. The *cong* was probably acquired through trade or seized at the time of war.

Shang and Zhou jades from Hebei, although small in number, are best represented by those from the Shang site of Taixi in Gaocheng, the Shang burial at Zhaoyao, Wu'an, and the Western Zhou tombs at Xizhuangcun in Yuanshi, Nanxiao and Gezhuang in Xingtai. Fifty jades and stones are represented out of approximately 3,000 artifacts unearthed during two seasons of excavations in the 1970's at Taixi¹¹. Jades from site remains include handle-shaped objects, cicadas, birds, knives, axes and hairpins. They are simply worked and most are unadorned. Similarly, out of 112 tombs cleared only 13 had a small number of jades, totaling 39. The most important include dagger-axes (*ge*), utilitarian axes, slit rings, notched disk (so-called *xuanji*), and human face-shaped ornaments. Most were ornamental and pendant types that belonged to the deceased when alive.

The enfeignments (*zhuhou*) of Spring and Autumn, and Warring States periods in Hebei include Yan, Zhao and Zhongshan. In recent years, despite several seasons of excavation at Xiadu of Yan in Yixian County, with rich finds, few jades have been discovered. Only approximately 20 jades from Tomb 30 at Beixintou and Tomb No.8 at Xuliangzhong, comprising *bi*, openwork double dragon pendants, and openwork phoenix pendants, have been uncovered¹². The style and working quality of these jades reveal an aesthetic characterized by precision

and representation that reflects the interaction between State Yan and northern cultures.

Only a small number of jades survive from State Zhao burials, due to heavy looting. In the early 1950's, an important Warring States tomb was excavated from a cemetery at Baijiacun in Handan. Over 700 jades were unearthed from 41 tombs, and types include *bi*, *huan*, *huang*, tubes and beads. Some were polished and plain, and others were decorated with grain or scroll motifs¹³. From a stylistic point of view, these jades date to late Spring and Autumn to early Warring States periods. It is necessary to point out that in October of 1997, after Tomb No.2 of State Zhao royal mausoleum at Handan was looted, certain artifacts were recovered, and amidst these, 200 were jade plates of armor and jade *gui*. The former are useful data for studying jade armor and State Zhao history. One-hundred and fifty-three plates out of 178 belonging to this armor were preserved intact. The material is light green jade, well polished into square and rectangular shapes, and all were pierced, with sides of each piece carefully abraded to a slope so that the pieces fit neatly together.

State Zhongshan was allegedly "five-hundred *li*" in size and equipped with "one thousand" warring chariots and a particular power besides the commonly known seven states. In 1974, Zhongshan royal and accompanying burials were discovered at Pingshan, and had a profound impact. Although the burials had earlier been ransacked and burned, more than one thousand jades were still intact¹⁴. Six-hundred and eighty-one jades were unearthed from Tomb 1 of King Cuo of Zhongshan. Fifty-seven additional jades were found in accompanying burials, totaling 738 in all. The quality of jade in the latter burials is of similar high quality. For example, a dragon pendant, 23.2 cm long from accompanying Tomb No.2 is as exquisite and rare as is the jade belt hook from accompanying Tomb No.5. The jades from King Cuo's tomb are particularly beautiful treasures of the Warring States period in terms of quality of material and workmanship. The jades include *bi*, *huan*, *huang*, pendants, belt hooks, combs, recumbent animals, *suanchou* game pieces, shroud pieces, in addition to finger caps. Based on these finds, it is evident that jade was an important ornamental material. The amount of 161 *huan* and 144 pendants in the shape of dragons were recovered, which is probably the richest example of its kind during the Warring States period, and in this regard provides valuable data for research on the art of carving jade dragons of Warring States period.

Tomb No.6 is close to Tomb No.1, and based on size and presence of nine *ding* bronze tripods, it probably belongs to a king, the father of Cuo, Duke Cheng. Although seriously damaged, a jade figurine and several ornaments survive. Three other medium-size tombs lay in a row alongside Tomb No.6 and probably belong to the royal family. Jades unearthed from Tomb No.3 are exquisite, as represented by a jade plank with feline dragons, a figurine with horn-shaped hair style and long robe decorated with diamond motifs, and a *liubo* game set and board with densely rich décor, particularly beautiful and profound in aesthetic expression.

Sites with royal jades from Han Dynasty burials in Hebei are comparatively wealthy and include the royal Western Han burial of Liu Sheng, Prince Jing of Zhongshan; the Western Han burial of Liu Xiu, Prince Huai of Zhongshan; and Eastern Han burials of Liu Yan, Prince Jian of Zhongshan and Liu Chang, Prince Mu of Zhongshan.

In 1968, the tombs of Liu Sheng and his wife were discovered at Lingshan, Mancheng County in Baoding. The discovery is a major archeological find since the tombs are large and accompanying burial items are vast in number and well preserved¹⁵. Tomb No.1 of Liu Sheng has 78 jades, mostly found in the middle and rear chambers. Types include *bi*, *huan*, *gui*, *huang*, hairpins, belt hooks, pendants, the nine orifice plugs, figurines, seals and ornaments. The raw material is mostly Hetian jade that varies from white, light green to dark green. All 42 white jades, comprising 53.8% of the total are highly polished and crystalline in translucency. The tomb owner was clearly learned in the art of jade. In addition, there are two sets of jade sword fittings, one gold threaded jade shroud, one jade inlaid pillow, and one jade inlaid crown ornament. Probably the most valuable jade is the *bi* found located between chamber and coffin. Crystal white and translucent, worked on all sides with a grain pattern, the *bi* is also characterized by an exquisitely carved openwork pattern of writhing bodies of dragon pairs, truly a gem of Han Dynasty jade-working.

Tomb No.2, the tomb of Dou Wan, was equipped with 47 jades, including *bi*, *huan*, heart-shaped pendants, belt hooks, seals, nine orifice plugs and chains of jade ornaments. A jade chain was found inside the jade shroud and consisted of a dancing figurine, cicada, floral stamen-shaped pendant, and a series of linked beads. The figurine is dressed in a long robe, in dancing pose, and is extremely refined in quality, exposing a lively expression that can be defined as the Han period popular "long sleeve dance."

In 1973, jades, including *bi*, *huan*, *huang*, *xi*, sword fittings and pendant ornaments, in addition to 1,203 jade

plates, about 2,567 grams gold used to create the gold threaded jade shroud were unearthed from the tomb of Prince Huai, called Liu Xin, at Bajiaolangcun in Dingxian County¹⁶. The jade *bi* with a pair of phoenixes executed in openwork encircling the edge and a light green nephrite dragon ring represent the climax in jade aesthetics for this period.

In 1959, the Eastern Han tomb of Liu Yan was cleared at Beizhuang in Dingxian County. Several beautiful jades were discovered despite looting and considerable ransacking at an earlier date. Over 47 jades include openwork feline dragon decorated *bi*, pillows, belt hooks, cicada, pigs, plugs and tortoises¹⁷. The quality of the jade and workmanship are also extremely high in standard. Particularly noteworthy is the light green pillow, 13.81 kg and 3.47 cm long that is made out of one piece of jade, a singular example amidst Han tomb discoveries. Also significant are the 5,169 pieces of jade used to create a shroud, some showing remains of gilt bronze threads. Some plates are inscribed in ink with "Zhong Shan," indicating they belong to the State Zhong Shan or Prince Zhong Shan.

In 1969, jades unearthed from Tomb No.43 of Eastern Han date (recognized as belonging to Liu Chang, the Prince Mu of Zhongshan) at Beilingtoucun, south of the Dingxian County include jade screens, *bi*, thumb ring-shaped pendants, dancing figurine pendants, *sinan* pendants, and sword fittings¹⁸. The jade screen, 16.5 cm tall by 15.3 cm wide is composed of four interlocking parts that are decorated with openwork imagery and incised with motifs featuring God of the East, Goddess of the West, dragons, phoenixes, rare animals and immortals. In style and expression this land of immortals, depicted throughout with curling scrolls and singing and dancing immortals is a profound piece of naturalism. The light green jade *bi*, decorated with encircling bands of writhing feline dragons is quite large, measuring 30 cm tall overall by 24.2 cm in diameter and 1.1 cm thick. The jade material is fine and translucent, the workmanship superb and the *bi*, a national treasure. Other jades known elsewhere from Eastern Han tombs differ in quality, yet are also valuable for analyzing the development of Eastern Han jade-working.

The Wei-Jin and Northern and Southern Dynastic periods were fraught by wars. Individual jade pendants and bead ornaments have been found in Hebei and most are polished types without decoration. After the fall of the Tang, jade discoveries are relatively few. Richer finds are from the Song and after. These include several significant discoveries. Several jades and stone artifacts of Song period, including a *bi*, belt chape, bird decorated basin, crystal fish and tortoise were unearthed from the cellar of the Jingzhi Temple, Dingxian County¹⁹. The belt chape measures 4.7 cm long by 2.1 cm wide and 0.9 cm thick, with incised décor of clouds and large flying wild cranes, in a vigorous descriptive style popular since the Tang period. The jade box is 5 cm long by 1.5 cm tall, and is incised with propitious images of flying birds holding ribbons in their beaks. The four auspicious words, "one thousand autumns and ten thousand years" are inscribed on the box's base.

Several precious jades of Jin Dynasty, including a double bird decorated pendant, fish, morning glory flower decorated pendant, a silver inlaid jade engraved floral patterns were unearthed from the cellar of Baoyansi Pagoda at Santaicun, Gu'an County from 1976-1992, and several other striking jades, including a hairpin, white jade hairpin with gold phoenix, and a lotus leaf-shaped white jade hairpin with bronze inlaid lotus flowers, were unearthed from the Yuan Dynasty family burial of the Prime Minister Shi Tianze at Houtaibaocun, Shijiazhuang in 1993²⁰. The white jade phoenix and gold hairpin measures 21 cm long and the gold is valued at 34 grams. The finial of the pin is decorated with a bird soaring in flight with a crest of flying feathers, which in appearance expresses rapid flight.

Upper class jades of Qing Dynasty are represented in several excavations in Hebei. One, for example, in 1980 includes a jadeite hand chain, jadeite pendant with the graph for happiness, a nephrite pendant, a nephrite figural pendant and an ornament from the chamber of the Chongling Mausoleum. In 1995, a nephrite jade seal of Liang Weiben and a crystal seal of the senior official with the title of Jianyi-dafu were unearthed at Liujiafen, Zhengding County. Other jades, including an incense burner, vase, peach, in addition to jadeite ring and an ornament were unearthed from tombs of Zhang Zhidong, Zhang Zhiwan, Li Hongzao, and Feng Guozhang.

In summary, jades from the areas of Hebei, Tianjin and Beijing, whether slit rings or ornaments from the 8,000 year old site of Beifudi, Yixian; ritual and insignia jades from three dynasties; sets of pendants of Spring and Autumn through Warring States periods; ornaments of Han-Tang period; or numerous everyday types of Ming and Qing dynasties, the jades are rich and varied, eye-pleasing and precious, and reflect not only jade-working in these areas but at the same time represent one page in the glorious development of Chinese jade-working.

Endnotes:

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- ⁴ Beijing Institute of Cultural Relics 1991, "The Tang Tomb of Shi Siming at Fengtai, Beijing," *Wenwu* 1991.9.
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- ⁸ Archaeological Team of Tianjin History Museum and Baodi County Culture House 1991, "Preliminary Investigation and Excavation Report of Remains at Niudaokou, Baodi County, Tianjin," *Kaogu* 1991.7.
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- ¹⁵ Institute of Archeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Hebei Provincial Committee of Preservation of Ancient Monuments 1980, *Han Tombs at Mancheng*, Beijing: Cultural Relics Press.
- ¹⁶ Hebei Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics 1981, "Excavation Report of Han Tomb No.40 at Dingxian, Hebei," *Wenwu* 1981.8.
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- ¹⁹ Dingxian Museum 1972, "Two Song Dynasty Pagoda Burials Discovered at Dingxian, Hebei," *Wenwu* 1972.8.
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Translated by Elizabeth Childs-Johnson

本 卷 年 表

Chronology

新石器时代 (约公元前 8000 – 前 2000 年)

红山文化 (约公元前 4000 – 前 3000 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)

Hongshan Culture (ca. 4000 – 3000 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 Dynasty (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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V Jades Unearthed from the Areas of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei

X 本卷年表 Chronology

1 猴形玉饰	Pendant in the Shape of a Monkey
2 鸱形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of an Owl
3 鱼形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Fish
4 玉戈	Dagger-axe (<i>ge</i>)
5 玉柄形器	Object in the Shape of a Handle
6 项饰	Necklace
7 兽面纹玉佩	Pendant with Animal Mask Decoration
8 玉卧马	Recumbent Horse
9 虎形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Tiger
10 蝗形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Locust
11 鱼形玉佩	Two Pendants in the Shape of Fish
12 玛瑙环	Five Rings
13 玉璜	Pair of Arc-shaped Pendants (<i>huang</i>)
14 心形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Heart
15 心形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Heart
16 螭虎纹玉佩	Pendant with Feline Dragon Decoration
17 凤形玉簪	Pair of Pointed Pendants (<i>xi</i>) in the Shape of Phoenixes
18 龙形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of a Dragon
19 玉舞人	Dancer
20 玉璜	Arc-shaped Pendant (<i>huang</i>)
21 玉带钩	Belt Hook
22 螭纹玉饰	Ornament in the Shape of a Feline Dragon
23 玉环	Ring
24 鸽形玉饰	Ornaments in the Shape of Doves
25 玉币	Coin
26 玉哀册	Funeral Slips
27 山形玉摆件	Ornament in the Shape of a Mountain
28 卧鹿形玉嵌饰	Ornament in the Shape of a Stag
29 玉币	Coin
30 鸳鸯柄圆盒	Round Container with a Mandarin Duck-shaped Handle
31 双鹤衔灵芝形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of Two Cranes Holding Magic Fungus
32 缠枝竹节形玉佩	Pendant in the Shape of an Entangled Bamboo Stem
33 孔雀形玉钗	Hairpin in the Shape of a Peacock