

新中國出土文物



HISTORICAL RELICS
UNEARTHED IN NEW CHINA

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HISTORICAL RELICS
UNEARTHED IN NEW CHINA

DECOUVERTES ARCHEOLOGIQUES
EN CHINE NOUVELLE

HALLAZGOS ARQUEOLOGICOS
EN LA NUEVA CHINA

ARCHÄOLOGISCHE FUNDE
IM NEUEN CHINA

VĂN VẬT ĐÀO ĐƯỢC CỦA
TRUNG-QUỐC MỚI

새 중국에서 출토된 문화유물

新中国の出土文物



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前 言

中国历史悠久，是世界上文明发达最早的国家之一。中华民族是勤劳而富有智慧的民族。从数十万年前起，中华民族的祖先就劳动、生息、繁衍在这块广大的土地上，给我们留下了丰富的历史文化遗产。

中国人民的伟大领袖毛主席曾经指出：“**学习我们的历史遗产，用马克思主义的方法给以批判的总结，是我们学习的另一任务。我们这个民族有数千年的历史，有它的特点，有它的许多珍贵品。**”可是，在解放前，中国古代文物惨遭国民党反动派和帝国主义者们的掠夺和破坏。新中国成立之后，党和政府十分重视文物保护和考古发掘工作，制定了关于文物保护和考古发掘工作的方针和具体政策。全国文物、考古工作者，在广大工农兵群众的大力支持和协助下，积极开展文物保护工作，特别是在无产阶级文化大革命中，发掘了大批古代遗址、墓葬，发现了大量的历史文物。这些文物对于研究和了解中国历代的政治、经济、文化、军事和中外友好往来等方面的情况，具有重要的科学价值，因为它们过去劳动人民进行生产斗争、阶级斗争和科学实验的实物见证。

建国以后，在陕西蓝田发现了中国蓝田猿人的部分头骨和下颌骨；在北京周口店，又一次发现了北京猿人的部分头骨和下颌骨；关于丁村人和资阳人等远古人类的遗迹遗物，也有不少发现。这一系列发现，对于研究人类的起源，进一步论证马克思主义关于劳动在从猿到人转变过程中的作用的学说，有十分重要的意义；同时，也使得我们对旧石器时代这一时期的历史发展有了进一步的认识。至于新石器时代的遗址，发现了五千处以上，已经发掘的有两百处左右，其中陕西西安半坡村遗址，应是发掘出来的原始氏族社会村落遗址的典型。这个六千年前的村落遗址，保存着许多住屋的基址、陶窑，居住地外有壕沟，沟外有氏族的公共墓地。这个遗址还出土了很多精美的彩绘陶器和石制工具、骨器。通过分布在各地的新石器时代遗址的发掘和研究，使我们对四千年以前还没有产生文字的中国原始社会有了一个粗略的轮廓。

原始社会解体后，中国进入了历史上第一个有阶级的社会——奴隶社会。在处于奴隶社会的商

代后期都城殷墟地方(今河南安阳),又新发现了一批商代刻字兽骨。除了对殷墟的发掘外,还在河南郑州发现了商代前期的遗迹,发掘出制造陶器、骨器和铜器的作坊遗址、居住遗址,以及可能是城墙的夯土遗存。在河南西部地区,还找到了更早的商代文化遗存,以至可能是商以前刚刚进入奴隶社会的夏代的文化。由商至春秋,是青铜器制造的繁荣时代。这一时期的青铜器,设计奇巧,造型优美,充分表现了中国奴隶社会已具有发达的文化,也充分表明了奴隶们的高度智慧和创造才能。然而,奴隶社会的阶级压迫十分残酷,在一些奴隶殉葬墓中,发现为奴隶主殉葬而活活被杀害的奴隶少则十多人,多达近百人,其中有男有女,甚至还有儿童。这一事实,深刻地反映了奴隶社会的阶级矛盾和阶级压迫。

继奴隶社会之后,中国封建社会延续了两千多年。毛主席指出:在封建社会中,**“只有农民和手工业工人是创造财富和创造文化的基本的阶级。”**从战国时期至鸦片战争(公元一八四〇年),劳动人民创造的文化财富更是丰富多彩,特别是战国、汉、唐这三个时期的文化遗存,尤其丰富。考古工作者对战国时期一些诸侯的都城,如山东的临淄、河北的燕下都(今易县)、陕西的咸阳等地,都做了不少勘察和发掘;对汉、唐的首都,今陕西西安和河南洛阳,也做了大量的考古工作,并有很多重要发现。在边疆地区还发现了大量的少数民族历史文物。此外,在新疆汉、唐时代的“丝绸之路”沿途的几个枢纽地点的墓葬中,发现了一大批当时的各种织物和官私文书。许多艺术珍品使人赞叹不已,如甘肃发现的东汉的铜奔马,河南、陕西发现的唐代的三彩陶俑等等,造型优美,制作精细,纹饰华丽,神态生动,显示了中国古代劳动人民在冶炼、铸造、雕塑等手工业和工艺美术方面的高超技艺。它们不仅给中国艺术宝库增加了新的珍品,而且为今天美术工作者进行创作提供了极好的借鉴。

然而,封建社会同奴隶社会一样,也充满了残酷的阶级剥削和阶级压迫。一九六八年在河北满城发掘了西汉中山靖王刘胜夫妇的两座古墓。墓室凿成于石山之中,其容积各达三千立方米左右。墓中有铜器、金银器等二千八百多件,其中有第一次发掘出来的两套金缕玉衣。这两套金缕玉衣各用二千多片精工制作的小玉片,由金缕编缀而成,贴身穿在尸体上,企图保持尸体不朽。而当时制作一套玉衣竟需一名玉工费十余年的功夫!这些文物深刻地暴露了当时封建统治阶级的骄奢淫逸和对劳动人民的残酷剥削。

不管反动统治阶级怎样残酷压迫人民,企图阻挡历史车轮的前进,但是,**“人民,只有人民,才是创造世界历史的动力。”**劳动人民依靠自己的双手,创造了丰富多彩的物质财富和精神财富。没有劳动人民的创造,就没有古代文化,就没有历史。

建国以来,中国的文物发掘工作所以取得这样巨大的成绩,主要是由于党和政府的重视,同时,广大工农兵群众的积极支持和主动参加也起了重要作用。广大人民群众深深懂得,这些珍贵的历史文物是古代劳动人民的智慧和血汗的结晶,是人民群众认识自己的历史和创造力量的最好教材,也是学习辩证唯物主义和历史唯物主义的宝贵资料。今后,随着社会主义建设事业的蓬勃发展,将会有更多的历史文物被发掘出来。

FOREWORD

CHINA IS a nation with a long history, its civilization being one of the earliest. The Chinese people are an industrious and intelligent people. As far back as several hundred thousand years ago the ancestors of the Chinese people lived, laboured and multiplied in this vast land, and have left us a rich historical cultural legacy.

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao points out: **"Another of our tasks is to study our historical heritage and use the Marxist method to sum it up critically. Our national history goes back several thousand years and has its own characteristics and innumerable treasures."** Before the liberation, however, ancient Chinese cultural treasures suffered from the Kuomintang reactionaries' and imperialists' plunder and demolition. Since the founding of New China, the Party and government have laid great stress on the work of preserving antiquities and carrying out archaeological excavations, and have formulated principles and specific policies for this work. With full co-operation by China's workers, peasants and soldiers, archaeologists and museum workers of the entire country have greatly advanced the work of preserving cultural relics. Especially during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution they have excavated many ancient sites and tombs and unearthed many historical objects. These are of important scientific value in the study and understanding of China's politics, economy, culture, military affairs and friendly exchanges with foreign countries in different periods, presenting as they do material evidence of the struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experiment by the Chinese labouring people through the ages.

There have been two discoveries of skull and lower maxillary bone fragments of primitive man in China since the founding of the People's Republic. One is of these bones of the Lantien Ape-Man, discovered at Lantien, Shensi Province; and the other, the second discovery of skull and lower maxillary bones of Peking Man, at Choukoutien near Peking. Many remains and relics of Tingsun Man and Tzuyang Man and other human beings of remote antiquity have also been unearthed. These finds are of immense significance to the study of the origin of man, further confirming the Marxist theory concerning the role of labour in the transition from monkey to man. They also add to our knowledge of historical development in the Palaeolithic Age. As for remains from the Neolithic Age, more than 5,000 sites have been discovered and about 200 excavated. The excavation at Panpo Village in Sian, Shensi Province, reveals the site of a village of primitive tribal society. Here have been preserved for 6,000 years foundations of dwellings, pottery kilns, ditches outside the living quarters and, beyond them, the tribe's public cemetery. Unearthed here also are many fine and beautiful painted potteries, stone implements and bone articles. Excavations and studies of Neolithic sites in different localities have provided a rough outline of primitive society in China 4,000 years ago, before there was a written language.

After the disintegration of the primitive society, China entered the period of slave society — the first class society in history. At Yin Hsu (Yin Dynasty ruins, present-day Anyang, Honan), capital of the late Shang Dynasty in the period of slave society, a number of Shang oracle bones were discovered. In Chengchow, Honan, among ruins from the early Shang Dynasty, were found sites where potteries, and bone and bronze articles were made, remains of dwellings and possibly of rammed earth from city walls. In western Honan were unearthed remains of a still earlier Shang culture, and some possibly belonging to the Hsia culture before Shang, at the beginning of slave society. In the period from the Shang Dynasty to the Spring and Autumn Period the making of bronzes with skilfully executed designs and artistic shapes flourished, demonstrating a developed culture during slave society in China, as well as the intelligence and creative ability of the slaves.

However, the class oppression of slave society was ruthless. In some tombs slaves were found sacrificed to serve the dead slave-owners, buried alive or killed, in groups of a dozen to nearly a hundred — men, women and even children. These finds sharply reflect the class contradictions and class oppression of slave society.

After slave society there followed a feudal society which in China lasted for more than 2,000 years. Chairman Mao points out that in feudal society **“the peasants and the handicraft workers were the basic classes which created the wealth and culture of this society”**. From the Warring States Period to the Opium War (1840 A.D.), China's labouring people created a wealth and culture richer and more varied than ever before, particularly rich being the cultural legacies of the Warring States, Han and Tang periods. Archaeological workers have carried out extensive investigations and excavations of the capitals of some kingdoms of the Warring States, such as Lintzu in Shantung Province, the secondary capital of the State of Yen in present-day Yihsien County, Hopei Province, and Hsienyang in Shensi Province. A tremendous amount of archaeological work has also been done at the sites of Han and Tang dynastic capitals, *e.g.*, present-day Sian in Shensi Province and at Loyang, Honan Province, yielding many important finds. In the frontier areas, a large number of historical objects of China's minority nationalities have been found, while in tombs at some important transit points along the “Silk Road” of the Han and Tang Dynasties in Sinkiang, pieces of silk fabric, and official and private documents were unearthed. These and many other works of art have won wide admiration, such as the bronze galloping horse of the Eastern Han Dynasty from Kansu, and the three-colour pottery figurines of the Tang Dynasty from Honan and Shensi. All are of fine workmanship and lifelike, graceful form and decoration, bespeaking the ancient Chinese labouring people's high technical skill in metallurgy, casting, sculpture and related handicrafts. These cultural objects not only enlarge China's art treasury, but provide excellent models for artists and artisans in their creative work today.

Feudal society, like slave society, was filled with barbarous class exploitation and class oppression. In 1968 the two ancient tombs of Liu Sheng, Prince Ching of Chungshan of the Western Han Dynasty, and of his wife, were excavated in Mancheng, Hopei. They were hewn in cliffs, out of solid rock, and each occupied 3,000 cubic metres of underground space. Over 2,800 bronze, gold and silver articles were found in the tombs. Two suits of jade and gold burial clothes were a find never seen before. Each suit was made of more than 2,000 finely cut jade wafers joined with gold wire, and tightly enveloped the body with the aim of preserving it. It is estimated that at that time it would take an artisan more than ten years to complete one such jade suit. These relics glaringly expose the luxury and decadence of the feudal ruling class, and their inhuman exploitation of the working people.

But, no matter how cruelly reactionary ruling classes oppress the people in their vain attempt to stop the wheel of history, **“the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history”**. The labouring people have relied on their own hands to create rich and varied material and intellectual wealth. Without this creation by the labouring people there would have been no ancient culture, no history.

The remarkable achievements in the excavation of historical relics since the founding of New China have been due mainly to the emphasis the Party and government have laid on this work. At the same time, the active support and participation in the work by the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers has been very important. The broad masses of people fully understand that these priceless historical relics represent in essence the ancient working people's wisdom, their sweat and blood. They recognize these as the best teaching material in knowing their own history and creative power, as well as in studying dialectical and historical materialism. China's ongoing progress in socialist construction forecasts the unearthing of many more historical relics.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Primitive Society

Palaeolithic Age

(around 500,000 - 10,000 years ago)

1. China has a long history and very early civilization. It is one of the cradles of humanity. Five to six hundred thousand years ago the Lantien Ape-Man (*Sinanthropus lantienensis*) in China lived in what is now the Lantien area of Shensi Province.
2. Choukoutien, near Peking, is another home of remote primitive man. Traces of Peking Man's (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*) activity four to five hundred thousand years ago have been found at Choukoutien at various times between 1929 and 1966.
3. A natural cave at Choukoutien, where Peking Man lived.
4. Model of restored skull of Lantien Ape-Man. The lower maxillary bone was unearthed in 1963 and the skull in 1964, in Lantien, Shensi.
5. Lower maxillary bone and skull of Peking Man. The jaw bone was discovered in 1959, and two parts of the skull (model) in 1934 and 1966, at Choukoutien, Peking.
6. Bust model of Peking Man.
7. Stone implements used by Peking Man. Early Palaeolithic Age. Excavated at Choukoutien, Peking.
8. Animal maxillary bone, stone and earth that have been scorched by Peking Man. Early Palaeolithic Age. Choukoutien, Peking.
9. Stone implements used by Tingsun Man, an early human being. Middle Palaeolithic Age. Excavated at Tingsun, Hsiangfen, Shansi.
(middle) Sian, Shensi.
(lower) Fanshih, Shansi.
(left) Ningan, Heilungkiang.
12. Stone spade and stepped adze. Ningyang, Shantung.
13. Stone adze with animal head design. Jihchao, Shantung.
14. Stone hoe. Nanking, Kiangsu.
15. Perforated stone knife blade. Nanking, Kiangsu.
16. Stone dagger. Pihsien, Kiangsu.
17. Stone saddle-quern with stone roller. Hsincheng, Honan.
18. Pottery cookstove. Tzuhsien, Hopei.
19. Painted pottery whorls. Chingshan, Hupeh and Hsi-chuan, Honan.
20. Pottery bowl with textile impression on bottom. Panpo Village, Sian, Shensi.
21. Pottery bowl with human face pattern. Panpo Village, Sian, Shensi.
22. Painted pottery bowl. Panpo Village, Sian, Shensi.
23. Painted pottery jar. Yungching, Kansu.
24. Painted pottery jar. Tienshui, Kansu.
25. Painted pottery jar. Lanchow, Kansu.
26. Black pottery stem-cup. Hsichuan, Honan.
27. Painted pottery bowl. Yuanchu, Shansi.
28. Black pottery *tou* (container) with openwork stem. Ningyang, Shantung.
29. Black pottery cup with two handles (*right*), excavated at Weifang, Shantung, and black pottery stem-cup, excavated at Anchiu, Shantung.
30. Animal-shape red pottery pot. Ningyang, Shantung.
- 31-32. Black pottery stem-cups of the Neolithic period, excavated at Weifang, Shantung. Their thinness reflects a high technical level at that time. They are rare finds among the potteries of primitive society.
- 33-34. Pottery *kuei* (water pitchers). Weifang, Shantung.
35. Part of the site of a village of the primitive society discovered at Panpo Village, Sian, Shensi.

Neolithic Age

(around 10,000 - 4,000 years ago)

10. Stone axe and laurel-leaf point. Excavated at Jaoho, Heilungkiang.
11. Bone fish hooks and harpoons. Excavated at:
(upper) Wuchiang, Kiangsu.

Slave Society

Shang Dynasty (around 16th-11th centuries B.C.)

36. After primitive society, China entered the period of slave society. This Shang Dynasty tomb with 48 sacrificed slaves, excavated in 1966 at Yitu, Shantung, exposes the cruel class oppression of the slave society in China.
37. Oracle bone inscription (characters carved on tortoise shell or animal bones), the earliest writing discovered in China. Excavated at Anyang, Honan.
38. Yellow glazed porcelain *tsun* (wine vessel) of the Shang Dynasty, the earliest porcelain discovered so far in China. Chengchow, Honan.
39. Bronze *chia* (wine vessel). Anyang, Honan.
40. Bronze *chüeb* (wine vessel). Feihsi, Anhwei.
41. Bronze *yu* (wine vessel) with loop handle. Shulu, Hopei.
42. Bronze *lei* (wine vessel) with animal-head design. Ninghsiang, Hunan.
43. Bronze rectangular *tsun* (wine vessel) with animal-head design. Changning, Hunan.
44. Bronze *tsun* (wine vessel). Hanyang, Hupeh.
45. Bronze *kuang* (wine vessel) with dragon design. Shihlou, Shansi.
46. Detail of the wine vessel in the previous picture.
47. Bronze *ku* (wine vessel). Huihsien, Honan.
48. Bronze rectangular *ting* (for cooking) with human face decoration. Ninghsiang, Hunan.
49. Bronze *tsun* (wine vessel) with *t'aot'ie* (legendary animal) head design. Funan, Anhwei.

Western Chou Dynasty (around 11th century-770 B.C.)

50. Bronze *tsun* (wine vessel) with *t'aot'ie* (legendary animal) head design. Paochi, Shensi.
51. Bronze *bu* (wine vessel). Fufeng, Shensi.
52. Bronze *bo* (water pot) with bird-shape lid. Meihsien, Shensi.
53. Bronze *lei* (wine vessel). Penghsien, Szechuan.
54. Bronze *yu* (wine vessel) with loop handle. Tunhsi, Anhwei.
- 55-56. Bronze *kuei* (food container). Tunhsi, Anhwei.
57. Bronze rectangular *yi* (wine vessel). Loyang, Honan.
58. Animal-shape bronze *kuang* (wine vessel). Fufeng, Shensi.
59. Bronze rectangular *yi* (wine vessel). Meihsien, Shensi.

Spring and Autumn Period (770-475 B.C.)

60. Bronze *tsun* (wine vessel). Wuchin, Kiangsu.
61. Bronze *fu* (food container). Huangchuan, Honan.
62. Bronze *fu* (food container). Feicheng, Shantung.
63. Bronze *ting* (cooking pot). Mancheng, Hopei.
64. Bronze *ting* (cooking pot). Chiahhsien, Honan.
65. Bronze *yi ting* (cooking pot). Houma, Shansi.
66. Bronze animal-shape *ting* (cooking pot). Shucheng, Anhwei.
67. Bronze helmet. Ningcheng, Liaoning.

Feudal Society

Warring States Period (475-221 B.C.)

68. After the Spring and Autumn Period, China entered the stage of feudalism. Agricultural tools of iron came into use, marking the development of the productive forces. This is an iron mould for casting a pair of sickles, Warring States Period. Excavated at Hsinglung, Hopei.

69. Bronze sword of Kou Chien, King of Yueh (496-465 B.C.), discovered in a tomb of the State of Ch'u, Chiangling, Hupeh.
70. *Ying yuan*, gold coins of the State of Ch'u. Excavated at Lu-an and Funan, Anhwei.
71. Clay animal-head model for preparing mould in bronze casting. Excavated at Houma, Shansi. The intricacy

of the model shows the technical level of earthenware and bronze work during the Warring States Period.

72. Bronze *tou* (food container) with gold inlay. Changchih, Shansi.
73. Bronze *bu* (wine vessel) with gold, silver and turquoise inlay. Paochi, Shensi.
74. Bronze *tou* (food container) with cloud design. Hsiang-hsiang, Hunan.
75. Bronze eagle-head *bu* (wine vessel) with loop handle. Chucheng, Shantung.
76. Bronze mirror (back) with gold, silver and turquoise inlay. Lintzu, Shantung.
77. Bronze *tsun* (wine vessel) with gold and silver inlay. Chiangling, Hupeh.
78. Eared lacquered cups. Chiangling, Hupeh.

Chin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.)

79. After unifying China, the First Emperor of the Chin Dynasty decreed the unification of weights and measures. This is a Chin Dynasty bronze weight excavated at Chin-an, Kansu. It is inscribed with the imperial decrees of the First Emperor in the 26th year of his reign (221 B.C.), and that of the Second Emperor in the first year of his reign (209 B.C.). It marks the unification of China and the establishment of a centralized government by Chin Dynasty rulers.
80. Pottery capacity measure inscribed with the imperial decree of the 26th year of the first Chin emperor's reign, ordering the unification of weights and measures. Excavated at Tsouhsien, Shantung.
81. Seated female figurine in pottery. Lintung, Shensi.

Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-24 A.D.)

82. Bronze sickle. Chinning, Yunnan.
83. Bronze shovel and hoe. Chinning, Yunnan.
84. Wooden model of an ox cart. Wuwei, Kansu.
85. Gilded bronze *chung* (wine vessel). Changan, Shensi.
86. Bronze animal-shape *tsun* (wine vessel) with silver inlay. Lienshui, Kiangsu.
87. Painted pottery *bu*. Hsinhsiang, Honan.

88. Painted pottery *bu*. Loyang, Honan.
89. Gilded bronze ornament, men dancing with saucers on a serpent. Chinning, Yunnan.
90. Bronze ornament, tiger and ox fighting. Chinning, Yunnan.
91. Bronze peacock. Chinning, Yunnan.
92. Bronze cowrie-container. Chinning, Yunnan.
93. Painted pottery equestrian figurines. Hsienyang, Shensi.
94. In 1968 the ancient tombs (over 100 years B.C.) of Liu Sheng, Prince Ching of Chungshan of the Western Han Dynasty, and of his wife Tou Wan were discovered at Mancheng, Hopei Province. They contained over 2,800 funeral objects. These large tombs were cut deep into rocky cliffs. This is the central chamber of Liu Sheng's tomb.
95. Liu Sheng's jade clothes sewn with gold wire, made up of over 2,000 small pieces of jade tied together with gold wire, expose the feudal ruling class's luxury and depravity at the expense of the labouring people.
96. Tou Wan's jade burial suit.
97. Gilded bronze vessel with nipple pattern, from Liu Sheng's tomb.
98. Poshan incense burner with gold inlay, from Liu Sheng's tomb.
99. Gilded bronze figurine with "eternal fidelity" lamp, from Tou Wan's tomb.
100. Bronze lamp with bird stand, from Tou Wan's tomb.
101. Bronze ram-shape lamp, from Liu Sheng's tomb.

Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220 A.D.)

102. Iron mould for casting plough. Laiwu, Shantung.
103. Iron mould for casting hoe. Laiwu, Shantung.
104. Brown glazed pottery model of a granary. Changsha, Hunan.
105. Bronze *bu* (wine vessel). Chaotung, Yunnan.
106. Gilded bronze *tsun* (wine vessel) with silver inlay. Wuwei, Kansu.
107. Gilded bronze animal-shape inkslab case. Hsuehchow, Kiangsu.
108. Bronze equestrian figurines. Wuwei, Kansu.
109. Bronze chariot. Wuwei, Kansu.

110. Bronze galloping horse with right hind hoof on a flying swallow. The form is unique, the lines beautiful. It reflects the rich imaginative power and high technical level of the ancient Chinese labouring people. Unearthed at Wuwei, Kansu.
111. A brick with harvesting scene in relief. Chengtu, Szechuan.
112. A brick showing salt-making in relief. Chengtu, Szechuan.

Three Kingdoms (220-280 A.D.)

113. Celadon model of a well, Kingdom of Wu. Excavated at Wuchang, Hupeh.
114. Pottery figurine cleaning a fish, Kingdom of Wu. Wuchang, Hupeh.
115. Pottery brazier, Kingdom of Wu. Wuchang, Hupeh.

Western Tsin Dynasty (265-316 A.D.)

116. Celadon urn. Hsiaoshan, Chekiang.
117. Celadon pot with chicken-head spout. Nanchang, Kiangsi.
118. Celadon pot with eagle-head spout. Nanking, Kiangsu.
119. Pottery figurines of scribes. Changsha, Hunan.
120. Celadon lion-shape water-pot (for mixing ink). Shao-hsing, Chekiang.

Eastern Tsin Dynasty (317-420 A.D.)

121. Remnants of scrolls of the biography of Sun Chuan, "History of the Kingdom of Wu", *History of Three Kingdoms*. Excavated at Turfan, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.
122. Remnants of scrolls of *Chin kuang ming ching* (*Suvarnaprabhâsa sutra*). Excavated at Turfan, Sinkiang.
123. Celadon pot. Ocheng, Hupeh.
124. Celadon basin. Nanking, Kiangsu.
125. Celadon pot with chicken-head spout. Yuyao, Chekiang.
126. Celadon bowl with cover. Nanking, Kiangsu.

127. Silk tapestry shoes. Turfan, Sinkiang.

Southern and Northern Dynasties (420-589 A.D.)

128. Celadon *tsun* (wine vessel) with lotus pattern, Southern Dynasty. Wuchang, Hupeh.
129. Yellow porcelain jar splashed with green, Northern Chi. Puyang, Honan.
130. Celadon jar, Northern Chi. Puyang, Honan.
131. Celadon jar with lotus pattern, Southern Dynasty. Pingpa, Kweichow.
132. Marble lion, Northern Chou. Sian, Shensi.
133. Carved stone inkslab, Northern Wei. Tatung, Shansi.
134. Gilded bronze image of *Sâkyamuni*, Northern Wei. Mancheng, Hopei.
135. Lacquer painting on wood, a rare masterpiece of ancient painting, Northern Wei. Tatung, Shansi.

Sui Dynasty (581-618 A.D.)

136. Painted pottery figurines of musicians. Anyang, Honan.
137. White porcelain *wei ch'i* (Chinese chess) board. Anyang, Honan.
138. White porcelain covered jar. Sian, Shensi.
139. Celadon pot with elephant-head spout and eight loop handles. Anyang, Honan.
140. White porcelain figurines of attendants. Anyang, Honan.
141. Celadon phoenix-head jar. Lienyunkang, Kiangsu.

Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.)

142. Three-colour glazed camel. Loyang, Honan.
143. Three-colour glazed camel carrying a band of musicians. Sian, Shensi.
144. Three-colour glazed neighing horse and yellow glazed horse with head down. Chienhsien, Shensi.
145. Three-colour glazed model of a garden with a pool and rockeries. Sian, Shensi.
- 146-147. Three-colour glazed female figurines. Loyang, Honan.

148. Three-colour glazed female figurine sitting. Loyang, Honan.
149. *Kuanyin* (Goddess of Mercy) in marble. Sian, Shensi.
150. Phoenix-head pot with three-colour glaze. Loyang, Honan.
151. Three-colour bowl. Chienhsien, Shensi.
152. Three-colour plate. Chienhsien, Shensi.
153. Brown glazed vase with flower pattern and handles. Holinker, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.
154. Green and yellow glazed parrot-shape pot. Holinker, Inner Mongolia.
155. Onyx rhyton (drinking horn) with ox snout in gold (from central Asia), a find from a hoard of the Tang Dynasty. Sian, Shensi.
156. Three-colour vase with flower pattern. Taiyuan, Shansi.
157. Green glazed flask with man and lions design. Taiyuan, Shansi.
158. Brown glazed porcelain jug. Changsha, Hunan.
159. Gold pot with flower pattern. Hsienyang, Shensi.
160. Gold bowl with bird and flower pattern. Sian, Shensi.
161. Silver dishes with gilded decorations. Sian, Shensi.
162. Three-colour covered jar on three legs. Sian, Shensi.
163. Bronze mirror (back) with two phoenixes clenching flowers design. Huhsien, Shensi.
164. Tenancy deed dated the 3rd year of Lung Shuo of the Tang Dynasty (663 A.D.), reflecting the class relations of China's feudal society. Unearthed in Turfan, Sinkiang.
165. Fragment of the manuscript of *Analects (Lun Yü)* of Confucius with Annotations by Cheng Hsuan, Tang Dynasty. Unearthed in Turfan, Sinkiang.
166. Fragment of the Tang Dynasty poet Pai Chu-yi's poem *The Old Charcoal Seller*, hand-copied by Kanmanr of Uighur nationality of the Tang period. Unearthed in Jochiang, Sinkiang.
167. *Chiao tzu* (dumpling) and pastry, favourite foods of the Chinese people, from the Tang Dynasty. Unearthed in Turfan, Sinkiang.
168. Silk brocade with 8-colour flower and bird design, an important relic of the Tang Dynasty from the ancient "Silk Road" in present-day Turfan, Sinkiang, a re-

minder of the long history of trade and cultural exchange between China and Western Asia and Europe.

Five Dynasties (907-960 A.D.)

169. White glazed double-fish bottle which can be carried on a string. Chinghsing, Hopei.
170. White porcelain gourd-shape ewer. Changsha, Hunan.
171. Celadon vase with lotus pattern. Changsha, Hunan.
172. Celadon bowl on a stand with lotus pattern, of the Yueh ware. Soochow, Kiangsu.
173. Bronze pagoda. Linhai, Chekiang.

Sung Dynasty (960-1279 A.D.)

174. White glazed vase with flower design. Tangyin, Honan.
175. Porcelain wine pot with lotus-leaf warming bowl, of the *ying ch'ing* ware. Susung, Anhwei.
176. Five-leg white porcelain brazier, of the Ting ware, Tinghsien, Hopei.
177. White porcelain water-pot (for mixing ink) with flower design, of the Ting ware. Tinghsien, Hopei.
178. Celadon covered tripod with flower design, of the Yao ware. Pinhsien, Shensi.
179. Porcelain burner on three legs, with flower design, of the Yao ware. Lantien, Shensi.
180. Three-colour glazed pottery box for preserving Buddha relics. Mihsien, Honan.
181. Silver pagoda. Jui-an, Chekiang.
182. Lacquer box painted in gold with gilded relief. Jui-an, Chekiang.
183. Boat-shape water-pot (for mixing ink), of the Lungchuan ware. Lungchuan, Chekiang.
184. Porcelain pillow with fishing design, of the Tzuchow ware. Hsingtai, Hopei.

Liao Dynasty (916-1125 A.D.)

185. White porcelain water-pot (for mixing ink) with carved decoration. Tungliao, Kirin.
186. Three-colour flower impressed tray. Hsinmin, Liaoning.

187. Three-colour flower impressed dish. Ningcheng, Liaoning.
188. Green glazed vase with carved phoenix-head design. Tuchuan, Kirin.
189. White porcelain pot in the shape of a boy. Peking.

Kin Dynasty (1115-1234 A.D.)

190. White porcelain vase with black flower design. Liaoyang, Liaoning.
191. White porcelain pot with carved flower design. Chihfeng, Liaoning.

Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368 A.D.)

192. Pottery figurines of a piper and a dancer. Chiaotso, Honan.
193. Pottery figurine of a vaudeville actor. Chiaotso, Honan.
194. Porcelain *Kuanyin* (Goddess of Mercy), of the *ying ch'ing* ware. Peking.
195. Three-colour glazed fretwork burner. Peking.
196. White glazed dish with black flower, fish and reed decoration. Loting, Hopei.
197. Carved lacquer box. Shanghai.
198. Blue and white pot with cloud and dragon design. Chintan, Kiangsu.
199. Sapphire-blue glazed wine cup with gold flower. Paoting, Hopei.
200. White porcelain tray and cup. Paoting, Hopei.
201. Blue and white octagonal ewer with flower design. Paoting, Hopei.
202. Blue and white covered jar with under-glaze red. Paoting, Hopei.
203. Blue and white octagonal bottle with dragon and cloud design. Paoting, Hopei.
204. Blue and white octagonal jar with sea serpent design. Paoting, Hopei.
205. Blue and white large covered jar with floral design. Peking.

Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.)

206. Under-glaze red porcelain jar. Chiangning, Kiangsu.
207. Polychrome plate. Peking.
208. Blue and white vases with elephant handles. Peking.
209. Porcelain cup with grape design printed in *tou-ts'ai* ("contrasted colour" effect between soft under-glaze blue and bright polychrome enamel). Peking.
210. Porcelain burner with the Eight Diagrams printed in *tou-ts'ai*. Peking.
211. Blue and white burner with lion-shape cover. Chengtu, Szechuan.
212. White jade carving of egrets and lotus flowers on gold stand. Nanking, Kiangsu.

* * *

213. Among the Ming Tombs on Peking's outskirts is Tingling, the tomb of Chu Yi-chun, Emperor Wan Li of the Ming Dynasty, which was excavated in 1957. The burial chamber is like an underground palace and contained numerous funeral objects reflecting the luxurious life of the ruling class at that time. Today these objects have become live teaching material for giving the people class education. The picture shows Tingling's surface structure.
214. The Peking exhibition of antiquities unearthed during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has become a place for the people to receive class education. Here visitors view the jade burial suit of Liu Sheng, Prince Ching of Chungshan of the Western Han Dynasty.
215. Workers, peasants and soldiers have taken an active part in excavating and preserving antiquities. The People's Liberation Army men are helping to excavate a Neolithic site in Hsionanshan, Jaoho, Heilungkiang.
216. A museum has been built at the site of a village of the primitive society at Panpo Village, Sian, Shensi, to preserve the relics.
217. The Museums of the Chinese Revolution and of Chinese History, bordering Tien An Men Square on the east. Peking.

原始社会

旧石器时代

(约 50 万年前——1 万年前)

1. 中国是历史文化悠久的国家，是人类的发祥地之一。早在五、六十万年前，中国蓝田猿人就生活在今陕西蓝田一带。
2. 北京周口店是中国远古人类的另一家乡。从一九二九年到一九六六年，这里陆续发现了四、五十万年前北京猿人活动的各种遗迹。
3. 北京猿人在周口店居住过的天然山洞。
4. 一九六三年和一九六四年在陕西蓝田先后发掘出蓝田猿人的下颌骨和头盖骨。图为蓝田猿人复原头骨模型。
5. 一九五九年和一九六六年在北京周口店先后发掘出北京猿人的下颌骨和头盖骨。图中猿人头骨是根据一九六六年和一九三四年发掘的同一个猿人头盖骨复原成的头骨模型。
6. 北京猿人复原像。
7. 北京猿人使用过的石器，旧石器时代初期，北京周口店出土。
8. 北京猿人用火烧过的动物下颌骨、石头和泥块，旧石器时代初期，北京周口店出土。
9. 原始人类丁村人使用过的石器，旧石器时代中期，山西襄汾丁村出土。

新石器时代

(约 1 万年前——4000 多年前)

10. 石斧与桂叶形石器，黑龙江饶河出土。
11. 骨制捕鱼工具。上，江苏吴江出土；中，陕西西安出土；下，山西繁峙出土；左，黑龙江宁安出土。
12. 石铲和有段石锛，山东宁阳出土。
13. 兽面纹石锛，山东日照出土。
14. 石锄，江苏南京出土。
15. 七孔石刀，江苏南京出土。
16. 石匕首，江苏邳县出土。
17. 石磨盘与石磨棒，河南新郑出土。
18. 陶灶，河北磁县出土。
19. 彩绘纺轮，湖北京山、河南淅川出土。
20. 布纹陶钵，陕西西安半坡村出土。
21. 人面网纹陶盆，陕西西安半坡村出土。
22. 彩陶钵，陕西西安半坡村出土。
23. 彩陶壶，甘肃永靖出土。
24. 彩陶壶，甘肃天水出土。
25. 彩陶罐，甘肃兰州出土。
26. 高足黑陶杯，河南淅川出土。
27. 彩陶盆，山西垣曲出土。
28. 镂空黑陶豆(盛器)，山东宁阳出土。
29. 山东潍坊出土的双耳黑陶杯和安丘出土的高足黑陶杯。
30. 兽形红陶壶，山东宁阳出土。
31. 32. 山东潍坊出土的新石器时代的黑陶杯，陶胎极薄，反映了当时的工艺水平，是已发现的原始社会陶器中所少见的。
33. 34. 陶鬲(水器)，山东潍坊出土。
35. 陕西西安半坡村发现的原始社会村落遗址一角。

奴隶社会

商

(约公元前 16 世纪——公元前 11 世纪)

36. 原始社会解体后,中国进入奴隶社会。这是一九六六年在山东益都发掘的商代奴隶殉葬墓。为奴隶主殉葬的奴隶竟有四十八人之多。它深刻地揭露了中国奴隶社会残酷的阶级压迫。图为奴隶殉葬墓初挖情形。
37. 这是在河南安阳发掘的商代甲骨文字。甲骨文字是刻在龟甲和兽骨上的文字。它是中国已发现的最早的文字。
38. 商代黄釉瓷尊,是中国目前所发现的最早的瓷器,河南郑州出土。
39. 铜罍(酒器),河南安阳出土。
40. 铜爵(酒器),安徽肥西出土。
41. 提梁铜卣(酒器),河北束鹿出土。
42. 兽面纹铜罍(酒器),湖南宁乡出土。
43. 牺首兽面纹铜方尊(酒器),湖南常宁出土。
44. 铜尊(酒器),湖北汉阳出土。
45. 龙纹铜觥(酒器),山西石楼出土。
46. 龙纹铜觥细部。
47. 铜觚(酒器),河南辉县出土。
48. 人面纹铜方鼎(烹饪器),湖南宁乡出土。

49. 饕餮纹铜尊(酒器),安徽阜南出土。

西周

(约公元前 11 世纪——公元前 770 年)

50. 饕餮纹铜尊(酒器),陕西宝鸡出土。
51. 铜壶(酒器),陕西扶风出土。
52. 鸟盖铜盃(水器),陕西眉县出土。
53. 铜罍(酒器),四川彭县出土。
54. 提梁铜卣(酒器),安徽屯溪出土。
55. 56. 铜段(食器),安徽屯溪出土。
57. 铜方彝(酒器),河南洛阳出土。
58. 兽形铜觥(酒器),陕西扶风出土。
59. 铜方彝(酒器),陕西眉县出土。

春秋

(公元前 770 年——公元前 475 年)

60. 铜尊(酒器),江苏武进出土。
61. 铜簠(食器),河南潢川出土。
62. 铜簠(食器),山东肥城出土。
63. 铜鼎(烹饪器),河北满城出土。
64. 铜鼎(烹饪器),河南郟县出土。
65. 铜匜鼎(烹饪器),山西侯马出土。
66. 铜牺鼎(烹饪器),安徽舒城出土。
67. 铜盃,辽宁宁城出土。

封建社会

战国

(公元前 475 年——公元前 221 年)

68. 继春秋之后,中国进入了封建社会。作

为生产力发展的标志,铁农具开始普遍使用。这是在河北兴隆出土的战国时期的双镰铸铁范。

69. 在湖北江陵楚墓发现的越王勾践（公元前 496 年——公元前 465 年）铜剑。
70. 在安徽六安和阜南出土的战国时期楚国金币——郢爰。
71. 在山西侯马出土的用作铸造铜器饰件的兽头陶模。兽头精工细雕，反映了战国时期陶器和铜器的工艺水平。
72. 错金铜豆（食器），山西长治出土。
73. 错金银嵌松石铜壶（酒器），陕西宝鸡出土。
74. 云纹铜豆（食器），湖南湘乡出土。
75. 鹰首提梁铜壶（酒器），山东诸城出土。
76. 山东临淄出土的错金嵌银泡镶松石大铜镜。这是铜镜背面的图案。
77. 错金银铜尊（酒器），湖北江陵出土。
78. 漆耳杯，湖北江陵出土。

秦

（公元前 221 年——公元前 207 年）

79. 秦始皇统一全国后，下令在全国范围内统一度量衡。这是甘肃秦安出土的铜权，上面刻有秦始皇二十六年（公元前 221 年）和秦二世元年（公元前 209 年）诏书铭文，反映了秦朝的统一和中央集权的建立。
80. 山东邹县出土的陶量，上面捺印秦始皇二十六年下令统一度量衡的诏书铭文。
81. 陶女坐俑，陕西临潼出土。

西 汉

（公元前 206 年——公元 24 年）

82. 铜镰，云南晋宁出土。
83. 铜铲和铜锄，云南晋宁出土。
84. 木牛车，甘肃武威出土。
85. 鎏金铜钟（酒器），陕西长安出土。
86. 错银铜牺尊（酒器），江苏涟水出土。
87. 彩绘陶壶，河南新乡出土。

88. 彩绘陶壶，河南洛阳出土。
89. 鎏金双人盘舞铜饰物，云南晋宁出土。
90. 虎牛搏斗铜饰物，云南晋宁出土。
91. 铜孔雀，云南晋宁出土。
92. 铜贮贝器，云南晋宁出土。
93. 彩绘陶骑马俑，陕西咸阳出土。
94. 一九六八年在河北满城发掘了公元前一百多年西汉中山靖王刘胜及其妻子窦绾的两座古墓。墓凿成于石山之中，规模宏大。墓中有各种随葬品二千八百多件。这是刘胜墓的中室内部情形。
95. 在河北满城刘胜墓发现的刘胜的金缕玉衣。玉衣有玉片两千多片，用金缕编缀而成。它深刻地暴露了封建统治阶级的骄奢淫逸和对劳动人民的残酷剥削。
96. 这是刘胜妻子窦绾的金缕玉衣。
97. 刘胜墓的随葬品鎏金镶嵌乳钉铜壶。
98. 刘胜墓的随葬品错金博山炉。
99. 刘胜妻窦绾墓随葬品鎏金铜器“长信宫灯”。
100. 刘胜妻窦绾墓随葬品鸟形铜灯。
101. 刘胜墓随葬品羊形铜灯。

东 汉

（公元 25 年——公元 220 年）

102. 铁犁铸范，山东莱芜出土。
103. 铁锄铸范，山东莱芜出土。
104. 褐釉陶仓，湖南长沙出土。
105. 铜壶，云南昭通出土。
106. 鎏金错银铜尊（酒器），甘肃武威出土。
107. 鎏金兽形铜砚盒，江苏徐州出土。
108. 铜骑马武士俑，甘肃武威出土。
109. 铜马车，甘肃武威出土。
110. 甘肃武威出土的踏飞燕铜奔马，造型奇特，矫健优美，反映了中国古代劳动人民丰富的想象力和高度的工艺水平。
111. 收获画像砖，四川成都出土。