



EST. 1968



294. Warriors

China, Northern Qi period (549-577AD)

Height: 77 cm

TL Tested by Oxford Authentication Ltd

武士對像
中國北齊（公元549-577年）



EST. 1968

高：77厘米
由英國牛津鑑定公司進行熱釋光年代測定

This pair of pottery warriors stand upright and have non-Chinese features, with fearsome expressions. Both figures are wearing armour, presumably made of leather, strengthened with breastplates, shoulder guards and cording.

They wear long flowing trousers with sturdy black boots peeking out from underneath. The right hand would have held a lance of some kind which has now been lost. The whole is cold decorated with reddish pigments. In their left hand they hold a tall shield decorated in the centre with a lions mask. In the Suishu (History of the Sui) – it mentions warriors accompanying the Emperor, holding shields decorated with golden lions' heads. Perhaps these figures are representation of a similar honour guards serving the elite.

These soldiers would have been responsible for the safety of the tomb occupant. The foreign features suggest they were one of the many non-Han peoples residing in Northern China at that time., possibly from Central Asian origin.

Similar figures are in the Shanxi and Hebei Provincial Museums and can be dated 570 & 566 AD).

這對具有異域特徵的陶俑武士立像面目猙獰，身披盔甲，原型似由皮革製成，並以胸甲、護肩及綁繩固定。

整尊塑像在燒製後被塗以紅色顏料。他們的褲腳露出黑靴，右手曾執纓槍（已遺失），左手按獅紋大盾。《隋書》中記載，皇家衛兵配有金獅子頭裝飾的盾牌。可以推測這兩尊人像代表著上層社會的護衛隊。

這些衛士保護墓主人的安全，而他們的非漢族外表則表明，他們是當時居住在中國北方的外族人，很可能來自中亞。

山西省和河北省博物館均有類似陶俑，年代測定分別為公元570年和566年。

Provenance:

- Private Collection, Belgium (2016)
- with Vandervén Oriental Art (2004)

來源：
比利時私人收藏（2016年）
梵德溫東方藝術行（2004年）