

姜莉君 ◎ 编著

# Chinese Jades

# 中国玉



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姜莉君 编著

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(本版图书凡印刷、装订错误可及时向承印厂调换)

玉在中国人的心目中，是美的化身，寓意纯洁、美好和高贵。中国人自古就崇玉、尚玉、佩玉、赏玉、藏玉。

早在七八千年前的远古时代，华夏祖先就发现并开始使用玉，当时人们佩戴用玉制成的装饰品，也将玉加工成简单的工具。玉在中国人的生活中扮演着重要的角色。在古代，玉是王权、礼制的信物，还是美好品德的象征，是人们约束行为的重要依据，并被认为是吉祥之物，是人们对美好生活的诉求寄托。



Jade is the incarnation of beauty in the eyes of Chinese, which symbolizes purity, fineness and nobility. Therefore, it has long become a tradition for Chinese to exalt jade to a high position through worship, adornment, appreciation and collection.

Far back to seven or eight thousand years ago, Chinese ancestors discovered jade and began to wear it as an ornament or make it into basic tools for use. From then on, jade has played a significant role in the life of Chinese. In ancient times, jade was the token of majesty and ritual norms (ritual norms refers to *Li*, a concept celebrated in Chinese Confucian philosophy to emphasize the significance of social norms and stratum), the symbol of virtue and moral principle for self-discipline, and also the emblem of auspice where people entrusted their aspiration for happy life. Nowadays, people use the exquisite jade sculpture for

现在，人们使用精美的玉雕作为陈设品，佩戴用玉制成的装饰品，还购买玉器用作收藏或投资。并可以说，玉在中国是用途最广、历史最长并独具魅力的一种材料，几乎没有哪一种材料像玉这样长期受到中国人的喜爱与推崇。

本书以中英文对照的形式，向海内外读者介绍了中国玉的历史与文化、玉石之美以及选玉技巧等方面的内容，配以大量精美的古今玉器图片，旨在让读者在买玉、赏玉、佩玉之余更深刻地领略中国玉的独特魅力。

display and ornament, and as well purchase them for private collection or investment. As it were, jade is the most widely-used, long-standing and fascinating material in China, while few stuff can enjoy such a long-term preference and esteem.

This Chinese-and-English compared book is dedicated to introducing the history and culture of Chinese jade, as well as its beauty and selection skills, to the readers both at home and abroad. Illustrated with a number of beautiful ancient and modern jade ware pictures, it's aimed at impelling readers to attain a deep understanding about the distinctive glamour of Chinese jade while purchasing, appreciating and wearing it.







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## 中国有美玉

Beautiful Jade in China ..... 001



从女娲补天的传说说起

From the Chinese Myth: Nüwa

Mending the Heaven ..... 002

玉的象征

The Symbol of Jade ..... 043



## 玉之美

The Beauty of Jade ..... 059

名玉之美

The Beauty of Famous Jade ..... 060

造型之美

The Beauty of Shape ..... 085

纹饰之美

The Beauty of Pattern ..... 132





## 选玉技巧

The Skills to Choose a Jade Article ..... 149

如何选购古玉

How to Buy an Antique Jade Article..... 150

如何选购现代玉

How to Buy a Modern Jade Article ..... 167



## 附录

Appendix..... 179

玉器盘玩注意事项

Some Tips on Jades Treatment..... 179

玉器保养注意事项

Tips on Jades Preservation..... 182





# 中国有美玉

## Beautiful Jade in China

中国盛产美玉，有玉石王国之称。中国的玉历史源远流长，距今已有七千多年。在这绵延千百年的崇玉、尚玉、佩玉、藏玉、赏玉的风尚中，中国人赋予了玉以灵性、礼教、德性等精神内涵，使玉成为中国传统文化中的重要内容。

Known as "Jade-Kingdom", China produces jade in great abundance with a long history able to be traced back to seven thousand years ago. In this millennia prevailed custom of worship, adornment, collection and appreciation of jade, Chinese endowed it with several spiritual connotations of intelligence, ritual and ethics, which make the jade an important content of traditional Chinese culture.



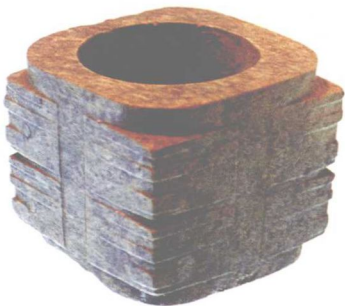


## > 从女娲补天的传说说起

传说在远古时期，颛顼与共工为争帝位而争斗，共工被打败后一怒之下撞向不周山。不周山就是现在的昆仑山，是天地之间的支柱。不周山被共工撞断后，天地之间发生了巨变——天空向西北方向倾斜，大地向东南方向塌陷，洪水泛滥，大火蔓延，黎民百姓生活在水深火热之中。女娲不忍子民们受灾难之苦，决心炼石以补苍天。她采集五色土为料，炼出五色巨石来补

## > From the Chinese Myth: Nüwa Mending the Heaven

As the legend goes, far back to the ancient times Zhuanxu and Gonggong were fighting for the throne. Defeated, Gonggong smashed his head in a fit of anger against Mount Buzhou – part of today's Kunlun Mountains, a pillar holding up the heaven. Then immediately the Mount Buzhou collapsed and caused immense change between heaven and earth: the sky tilting towards the northwest and the earth shifting to the southeast, together with vast floods and



### • 玉琮（良渚文化）

Jade *Cong* (ritual object, round inside and square outside) (Liangzhu Culture, approx. 4000~5000 years ago)



• 女娲补天

Nüwa Mending the Heaven

天。天补好后，还需要支撑东西南北四极的柱子，于是女娲将背负天台山的神鳌的四足砍下来支撑四极。而多余的补天石散落在大地上，就成为今天的美玉。

当然，传说终归是传说，这只是人们对未知事物的一种创造。但是从这美丽的传说来看，先人们早就认识到玉是从石演变而来的。在远古时期，人们在制作、使用石制工具时，发现了比一般石头坚硬的玉石，就用它来制作成特殊工具；又因玉石具有与众不同的光泽和色彩，便还用它做成装饰品等非工具

huge fires, turning the man's world into a living inferno. Seeing human suffering in great misery, the goddess Nüwa was quite distressed and resolved to collect five-color earth to refine huge five-color stones to patch up the heaven. And then she cut off four legs of a giant tortoise – who used to carry Mount Tiantai in the water – and used them to supplant the fallen pillars to support the four poles of the heaven. The rest of the stones were left unemployed, thus scattered on the earth and later became beautiful jade we see today.

Legend as it is, a creative imagination on the part of human beings regarding the unknown, yet it tells that the predecessors had already realized that jade comes from stone. In ancient times, when people made and used stone tools, they found jade, a kind of stone harder than the general, and managed it into special tools or non-instrumental ornaments given its unique luster and brilliant color. Therefore it can be concluded that the development of jade wares is an evolution and continuation of stone wares, and moreover it is based on the stone culture that the jade culture grows and thrives.



物品。因此可以说，玉器是由石器演进而来的，是石器的继续与发展，而玉文化则是石文化的延续。

玉器的历史从新石器时代开始，自此，玉的使用在中国几乎没有间断过。博大精深的中国玉文化，经历了漫长的发展历程。

The history of jade wares begins from the Neolithic Age (approx. 4500~8500 years ago) and then jade has been constantly used in China ever since. So the significant and profound Chinese jade culture experienced a long-term development.

### 背景知识

颛顼：相传是中华民族始祖黄帝之孙，部落的首领。

共工：相传为中华民族始祖炎帝的后裔，是炎帝分支共工氏部落首领。传说身为天神的他为人首蛇身，满头赤发，性情暴躁。

女娲：中国神话传说中的一位创世女神。关于她的传说除了“女娲补天”之外，还有“女娲造人”，传说人类是她用黄土仿造自己捏成的。

### Background Knowledge

Zhuanxu: the legendary grandson of the Yellow Emperor who is said to be the ancestor of all Huaxia Chinese, also the chief of the tribe.



Gonggong: the legendary descendent of the Yan Emperor who is also said to be the ancestor of all Huaxia Chinese, also the chief of the Gonggong tribe. In Chinese mythology Gonggong is an ill-tempered god with a human head, a serpent body and red hairs.

Nüwa: a legendary goddess and creator who mended the heaven and created human beings out of yellow clay in her own image.

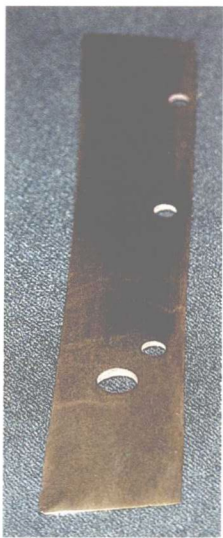
• 颛顼  
Zhuanxu



## 新石器时代玉器

在距今约七八千年前的新石器时代早、中期，中国玉器进入初创阶段。1982年考古人员在位于内蒙古的兴隆洼文化遗址中发现的一对精美的玉玦，是目前所知的世界范围内最早的玉器。而在距今四五千年的新石器时代晚期，中国玉器制作的第一个高峰期出现了。

新石器时代，玉器品种多，数量也多，其原料既有玉，也有漂亮的石头，例如与变质大理石矿共生的透闪石原矿等，但现在人们都把



• 玉刀（新石器时代）

Jade Knife (the Neolithic Age, approx. 4500~8500 years ago)

## Jades of Neolithic Age

At the earlier and middle period of the Neolithic Age (approx. 4500~8500 years ago), that is, seven or eight thousand years ago, Chinese jade wares came into being. The pair of exquisite jade *Jue* (ritual object in shape of gapped disc) excavated by archaeologists in 1982 at Xinglongwa site in Inner Mongolia is known as the earliest jade artifact so far in the world. Three thousand years later, the late period of the Neolithic Age witnessed the first summit of jade development.

In the Neolithic Age (approx. 4500~8500 years ago), jade wares were abundant in variety and quantity with jade as raw material or color stones like metamorphic marble-aggregated



• 玉铲（新石器时代）

Jade Spade (the Neolithic Age, approx. 4500~8500 years ago)





它们统称为“玉器”。这些玉器有从石器中分化出来的玉刀、玉斧、玉铲等玉工具，但数量更多的是用作祭祀的玉礼器，如太湖流域良渚文化时期（距今4000~5000年）的玉琮、三叉型器等。另外，还有一些作为部落图腾的象形玉器，如辽河流域红山文化时期（距今5000~6000年）的玉龙、玉猪等。

tremolite which is generally called jade wares nowadays, including jade tools derived from stone wares, such as jade knife, jade axe, jade spade, etc., or jade ritual objects which stood out in output for sacrificial ceremony like jade *Cong* and trident-shaped jade ritual wares made in the basin of Lake Tai during the Liangzhu Culture Period (approx. 4000~5000 years ago). Besides, some pictographic jade wares were designed to serve as tribal totems like jade dragon and jade pig produced in the basin of Liao River during Hongshan Culture Period (approx. 5000~6000 years ago).

### 红山文化玉器

红山文化是中国东北地区的新石器文化，因最早发现于内蒙古自治区赤峰市红山后遗址而得名，出土了大量的随葬玉器。

红山文化玉器以动物形与几何形佩饰居多。动物形佩饰以龟、鱼、鸟、龙等动物形象为主，多是人们信奉的灵物；几何形佩饰有方圆形玉璧、玉钺、勾云形玉饰、玉箍饰、双联或三联玉璧、玉环、玉珠和棒形玉等，多作为礼器使用。红山文化玉器多呈扁平状，图案抽象，线条简洁疏朗，多有穿孔，应为方便穿系佩戴。

### Jade Wares of Hongshan Culture

Hongshan Culture (approx. 5000~6000 years ago) was a Neolithic culture in northeastern China and was named after Hongshanhou site at Chifeng City in Inner Mongolia where a number of jade funeral objects were excavated.

Jade wares of Hongshan Culture were primarily animal-shaped or geometric ornaments. The auspicious animals such as tortoise, fish, bird and dragon were often employed as decorative images, whereas geometric ornaments were mostly used to adorn ritual objects and varied greatly in shape. For instance, we have square-round jade *Bi* (round and plate-shaped jade ritual object

with a square-round hole in the center), jade *Yue* (axe-shaped weapon, turning into ritual object afterwards), curved cloud-shaped jade ornament, jade hoop, jade *Bi* set (with two or three pieces combined together), jade ring, jade beads, stick-shaped jade, etc., most of which were flat in shape with abstract designs and simple outlines and string hole convenient for tying and wearing.



• 玉龙（红山文化）

红山文化的玉器典型器，曾有“中华第一龙”的称号。

Jade Dragon (Hongshan Culture, approx. 5000~6000 years ago)

Jade dragon is a typical jade ware of Hongshan Culture and once known as "The First Dragon of China".

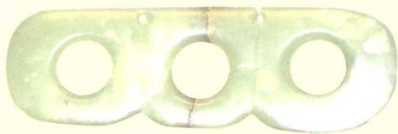


• 玉兽形玦（红山文化）

红山文化的玉器典型器，有人认为是龙，有人认为是猪，故又名“玉猪龙”。

Animal-Shaped Jade *Jue* (Hongshan Culture, approx. 5000~6000 years ago)

It is a representative jade ware in Hongshan Culture, half dragon-like and half pig-like, and therefore is also known as "jade pig dragon".



• 三联玉璧（红山文化）

Tri-Cyclic Jade *Bi* (Hongshan Culture, approx. 5000~6000 years ago)



• 玉发箍（红山文化）

Jade Hair-Hoop (Hongshan Culture, approx. 5000~6000 years ago)

## 良渚文化玉器

良渚文化是中国长江中下游太湖流域一支重要的古文明，因发现于浙江省余杭县良渚镇而得名，以出土了大量的玉礼器而著名。

良渚文化玉器有琮、璧、钺、冠状器、三叉形器等器形。从功能上来看，大多是人类用来崇拜神灵的礼器。另外，还出现了以贯穿或缝缀等形式将各类玉饰件组成的串饰，如串璜、管、珠、坠等。玉器上常见的纹饰有鸟纹、兽面纹、神人兽面纹、人面纹等，体现了史前人类对自然、图腾、祖先的崇拜。玉器造型、纹饰讲究对称，雕刻技法以阴刻为主，结合运用浅浮雕、圆雕、半圆雕、镂空等。



- 玉琮（良渚文化）

玉琮表面雕刻有神像飞鸟纹。

*Jade Cong* (Liangzhu Culture, approx. 4000~5000 years ago)

The jade *Cong* has god figure and bird design carved on the surface.



- 玉璧（良渚文化）

*Jade Bi* (Liangzhu Culture, approx. 4000~5000 years ago)

## Jade Wares of Liangzhu Culture

Liangzhu Culture (approx. 4000~5000 years ago) constituted one important branch of ancient Chinese civilization developing around Lake Tai in the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River. It was initially discovered at Liangzhu town of Yuhang county in Zhejiang Province – and was named thereafter – where abundant jade ritual items were excavated and thus brought Liangzhu Culture to fame.

Jade wares of Liangzhu Culture were various in shapes: jade *Cong*, jade *Bi*, jade *Yue*, crown-shaped ware and trident-shaped ware, etc., and were mainly used as ritual objects to worship the Gods. Additionally in this period, penetrated and sewn set ornament emerged, such as strung *Huang* (semi-annular jade pendant), tubes, beads or pendants. The common designs on jade wares varied from bird pattern, animal-faced pattern, god-human with animal-faced pattern, human-face pattern etc., which revealed man's worship of nature, totem and ancestors in prehistory. The shape and pattern of jade pursued a symmetric effect. And carving technique mainly focused on concave, combining with bass relief, round sculpture, semi-round sculpture and openwork etc.



#### • 玉三叉形器（良渚文化）

器物正面雕琢兽面纹，四周刻卷云纹，下部用浅浮雕琢出内有四枚獠牙的兽嘴。

Trident-Shaped Jade Ware (Liangzhu Culture, approx. 4000~5000 years ago)

It has animal-faced pattern carved in the front, curved cloud-shaped pattern all around, and an animal mouth with four fangs in bass relief on the lower part.



#### • 玉串饰（良渚文化）

Jade Ornament Set (Liangzhu Culture, approx. 4000~5000 years ago)

## 夏商西周时期玉器

夏商西周时期（前2070—前771），玉器已经彻底地从石器中分离出来，并开始成为地位、财富的象征物。帝王常常将玉器作为贵重物品赏赐给贵族、大臣，可见玉器已被赋予丰富的政治内涵。

## Jades of the Xia Dynasty, the Shang Dynasty, and the Western Zhou Dynasty

In the Xia Dynasty, the Shang Dynasty, the Western Zhou Dynasty (2070 B.C.-711 B.C.), jade wares were completely segregated from stone wares and began to be regarded as the emblem of social status and wealth. Emperors