

# 洛阳 文物 精粹

ANCIENT TREASURES  
FROM LUOYANG

主编：王绣



河南美术出版社  
HENAN FINE ARTS PUBLISHING HOUSE

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## 前言

自混沌初开,乾坤始奠,河洛地区便有人类繁衍生息。而地处河洛之间的洛阳,更以其优越的地理位置,优美的自然环境,最早被华夏先民选中,修宅定都,成为中华文明的肇始之地。在中华民族的历史长河中,洛阳不卑不亢,坐定天下十三朝,经史玄奥,典章恢宏。凡对历史感兴趣者,莫不惊叹洛阳的古老、悠久、灿烂、辉煌。人类文明的坚实步伐从这里迈起,历史发展的轨迹,在此看得分明。

缘于历代战火频频,昔日洛阳的辉煌建筑近乎殆尽,百不遗一,而辽阔的河洛地下却是文明古国的一大浩瀚文库。在发掘的历代遗址、墓葬中,出土的随葬品难以数计,件件遗物,无不折射出先民的工巧与智慧。

洛阳博物馆处于这样一个文物荟萃之乡,其馆藏文物数量大,精品多。古朴典雅的商彝周鼎、情态各具的彩绘陶俑、色彩斑斓的三彩马驼、高贵典雅的金银器皿、纯洁温润的玉制饰品等等,这些丰富而翔实的实物资料,俨如一部看得见、摸得着的历史,可谓历代工艺之博览,中国历史之大观。为展示古都瑰宝风采,我们特从中选出百余件珍品,精心编印这本图录,使这一件件珍贵展品从博物馆的展柜中走出。栖居于这本精美的图录之中,使你可以时时把玩,永久性展读欣赏。

没有到洛阳的人,是从历代的文化典籍中认识洛阳的。到过洛阳的人,又将在洛阳博物馆加深认识。中国历史的进程,河洛文明的传承脉络,将通过这本图录,在你的脑海中越来越清晰……

王 绣

2001年1月



By Wang Xiu

Luoyang situated between the Yellow River and the Luohe River in Henan province is well known in the world for its long history and splendid culture. For its important geographic location and beautiful environment, it used to be the capital city of thirteen dynasties in ancient China. From here the origin of Chinese civilization can be traced back to the prehistoric times.

What a pity is that so many magnificent ancient buildings in Luoyang had fallen into ruin or lost at all forever due to the frequent warfare in history. However, we are lucky to open a large treasure-house under the vast Heluo (refers to the Yellow River and the Luohe River) land and unfold the long scrolls of history. The abundant artifacts unearthed from the ancient sites and tombs are too numerous to enumerate. All of them have mirrored the wisdom and crafts of ancient Chinese.

The Luoyang Museum is famous both at home and abroad for its large collection of exquisite antiquities. The rich varieties of antiquities housed in our museum include the grave and lofty bronzes of the Shang and Zhou dynasties, the vivid pottery, the bright tricolored glazed pottery horses or camels, the elegant gold and silver vessels, the delicate jades and so on. These antiquities have offered us abundant precious materials to the study of the history of technique and handicrafts in ancient China. We compile this book including hundreds of selected exquisite antiquities collected in our museum in order to give you an opportunity to appreciate the arts and crafts of ancient times. We hope you will enjoy it!

Those who never came to Luoyang may come to know Luoyang by reading the history books. If you come to Luoyang, you will have a good understanding of Luoyang by visiting our museum. I do believe that you will know more and more about the development of the Chinese history as well as the Heluo civilization.



## 青铜器



青铜是红铜与锡、铅的合金，是人类文明的肇始。自清朝末年至今，洛阳出土的青铜器达数万件，是中国青铜器集中出土地之一。早在河南龙山文化时期，洛阳东干沟、汝州煤山遗址中已出土铜渣、坩埚和凝固的铜液。二里头文化时期则出现了数量可观的青铜器，标志着洛阳最早进入青铜时代，此后，洛阳又迈进了青铜文化繁荣阶段——商周时期，秦汉以降青铜铸造逐渐走向衰落。

中国历史上第一个朝代——夏，曾建都于洛阳偃师二里头。这里不仅出土有造型简单的青铜制品，而且出土了中国目前发现最早的青铜容器及精美的镶嵌铜器。迄今所见到的青铜容器有爵、罍、盃、鼎；兵器有戈、戚、钺；工具有凿、铍、锥、鱼钩、刀等，其中铜爵近二十件。从铸造技术上看，二里头文化的铜爵、罍、铃等空腔体容器。器壁较薄，外形曲折多变，铸造时采用了内外范多次分形，比之以前使用单范或简单的复合范铸造铜器在技术上已是一次空前飞跃。有些则是先分铸后接铸的，做工、造型已相当考究，大大促进了日后中国青铜铸造的发展。

二里头遗址出土镶嵌铜器中最精美者是1987年出土的一件嵌绿松石牌饰，它是先铸好兽面纹镂空框架，后把数百件绿松石镶粘在镂空框架上，其形象别具一格，堪称艺术瑰宝。显而易见，二里头文化青铜器已不是初始阶段的铸造水平，在其以前出现原始青铜容器是完全可能的，它为以后更加灿烂辉煌的商周文明的出现奠定了基础。

洛阳商代青铜器出土数量不多，集中在偃师商城遗址，伊川、涧西等地也有发现。器形有兽面纹铜尊、罍、爵、钺、刀、锥、铍、尤以方鼎十分突出，是商代青铜器中难得的佳作。

西周时期，作为周王朝的东都洛邑所在地，洛阳出土有大量青铜器，并发现了规模巨大的铸铜遗址。二十世纪二十年代，洛阳马坡就以出土著名的令方彝，令方尊而享誉海内外。建国以来洛阳先后发现的西周墓约八百余座，集中分布在瀍河两岸的塔湾、马坡、小李村、林校、杨文等地，尤以北窑西周墓地青铜器引人注目。二十世纪六十年代在此发掘了三百余座西周墓，出土大量青铜礼器，其中食器有鼎、簋、甗、鬲；酒器有方彝、爵、罍、觥、盃、提梁卣、尊；水器有壶、盘、匜等，且不乏精美之器。如兽面纹方鼎，形体高大方正，铸作精工，在同类器中是不可多得的。此外，还出现有不少罕见的新器形，如方盒形器、带流觥、双面人器座、人形车辖等。北窑西周墓出土的许多铜器还铸有铭文，如王妊簋、太保菴戈、康伯壶盖、白懋父簋、丰伯剑、师只卣盖、叔造尊、召伯虎鬲等，这些铭文所涉及的人物均系西周王室的高级贵族。1974年在该墓地附近，又发现一处面积为20万平方米的西周铸铜遗址，出土有熔铜炉、烧范窑、生产工具和大量的陶范，其中的熔铜炉装置有鼓风设备。由此可见，洛阳青铜器是由当地铸造的。该铸铜遗址的发现，填补了中国西周冶金史研究的空白。

东周时期，洛阳作为国都所在地，文化遗存极其丰富，特别是近几十年来，洛阳



文物工作者先后在东周王城内外发掘千余座东周墓，大批青铜器相继问世。总的来看，洛阳春秋时期的青铜器数量虽然不多，但器形较大，纹样粗犷而繁缛。1991年东周王城中部春秋墓出土的铜鼎、方壶、盘、舟等大型铜器达四十余件。1957年金墉城遗址附近出土的齐侯孟，器形高大魁伟，口径70.5厘米，重达75千克，是洛阳目前发现最大的一件青铜器。据铭文考知，它是齐侯为其女仲姜出嫁周王所做的陪嫁器。洛阳战国青铜器的出土集中于东周王城内及东周王陵区。早在民国年间，金村陵区就以出土极其精美的青铜器令世人震惊。《洛阳金村古墓聚英》一书收录金村大墓出土文物328件，其中错金银器85件，遗憾的是这些器物均流失海外。东周王城内战国墓出土的铜器组合清楚，等级分明，以五鼎、四豆（或簋）组合较为多见。如1981年西工区八一路战国墓出土铜鼎5件、铜豆4件、铜编钟16件、铜壶4件，其中两件铜壶通体饰凤鸟纹和人与虎、豹、鹿、野牛、翼兽等搏斗场面的图案，其各类形象刻画极为生动，可谓战国时期珍贵的艺术精品。1982年中州路南战国陪葬坑出土青铜器达147件，如此之多的青铜器在洛阳还是首次发现。此外，东周铜器中还常见纹样繁缛、富丽堂皇的错金银铜器，特别是1981年洛阳西工区出土的错金银带流铜鼎，铸作精工，精美绝伦，可与金村错金银器媲美。

洛阳汉代的青铜工艺，仍然显示出独有的魅力。尤以鎏金工艺突出，1987年东郊汉冢出土的鎏金圆雕铜羽人，造型生动，极为罕见。总体看来，汉代青铜制作已有很大的局限性，青铜制品大都为简洁实用的日常生活用器。洛阳烧沟近千座汉墓及其它汉墓中所出土的青铜壶、洗、带钩、玺印、鏃斗、博山炉、灯、弩机等实用器物无不具备。最为典型的铜镜目前发掘征集所得千余面，其铸造工艺及纹样设计已相当考究。至唐代，虽然青铜器的制作已走向了末期，但铜镜铸造技术却趋于成熟，洛阳出土的一些特殊工艺镜如金银平脱镜、螺钿人物故事镜则成为中国铜镜发展到鼎盛时期的经典之作。



## Bronzes

The bronze is an alloy of copper and tin or lead. The emergence of bronzes in the Neolithic Age in China marks the origin of Chinese civilization. Since the late Qing dynasty, Luoyang has yielded thousands upon thousands of bronzes, so it is one of the important places where numerous large assemblages of bronzes are unearthed in China. Some bronze slag, crucible and molten bronze residual were excavated in the sites of the Longshan culture at Donggangou, Luoyang and Meishan, Linru in Henan province decades ago. In the Erlitou culture period, bronzes were cast, which suggested that Luoyang is the earliest place ushered in the Bronze Age in China. Later in the Shang and Zhou dynasties, Luoyang reached the summit of the bronze culture. The bronze-casting industry began to decline gradually since the Qin and Han dynasties.

The Xia as the first dynasty in Chinese history established its capital at Erlitou, Yanshi, in present Luoyang. Here unearthed are not only the bronze artifacts in the simple shapes but also the earliest bronze vessels and gold-inlaid bronzes found so far in China. The bronzes excavated at the Erlitou site include bronze vessels as *Jue*, *Jia*, *He*, *Ding*, weapons as *Ge* (dagger), *Qi*, arrowhead, implements as chisel, adz, awl, fishing hook, knife and etc. Among which bronze *Jue* are about 20 in total. The thin-walled vessels in the complicated shapes characteristic of *Jue*, *Jia*, bell of the Erlitou culture are cast with the section-mold technique. Compared with those cast with the single-mold method or cast in bivalve or slightly more complex molds, the section-mold casing had made unprecedented achievement. Judging from the technique, some bronzes are made by one-piece casting, but some others made by precasting and casting-on. It is no doubt that the technique in the Erlitou culture guided the development of the bronzes-casting in ancient China.

A turquoise-inlaid bronze plaque is one of the best bronzes unearthed in the Erlitou site in 1987. Its openwork frame with animal-face motif is cast in advance and then hundreds of turquoise are inlaid in and attached to the frame. This plaque can be rated as the gem of bronze art for its unique style. It is obvious that the bronzes of the Erlitou culture don't represent the early technique of bronzes-casting at least. It is possible that some primitive bronze vessels are made before the Erlitou period. In brief, the casting technique invented in the Erlitou culture has laid a solid foundation for the development of the Shang and Zhou civilization.

The bronzes of the Shang dynasty unearthed in Luoyang are limited in terms of quantity. Most of them are unearthed from the city site of the Shang in Yanshi, some others are from Yinchuan, Jianxi and so on. The bronzes of the Shang dynasty include *Zun* with animal-face motif, *Jia*, *Jue*, *Jue*, knife, awl, arrowhead, dagger, etc. The large *Fanglei* of the late Shang unearthed at Pangjiagou, Beiyao in Luoyang is decorated with animal-face motif and dragon patterns and is the rare article of the bronzes of the Shang dynasty.

During the Western Zhou period, *Luoyi*, that is present Luoyang, was the eastern capital city. Here a large assemblage of bronzes and a large-scaled bronze foundry of the Western Zhou have been found. It was universally known that *Ling Fangyi* and *Ling Fangzun* were unearthed at Mapo, Luoyang in 1920's. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, more than 800 tombs of the Western Zhou have been found mostly in Tawan, Mapo, Xiaoli village, the Forestry School, Yangwen along both banks of the Chanhe River. The tombs of the Western Zhou at Beiyao are extremely eye-catching for the spectacular bronzes. In 1960's, more than 300 tombs of the Western Zhou had been excavated, and a large quantity of bronzes unearthed include food vessels like *Ding*, *Gui*, *Yan*, *Li*, wine vessels like *Fangyi*, *Jue*, *Jia*, *Zhi*, *He*, *You* with a loop handle, *Zun*, water vessels like *Hu*, *Pan*, *Yi*. The delicately cast *Fangding* decorated with animal-face pattern, large and grave, is a magnificent piece rarely seen in that period. In addition, some new types of bronzes emerged, for instance, box-shaped vessel, spouted *Zhi*, base decorated with a double-faced figurine, figurine-shaped axle cap and so on. Many bronzes as *WangRen Gui*, *TaiBaoGou* dagger, *KangBo Hu*-lid, *BaiMaoFu Gui*, *FengBo* sword, *ShiZhi You*-lid, *ShuZao Zun*, *ShaoBoHu Xu* unearthed from the tombs of this period at Beiyao had been engraved with inscriptions, which indicate that some persons named in the inscriptions are the elite in the Western Zhou dynasty. In 1974, a large bronze foundry of the Western Zhou dynasty with 20 square meters in area was found not far from the cemetery at Beiyao. Copper-smelting furnace, blast facilities, mold-baking kiln, implements, and a large number of molds had been unearthed at



this foundry site. The excavation of this foundry site proved that the bronzes unearthed in Luoyang might be cast right here in Luoyang and it filled in the gaps in the history of metallurgy in the Western Zhou dynasty.

Luoyang was the capital city of the Zhou in the Eastern Zhou period. In decades, nearly 1000 tombs of the Eastern Zhou have been excavated by archaeological workers inside and outside the site of the capital city and a great number of bronzes were brought to light. Generally speaking, the bronzes of the Spring and Autumn period unearthed in Luoyang are characterized by the bold and redundant designs. In 1991, the tombs of the Spring and Autumn period located within the site of the capital city yielded altogether about 40 bronzes like *Ding*, *Fanghu*, *Pan*, *Zhou* and the like. The *Qihou Yu* was unearthed near the Jinyongcheng site in 1957. With the mouth diameter 70.5cm, it weighs 75 kg and is the largest bronze found so far in Luoyang. It is assumed to be the trousseau offered by the Marquis of the state Qi to her second daughter Zhongjia who is going to marry the King of the Zhou based on the textual criticism. Most of the bronzes of the Warring States period unearthed in Luoyang concentrated within the capital city site and in the royal cemetery of the Eastern Zhou. The astonishing discovery of the excellent bronzes at the cemetery of the state Wei in Jincun, Luoyang took place in the period of the Republic. In the book named "ream from the Ancient Tombs in Jincun, Luoyang", 328 various antiquities are recorded, in which 85 bronzes are inlaid with gold or silver. It's a pity that all of these bronzes are housed in overseas museums across the world. Speaking of the tombs of the Warring States period located within the capital city site of the Eastern Zhou, the social status of the occupant of a tomb is clearly indicated by the bronzes sets buried in his/her tomb. The bronzes set consisted of 5 *Ding* and 4 *Dou* or *Gui* is very popular in this cemetery. For example, A tomb of the Warring States period was excavated at the August First Road in Xigongqu, Luoyang in 1981. There were 5 *Ding*, 4 *Dou*, 16 chimes of bells and 4 *Hu* unearthed from this tomb. Two *Hu* wholly decorated with vivid phoenix patterns and fighting scenes between man and tiger, leopard, deer, urus, winged animal can be rated as art treasure made in the Spring and Autumn period. It is unprecedented that 147 bronzes were unearthed from the sacrificial pits of the Warring States period south to Zhongzhou Road in Luoyang in 1982. In addition, the bronzes inlaid with gold and/or silver were very popular in the Eastern Zhou period. The spouted *Ding* inlaid with gold and silver was excavated in the Xigongqu, Luoyang in 1981 and it can rival those unearthed from the Jincun in terms of technique and beauty.

The bronzes-making technique in Luoyang in the Western Han dynasty still manifests the unique local taste, and the gold-plating technique is the outstanding one. A gilded bronze figurine with wings was unearthed from a tomb of the Eastern Han dynasty in the eastern suburbs in Luoyang in 1987. Unique and vivid in shape, this beautiful metalwork is so precious for its sculptural art. In general, the bronzes in the Han dynasties came to decline, the old types and shapes of ritual vessels disappeared and the daily utensils became prevalent. The bronzes from the tombs of the Han in Shaogou, Luoyang and some other places can be divided into such types as *Hu*, *Xi*, garment hook, seal, *Jiaodou*, *Boshan* censer, lamp, crossbow trigger mechanism, mirror and so on. So far at present, more than one thousand bronze mirrors have been excavated or collected in Luoyang. Up to the Tang dynasty, the bronzes-casting technique nearly came to an end, but the bronze mirror attained its zenith in technique and design. It is no doubt that such mirrors as mirror pasted and burnished with gold and silver foil and mirror with pictorial designs decorated with shells can represent the highest technique of mirror-making boom in the development history of mirrors in China.

### 1. 镶嵌绿松石铜牌饰

夏代（公元前 2070 年 -- 前 1600 年）

1984 年秋偃师二里头遗址出土

高 16.5 厘米 宽 11 厘米

盾牌形，面微突起。它是先铸好牌形框架，然后由数百枚绿松石粘嵌成突目兽面，是目前发现最早的镶嵌铜器。



### 1. Turquoise-inlaid bronze plaque

The Xia dynasty (2070-1600 B.C)

Unearthed at the Erlitou site in Yanshi in the autumn of 1984

Height: 16.5cm, Width: 11cm

The plaque is shield-shaped and the surface is slightly projected. The frame cast in advance is inlaid with hundreds of turquoise to form an animal-face motif. It is the earliest inlaid-bronzes found so far in China.







## 2. 乳钉纹爵

夏代（公元前 2070 年 -- 前 1600 年）

1974 年偃师二里头遗址出土

高 22.5 厘米 流至尾长 31.3 厘米

长流尖尾、束腰、三棱足。腹部一侧有五枚横排乳钉，是中国目前发现最早的青铜酒器之一。



### 2. *Jue* with nipple patterns

The Xia dynasty (2070-1600 B.C.)

Unearthed at the Erlitou site in Yanshi in 1974

Height: 22.5cm

Length from spout to tail: 31.3cm

The vessel has a slender tubular spout and pointed tail, slender waist and three tapered legs. Decorated with five-nipple patterns in the belly, it is one of the earliest bronze wine vessels found so far in China.



## 3. 兽面纹尊

商代（公元前 1600 年 -- 前 1046 年）

1974 年偃师尸乡沟商城遗址出土

高 25 厘米 口径 20 厘米

敞口，折肩，鼓腹，圈足。肩、腹均饰联珠纹镶边的云雷纹组成的兽面。



## 3. Zun with animal-face motif

The Shang dynasty (1600-1046 B.C.)

Unearthed from the city site of the Shang at Shixianggou, Yanshi in 1974

Height: 25cm, Mouth diameter: 20cm

The vessel has wide mouth, steep shoulder, bulgy belly and ring foot. Both the shoulder and belly are decorated with animal-face patterns composed of *leiwen* bordered with tiny ring circles.