

展覽教育小冊子 (非賣品)
Education Pamphlet (Not for sale)

河南

遺址、墓穴大搜索

The Big Hunt for
SITES AND TOMBS

山東
SHANDONG

安徽



揭示了這些文物珍寶沉寂數千年之謎 ...

Revealing the Mysteries Buried for Several Thousand Years ...

河南位於中國大陸的中心地帶，依地圖看，它位於黃河中游；滔滔的黃河橫跨它的東西兩岸，連延的山脈圍繞它的南北兩地，這塊肥沃的土地就是孕育出中華民族遠古文化的地方。

你知道嗎？河南是歷史上的經濟、政治與文化中心，從這裡發掘出的歷史文物真是多不勝數。我們欣賞這些寶物，就如親歷中國文化的進程和體驗前人的生活一樣。

以下就為你介紹河南境內幾個重要的文物遺址，看看它們是何時和怎樣被發現，所埋藏的珍寶有什麼藝術特色和歷史意義。

Henan is located right in the centre of China. From a map we can see that Henan lies along both sides of the middle reaches of the mighty Yellow River and that mountains enclose the province on its southern and northern sides. The fertile soil of Henan gave birth to the culture of the ancient Chinese.

Did you know? In ancient times, Henan was an economic, political and cultural centre of China. As a result, countless ancient objects have been unearthed there. Seeing these treasures gives us an insight into the lives of the people who once owned these objects.

Here we introduce a number of major sites in Henan where important objects have been discovered. We will examine when and where they were discovered, as well as their features and historical significance.

什麼是遺址？

遺址是古代留下來的村落、都城、住室、工作坊、寺院和墓地等基址。

WHAT IS A "SITE" IN ARCHAEOLOGY?

A site is where an ancient village, city, house, workshop, temple or cemetery once stood.

陝西 SHAANXI

三門峽虢國墓地
The Guo State Cemetery



山西 SHANXI

澗池仰韶村遺址
Yangshao Site

三門峽市
Sanmenxia City

澗池縣
Mianchi County



河北 HEBEI

安陽殷墟遺址
The Yin Ruins

安陽市
Anyang City



山東 SHANDONG

永城僖山漢墓
Han Tomb on Mount Xi



新鄭裴李崗遺址
Peiligang Site

新鄭市
Xinzheng City



鹿邑縣
Luyi County

永城市
Yongcheng City

鹿邑長子口墓
Tomb of Changzikou

安徽 ANHUI



湖北 HUBEI

中國地圖 Map of China



- 古村落遺址 Ancient Village
- 古都城 Ancient City
- 墓葬 Cemetery
- 河流 River
- 城市 City
- 縣郡 County

THE PEILIGANG SITE 新鄭裴李崗遺址 IN XINZHENG

新石器時代 裴李崗文化 (距今7,000 - 9,000年)
Neolithic Age Peiligang Culture (7,000 - 9,000 years ago)



裴李崗遺址位於河南新鄭市裴(粵音培)李崗村。1977年，一班亦工亦農的考古訓練學員在這裡發現了一些古代人留下的用具。這些物件屬於距今7,000至9,000年前的新石器早期文物。由於它們有獨特的形式和風格，所以考古學家就把這處發現的文化，稱為裴李崗文化。

裴李崗遺址出土了大量日常用器和生產工具，證明我們的祖先在遠古時期曾生活在這村落，並過着定居部落式的生活。裴李崗遺址發現的生活用器主要是煮食與存放食物的陶製器皿。這些陶器全都是手造的，器形簡單樸素。村落遺址中還發現不少石製農具，包括鏟刀、鏟與斧頭等。除此以外，還有糧食加工工具如石磨盤和石磨棒，以及一些粟類作物的炭屑，證明當時已有農業生產。

The Peiligang Site is named for the village where it was found in Xinzheng City in Henan Province. There, in 1977, a team of archaeology students doing fieldwork training discovered items used by people in ancient times. These early neolithic items were between 7,000 and 9,000 years old. Because of the unique shape and style of the objects, the archaeologists who discovered them identified them as objects belonging to a particular culture, to which they gave the name - Peiligang Culture.

At the Peiligang Site, many items and tools used on a daily basis by the original inhabitants were found. These proved that our ancestors once lived settled lives in a village on this spot. At Peiligang, pottery containers used for the cooking and storage of food were also found. These pots were shaped by hand, and their forms and decoration are simple and plain.



03



Many stone tools used in farming were also discovered, and these included sickles, shovels and axes. Besides, implements for processing grain and turning it into food were found, such as objects for rolling the grain and removing the husks from it. Together with the burnt grains of sorghum found at Peiligang proved that agriculture was already practised.

什麼是文化？
文化是人類在歷史過程中創造的東西和精神財富的總和。

文化名稱是怎樣釐定的？
文化名稱很多時以它最先發現的地方名稱來命名，這是考古學的慣例。

WHAT IS A CULTURE?
A culture is the sum total of the things created by a group of people in ancient times.

HOW IS A CULTURE NAMED?
An archaeological culture is often named after the place where that unique culture was first found.

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02 新鄭市裴李崗遺址。
The Peiligang Site in Xinzheng City.
03 石磨盤、石磨棒 — 這件用砂岩琢製而成的石磨盤和石磨棒，就是用來碾開粟殼的工具。
Stone quern and roller - These stone implements were used for taking the husks off the grain.



澗池仰韶村遺址
Yangshao Site



仰韶村遺址位於河南省澗(粵音敏)池縣北部的仰韶村。1921年，考古人員在這裡發現一個古村落遺址，並發掘出許多石器、骨器和陶器，時代距離現在約5,000-7,000年，仰韶文化便是因着首先在澗池仰韶村的發現而命名。

仰韶文化的覆蓋範圍十分廣泛，除澗池仰韶村外，同屬仰韶文化的文物隨後亦在黃河流域及其他地方陸續被發現，包括山西、陝西、甘肅、內蒙等地，而河南就是這文化的核心地帶。由於不同地區部落所創造的器物會有不同的風格，因此，我們或可察覺到仰韶文化的遺物無論器物類型與裝飾都是各有特色的。

仰韶文化常被人稱為「彩陶文化」，可見彩陶器皿是這文化中最具代表性的；當中不乏以生活與大自然景物為題材的手繪圖案，例如：魚類、花卉、星象、動物等，可見人們對大自然的崇敬以及對美的追求。



The Yangshao Culture was discovered in the village of that name found north of Mianchi in Henan Province. In 1921 archaeologists discovered the remains of an ancient village here and they unearthed many stone, bone and pottery objects. These were between 5,000 and 7,000 years old. Yangshao Culture was named after the village where these types of objects were first found.

Yangshao Culture covered a very big area. Apart from the village where it was first discovered, items of the culture have been found all along the Yellow River - in Shanxi, Shaanxi, Gansu and Inner Mongolia, but Henan was the centre of the culture. The objects of Yangshao Culture found in different areas had their own particular shape, style and decoration.

Yangshao Culture is often called "Painted Pottery Culture", because painted pots were typical of the culture. These pots are decorated with patterns inspired by everyday life and nature. For example, we can see fish, flowers, stars, the sun, the moon, the planets and animals. This shows that the Yangshao people worshipped nature and admired beautiful objects.

什麼是彩陶？

彩陶是新石器時代一種彩繪的陶器。首先把色彩畫在陶坯上，然後放入陶窯燒成。新石器時代的彩陶一般都繪畫了幾何、動物與植物等圖案。

WHAT IS PAINTED POTTERY?

Painted pottery is the name for a type of neolithic pottery decorated with particular painted colour designs. The colours were first painted on the clay which was then fired. Most neolithic painted colour designs are geometric shapes, animals and plants.



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THE YANGSHAO SITE 澗池仰韶村遺址
AT MIANCHI

新石器時代 仰韶文化 (距今5,000 - 7,000年)
Neolithic Age, Yangshao Culture (5,000 - 7,000 years ago)



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- 04 澗池仰韶村遺址。
The Yangshao Site in Mianchi County.
- 05 紅陶鉢 — 這紅陶鉢是1984年在澗池縣不召寨遺址出土。陶鉢簡單樸素，不太著重裝飾。
Red pottery bowl - This bowl was unearthed in 1984 at Buzhaozhai in Mianchi County. The surface of the bowl is plain and decoration was not regarded as important.
- 06 彩陶鉢 — 仰韶文化的分布範圍甚廣，這彩陶鉢是從陝西廟底溝出土的。它有獨特的黑彩弧線紋、弧三角紋、圓點紋和連弧紋。
Painted pottery bowl - Yangshao culture was widespread and this painted pottery bowl was dug up in Miaodigou in Shaanxi province. It has unusual black painted arcs, triangles, dots and lines on it.
- 07 狩獵紋彩陶缸 — 這是仰韶文化的彩陶缸，缸面上畫有小龜、太陽、獵人和奔跑中的鹿等有趣圖案。
Painted pottery jar with scenes of hunting - This is a painted pottery jar painted with a tortoise, the sun, a hunter and a running deer.

THE YIN RUINS 安陽殷墟 (YINXU) AT ANYANG

商代 (公元前1,600 — 1,046年)
Shang dynasty (1,600 – 1,046 BCE)



殷墟位於河南安陽市西北郊洹河兩岸小屯村一帶。從 1928 年起，考古人員在殷墟進行多次發掘，發現了一座商代大型都城，距今有 3,000 多年歷史。

西漢司馬遷的《史記》有這樣的記載：「自盤徙殷，至紂之滅，二百七十三年，更不徙都。」說明了「殷」這個地方是商代多個君王的都城。自從商王朝被周武王所滅，「殷」便淪為廢墟。直至 1899 年，小屯村出土的甲骨上被發現刻有文字（即甲骨文），才揭示了殷商故都沉寂數千年之謎。

殷墟發現了大量珍貴文物，除陶器外，還出土了大批青銅器，其中最多是酒器，似乎商王酗酒亡國的說法，未必無因。其實，殷墟最重要的發掘，莫過於發現了大批甲骨卜辭；這些晚商王室占卜時刻在甲骨上的文字紀錄，使我們從中得知許多商代歷史事實和了解當時社會的狀況。



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The Yin Ruins were found in the area of Xiaotun Village on the banks of the Huan River in the north-western suburbs of Anyang in Henan Province. Since 1928 archaeologists have conducted a number of digs here and uncovered a large capital city of the Shang dynasty which was more than 3,000 years old.

In the Western Han dynasty, Sima Qian in his famous history of China called *Records of the Historian* wrote: "In the 273 years from when King Pan Geng moved his capital to Yin until the destruction of King Zhou, the last ruler of the Shang dynasty, Yin remained the capital city". This ancient book shows that many kings of the Shang dynasty made "Yin" their capital. After the Shang dynasty was destroyed by King Wu of the Zhou dynasty, "Yin" fell into ruins. In 1899, it was discovered that turtle shells and animal bones unearthed in Xiaotun Village were inscribed with writing. This writing, which was called oracle bone inscriptions, explained many of the mysteries regarding the ancient city of Yin that had fallen into ruins thousands of years ago.

Many very valuable items have been discovered at the Ruins of Yin. As well as pottery, large numbers of bronze vessels have been found. Most of these were used for storing, preparing or drinking wine, seeming to bear out the ancient story that the Shang kings destroyed their empire because of their excessive indulgence in wine drinking. The most important discoveries, however, are the huge number of inscribed oracle bones and shells that have been unearthed. When the last Shang kings had prophecies told about the future, these were recorded on turtle shells and animal bones, and these inscriptions record the events of the Shang dynasty and the lives of its people.

什麼是甲骨？
甲骨泛指龜甲和獸骨。當時刻有文字的獸骨主要是牛肩胛骨。



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「殷」都為何成為商王朝重要的歷史見證？

早在公元前 14 世紀，商王盤庚遷都至「殷」（即現在小屯村一帶）至周武王伐紂，商王朝瓦解為止，當中共 273 年，歷 8 代 12 王，均以「殷」為都城。商代的「殷」就如唐代的長安（即今天的西安）一樣，是劃時代的政治、經濟與文化中心。

WHAT ARE ORACLE BONES?
Oracle bones is a general term for turtle plastrons and animal bones. Most inscribed animal bones were the ox scapulae.

WHY DID YIN PROVIDE SUCH IMPORTANT EVIDENCE FOR THE EXISTENCE OF THE SHANG DYNASTY?
From the 14th century BCE, when King Pan Geng moved his capital to "Yin" (the area in and around today's Xiaotun Village) until King Wu's conquest of Shang, "Yin" was the capital for 273 years - a period in which there were 12 kings belonging to eight generations. Like the famous Changan (Xi'an) capital of the Tang dynasty, Yin was the political, economic and cultural centre of the era.

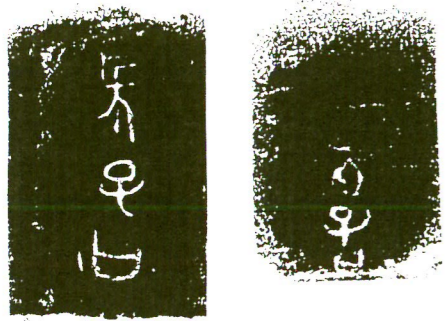
- 08 殷墟遺址 - 大批甲骨的發掘現場。
The Site of the Yinyu (literally, the Yin Ruins) - The place where large numbers of oracle bones were found.
- 09 饕餮乳釘紋方鼎 - 殷墟發現的銅器種類繁多，製作精美，證明了鑄銅工業在商代後期達至鼎盛時期。
A rectangular ding food vessel with a beast-mask and nipple design - Many different types of bronzes were discovered at the Yin Ruins. These were wonderfully made and they show that the technology of casting bronzes was highly developed in the Late Shang period.
- 10 「甲辰貞」刻辭卜骨 - 這是商代甲辰年刻在牛胛骨上的占卜問題。
An oracle bone inscribed with a divination of 'Jiachenzhen' - This inscription describes a question about the future written on the shoulder blade of an ox during the Shang dynasty in the Jiachen year.



鹿邑位於淮河流域，那裡有一座太清宮，歷史悠久。據稱大思想家老子的出生地就在這裡。歷史學家為追尋太清宮的悠久歷史，及探索歷代帝王和民間百姓祭祀老子的遺跡，1997年，考古隊伍便開始在太清宮發掘，無獨有偶，竟意外地發現了一座西周貴族大墓——長子口墓。

長子口墓被視為近年商周考古的重大發現。墓中發掘出許多不同種類的器物，有陶器、青銅禮樂器、兵器、工具、車馬器和許多雕工精細的玉器。當中較為重要的發現，是在許多青銅器上發現有「長子口」這三個字的銘文，說明墓主人是長子口。

從長子口墓的格式與規模，隨葬物的數量與組合，可算西周墓葬中首屈一指，說明長子口的身分與地位是高於一般諸侯。



什麼是銘文？

銘文是古代刻、鑄在碑面或器物上的文字。內容主要是稱頌功德，或記下一些教訓或資料。

「長子口」是什麼人？

根據器物上的銘文，並結合墓葬格式與文獻資料，可推斷「長子口」是生活在商末周初時期的人。他應該是商代（公元前 1,600 - 1,046）的貴族。當周滅商後，他就被周王分封到鹿邑，所以死後仍按商代葬俗埋葬。

WHAT IS AN INSCRIPTION?

An inscription is a name for ancient writing that was carved on stone, or incised or cast in bronze. These inscriptions praise the good deeds of the living or the dead, or they might record some instruction or other data.

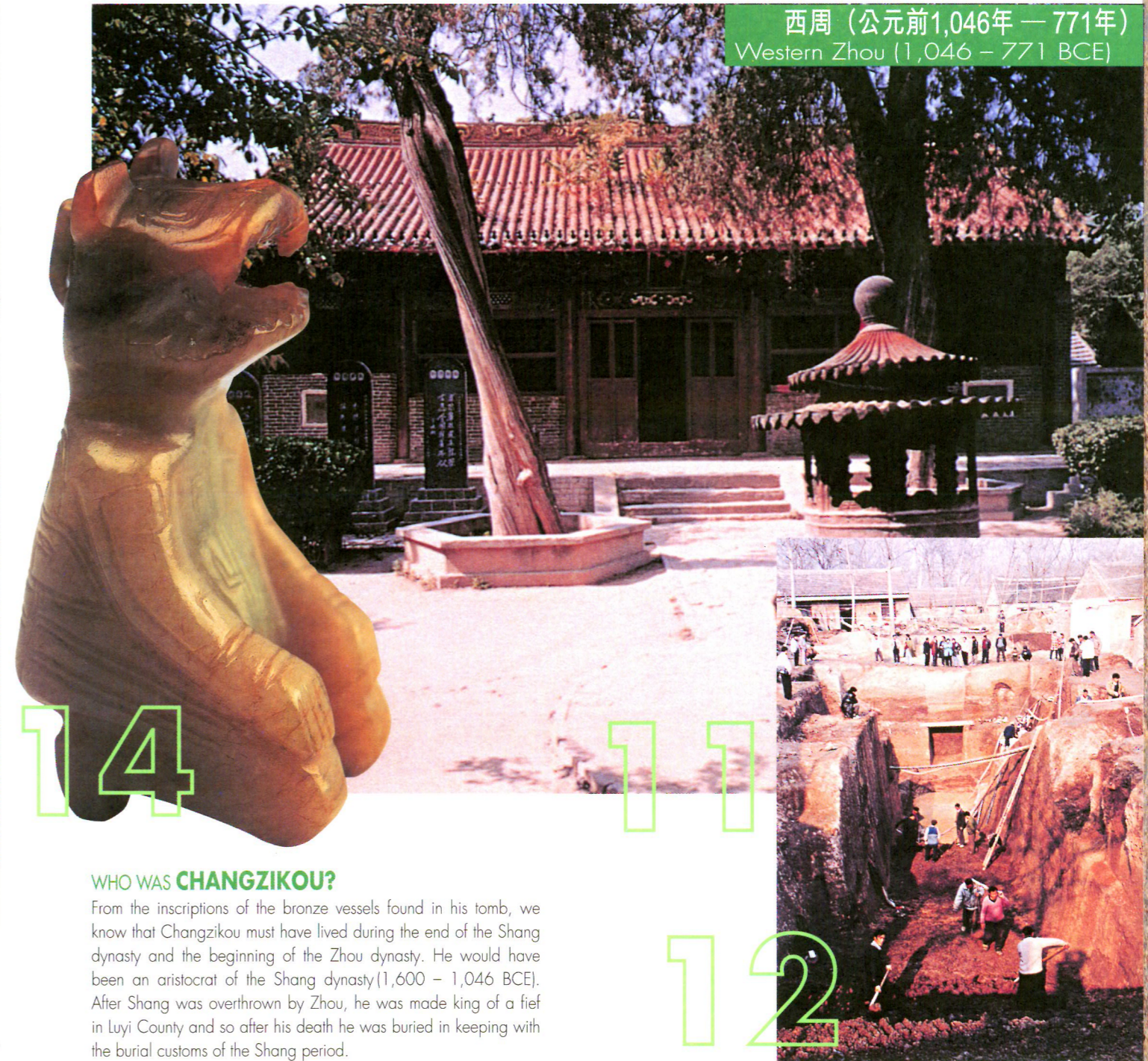
Luyi is located in the valley of the Huai River. A very ancient Taoist temple called Taiqing Palace was located here and it was said to have been the birthplace of the ancient philosopher Lao Zi. Historians long searched for evidence of this temple and the history of the popular worship of Lao Zi in this area. When archaeologists were excavating at the Site of Taiqing Palace in 1997, they unexpectedly discovered the large tomb of an aristocrat of the Western Zhou dynasty called Changzikou.

The tomb of Changzikou is regarded as one of the major discoveries of Shang-Zhou archaeology in recent years. Many different items were found in the tomb - pottery, as well as musical instruments, ritual vessels, weapons, tools and carriage parts all made of bronze. Among the bronzes were many bearing the three characters "Changzikou". This inscription identified the name of the person buried in the tomb.

The tomb's imposing style and huge size, as well as the quantities and types of bronzes found in the tomb, are extremely rare for the Western Zhou period and the owner of the tomb was quite obviously much more important than an ordinary noble.

THE TOMB OF 鹿邑長子口墓 CHANGZIKOU AT LUYI

西周（公元前1,046年—771年）
Western Zhou (1,046 - 771 BCE)



WHO WAS CHANGZIKOU?

From the inscriptions of the bronze vessels found in his tomb, we know that Changzikou must have lived during the end of the Shang dynasty and the beginning of the Zhou dynasty. He would have been an aristocrat of the Shang dynasty (1,600 - 1,046 BCE). After Shang was overthrown by Zhou, he was made king of a fief in Luyi County and so after his death he was buried in keeping with the burial customs of the Shang period.

- 11 鹿邑太清宮——據稱是道家創始人老子的故里。
The Taiqing Palace at Luyi - It was said to be the ancient home of Lao Zi, who was the founder of Taoism.
- 12 長子口墓發掘現場。
Place where the tomb of Changzikou was discovered.
- 13 「長子口」銅方壺——銅方壺內壁與壺蓋有「長子口」三字銘文。
The bronze regular lei wine vessel inscribed with the name "Changzikou" - The three characters "Changzikou" were inscribed on the inside wall and on the lid of this bronze vessel.
- 14 虎首形跏坐玉人——這玉人前看是一個虎面人，後看卻是一隻鳥，身上刻有雲紋，代表翅膀。它的設計巧妙，是周代高水平的玉雕作品。
A seated jade figure of a man with a tiger's head - From the front this jade figure looks like a man with a tiger's head, but from behind it looks like a bird. There are cloud patterns carved on its body and these represent wings. This is a very cleverly designed piece of the Shang dynasty as exemplified by the exquisite carving technique of it.



三門峽座落在河南西部，黃河南岸，是古今東西交通樞紐。虢（粵音隙）國墓便位於三門峽市北部上村嶺上。虢國墓是在 1956 年被發現的，考古隊伍在 50 年代和 90 年代分別進行了兩次大規模發掘，先後發現了 500 座以上的墓地。這個大型墓地是屬於西周晚期至春秋早期。大墓分別有國君、太子以至平民的墓葬，可見虢國墓地是一處供國君以至一般庶民共同埋葬的大型邦國公墓。

虢國是西周初期的一個諸侯國，於公元 655 年被晉所滅。由於西周實行嚴格的禮制；不同階級的貴族受制於不同禮器組合的使用，以分尊卑高低。按照這個制度，虢國公墓中身份最尊貴的是虢季，因為他墓中發現有七個列鼎，數量僅次於天子尊用的九鼎，所以可推斷他是西周時期的諸侯王。

虢季墓出土的文物相當豐富，被選為 1990 年全國十大考古發現之一。現已發現的各類遺物數量達 5,200 多件，包括銅、金、鐵、玉、石、瑪瑙、草、麻、絲帛等，當中以青銅和玉器居多，這些都是難得一見的王室珍品。

15 虢季墓底部隨葬器物。
Tomb of Guo Ji, showing a large number of burial objects in the pit.

16 綴玉面罩 — 這套綴玉面罩是當時蓋在死者面上的葬具。由於面罩所用的帛絹經過數千年經已腐化，現只餘下原先縫在上面的玉石片。
A jade face mask – This set of jade pieces was a burial item used to cover the face of the body buried in the tomb. Over thousands of years the silk that once held the jade pieces has rotted away, and today only the jade plaques remain.

Sanmenxia is in western Henan on the banks of the Yellow River and it has long been important for communications between the lands lying to its west and east. The Guo State Cemetery is situated at Shangcunling, a site north of Sanmenxia City. The cemetery was discovered in 1956, and from the 1950s to the 1990s two very large excavations were conducted there, leading to the discovery of more than 500 tombs. The cemetery where these tombs were found was used from the late Western Zhou period down to the early Spring and Autumn period. The cemetery contains very large tombs belonging to kings and princes, as well as small tombs belonging to ordinary people. Almost certainly the cemetery was for the use of everyone who lived in the State of Guo.

The State of Guo was one of the fiefdoms in the early Western Zhou dynasty. Guo State survived until 655 BCE when it was destroyed by the Jin State. A strict ritual system was exercised during the Western Zhou dynasty and the number and types of bronze vessels which different classes of aristocrats were permitted to use were strictly defined. This enforced and reinforced the social hierarchy of that period. Because of the existence of this ritual system, we know that the highest ranking person buried in the Guo State Cemetery was Guo Ji, because in his tomb a set of seven *ding* ritual vessel - the largest number - was found. Above him in rank was only the Zhou emperor who could use a set of nine bronze *ding*. We can conclude that Guo Ji was the ruler of the Guo State under the Zhou royal household.

Many rich discoveries were made in the tomb of Guo Ji, and the importance of these finds was acknowledged in 1990 when the tomb was rated as one of the ten major archaeological finds of that year. To date, around 5,200 items have been discovered in his tomb, including bronze, gold, iron, jade, stone

THE CEMETERY OF THE STATE OF GUO IN SANMENXIA 三門峽虢國墓地

西周 (公元前1,046 — 771年)
Western Zhou (1,046 — 771 BC)



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and agate items, as well as straw, hemp and silk objects. The bronzes and jades were especially plentiful, and these were rare objects from a royal household.

什麼是禮器？

禮器是古代貴族進行祭祀、喪葬、朝聘、征伐和宴會等活動時舉行禮儀所用的器皿。青銅器中的鼎、簋（粵音軌）和鐘便是其中的例子。

WHAT ARE RITUAL OBJECTS?

Ritual vessels or objects were vessels used by aristocrats in the rituals or ceremonies that accompanied sacrifices, funerals, receptions, warfare and banquets. Bronze *ding*, *gui* food vessels and *zhong* bells are examples of ritual vessels and objects.



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僖山墓位於河南東部永城芒碭山梁國王陵之內。1922年考古人員在芒碭山發現了西漢梁孝王墓群，兩年間，又發掘出多個大、中、小型墓葬，是目前中國所發現西漢諸侯王的陵寢中，規模最大、數量最多的一個。

僖山墓葬雖然早年曾遭盜墓者破壞，但仍留有不少珍貴的隨葬物，最後被考古隊伍發掘出來。在僖山墓中便發現有銅器、鐵器、珍貴的水晶、瑪瑙珠及大批雕琢精細的玉器。最令人矚目的是發現了千多枚附有金絲、金箔的玉片，經專家悉心的綴合下，竟復原了一套金縷玉衣，讓我們知道約二千年前漢代王室所穿著的殮服模式，既有王室氣派，又反映出漢人祈求長生不死的思想。

Mount Xi is found inside the royal cemetery of the rulers of the State of Liang in the Mandangshan Mountains in Yongcheng, eastern Henan. In the Mandangshan Mountains in 1922, archaeologists discovered the Tomb of King Xiao of the Liang State of the Western Han dynasty. For the next two years they dug and uncovered tombs of all sizes in what to date is the largest royal cemetery of the Western Han period that has been discovered.

Although the tombs and graves on Mount Xi were robbed and damaged many years ago, teams of archaeologists have succeeded in discovering many rare and valuable objects. In the graves on Mount Xi, objects made of bronze, iron and crystal were found, as well as beads of agate and large quantities of finely carved jades. The most amazing discovering was a jade burial suit made up of more than a thousand pieces of jade plaques pierced at the four corners with traces of gold wire. The burial suit was carefully restored, so that today we can see how the bodies kings were dressed in their graves in the Han dynasty more than two thousand years ago. The lavish burial goods found in Han tombs give evidence of the status of the tomb owners and their beliefs of an afterlife.



THE HAN TOMB ON 永城僖山漢墓 MOUNT XI IN YONGCHENG

西漢 (公元前206 — 公元25)
Western Han (206BCE — CE25)



永城芒碭山陵墓的分佈是怎樣的？

永城芒碭山是幾代梁王的墓葬區，年代距今約2,000年，根據勘察和考古資料分析，這座梁國王陵大致可劃分為三個區域，分別是保安山墓區、天子山墓區和僖山墓區。

為什麼漢代的墓穴常發現有這麼多玉器？

古人認為玉能保護死者屍體，免其腐爛。因為漢代盛行厚葬的習俗，所以用玉器陪葬便成為當時的風尚。

HOW ARE THE ROYAL CEMETERIES IN THE MANGDANGSHAN MOUNTAINS LAID OUT?

The 2,000 year old royal cemeteries of the kings of Liang in the Mandangshan Mountains in Yongcheng consist of three main cemetery areas - Mount Bao'an, Mount Tianzi and Mount Xi.

WHY WERE SO MANY JADES DISCOVERED IN HAN DYNASTY TOMBS?

The ancient people believed that jade preserved the body and prevented it from rotting. In the Han dynasty burials were very lavish and so the custom of burying jades with the dead was very fashionable of the period.

17 漢梁孝王墓室前庭。
Site where the imperial cemetery of King Xiao of Liang was discovered.

18 金縷玉衣 — 「玉衣」是漢代皇帝和高級貴族死後尊用的殮服，有祈求屍體不腐、長生不死的意思。根據《後漢書》記載，只有君王的玉衣才得用金絲綴成。
The jade burial suit sewn together with gold wire — The bodies of dead emperors and the top aristocrats in the Han dynasty were dressed in jade suits because it was believed that the jade, the precious and immortal stone, would prevent the corpse from rotting and the buried person could live on for ever after death. The *Hou Hanshu (The Late Han History)* mentions that only the emperors could wear jade suits stitched with gold wire.

華夏文明之源 — 河南省文物精華展

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本刊物工作小組 Pamphlet Production Team

編輯 Editorial:

鄧海程 館長(現代藝術)

TANG Hai-chiu Curator (Modern Art)

林綺雯 一級助理館長(教育)

Maria YW LAM Assistant Curator I (Education)

林美嬌 二級助理館長(教育)

Jessica MS LAM Assistant Curator II (Education)

陳淑敏 二級助理館長(教育)

Regina SM CHAN Assistant Curator II (Education)

設計 Design:

關慧芬 高級技術主任

Winnie WK Kwan Senior Technical Officer

邱平媛 二級技術主任

Peggy RY CHIU Technical Officer II



康樂及文化事務署與河南省文物管理局聯合主辦

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