

有鳳來儀：湖北出土楚文化玉器  
Phoenix Reborn: Chu Jades Excavated from Hubei

精選展品 Exhibit Highlights

1 玉劍

戰國早期

長 33.6、寬 5.1、厚 0.5 厘米

1978 年湖北隨縣曾侯乙墓出土

湖北省博物館

全劍由五塊玉以金屬線連接固定而成。中部連接劍身和劍柄的透雕弧凸飾片背面有掛鉤。玉劍用以作為身份的標誌物，亦起點綴裝飾的作用。

**Jade sword**

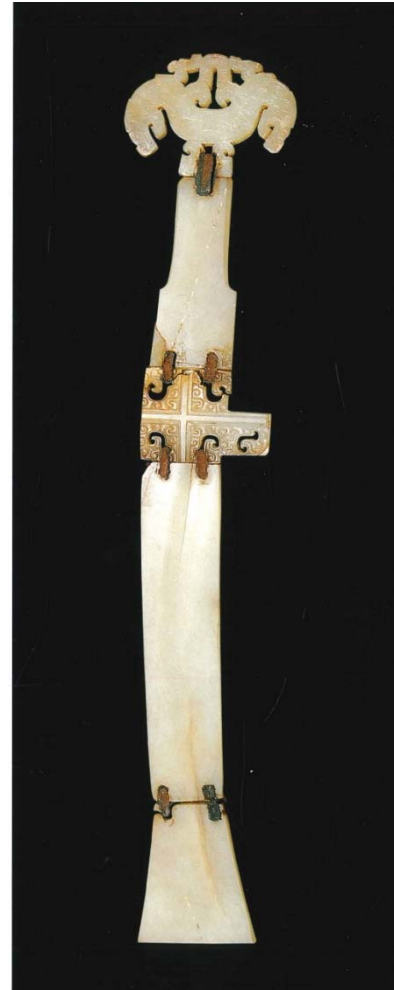
Early Warring States Period

L: 33.6 W: 5.1 Th: 0.5cm

Recovered from the tomb of the Marquis Yi of Zeng at Suizhou, Hubei province in 1978

Hubei Provincial Museum

The whole sword consisted of five pieces of jade, which were connected and stabilized by metal threads. The middle part was engraved with a curved convex ornament with a hook on the back. Jade sword was used as a display of social status and as a decoration.



## 2 玉龍鳳珮

戰國早期

高9.5、寬7.2厘米！

1978年湖北隨州曾侯乙墓出土

湖北省博物館

由一塊整白玉透雕成四節，每節間以橢圓環連接，可活動折捲。整器共透雕7龍、4鳳、4虺。遊絲線條幼細異常。體現了戰國早期曾國高超的美學設計和玉雕工藝。此器出土於墓主腹部，器形與眾珮不同。

### Openwork jade pendant with dragon and phoenix

Early Warring States Period

H: 9.5 W: 7.2

Recovered from the tomb of the Marquis Yi of Zeng at Suizhou, Hubei province in 1978

Hubei Provincial Museum

The four sections were engraved from a whole piece of white jade and connected with three oval *huan* that were movable and foldable. Seven dragons, four phoenixes and four *hui* were engraved in openwork. The delicate coil lines were extraordinary, reflecting the exquisite aesthetic design and jade engraving craftsmanship of Zeng State in the early Warring States period. This jade was recovered on the abdomen of the tomb owner and shaped differently from other pendants.



3 玉羽人形珮 (M1:962)

戰國

長 13.8、寬 3.5、厚 1 厘米！

2002 年湖北棗陽九連墩 1 號墓出土

湖北省博物館

玉羽人早在江西新幹大洋洲商代墓葬中已有出土，反映時人對飛鳥的崇拜。湖北天門石家河文化出土的玉神面，眼部或臉頰兩側有或突出或上捲的翼狀飾，與本品亦相若。而拉長之吻部，則與西周晚期至春秋時期流行的獸面相類。此玉珮或為雙面神人像，為人、鳥、虺、獸合體，代表其不同於凡人的神力。

**Jade pendant in the shape of a winged man**

Warring States Period

L: 13.8 W: 3.5 Th: 1 cm

Recovered from tomb no.1 at Jiuliandun, Zaoyang, Hubei province in 2002

Hubei Provincial Museum

Jade wingman appeared as early as late Shang dynasty from a tomb located at Dayangzhou, Xin'gan, Jiangxi province. This reflected how men worshiped flying birds. Similar to this pendant, the jade god face recovered from Shijiahe culture located at Tianmen, Hubei province had raised wing-shaped decorations or two sides of its eyes and cheeks curled upwards. The elongated mouthpiece was similar to the animal face that was popular in the late Western Zhou to Spring and Autumn period. This jade pendant could be a two-faced god figure or a hybrid configuration of man, bird, *hui* and



animal which symbolized god strength beyond ordinary men.

4 玉透雕虺龍珮 (M2:476)

戰國

長 4.5、寬 2.9、厚 0.3 厘米！

2002 年湖北棗陽九連墩 2 號墓出土

湖北省博物館

由四條虺龍以橢圓圈為中心相向或相對作 S 形彎曲構成左右對稱圖案。

**Jade *hui*-dragon pendant in openwork**

Warring States Period

L: 4.5 W: 2.9 Th: 0.3 cm

Recovered from tomb no.2 at Jiuliandun, Zaoyang, Hubei province in 2002

Hubei Provincial Museum

Formed by four *hui*-dragon facing towards the oval centre or facing away from the centre in S-shaped to form a bilaterally symmetrical pattern.



5 玉透雕對鳳珮 (M2:487)

戰國

長 4.8、寬 2.5、厚 0.5 厘米！

2002 年湖北棗陽九連墩 2 號墓出土

湖北省博物館

由兩隻鳳鳥以底部長方條為中心左右相對構成對稱圖案。造型似石家河文化之玉虎面。

**Jade double-phoenix pendant in openwork**

Warring States Period

L: 4.8 W: 2.5 Th: 0.5 cm

Recovered from tomb no.2 at Jiuliandun, Zaoyang, Hubei province in 2002

Hubei Provincial Museum

Formed by two phoenixes facing towards the rectangular centre to form a bilaterally symmetrical pattern. The outline resembles the jade feline face from Shejiahe culture.



6 玉三人立豕珮 (M2:481)

戰國

長 5.1、寬 3、厚 0.4 厘米！

2002 年湖北棗陽九連墩 2 號墓出土

湖北省博物館

戰國早、中期楚墓中曾見人攏手立於龍尾或人雙手左右各擒一龍的玉珮，人物服飾或姿勢皆可與本品相比照。所雕玉人或為神人或巫覡。寓意藉助龍、豕等動物，以溝通天地神靈，是動物精靈崇拜的體現。神人所著之長袍，作長方網格與長方光素方塊相間，為中山狄人玉雕紋飾之風格。

**Jade pendant in the shape of three men standing on a hog**

Warring States Period

L: 5.1 W: 3 Th: 0.4 cm

Recovered from tomb no.2 at Jiuliandun, Zaoyang, Hubei province in 2002

Hubei Provincial Museum

Pendants with man holding their hands standing on top of a dragon's tail or holding one dragon in each hand were recovered from Chu tombs in the early to mid-Warring States period, which is analogous to this jade. The characters depicted on these jades could be god, witch or wizard. The meaning was that man could communicate with the spirits through animals like dragon and hog. This was a display of the worshiping of animals and spirits. The long robes wore by these gods were engraved with rectangular net pattern checkered with rectangular plain boxes, which was the style



of jade engravings from Zhongshan State founded by the Di people located in northwestern China.

7 玉龍鳳合體珮 (M1:943)

戰國

長 6.8、寬 2.9、厚 0.3 厘米！

2002 年湖北棗陽九連墩 1 號墓出土

湖北省博物館

一首雙身龍，龍尾捲曲成鳥首。

**Jade hybrid dragon-phoenix pendant**

Warring States Period

L: 6.8 W: 2.9 Th: 0.3 cm

Recovered from tomb no.1 at Jiuliandun, Zaoyang, Hubei province in 2002

Hubei Provincial Museum

A single-headed dragon with two bodies and the tail coiled into a bird's head.



8 玉透雕龍鳳珮 (M1:714)

戰國

高 2.6、長 4.4、厚 0.3 厘米！

2002 年湖北棗陽九連墩 1 號墓出土

湖北省博物館

器表兩面弧凸。整器作二鳳首龍身作 S 形捲曲相背造型，鳳首高冠相連。兩側附飾倒置之鳳首。表面裝飾陰刻網格紋或幾何紋。若將此器倒置，則與湖北天門石家河新石器時代晚期遺址出土之虎面頗為類似。其間的關係，值得探討。

**Jade hybrid dragon-phoenix pendant in openwork**

Warring States Period

H: 2.6 L: 4.4 Th: 0.3 cm

Recovered from tomb no.1 at Jiuliandun, Zaoyang, Hubei province in 2002

Hubei Provincial Museum

Both sides of the pendant had curved convex surfaces. The whole design consisted of two phoenix heads and dragon's body coiled into S-shaped with backs to each other. The phoenix head was connected to its high crest. An inverted phoenix head were engraved on the two sides. The surface was engraved with net or geometric patterns. If this pendant is placed upside down, it is quite similar to the feline mask found in the burial site from the Neolithic period located at Shijiahe, Tianmen, Hubei province. The relationship between the two is worth further investigation.

