

GEMS OF ZHANGJIAKOU MUSEUM

张家口市博物馆 馆藏文物 精华

张家口市博物馆 编
闫玉光 主编



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序言

文物是历史文化的物质载体和实物见证，也是人类在历史发展过程中留下的宝贵财富。它代表着地域文化的特征，昭示人们对它予以记忆和传承。各类文物从不同的侧面反映了各个历史时期人类的社会活动、社会关系、意识形态以及利用自然、改造自然和当时生态环境的状况，是人类宝贵的历史文化遗产。

张家口历史悠久，文化灿烂，自古人杰地灵，历史文化积淀深厚，地上地下文物丰富，为河北省文物大市。张家口市委、市政府坚决贯彻落实科学发展观，坚持文化发展大繁荣，为张家口历史文化资源的展示与传承给予了全力的支持与关爱。多年来张家口文化、文物工作者辛勤工作，探寻、挖掘、征集收藏了一批精美的文物，为弘扬张家口悠久的历史文化，并对这些在人类社会中的各个历史时期有着代表意义以及地方特色的历史文物进行一次集中展示，市博物馆先后用了一年的时间在器物遴选、拍摄、图片编排、文稿体例、器物文字描述等方面均做了大量工作，由此形成了《张家口市博物馆馆藏文物精华》一书。该书集中反映了张家口深厚的文化底蕴；也集中反映了博物馆从事文物保护、研究工作的同志们辛勤劳作的结果。

《张家口市博物馆馆藏文物精华》从馆藏的青铜器、金器、瓷器、玉器中精选出各个历史时期的珍贵文物180余件（套），真实全面地展现了张家口历史文化发展历程，让读者了解到祖祖辈辈留下的真实而生动的印迹。通过展示这些具有北方民族特色且又反映历史时代特征的珍贵文物，为我们打开了一个窗口，让人们从文物藏品这个角度更好、更深刻地了解和认识张家口，对于弘扬中华文明、扩大张家口的知名度以及促进张家口的政治、经济文化和社会发展将起到积极的作用。

张家口市文广新局局长 姜玉琛

概述

张家口位于河北省西北部，地处京、冀、晋、内蒙古4省区交界处，距北京约200公里，交通十分便利。张家口自古就是北方汉、蒙民族和国内外贸易的商业都会，也是沟通中原与北疆，连接中西部资源产区与东部经济联系的重要纽带。

张家口历史悠久、文物古迹荟萃，人类文明的印迹随处可见。桑干河流域泥河湾盆地到处都有远古人类活动的文化遗存，著名的泥河湾遗址群就位于张家口市阳原县桑干河畔。多年来，泥河湾吸引着国内外科学家前来研究发掘，特别是20世纪70年代以来，已有20多个国家和地区的500多名专家、学者踏上这块古老的土地。经过中外专家的发掘和研究，发现了含有早期人类文化遗存的遗址80多处，出土了数万件动物化石和各种石器，这些宝贵的文化遗产记录了从旧石器时代至新石器时代发展的演变过程。

在新石器时期，张家口是中华文明起源的主要诞生地之一。张家口坝上、坝下地区遍布着具有北方草原细石器文化特征的遗存，有仰韶文化、龙山文化和红山文化三种典型的文化遗存。在宣化县水泉、龙门堡，庞家堡镇二道沟，蔚县三关、四十里坡，阳原县姜家梁，涿鹿故城，怀来县三营遗址中出土了大量泥质红陶片、彩陶片、灰陶和夹砂灰陶片，纹饰有绳纹、素面，其精湛的技术反映了当时制造业的繁荣。在坝上沽源、尚义、张北还遍布着许多具有北方草原文化特征的文化遗存。它们共同为我们勾画出一幅远古先民生活的图景，从而证明了张家口是中原华夏文化与北方草原戎、狄文化的结合部。

夏商周时期，张家口一带由于华夏部族南迁，除桑干河、洋河流域小村落外，其他地方人烟稀少。商朝后期，张家口一带成为戎、狄族活动的地区。其中以牧猎为主的戎族，在蔚县一带建立了奴隶制政权，并在战国七雄称王之前，就自称代国。古代国是在张家口建立的第一个奴隶制国家。

春秋战国时期，燕国疆域延伸至该区东部，与山戎、东胡部族发生联系，此时文化遗存在张家口分布极为广泛，不同程度地反映出燕文化和北方游牧部族文化的共存现象。在宣化小白阳墓群、庞家堡白庙遗址和怀来甘子堡等几处春秋至战国早期墓葬的殉葬品中，出土器物均是手制陶器和生活用品，器形主要为罐、钵、壶、青铜短剑、金虎牌饰、金项饰、马蛙形动物牌等。这些葬俗和随葬器物的特征具有浓厚的北方游牧民族的文化特点。

辽元时期，张家口经济迅速发展，这时期的古墓葬、古遗址在张家口也有了重大发现，其中最有研究价值的为宣化下八里辽代壁画墓群、张北元中都遗址。

宣化辽墓是辽代天庆六年（1116）张世卿家族壁画墓群之一。这是一座双室仿木结构砖券墓，墓室全长6.8米，宽3.1米。墓门为圆形拱状，门额上用砖砌一斗三开斗拱三朵，全部建筑构件均以默线勾勒轮廓。后墓室出土木棺一具，棺的四角由卧式狮座承托，内葬木雕人像一件，死者火化后骨灰即放在木雕人像的躯壳内。墓中极其珍贵的墓室四壁和顶部彩色壁画总面积达360平方米，画中表现各种人物总计76个，壁画内容包括星象图、墓主出行图、散乐图、茶道图、对弈图等，内容极为丰富，绘画技艺精湛，堪称一处民间艺术画廊。墓中出土的随葬品和精美的壁画极其珍贵，宣化辽代墓的发掘在全国文物、文化界引起轰动。《人民日报》、《光明日报》、《中国文物报》曾以大篇幅、头版头条发表文物发掘消息，并被国家文物局评为1993年全国十大考古新发现之一。

元中都遗址在张北县城北17公里处，是辽金元时代北建漠北、西通西域、南接中原的交通枢纽和军事重地。元大德十一年（1307）元武宗海山建，至元十八年（1358）被红巾军焚毁。该遗址坐北朝南，由廓城、皇城、宫城“回”字形相套。宫城南北670米，东西550米，与上都宫城同大，中间是大殿遗迹，四墙各有一门。近几年对元中都遗址的考古发掘，出土了大批珍贵的石、陶、砖雕塑建筑构件及铜、铁、骨器。中心大殿还出土了台沿螭首50多个，特别是较完整的汉白玉角部螭首，雕工极尽绝技，堪称元代雕刻极品。该遗址被评为1999年度“全国十大考古新发现”，2001年被国务院公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

1368年，朱元璋建立明朝，逐元顺帝于漠北。元朝崩溃后的蒙古各部瓦剌兀良哈、鞑靼经常骚扰北部边疆，处于京师北部的张家口成为北部军事重地。张家口尚存的燕长城、赵长城、秦长城、北魏长城、北齐长城、唐长城、金长城、明长城，如今依然是雄风万里，坚不可摧。

张家口市标志性建筑大境门，就是万里长城四大关隘之一，最早为明代长城的一个关隘。明洪武元年，大将军徐达督兵修补边墙，设此关口。明成化二十一年（1485）在此筑城墙，下宽6米，上宽5.4米，墙顶外设垛口内砌女墙。大境门作为扼首京都的北门，成为连接边塞与内地的交通要道，也是汉蒙民族商贸货物集散地。

清朝满族入关之后，由于封建政治秩序的相对稳定，蒙古各部与内地联系日趋加强，张家口成为蒙汉贸易的中心集散地，也成为清代兴起的张库商道起点。著名的张库大道从张家口出发，通往蒙古草原腹地城市乌兰巴托，曾被称为北方

丝绸之路的古商道，也是沟通欧亚的陆路桥梁，张库大道的兴盛，促进了张家口城市的形成，同时也促进了张家口金融业的发展。从清朝起，张家口就有了晋商开设的货币汇兑机构“票号”，后来又建立了为数众多的银行机构。张库商道旺盛时，最高年贸易额达1亿5千万两白银。按现市场价折算（16两为1市斤），大约有60多亿元人民币。当时每年从内蒙古和蒙古国经张家口输入内地的马、牛、羊、骆驼达几十万头，而仅茶叶输出就需要几万头骆驼和7万辆大车运输，贸易之盛，可见一斑。

经济发展的同时，政治、军事也在不断壮大。在长城脚下、滔滔清水河畔，有一处雄伟壮丽的古建筑群，它就是闻名遐迩的察哈尔都统署旧址。察哈尔都统署旧址今坐落于张家口市桥西区明德北街54号，始建于清朝乾隆年间，2006年公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

为了加强对内蒙古察哈尔八旗四牧群的管理，乾隆二十六年（1761）十一月，清廷始设察哈尔都统署。察哈尔都统由皇帝特简（选拔），为独当一面封疆大臣，是当时在全国仅设的三处都统之一。察哈尔都统署旧址整个建筑体现了封建官僚衙门的威严，又具有精湛的建筑艺术。整体建筑坐北朝南，南北长133米，东西宽50米，占地面积6650米，现存四进院落，布局完好。其主要建筑风格是中轴贯通，左右对称，大门、二门、正厅中门、后厅中门四个层次构成一条垂直的中轴线。该建筑为悬山顶青灰脊瓦，屋脊两端有兽吻装饰，四根红漆大柱一字排开，大门两侧原有四根六丈高的木制旗杆。二门为卷棚悬山顶，建筑风格独特。察哈尔都统署旧址在河北省同类建筑中是目前保存较为完整的一处官衙建筑，至今已有240余年的历史。

张家口市博物馆属综合性地市博物馆，是国家命名的二级博物馆，也是一处爱国主义教育基地。自1958年建馆以来，经过50多年的发展，目前，馆舍建筑面积达6500平方米，展厅面积3000平方米，文物库房1000平方米。

建馆以来我们遵循“保护为主、抢救第一、合理利用、加强管理”的文物工作方针，通过考古发掘、征集、收购、捐献和馆际交流等多种方式不断充实馆藏文物的数量，形成了上至远古时代，下迄民国时期较为完整的藏品系列，藏品类别有：青铜器、金银器、铁器、陶器、瓷器、玉器、石器、字画、货币、碑帖、丝织、铠甲、漆、木器、象牙和近现代文物。另外还收藏着具有一定历史研究价值的明代官刻版本南、北大藏经。

文物藏品主要反映以东胡、山戎、匈奴、契丹、女真北方游牧民族文化的器物为主。最有代表性的是：怀来甘子堡墓葬出土的春秋战国时期刻铭夔纹双附耳铜盘、乳钉三角雷纹双环耳铜簋、凤鸟纹提梁壶、环系蟠虺凤鸟纹罍；宣化县小白阳春秋战国墓葬出土的春秋橄榄形首扁茎角格铜剑、镂空双虎首龙纹扁茎角格剑、镂空兽首扁茎蝶翼格剑、连体螭环首菱纹扁茎角形格剑等器物。张家口市博物馆还收藏有全国仅存甚少的宋代东窑青釉刻花牡丹纹执壶、北方游牧民族特色的辽代绿釉团龙马蹬壶、磁州窑白釉黑彩牡丹纹梅瓶、耀州窑青釉刻花缠枝菊纹碗、黄釉青花双象耳瓶等，均属国宝级珍贵文物。

近几年张家口市博物馆先后曾举办的展览有“张家口古代史陈列”、“张家口出土文物陈列”；专题陈列有“历代货币展”、“清代宫廷文物珍品展”、“清代帝后文物展览”、“张家口文物征集成果展”。

2009年，张家口市博物馆向广大观众推出的展览有“张家口历史文物基本陈列”、“察哈尔抗日同盟军专题陈列”、“革命风云专题陈列”，上述展览具有鲜明的陈展效果、精美的陈列形式，声、光、电系统相得益彰，以及复原了许多大型景观，吸引了大批前来参观的游客。

以上所述，总结了张家口的历史文化以及古遗址、古墓葬，叙述了张家口市博物馆发展过程，其目的是将张家口历史文化发扬光大，让更多的人加入到保护文化遗产的队伍中来，继承优秀的文化传统，为张家口的经济繁荣、文化发展、社会进步贡献绵薄之力。

闫玉光

二〇一〇年五月

Zhangjiakou located in the northwest of Hebei Province, the crossing of Beijing, Hebei, Shanxi and Inner Mongolia. It's about 200km away from Beijing, and the transportation is very convenient. From ancient times, it is the business capital of the Han and Mongolian Nationalities and foreign people, moreover not only the lifeline between the Central Plains and the Northern Border, but also the lifeline of the resource between the central and west areas and the western area.

Zhangjiakou has a long history, and has many historical relics. Ancient cultural relics distributes all over Nihewan river basin, and the famous Nihewan Site just locates in the Sangan village, Yangyuan, Zhangjiakou. It have attracted countless researchers all of the world for many years, especially since 20th century 70 years, more than 500 experts from over 20 countries and regions reached here, and carried on the excavation and research on this area. At last, they found more than 80 early culture sites, and thousands of animal fossils and stone tools were found among them, these precious culture heritage showed the development evolution from the Paleolithic age to the Neolithic age.

In the Neolithic age, Zhangjiakou was also the main origin area of the Chinese civilization. Yangshao Culture, Longshan Culture and Hongshan Culture distributed along the Dam. Among the sites of Shuiquan in Xuanhua, Longmenpu, Erdaogou in Pangjiapu, Sangan in Weixian, Sishilipo, Jiangjialiang in Yuanyuan, Gucheng in Zhuolu, Sanying in Huailai, Plenty of red, color and gray clay pottery pieces, and sandy gray pottery pieces were excavated here, and Potteries decorated with cord mark or plain. The exquisite technic reflected the prosperity of the manufacture. Many cultural remains with northern grassland culture factors distributed throughout the Guyuan, Shangyi and Zhangbei. They showed us an outline picture of the ancient lives, which proved that Zhangjiakou was the important lifeline between the Huaxia culture and the northern Rong and Di culture.

During the Xia, Shang and Zhou Dynasties, because of the Chinese southward migrations, Zhangjiakou was a thinly settled area except Sanggan village and Yang Village. During the late Shang Dynasty, Rong and Di people lived here. The

Rong nationality, lived by hunting, had established a slavery regime in Weixian and named itself Dai before the Seven Powerful States were the Kings. The ancient Dai was the first slavery state in Zhangjiakou.

During the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, The range of Yan State extended to the east of Zhangjiakou, and Yan State affiliated with Shangrong and Donghu. The cultural remains were distributed all over Zhangjiakou, and sometimes we can find the Yan culture coexisted with the northern nomadic culture in the same site. In the early tombs from the Spring and Autumn Period to the Warring States Period of Xiaobaiyang tombs in Xuanhua, Baimiao Site in Pangjiapu and Ganlaipu in Huailai, the pottery were made of hand and were used in the daily times. The excavated objects were including Jars, bowls, pots, bronze draggers, golden plaques; golden pendants, animal-shaped plaques and so on. The funeral and burial articles have a strong characteristic of northern nomads.

During the Liao and Yuan Dynasties, the economic of Zhangjiakou developed rapidly, Many ancient tombs and sites were found here. The famous were mural tombs of Liao Dyansty in Xiabali, Xuanhua and the Site of Yuan Dynasty Middle Capital in Zhangbei.

Liao Tomb of Xuanhua was one of the Mural tombs of Zhangshiqing Family. it was a brick tomb imitated of wood structure with double chambers and vaulted ceiling, and it was 6.8 meters long and 3.1 meters wide. The door was arched with bracket system. There was one coffin in the back chamber, and recumbent lions were under the foursquare of the coffin. Inside the coffin, there was one woodcarving, and that the bone ashes of the dead were just placed inside it. The total area of precious Murals was 360 square meters. The Paintings show a total of 76 different characters, including Star Map, Procession Scene, Theatre Show, Tea Ceremony and Play Chess. Because of the abundance pictures and exquisite skill, it can be named a folk art gallery. The funerary articles and the mural were extremely valuable, so it was produce a sensation. “the People's Daily”, “Guangming Daily”, “The Chinese cultural Relics Newspaper” had reported the

news and it was one of the Ten New Archeological Discoveries of 1993.

Site of the Yuan Dynasty Middle Capital was 17 Kilometre away from the north of Zhangbei, and was a hub of communications and an important military place to the Xiyu and central plains during the Liao and Jin Dynasties and Yuan Dynasty. It was built in 1307 (11th year of the reign of Wuzong) and was destroyed by Hongjinjun in 1358. The site faced south, was made of the outer city, the imperial city and the palace city. The palace city was 670 meters long from south to north, and 550 meters wide from east to west. The scale was the same with the palace city of the Yuan Dynasty Upper Capital Site. The largest palace was in the middle, and there was one door on each wall. In recent years, many precious stone and brick structure parts, bronze ware, iron ware and bone ware were excavated in the Yuan Dynasty Middle Capital Site. In the Middle palace there were more than 50 zoomorphic ornaments on palace roofs, and especially the Jade one of Han Dynasty may be rated as a good piece of carve. The site was one of the Ten New Archeological Discoveries of 1999, and it was the state-level major cultural relic preservation sites.

During the early period of the Ming Dynasty, In 1368, Zhuyuanzhang found the Song Dynasty and drove off Shundi to Mobei. After the collapse of Yuan Dynasty, Mongolian tribes including Wala, Tatar regularly harassed the northern areas, so Zhangjiakou became the important military place of the north areas. The world-famous Great Wall have been preserved as a defense project to now. The Great Walls of Yan, Zhao, Qin Dynasty, Beiwei Dynasty, Beiqi Dynasty, Tang Dynasty, Jin Dynasty and Ming Dynasty were still in Zhangjiakou.

Dajingmen was the landmark building of Zhangjiakou, and also one of the pass of the Great Wall and the earliest pass of the Ming Dynasty wall. The first year of Hongwu (Ming Dynasty), Xuda, the Great General built the pass. In 1485, The 21th year of Chenghua, the city walls were built here. The lower wall was 6 meters wide, the upper wall was 5.4 meters wide, outside the wall, there was battlements, and inside there was short wall. Dajingmen was the main drag between the frontier area and the central plains, and also the main place of the

trade goods of the Han and Mongolian Nationalities

During the Qing Dynasty, the relation between the Mongolia Nationalities and the Han Nationality grew day by day, Zhangjiakou became more and more important. The famous Zhangku Route started off from Zhangjiakou to Wulanbatuo, it was one part of the Northern Silk Road. The Zhangku Route hastened the formation of Zhangjiakou city, and improved the development of finance industry of Zhangjiakou. From the Qing Dynasty, Zhangjiakou occurred the money exchange institution of "Piaohao", followed it there was many banks built there. When the flourish period of the Zhangku Route, the Highest annual trade value reached almost 6 billion yuan(accounted by today market price). At that time, the quantity of horses, cattle, sheep and camels from Inner Mongolia and Outer Mongolia to the south through Zhangjiakou can be reached hundreds of thousands. And the transportation of tea needed tens of thousands of camels and 70,000 carts.

While working to expand the economy, the politics and military had expanded. Under the Great wall, there was the famous Site of Chahaer Captain's office. It located in the No.54 of the northern street of Minde, Qiaoxi, and it was built in the period of the region of Qianlong and became the state-level major cultural relic preservation sites in 2006.

For strengthened the management of Eight Banners of Chahaer, In November 1761, the Qing Dynasty has set up the Chahaer Captain's Office. The captain was selected by the emperor, and usually he was the minister of the border areas. The building of the Chahaer Captain's Office not only represented the majesty of the bureaucracy, but also showed us the exquisite architecture art. It faced south, 670 meters long from south to north, and 550 meters wide from east to west, it covered 6650 square meters. It was made of four yards, and the four doors lied in the same upright line. And four wood mast lied on the both sides of the first door. It was the most completely preserved among the same buildings in our province, and has a history of 240 years.

The Zhangjiakou Museum was all-around museum and the base of patriotic

and moral education for the young people. From 1958 to today, the Museum has a scale of 6500 square meters, and the exhibition hall covered 3000 square meters, and the cultural relics storeroom covered 1000 square meters.

Since the museum has built, we acted as the guild line "Give priority to Protection, firstly rescued, rationally utilized and strengthened the administration". Through the archaeological excavation, collection, acquisition, donation and museum exchanges and other means to enrich the collections. We have the collections from the ancient times to the Mingguo period. The sorts of the collections include: bronze ware, gold and silver ware, iron ware, pottery, porcelain ware, jade ware, stone ware, calligraphy and painting, money, rubbings, silk, armor, Lacquerware, wood ware, ivory and modern heritage. We also have a collection of the great scriptures of Ming Dynasty.

The collections reflected mainly the characters of the northern nomads of Donghu, Shangrong, Xiongnu, Qidan and Nvzhen. The representative wares were from the Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States period tombs of Ganzipu in Huailai, including the Bronze pan, the bronze Gui, the pot with loop handle and the Lei. The representative wares were from the Warring States period tombs of Xiaobaiyang in Xuanhua, including all kinds of bronze swords. We also have the Grass-glazed Ewer of Song Dynasty, and the Green-glazed Pot Shaped of Stirrup with northern nomad characteristic of Liao Dynasty, White-glazed Prunus Vase with Black Decoration from Cizhou Kiln, Green-glazed Bowl from Yaozhou Kiln, Yellow-glazed and Blue-and-white Vase with Elephantshaped Handle. They are all the precious treasure.

In recent years, our museum has hold many exhibitions: "The ancient History Exhibition in Zhangjiakou", "The Excavation Culture Relics Exhibition in Zhangjiakou", "the Money of Past Ages Exhibition", "the Palace Cultural Relics Exhibition of Qing Dynasty", "Cultural Relics Exhibition of Qing Dynasty Empire and Empress", "The Collected Cultural Relics Exhibition in Zhangjiakou".

In 2009, our museum has hold the following exhibitions: "The Shows of

History Cultural Relics in Zhangjiakou”, “The Special Topic Display of Chahaer Anti-Japanese Allied Army”, “The Special Topic Display of Revolution”, and the exhibitions has attracted a large number of the tourists.

In a word, I have summarized the history and ancient sites and tombs in Zhangjiakou, and described the development of Zhangjiukou Museum. My aim was to carry forward the history of Zhangjiukou, so that more and more people will join the ranks to protect the cultural heritage, and inherit the excellent cultural tradition. So we can try our best to improve the economic prosperity, cultural development and social progress of Zhangjiakou.

Yuguang Yan

May. 2010

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