Mirror-Asia-Jade-Glass-Bronze-

Four  
Jade and glass inlaid cosmological mirror

Circular knob, twelve zones· Excavated at two centimeters from the Fu Luo School of Golden Village (傅洛院金村)  
Museum of America Circle Harvard event wilt Street  
Blue glass button 'convergence, with white rings jade flaw is a little girl seat. External embedded six flower-shaped public opinion wide white rings blue glass. Mirror marry is Xuxu classification jade flaw. This mirror work exposing a special 'color target Cave' quite a valuable.

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| Archaeological method for the study of ancient jade culture - Chinese jade study the development trend of |
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| Scientific research requirements of a rich and reliable data and research methods are correct. Study of ancient jade culture in China is no exception.  Green jade from the Northern Song Lu Pro "archaeological map" date to the 1950s, took eighty-nine hundred years. In this long period, the study of jade, but progress has been slow (late Qing WU Dacheng "jade map test" to be regarded as an important book, but its contribution is limited to a number of jade objects system research dating for jade detection of forgeries and other important inter-title, the book did not been involved, so its impact was relatively narrow). This is so, mainly because the distance is large with the requirements of the scientific research.  We all know, the 1950s Jade study is based on information almost all Fushi products or resettlement antique dealer purchased jade. Jade from unknown sources, true and false doping. Only very few data Fu from Los kick Golden Village Warring States tomb of Chu Shou County, Anhui jade, and more reliable. As long as we look through some of the famous jade masterpiece of the home, such as the Su Mengni (Alfred Salmony) of ancient Chinese jade "(Carved Jade of Ancient China), we can easily find which to varying degrees, received green counterfeit.  On the other hand, the lack of unearthed jade as an objective standard, the Fushi jade dating, inevitably there are varying degrees of prejudice. That early jade as the late Jade (such as the Liangzhu jade weeks Han heritage relics), or late Jade as early jade (such as the National Palace Museum in Taipei Song Dynasty jade lotus leaf cup was considered to be the Han Dynasty jade). These examples are not uncommon.  Although, as early as the 1930s, the U.S. the jade scientist Lao Fuer The Berthold Laufer, proposed archaeological method jade's advocate, but had a lack of availability of unearthed jade. Before the war, our country has carried out a number of archaeological work, unearthed jade is not timely reported, the world does not know these outline. For example, Anyang of Xiaotun and Houjiazhuang two late Shang Dynasty tomb of funerary jade, late Saturdays and 1970s published (set out in Taipei, Academia Sinica, published eleven excavation report) Another example the Henan Xunxian Xin Village Western Zhou Wei Hou tomb jade and the Huixian glass Court Warring States tomb jade, were also published in the late 1950s and 1960s. 2,3 It can be said 50 years ago, the scientist of jade to Fushi Yu devices as a research basis, is entirely due to the limitations of the conditions of the times. Lao Fuer the idea of ​​some of the jade scientists agree that at best viewed as a "vision" can not be put into practice.  1950s, the above situation has undergone a fundamental change. With the development of large-scale economic construction, the archaeological work everywhere in the land of China. Jade the development of emerging, some number and that very much. Such as the ruins of Yin Fu Hao tomb jade 755, Sichuan Sanxingdui sacrificial pits jade more than 200 pieces, 1773 pieces of Sanmenxia Western Zhou tomb jade of Guo State 6, the Xichuan under the Temple in the Spring and Autumn Chu Tomb Jade more than 230 pieces of 7, Taiyuan, Shanxi Jin Zhao Qing tomb of more than 270 pieces of jade, with the county, Hubei tomb jade more than 400 pieces. Pingshan Zhongshan Kingdom royal tombs jade more than 200 pieces of 11, 681 10 Nanyue tomb jade. These are just a conspicuous greater. Comprehensive statistics, the total number of unearthed jade will be very amazing. |

When pointed out that a lot of unearthed jade was previously unknown, such as check the jade sea culture, Lingjiatan Culture Jade Shijiahe Culture Jade (previously did not know the territory of China Neolithic jade culture). Secondly, people in the past recognized the Shang Dynasty jade culture, limited to the jade unearthed in Yin Ruins in Anyang. Fang Guoyu device I do not know Shangyou Fu regional or national characteristics, such as Sichuan Sanxingdui early Shu Jade (before the war Sanxingdui had unearthed jade, but has been regarded as the Western Zhou Dynasty relics) and Jiangxi dry Oceania Yang Yue jade. As for the Han Dynasty jade, previously only know that the Central Plains of the Han empire jade culture, and I do not know still Hun jade, South Vietnam jade. Style jade and Yunnan-style jade. To be unearthed jade colorful, far beyond the control of Fushi Yu. It is a lot of unearthed jade, broaden people's vision and deepen people's understanding of the ancient jade culture, and thus the rapid development of Chinese jade research for nearly three decades.

Contrary to the unearthed jade, Fushi Yu device number is not much increase (not including the nearly two decades of unscrupulous businessmen at home and abroad shoddy imitations). Those handed down jade deficiencies - of unknown origin, an urgent need to rely on the contrasts of unearthed jade as the basis for identification of its authenticity, age. This made it clear that the scientific unearthed jade is far better than at Fushi Yu device. Thus, with a substantial increase of the unearthed jade, the proportion of the Fushi Yu jade study will be getting smaller. This off the zygomatic reality is not to the will of the people for the transfer.

Since science explore the increasing number of unearthed jade (this Chun will continue to increase), increasing role in the study of jade, and jade, such as pottery, bronze, lacquer and other, is one of the archaeological and cultural part of, and thus the archaeological method to deal with a lot of valuable information, should be a matter of course. The following is from five aspects, to illustrate.

Meticulous staging, jade dating

Jade rare green or carved text (the Chronology text). Never establish reliable Jade Development Series, unearthed jade's OK, and often rely on co-exist in the same cultural layer remnants (housing, burial, Jiaoxue, burial pits, etc.) other relics such as pottery, bronze, the age of to the presumption (if the cultural layer or remains of C14 dating, of course, can take advantage of this situation is not often). For example, the Liangzhu Culture Jade initially determined is through the clean-up of the the Jiangsu the Suzhou Caoxieshan tomb M198, Yu Cong, Bi, Yu Yue and Liangzhu Culture pottery coexistence know jade is the remains of four or five thousand years ago rather than Zhou Hanyu device. 12 to check the sea culture of jade, the Hongshan culture jade Shijiahe Culture jade's confirmation has been true.

Jiangxi dry Oceania Shang Dynasty tomb in Sichuan Sanxingdui sacrificial pits unearthed jade of the coexistence of bronze with a strong Central Plains late Shang bronze style may be the remains of the late Shang. Similar cases, and the list goes on.

The jade meticulous staging non-use of the archaeological method is not available. Lasted up to 1300 (3300 2000B.C.) Long, such as the Liangzhu culture jade can be divided into early, middle and late three. 13 and 14 of these installments is by means of the Liangzhu Culture pottery stage, the use of jade to coexist with pottery, jade make the appropriate staging. Another example is the Shang Dynasty lasted for about five years, its jade can be divided into: (Yin Ruins late) three early Shang the (Erligang period), late (Yin Ruins early) and the business end. 15 makes use of pottery and bronze stage, to determine the jade belongs cultural layer or relics (workshops, tombs, and other), stage, and then compare, made ​​of jade stage.

Two, jade use

Jade age, how their uses, future generations and more unclear. Today or to make some argument for most of the conjecture. For example, the inner circle of the Liangzhu Culture flat short of foreign jade has been considered the Jade Cong. Zhao Ling Shan, Jiangsu Kunshan Liangzhu culture in the early tomb M77 funerary jade, jade round a plain of foreign (naming the short side Cong), unearthed in the tomb right hand hand. 16 It is believed that "unearthed in the appropriate square Cong Yuhuan, ivory Chuo worn on the arm of the owner of the tomb with the actual use of bracelet is an arm ornaments or wristlet." 17 In addition, Tongxiang, Zhejiang, Puan bridge Liangzhu The culture tomb Mll, tomb outside the lower right arm to place a cut half of jade cong. Cong shot ring found its rain-side part of the forearm traces this occasion, as known in the armband. 18 Thus, this flat short foreign inner circle jade should be a bracelet, rather than used as a ritual jade Cong.

In fact, foreign inner circle of flat jade bracelet in Shandong dawenkou culture in the late tombs clean up has proven to be worn on the hand decoration. 19, 20 I would have pointed out that in a small text. 21

Again, the Liangzhu culture jade comb back, has been called jade coronary, and was considered to be a shaman on the crown of the head ornaments. Haiyan Zhou Hamamatsu site of the Liangzhu culture tomb M30 unearthed in 1999 in an ivory comb, comb back inlaid with a such a jade comb back. 22

On the move cases to fully explain, a lot of jade use of the knowledge through the observation of the field of archaeological sites.

, Jade combination of perverse original

Ancient legacy of jade, some turned out to be as composed of sets. The decay of the tomb buried a long time, and linked objects (rope, wooden handle, fabric, etc.), disappear, as composed of sets of jade scattered unrelated jade. For example, the Liangzhu culture jade ax, and some of its wooden handle before and after the rain side were inlaid with jade ornaments - Yu Mao and Yu upsetting. Wood handle rotting links to no longer exist, Yue Yu Yu Mao and Yu upsetting completely disappeared, so that is three no jade. Changzhou, Jiangsu Sidun site clean-up of the Liangzhu culture tomb M3, from the burial artifacts flat maps, obstinate complete portfolio of original jade ax, wooden handle, Yu Mao and Yu upsetting. 23

In fact, wear a wide range of jade group of prehistoric times to the Ming Dynasty, the Zhou dynasty decorated with Yu Mi Head, Han Dynasty jade clothes such as the original combination of self-willed, but also all the results of archaeological excavation site observations.

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Fourth, jade use to judge

Jade has a certain function, and hence the corresponding use. Era dating back farther, the use of a lot of jade, most people can not understand, so make wrong judgments. For example, Yu Cong of Liangzhu culture in the late popular long tubular sizes of the rain end. Has long been a narrow side up, place the wide end down. Taipei National Palace Museum collection, a few pieces of sculpture Qianlong poem long tube-shaped jade Cong, as well as many catalogs Jade place is so. Speculated that according to common sense, wide side down on the center of gravity in the next, Yu Cong relatively stable, not easily fall. However, the actual situation is just the opposite. Jesus states Caoxieshan clean up the late Liangzhu culture tomb M198, 1973 archaeologists found the long tube-shaped jade Cong wide side down, reclined on the ground. In addition, anti-Shan, Zhejiang Yuhang Liangzhu culture jade "Cong" above parallel simplify and realistic man of God who ride the image of the animal determine crest on the nose and mouth down, and thus confirmed the discovery of the above Caoxieshan tomb M198, to solve the Yu Cong placed. 24

In another example, the prehistoric Xia and Shang Dynasties popular jade teeth Zhang, the shank through a hole. Some people think that jade Ge lateral security weapon handle of bamboo strips even speculated that the near-shank parallel Xianwen symbol bundled rope. Sichuan Sanxingdui early hold Cheung Shu burial pits unearthed kneeling bronze, made it clear that the teeth Cheung is not security weapon handle of bamboo strips, but his hands sticking ritual. 25

Identification of five jade

Traditional jade identification relies on the so-called "personal experience". And personal "experience" varies, it is inevitable subjective bias, as well as so-called "matter of opinion differences from time to time. It should be noted that this "experience" is derived from handed down jade. Mentioned earlier handed down jade genuine doped's judgment is sometimes access to very large (such as four or five thousand years ago, the Liangzhu Culture jade Cong and Bi is considered to be the relics of weeks Han). Thus, personal experience of an objective and scientific, can not be questioned.

The author has suggested a regularity to recognize the identification of jade. 26 here the so-called regularity, from the perspective of class, shape, decoration, carving, a large number of unearthed jade macro and micro (detailed) analysis. Comparative statistics obtained for the style of the times, regional or national characteristics, as well as the evolution of each type of jade (from the current accumulated data seems, at least 25 kinds of jade with the evolution of the law, I have rain which - Jade She She shaped wear jade ornaments, made ​​a detailed exposition 27,28). Based on a jade and a large number of objective and scientific understanding of the laws is clearly much higher than the so-called personal "experience", or at least recognized, reliable basis.

Of course, the regularity section awareness for the need for comprehensive and systematic analysis, research, and not in haste can work on a large number of unearthed jade. Such as lack of basic skills, the so-called identification of the standards, it is easy to imagine.

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