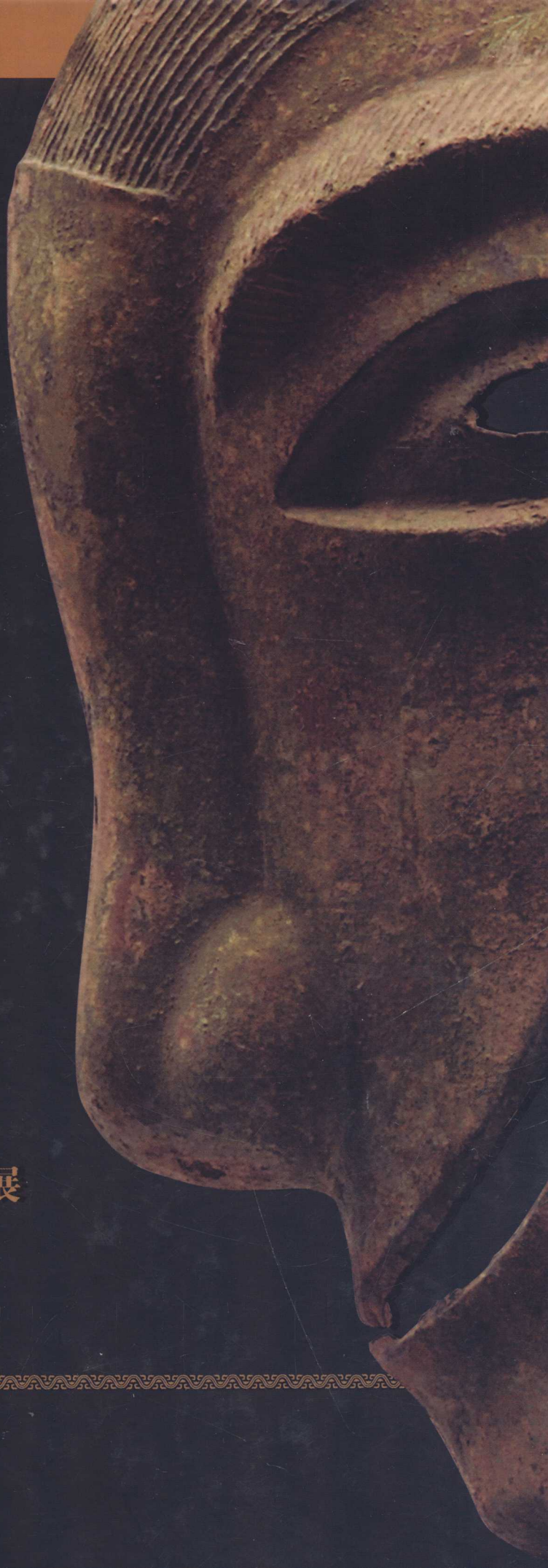


国王与诸侯

KINGS
AND 中国河南青铜文明展
MARQUISES

中州古籍出版社



国王与诸侯

中国河南青铜文明展

KINGS AND MARQUISES

EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT BRONZE CIVILIZATION OF HENAN, CHINA

河南省文物局 主编

中州古籍出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

国王与诸侯：中国河南青铜文明 / 河南省文物局编. — 郑州：中州古籍出版社，2013.3
ISBN 978-7-5348-4173-6

I. ①国… II. ①洛… III. ①青铜器(考古)—研究—河南省—三代时期 IV. ①K876.414

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第048408号

责任编辑：王小方 周媛

责任校对：高西省 王军花 赵星汉

出版社：中州古籍出版社

(地址：郑州市经五路66号 邮政编码：450002)

发行单位：新华书店

承印单位：洛阳创彩印刷有限公司

开本：889mm×1194mm 1/16 印张：14

字数：13千字 印数：3000册

版次：2013年3月第1版 印次：2013年3月第1次印刷

书号：ISBN 978-7-5348-4173-6

定价：280.00元

本书如有印装质量问题，由承印厂负责调换。

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主 编：河南省文物局

主办单位：河南省文物局

承办单位：洛阳市文物管理局

洛阳博物馆

协办单位：河南博物院

河南省文物考古研究院

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谢虎军


高西省

序



黄河，蜿蜒流动在中国北方，全长约 5464 公里，流域面积约 79.5 万平方公里，作为炎黄子孙心中的圣河，这里最早沐浴了文明之光，也是华夏文明的摇篮。河南，因其大部分位于黄河以南而得名。约一万年以前，这里进入新石器时代，先民们逐河而居，享受着大河的富饶，播下文明的火种。新石器时代晚期，黄河流域进入了早期国家确立的重要时期。从夏代到战国两千多年的历史长河里，中原大地王室更迭，诸侯逐鹿，上演了一幕幕惊心动魄的纷争离合，河南也逐渐发展成为华夏文明的中心。数千年来，河南出土的大量精美文物折射出先民生活的百姿，彰显了华夏文明的辉煌。

夏商周三代长达两千年，被称为中国的青铜时代。这一时期，河南也成为许多王室与诸侯定都之地。偃师二里头夏代都城、郑州商代都城、安阳殷墟和洛阳东周王城等都是当时重要的青铜铸造中心。河南出土的大量青铜文物，种类丰富，造型独特，工艺精湛，很大程度上代表了当时中国金属冶铸的先进水平。青铜器因其材质的稀有和工艺的复杂，从诞生的那天起，就注定了它的高贵与神秘，成为王室和诸侯的专属用品和礼仪及等级的象征。此次展览精心挑选出的 117 件(组)展品，多数为河南近年来的考古新发现，基本涵盖了所有的青铜器物类别，全面展示了这一重要历史时期的社会风貌，体现了黄河流域青铜时代文明的多姿与灿烂。



中国河南与瑞典文化交流源远流长。90 多年前瑞典学者安特生先生在河南渑池首次发现并确认“仰韶文化”这一新石器时代文化遗存，开启了双方在文物保护方面合作交流的序幕。近几年来，河南文物部门和瑞典文物博物馆机构开展了广泛合作，中原文化日益为瑞典民众了解和熟悉。特别是 2012 年 8 月，河南省文物局与瑞典国立世界文化博物馆签署了 5 年合作协议，进一步深化拓展在文物保护、考古发掘、科学研究、人才培养、文物展览等方面的合作交流。此次赴瑞典展览作为协议实施的第一个成果，必将为双方在文物博物馆领域的深入持久合作打下坚实基础。

为了丰富河南群众精神文化生活，使文物保护成果惠及民生，我们特于 3 月至 4 月在洛阳博物馆先期进行预展。真诚期望通过这一展览，让河南民众感受青铜文化的独特魅力，体验中原文化的厚重精博，凝聚珍惜爱护历史文化遗产的共识，共同为打造华夏历史文明传承创新区贡献力量。

衷心祝愿展览圆满成功。

陳愛兰


河南省文物局 局长

Preface



The Yellow River, winding in northern China, about 5464 km, the reaches area of about 795,000 square kms, is the sacred river in the heart of Chinese descendants, here is the earliest birthplace of civilization, also is the cradle of Chinese civilization. Henan, named for its mainly region in the south of the Yellow River. About ten thousand years ago, there entered the Neolithic Age, the ancestors lived by the river, enjoyed the river richly endowed, and sow the seeds of civilization. In the later Neolithic Age, the Yellow River reaches went into the vital period that early stage of established state. There are 2,000 years from the Xia Dynasty to the Warring States, royal families alternated, feudal marquises fought each other for power in the Central Plains, performed soul-stirring historical events, Henan had gradually become the center of Chinese civilization. A large number of exquisite cultural relics excavated in Henan reflects the living conditions of ancestors, highlighting the brilliant Chinese civilization.

Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties as long as two thousand years, is known as China's Bronze Age. During this period, Henan became the capitals of many royal families and feudal marquises. The capital of Xia Dynasty in Erlitou site in Yanshi, the capital of the Shang Dynasty in Zhengzhou, the Yin Ruins in Anyang and the capital of Eastern Zhou Dynasty in Luoyang, were all important centers of bronze casting at that time. A large number of bronze antiques unearthed in Henan, they have unique shape and exquisite craftsmanship, mainly represent the advanced level of metal smelting in the time. Because of its rare material and complex craftsmanship, it is destined to its noble and mysterious merits, became the exclusive articles and ritual and grade symbol of the royal families and feudal marquises. The 117 selected items (set) in the exhibition, most are newly archaeological discoveries of Henan in recent years, basicly covering almost bronze objects category, comprehensively displaying the social outlook of this important historical period, reflecting the brilliant and colourful civilization of the bronze age of the Yellow River reaches.



The culture exchanges between Sweden and Henan, china have a long history.About 90 years ago, Mr.J.G. Andersson, Swedish scholar for the first time discovered and confirmed the neolithic cultural Site "yangshao culture" in Mianchi, Henan. Opened the door to cooperation and exchanges in the protection of cultural Heritage. In recent years, the extensive cooperation have been carried out between Henan institution of Cultural Heritage and the Sweden Museum, The Swedes have get understanding and familiar with the Central Plains culture increasingly. Especially in August, 2012, Henan Administration of Cultural Heritage and the Swedish national museum of world culture signed a cooperation agreement for five years, to further develop the cooperation and exchange in the protection of cultural relics, archaeological, scientific research, personnel training, and exhibition of antiques, etc.The exhibition to Sweden as the first results of the implementation of the Agreement, will lay a solid foundation for the deepening and sustainable cooperation in the fields of cultural relics and museum for both sides.

In order to enrich Henan people's spiritual and cultural life, make the heritage conservation achievement to benefit the people's livelihood, we are especially preview this exhibition at the Luoyang Museum in March to April, 2013. Sincerely hope that Henan people can feel the unique charm of the bronze culture, experience the deep connotation of the Central Plains culture from this exhibition, condense the consensus of cherishing historical and cultural heritage, and contribute our strength to build heritage and innovation of China historical civilization.

Sincerely wish the exhibition have a success.

Chen Ailan
Director of Henan Administration of Cultural Heritage

前言



古之王者，择天下之中而立国。

位居中原腹地的河南，交通四面，辐辏八方，赋予了她发散包容的文化气质。远古时期，众多的氏族、部落在这里生聚发展。古国、方国在此创立，融合交流，兴衰存续。这里是中国文明起源的中心，是中国青铜文化萌芽、繁荣进而衰落全过程的缩影。

青铜器是中国文明的象征。夏商周时期的青铜器，既是生活用器，庙堂重器，又是权力和地位的物化符号。河南地区的青铜器见证了中国历史从邦国时期发展到王国时期，最终进入帝国时期的社会演进轨迹，见证了中国文明结束多元，陶熔一体，以中原为中心的历史格局形成的过程，见证了古代族群之间以中原为中心交往、会盟、征战、婚媾、商贸等的历史变革。

厚重悠久的历史，遗留下方国、王国、帝国的巍峨城池与赫赫宫阙，映象着往昔都邑的繁华；庄严的铜鼎与神秘纹饰，昭示着等级与王权的威严；斑驳的龟甲与浑朴的金文，记录着王室的祀典与征伐……这里发现了中国最早的青铜容器，最早的镶嵌青铜器；发现了中国最重达 875 公斤的商代后母戊方鼎，发现了中国最具代表性的方国青铜器群……

倘佯于这些饱蘸时间沧桑、散发着远古幽光的钟鼎彝器之间，从历史的深处，依稀回荡着中原文化天籁般美妙的音韵。



Preface

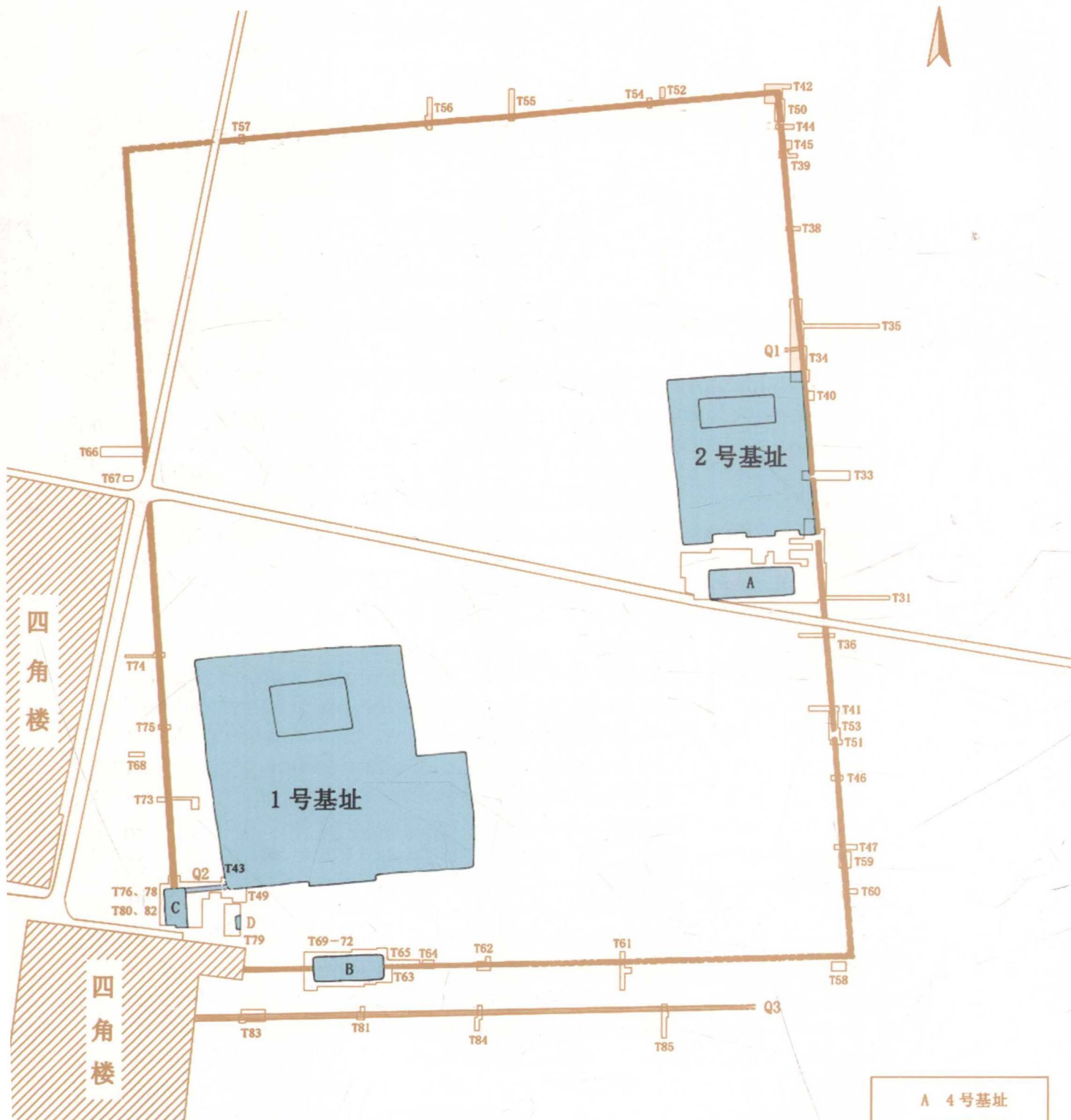
Kings and emperors in ancient age, selected the center of the china to establish countries.

Henan province located in the heart of central plains, the convenient transportation and specail region grant her the cultural character of exposure and embrace In ancient times, many tribes and clans lived in here, ancient states and town states established in here, they communicated for each other, waxed and waned. Here is the center and origin of Chinese civilization, the epitome of development history of Chinese bronze.

Bronze is a symbol of Chinese civilization. During the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties, the bronze ware not only was the daily utensiles, the indispensable sacrificial vessels in the temple, but also was the representative of the power and status. Bronzes ware in the Henan province had witnessed the evolution track of the Chinese history that from nations to kingdoms and finally into the empires, the formation process that the historical pattern with the center of Central Plains of the Chinese civilization over diversification into integration, the historical facts that the communication, meetings of sovereigns or their deputies in ancient China to form alliances, wars, wedding, commerce and trade etc. among ancient ethnic groups with the center of Central Plains.

Long glorious history, left lots of ruins of ancient town stats, states and empires, show the splendid of the former counties; stately bronze and mysterious decorations on bronzeware represented the majesty of the supreme kingship; mottled tortoise shell and unsophisticated inscriptions recorded grand royal sacrificial rites and campaigns and so on. Many famous bronze wares were discovered in here, such as the earliest bronze vessel, the earliest mosaic bronze in China; and the 875 kilograms HOUMuWu Square Ding of Shang dynasty which is the heaviest one in China, the town states bronze wares group which have the most representative in China and so on.

Roam in these ancient precious amazing bronzes, across the history, we still can get the beautiful and unforgettable experience that the culture of Central Plains bring us.



- A 4号基址
- B 7号基址
- C 8号基址
- D 9号基址
- Q 夯土墙

0 50 米

二里头遗址宫城平面图