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Accessories Wore by
Ancient Chinese

古代佩饰

「环佩叮当，钗钿琳琅」

威琳琳◎编著



全国百佳图书出版单位
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古代佩饰是指佩戴在人体各部位的饰物，主要包括佩件和首饰两大类。中国的古代佩饰是衣着服饰制度的一个重要组成部分，除了具有美化功能外，还具有一些吉祥如意、宗教寓意及权、礼观念上的特别意义。

中国古代的佩饰品种繁多、造型各异、工艺精湛，一些饰品虽然

People in ancient times wore accessories and jewels on different parts of the body. China's ancient accessories have constituted an essential part of the institution of ancient costumes. Ancient people not only bedecked themselves with accessories but also endowed them with auspicious meanings and special meanings related to religion, power and etiquette.

Various China's ancient accessories



历经千年岁月，但仍风采依旧，体现了与中国传统工艺一脉相承的精神。这些佩饰不仅精美，而且具有深厚的文化内涵，很多饰品以动植物、神话传说、历史故事等作为题材，寓意吉祥，记录了中国悠久的历史文化和多姿多彩的民俗风情，融历史、文学、民俗、美术于一体，令人爱不释手，百看不厌。

本书以深入浅出的文字和珍贵精美的图片，向读者展示了中国古代的各种吉祥佩件和精美首饰，使读者领略到古代佩饰的艺术之美，同时更多地了解中国的传统文化与民俗民风。

have been retaining their original exquisite workmanship withstanding the test of time. Their designs deriving from plants, animals, myths, legends, historical stories and auspicious meanings presented the profound cultural connotation. They constituted the mixture of China's history, literature, folk custom and art.

You will find China's ancient accessories with auspicious meanings and fine jewelry from this book. The beautiful pictures make complicated subjects understandable to you so that you will learn more about Chinese traditional culture, folklore and customs when savoring the artistic beauty of China's ancient accessories.



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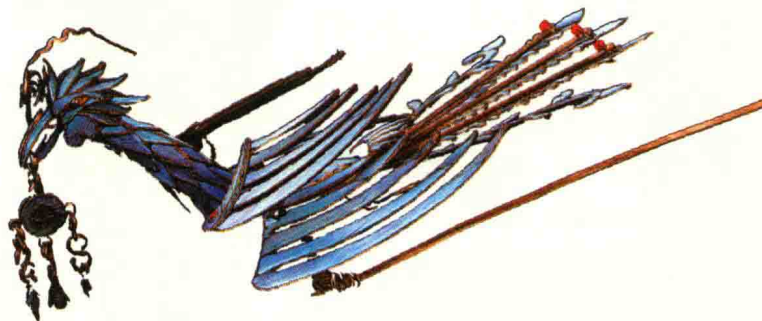
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佩饰概说

Introduction of Accessories

佩饰是中国古代服饰的重要组成部分，往往能起到画龙点睛的作用。佩饰是人类审美意识的反映，也体现了人们祈求平安吉祥的美好愿望。

Accessories added the crowning touch to ancient Chinese costumes. As an important part of ancient Chinese costumes, accessories reflected people's common desire for peace, security and propitiousness in addition to being used as ornaments.



> 佩饰的缘起和发展

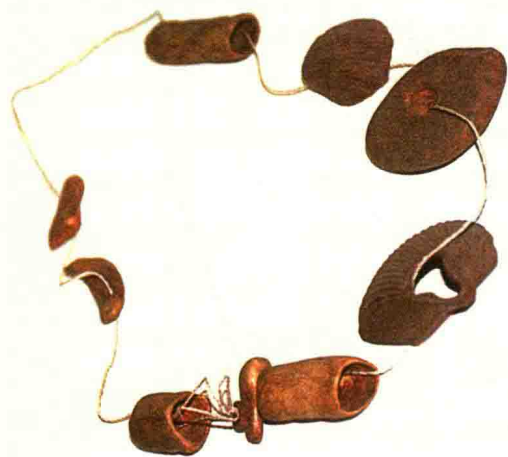
追本溯源，佩饰要比衣服出现得更早。早在旧石器时期，古人就将许多小物件佩戴在身上，其材料主要为石英石、砾石、石墨、玛瑙、黑曜石等，还有兽牙和蚌壳等其他材质。当时佩戴的这些物件有些用以辟邪，有些则是作为财富的象征，还有的是一些日常使用的器具和工具，这就是最原始的佩饰。

在距今约1.8万年前的北京山顶洞人的遗址中，就曾发现过一些装饰品，有穿孔的兽牙、海蚶壳、小石珠、小石坠、鲛鱼眼上骨和刻有条纹的骨管等。其中穿孔兽牙最多，有125枚，包括狐狸的上、下犬齿29枚，鹿的上、下犬齿和门齿29枚，野狸的上、下犬齿17枚，鼬的

> Origin and Evolution of Accessories

When tracing the origin of accessories, we could notice that the history of wearing accessories was earlier than that of wearing costumes. As early as the Paleolithic Period, primitive people started to wear some small objects made of quartz stone, gravel, graphite, agate, obsidian, animal teeth, clam shells and other materials on their bodies to ward off evils and show off the wealth, also daily used items and tools became the main ornaments in the primitive society.

Such accessories as bored animal teeth, sea clam shells, stone beads and grass carp fish bone with carved lines have been found in the ruins of Upper Cave Man, about 18000 years ago. The number of bored animal teeth reached as many as 125 including 29 fox canines, 29 deer Ianiarii and incisor teeth, 17 wild



• 北京山顶洞人遗址出土的装饰品（旧石器时代）
Unearthed Ornaments of Paleolithic Period from the Ruins of Upper Cave Men

犬齿2枚，虎的门齿1枚等。这些兽牙的根部均钻有一个孔，有一些甚至用赤铁矿粉染成了红色。山顶洞人用绳线将这些小装饰品串起来，佩戴在脖颈、手腕处，或悬挂在衣服上，用以美化外形。可见此时的人类已经有了审美情趣。

新石器时代，人类社会正处于文明起源阶段。“文明”的意义包括农业发展、手工业兴旺、民族形成、城镇勃兴、城乡分离、贫富分化、阶级对立、金属出现、文字发明、文化发达、商品交换出现、国

raccoon canines, two weasel canines and one tiger's incisor. Upper Cave Men strung these teeth which were drilled on the root and dyed red with ferrous powder. They wore them around the neck and wrist or hung on their clothes as ornaments.

Neolithic Age, starting point of civilized society, witnessed unprecedented development in the agriculture, handicraft, culture and commodity exchange. Other events also happened at that time. They were the



• 浙江余姚河姆渡遗址出土的玉器（新石器时代）

余姚河姆渡遗址出土的玉器中有璜、玦、管、珠等多种形制。它们是中国迄今发现的年代较早的玉饰件，多为小件配饰，且大多光素无纹。

Unearthed Neolithic Jade in the Ruins of Hemudu, Yuyao, Zhejiang Province

Unearthed accessories in the ruins of Hemudu, Yuyao were mostly patternless and small-sized jade ornaments such as *Huang*, *Jue*, *pipes* and *beads*, which have been one of the earliest types of jade ornaments.



• 山东大汶口文化遗址出土的挂件（新石器时代）

大汶口文化遗址出土的饰品大体可分头饰（笄）、颈饰（管）和手饰（臂环、手镯、指环）。饰品材质多为石头，其他还有陶、骨、牙、角等。

Unearthed Neolithic Stone Pendants in the Ruins of Dawenkou Culture, Shandong Province

These unearthed accessories included hairpins, necklaces, arm ornaments, bracelets and rings. They were made of stones, pottery, bones, animal teeth, horns and so forth.

家机构成立等基本内容。当时以农耕经济发达为特征的中原地区，较早地进入了原始氏族公社向奴隶制国家过渡的阶段。

这一时期，人们的佩饰更加丰富，形式已不限于项链、腰饰等，还出现了笄、梳篦（梳理头发的用

formation of nations, urban and rural division, polarization between the rich and the poor, class antagonism, invention of pictograph and the establishment of national institutions. Characterized by the development of agricultural economy in Central Plains region, China stepped into the transitional stage from the primitive



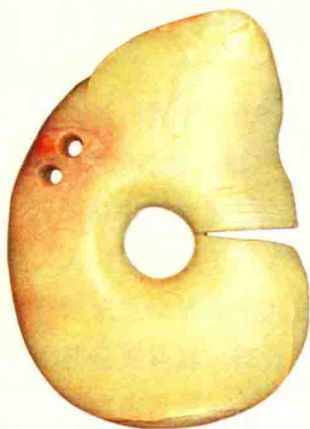
具，也可插在头发上作装饰）、指环、玉玦、手链等。佩饰的材质也相当丰富，仅出土的梳篦的材质就有骨、石、玉、牙等。另外还出现了一种极具特色的佩饰，被称为“带钩”。带钩就是腰带的挂钩，最初多用玉制成，发展到春秋战国时期最为盛行，材料也更加丰富。

商代（前1600—前1046）和西周时期（前1046—前771），佩件

clan to slavery system.

During that period, accessories became more diverse. They were not limited to the necklace and waist ornaments. Rings, *Jue*, bracelets and combs (either used as combing hair or hairpins for decoration) appeared. The unearthed combs alone were made of different materials such as jade, animal teeth and bones. A very unique accessory known as “buckle” was used for linking to the belt. Initially it was commonly made of jade. When it prevailed in the Spring and Autumn Period, “buckle” was made of other materials.

Jade ornaments have been made precious and beautifully since wearing jade ornaments prevailed in the Shang Dynasty (1600 B.C.-1046 B.C.) and the Western Zhou Dynasty (1046 B.C.-771 B.C.). In the Shang Dynasty,



• 内蒙古红山文化遗址出土的“玉猪龙”玦（新石器时代）

此玉玦的整体形状像字母“C”，中部有一个大圆孔；上部雕成一个与身体不成比例的肥大兽头，嘴部圆长而齐唇，似猪嘴；兽身如圆柱，向前蜷曲，无四肢，尾端与嘴部相接；颈后有两个小穿孔，由两端对钻而成，可穿系绳。所雕之兽，有学者认为是龙，有学者认为是猪，故名“玉猪龙”。

Unearthed Neolithic Jade *Jue* with Mixed Pattern of Pig and Dragon, in the Ruins of Hongshan Culture, Inner Mongolia

This jade *Jue* was in the shape of letter “C” with an engraved beast head out of proportion to the size of its body. It had a pig-like snout in round and long shape with straight lips. Its crouched body was in the shape of cylinder without arm and leg. Its mouth and tail were placed end to end. There were two small drilled holes at the back of the beast for tying ropes. Some scholars believe that it was the prototype of the dragon, but others believe that it was a design of the pig, hence its name.

以玉佩为主，当时的贵族无论男女都流行玩玉和佩玉，玉饰异常精美珍贵。如商代出现了装饰有人纹、鸟纹、鱼纹、兽纹的佩璜，这是具有审美性质的赏玩性和装饰性的佩玉。这一时期的首饰主要是笄，此外还增加了臂饰，即手臂上的饰品，称为“玉瑗（yuàn）”。在河南安阳商代古墓中就发现有各式的玉瑗：有的形状长而宽，中部有凸

jade ornaments were full of aesthetic taste with different decorative patterns such as birds, fish, beasts and human faces. Based on various unearthed arm ornaments in the Shang tomb of Anyang, Henan Province, in addition to hairpins, it was obvious that ornaments on arms were also popular at that time. They were varied in shapes. Some of them were long and wide with convex edge in the middle. Others were in the shape of concave arc



- 浙江良渚文化遗址出土的玉瑗（新石器时代）

Unearthed a Jade *Yuan* in the Ruins of Liangzhu Culture, Zhejiang Province (Neolithic Age)

- 浙江良渚文化遗址出土的玉琮式镯（新石器时代）

Unearthed Neolithic Jade *Cong* (bracelet) in the Ruins of Liangzhu Culture, Zhejiang Province



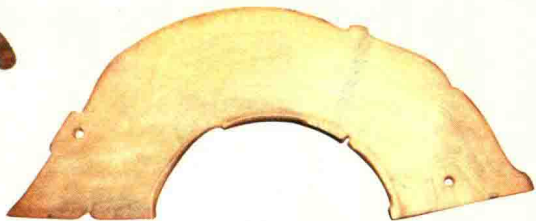


• 骨笄 (商)

商周时期，笄的加工越来越精细，笄首的装饰性也越来越强。笄早已不仅仅是绾发的工具，更成为头部最主要的装饰品和身份地位的象征了。

Bone Hairpin (Shang Dynasty)

The making process of bone hairpins in the Shang and Zhou Dynasties became more elaborate. Used as an ornament, the bone hairpin was not only a tool for making hairdo but also an important ornament to show off the wearer's social status.



• 玉璜 (商)

商代出土的玉璜大多类似三分之一的玉璧。

Jade Huang (a kind of arch-shaped jade) (Shang Dynasty)

The size of unearthed jade Huang (Shang Dynasty) was only one third of Bi, a round flat piece of jade with a hole in its center.

棱；有的呈凹弧形，中间凹、两边凸；有的内缘凸起，如同碗托。

西周是中国奴隶制王朝的鼎盛时期，大力推行以王权为中心的礼制，在国家礼仪活动中大量使用礼器，尤其是玉礼器，部分玉礼器后来又发展成为玉佩饰。这一时期出现了许多玉佩饰，并首次出现玉组佩。此时的佩饰造型简朴，但纹饰向繁复和图案化方面发展，常见的有凤鸟纹、夔纹、龙纹、兔纹、鹿纹、象纹等。

with convexity in the middle and bulge on both sides. And there are others like bowl holders, bulge on the inner rim.

Carrying out the kingship as the center of ruling system, China's slavery reached the heyday in the Western Zhou Dynasty. Jade sacrificial vessels were widely used in the ceremonial activities. Later on some of them developed into jade ornaments. Strings of jade appeared at that time. Although many jade accessories were simple in shape, patterns tended to be complex. Such patterns as phoenixes, double lines, dragons, rabbits, deer and elephants were commonly used.





• 河南应国墓出土的玉组佩（西周）

这件玉组佩出土时位于墓主人的胸前，由许多节玉管和许多颗玉珠组成，并以一块梯形玉牌为主体，玉牌上刻有精美的纹饰。玉牌上部有一串玉饰，是用来佩戴在颈部的；玉牌下部有四串双折的玉管串，佩戴时垂于胸前。

Strings of Jade Unearthed in Yingguo Tomb, Henan Province (Western Zhou Dynasty)

It was hung on grave master's chest, which was linked up with many jade tubes and beads. There were elegant patterns on the trapezoid-shaped pendant connected with a string of jade for hanging on the neck. Beneath the pendant were four strings of double-folded jade tubes dangling from the chest.



• 玉鹿佩（西周）

西周玉鹿多取鹿远眺之状，剪影式造型，简洁生动，极其传神。

Jade Deer-shaped Pendant (Western Zhou Dynasty)

The pattern which was commonly used in the Western Zhou Dynasty depicted a deer in the position of crouching looking far into the distance. It was in silhouette style, simple but vivid.



• 玉虎佩（春秋）

Jade Tiger-shaped Pendants(Spring and Autumn Period)

春秋战国时期（前770—前221）是由奴隶制向封建制转化的变革时期。各诸侯王国形成了地域文化圈，因此使各地的佩饰风格迥异，形式大增，各种技法并用。

这一时期，佩饰仍以玉质为主，但形式更加华美，做工更加考究。佩饰普遍带有象征意义，后人可以从出土的饰品中窥探出该饰品主人的身份和社会地位。从春秋战国时期开始，中国出现了开采金、银等金属的矿产业，因此在战国时期的古墓中，曾发现大量金、银饰品。

The Spring and Autumn and Warring States Period (770 B.C.-221 B.C.) witnessed the transitional stage between slavery and feudalism. With the boom in regional culture, every kingdom exerted a great effect on diversified styles of accessories resulting in the integration of different art techniques.

Because of the exquisite craftsmanship and patterns with symbolic meaning, jade accessories dominated any other accessory during that period. The wearer's social status could be identified based on the unearthed accessories. Gold and silver mining industry emerged in the Spring and Autumn Period so a large

这一时期还十分盛行戴玉块。这种饰品有圆形缺口、素面无纹的，也有雕琢纹饰的，还有呈柱状、有缺口的。带钩亦极其盛行，所用材料有金、银、玉、青铜等，制作十分考究。其装饰工艺除雕镂花纹外，还有在青铜上镶嵌绿松石，或在铜、银上鎏金等。春秋战国时期的佩璜纹饰日趋繁复，题材多为龙、凤、蟠螭、云纹等，周身施饰。

number of gold and silver accessories were found in the tombs of the Warring States Period.

Jade *Jue* prevailed in that period of time. Some were in penannular shape with or without patterns. Others were in columnar shape with an opening. The buckle accessory made of gold, silver, jade, bronze and other materials was also popular. In addition to hollow-out carving patterns, some bronze buckles were inlaid with turquoise. Others were gilt on copper and silver. The techniques were extremely exquisite. Diverse patterns on the jade *Huang* of the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Period tended to be more complex, such as dragon, phoenix.



• 河南信阳出土的彩绘俑复原图（战国）

图中二人身穿交领右衽直裾袍，袖口呈弧状，饰菱纹。腰上佩挂由穿珠、玉璜、玉璧、彩结、彩环等组成的组佩。

Restoration Painting of Colored Drawing Pottery Unearthed in Xinyang, Henan Province (Warring State Period)

Two figures in the drawing wore crossed collar and right-buttoned garments with loose arced sleeves. They were decorated with diamond-shaped edge, beads, colored ribbons and groups of jade ornaments.