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常州博物馆

50周年•典藏丛书

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常州, 地处富饶美丽的长江三角洲, 是一座 具有悠久历史的江南文化名城。

自春秋末吴国季札受封于延陵至今,常州有文字记载的历史已达2500余年。西晋以来,一直是郡、州、府的治所。清代常州府辖八县,故有"中吴要辅、八邑名都"的美誉。常州历代经济发达,科举鼎盛,文化昌盛,名家辈出。特别在清代,涌现了具有全国影响的五大学派:常州画派、常州词派、常州学派、阳湖文派、孟河医派。清代著名思想家龚自珍赞叹常州为"天下名士有部落,东南无与常匹俦"。

常州博物馆创建于1958年,在社会各界人士的支持下,历50个春秋岁月,经几代博物馆人的共同努力,现已发展为一座具备一定规模的地方历史综合性博物馆(含江苏省唯一的一家少儿自然博物馆)。目前馆藏文物2万余件,以良渚文化玉器、春秋原始青瓷器、宋元漆器和明清书画为收藏特色,其中南宋戗金漆奁、宋代影青观音坐像等文物弥足珍贵。

建馆50年来,曾三易馆址。建馆初期,馆址设在红梅公园内的红梅阁,后迁至天宁寺,1983年9月又迁至清凉寺,工作条件十分简陋。为了常州博物馆事业的发展,几代文博工作者艰苦奋斗,征集文物、考古发掘、制作标本、陈列展览、科学研究,取得了可喜的成果,激励着当代文博工作者奋发向前。可以说,常州博物馆的全体人员以崇尚事业、不懈努力、勇于奉献、敢于创新的精神走过了不平凡的、有作为的50年。

当常州博物馆新馆开馆周年正值50华诞之际,我们编辑出版了这套典藏丛书(5册)奉献给读者。典藏丛书集馆藏书法、绘画、瓷器、漆木·金银器、玉器·画像砖等文物精品近500件。我们编纂此书的目的是希望广大读者能领略到常州的悠久历史和地方特色,激发人们热爱和电影人们热爱和地方特色,激发人们的出版能不常州的悠久的情怀。同样,典藏丛书的别版能更更好地展示常州和谐、持续发展的独特资源优势,是增强城市文化软实力、科学发展实践和运用的外域,也是常州博物馆的全体人员对常州经济、化发展所做出的贡献。



常州博物馆馆长 7年 74年



Changzhou lies in the beautiful and richly endowed Yangtze River Delta. It is a famous cultural city with age-long history in South China

Since the late Spring-and-Autumn period when Ji Zha of the Wu State was enfeoffed in Yanling, the literally recorded history of Changzhou has lasted for over 2,500 years. From the Western Jin Dynasty, Changzhou was all along the seat of a prefecture or a district. In the Qing period, Changzhou Prefecture administrated eight counties, so it was praised as "an important area in the Wu land and a famous center with eight counties." For several successive dynasties Changzhou flourished economically and culturally, winning a good name in imperial examinations and brought up people of talent generation after generation. Especially in the Qing period, there appeared five nationally-influential schools, i.e. Changzhou painting school, Changzhou ci poetic school, Changzhou school of the Confucian classics in the Han period version, Yanghu literary school and Menghe medical school. It is completely reasonable that Gong Zizhen, a celebrated thinker of the Qing period, commended the city with admiration in his poetic sentences "People with literary reputation under heaven come largely from certain regions, yet those from Changzhou are matchless in number throughout Southeast China."

The Changzhou Museum was found in 1958. Through 50 years of development and with the joint efforts of generations of its workers and the generous support from various social circles, today it has become a considerable-scale integrated museum of regional history (including its children's museum of nature, the only one in Jiangsu Province). Its collections have exceeded 20,000 cultural relics with the Liangzhu Culture jades, the Spring-and-Autumn period proto-celadon, the Song and Yuan lacquer-ware and the Ming and Qing calligraphy and paintings as their characteristics, among which are a number of extremely valuable objects, such as the Southern Song period lacquered toilet boxes with gilt incised design, the Song period shadowy blue seated Avalokitesvara and other national-grade treasures.

In the 50-year course since the Museum's founding, it changed its site three times. In the early period it was located in the Hongmei Pavilion of Hongmei Park. From there it was moved to the Tianning Temple a little later and again to the Oingliang Temple in September 1983, but the condition of work was always rather poor. Nevertheless, for the development of the Museum's cause, generations of our antiquarian workers made steadfast and assiduous efforts and obtained gratifying achievements in cultural relics collection, archaeological excavation, exhibits preparation and organization, and scientific research, which impelled greatly our antiquaries' fervor of striving

for success. Indeed, the Changzhou Museum people went through an extraordinary yet fruitful 50-year course with the spirit of loyalty to the cause, unremittingly exerting themselves, willing to dedication and being bold in making innovations.

With care and support from the Party committee and government of Changzhou City, the Museum's new site was completed and began to open to the public on 28 April 2007. It is novel in appearance, complete in equipment, advanced in function and full of flavor of the times. It has a total area of 23,095 sq m (including the communal space and technical rooms). The whole building consists of five floors: four on the ground and one under it. The first to third floors are for exhibition, and the underground and fourth ones are storerooms and offices. The exhibition space measures approximately 10,000 sq m and comprises nine halls, which service mainly to the following subjects. 1) The exhibition of Changzhou history and culture. It is organized according to the developmental line of the city's ancient history, displays select Changzhou cultural relics and reflects the basic cultural contents of the present region. 2) The exhibition of natural environments. This is a characteristic feature of our institution as a provincial integrated museum. It combines knowledge with interest and the expression of mutual actions. 3) The Xie Zhiliu art gallery. It exhibits Mr. Xie's art career and accomplishments. 4) The exhibition of the mahogany furniture Liu Guojun presented, a complete set of rare and invaluable mahogany articles handed down from the late Qing period. 5) The organization of various exhibitions in times of need. For over a year since the opening of the new building, our Museum, with its novel and unique appearance, advanced and perfect facilities, rich and fine exhibitions and excellent and effective service, have welcomed numerous visitors from all directions and won positive remarks and favorable comments from the antiquarian and museological prefections and recomments from the antiquarian and museological prefections and recombe in all walks of life.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Changzhou Museum as well as the first anniversary of the opening of its new building, we compile and publish the present series of classic books (five volumes) for offering to readers. This series shows 449 select cultural relics collected in our Museum, which fall into the classes of calligraphy, paintings, porcelain, lacquer-, gold- and silver-ware, and jades and pictorial bricks. It is our purpose that the broad readers, through these volumes, will see and appreciate the elegant appearance and distinctive charm of the Museum-collected cultural relics, get more knowledge of Changzhou's age-long history and local characteristics, and raise their feelings of loving our motherland and hometown. Meanwhile, the publication of the series will show the harmonious and sustained development of Changzhou, as well as the superiority of its unique resources. We hope that this set of books will be helpful to strengthen the city's soft cultural force and to practicing and applying the concept of scientific development, which will be also a bit of contribution of our Changzhou Museum colleagues to the city's economic and social development.

Director of Changzhou Museum Chen Lihua October 2008



前言

...唐星良

我国是世界上用玉最早而且延续时间最长的国家, 素有"玉石之国"的美誉。中国玉器诞生于新石器时代 早期,至今已有七、八千年的历史。南方地区的河姆渡 文化、马家浜文化、崧泽文化、良渚文化出土的精美玉 器,成为我国新石器时代文化的代表。

常州地处太湖流域,在这片土地上,分布着马家浜文化、崧泽文化、良渚文化三大史前文化,它们发展脉络清晰,自成体系。常州博物馆收藏的玉器从马家浜文化、崧泽文化到良渚文化一脉相承,种类齐全,成为常州文物的一大特色。尤其是良渚玉器,有琮、璧、钺以及成串的玉项饰等,而且大件器物多,彰显深沉严谨之风。在工艺上讲求对称均衡,琢磨精致,纹饰规整。良渚玉器以浅浮雕的装饰手法见长,特别是线刻技艺,达到了玉器工艺的顶峰。最能反映良渚琢玉水平的是形式多样、数量众多而又高深莫测的玉琮和神徽图案。人们赞誉良渚文化玉器的工艺水准达到了"鬼斧神工般的超卓高度",纹饰则是将新石器时代玉器的创作"推到了顶峰"。良渚文化玉器创造性的器形,为后代玉器的造型奠定了基础。

汉代玉器继往开来,奠定了中国玉文化的基本格局。本馆收藏的汉代玉器数量较多,可分为礼玉、葬玉、饰玉、陈设玉四大类。最能体现汉代玉器特色的是葬玉,葬玉是为祈求尸体不朽而制造的,主要有玉衣、九窍塞、玉琀、握玉四种,蝉形玉琀就是其中的代表。在饰玉中,玉韘是比较精致的一种器物,它由实用器转变为装饰性器物。

到了宋代,玉器工艺发展又有了长足的进步。宋代虽不是一个强盛的王朝,但在中国文化史上却是一个重要时期。宋、辽、金既互相挞伐又互通贸易,经济和文化交往十分密切,玉器艺术十分繁荣。宋代玉器中,实用玉占有重要地位,玉器更接近现实生活。本馆的玉器有自玉圭形器、水晶镇纸等,是代表这一时期琢玉水平

的佳作。

元代玉器承袭宋、金时期的艺术风格,采取起突手法,极有特色。本馆这一时期的玉器以浮雕蟠螭纹白玉带板为代表,带板上的蟠螭雕刻得生动有力,颇具元人雄健豪迈之气魄。

明清时期是中国玉器的鼎盛时期,其工质之美、琢工之精、器型之丰、作品之多、使用之广,都是前所未有的。本馆收藏的明清玉器干姿百态,茶酒具盛行,仿古玉器甚多,种类有透雕云龙纹玉带板、白玉龙纹带钩、双龙戏珠玉镯等。玉器与社会文化生活关系日臻密切,文人在书斋内作画、书写,往往也用玉做成洗、注、笔筒、墨床、镇纸、臂搁等文具,或以玉作陈设装饰。明清玉器的制作借鉴绘画、雕刻、工艺的表现手法,汲取传统的阳线、阴线、平凸、隐起、起突、镂空、立体、俏色、烧古等多种琢玉工艺,融会贯通,综合应用,使其作品达到了炉火纯青的艺术境界。





画像砖又称造像砖,是古代建筑物或者墓室壁面上 的图像砖。画像砖上的图像是用木模或陶模在砖坯上压 印而出,或者模制砖坯后,再入窑烧制而成。有的根据 内容需要还施彩绘。画像砖是制砖工艺与绘画艺术完美 结合的一种表现形式,是特定历史条件下的产物。

画像砖早在战国时期已开始出现,当时的建造墓室的空心砖的表面,就模印有各种人物、鸟兽、树木等图案。秦汉时期不仅流行空心砖,而且出现一砖一图案的实心画像砖。汉代画像砖的使用非常盛行,它题材广泛,内容丰富,制作技术达到较高水平。

画像砖的产地主要集中在四川省的成都平原,除四川地区,在陕西、江苏、江西、湖北、云南等地东汉墓中也有所发现。画像砖多为方形、长方形,有的墓葬全部用画像砖装饰,有的与画像石并用。画面内容与画像石大体一致又互相补充。画像砖的画面内容,生动地反映了汉代社会现实情况、风俗习惯和精神信仰。

常州地区汉代砖室墓中,也多见简单纹样的画像砖。画像砖镶嵌在砖室墓中,其上的画像位于小砖侧面,内容多为仙禽神兽、车骑、祥瑞图以及荆轲刺秦王等历史故事。画像砖艺术在三国两晋南北朝仍然存在,南京地区的东晋、南朝墓中,还用画像砖拼出大幅砖画。此外,画像砖还有佛教方面的内容。在此时期,常州金坛发现的三国东吴墓中,还出土有"永安三年"铭文墓砖。这些画像砖是研究这一时期绘画艺术和服装的重要资料。

1975年,在常州南郊茶山公社,浦前大队戚家村生产队平整土地时发现了画像砖墓。常州博物馆于1976年对其进行了发掘整理,共清理出画像砖39种,计850余块。该墓的年代为南朝晚期至初唐时期。画像砖的图像内容有男像(武士)、女像(侍女)、飞仙、龙、虎、狮子、独角有翼兽(辟邪)、双角有翼兽(天禄)、凤凰、人首鸟身、兽面鸟身、神兽、魌头、圆形莲花图



案、卷叶莲心花纹、中心莲花纹、莲草纹、忍冬花纹、 圆心卷叶花卉、花苞卷叶花卉、六瓣卷叶纹、卷草纹、 圆心波浪纹、梭形纹、斜方格网纹、编号数字等。砖画 题材内容丰富,有人物故事类、佛道神仙类、神兽怪异 类以及多种花卉图案等。图像和图纹有的在砖的平面 上,有的在砖的端面或侧面上,制作方法为模印浮雕、 线刻等。这批画像砖构成图像的方法多种多样,既有一 砖一图,也有由数块砖面拼成一幅图像的情况。这批画 像砖的发现有三方面的意义:一是这批画像砖的时代特 点鲜明;二是出土在江南地区,具有浓郁的地方特色; 三是对研究这段时期的绘画、建筑、丧葬、宗教、服饰 艺术等提供了宝贵资料,是难得的艺术珍品。

玉器和画像砖是常州博物馆的颇具特色的藏品。 我们以其中的亮点——良渚文化玉器和南朝画像砖为重点,编辑成册,以满足文物爱好者的需求,并以之庆贺常州博物馆50华诞。



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マナマ

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玉璜

Jade Huang Semi-annular Pendants 新石器时代马家浜文化 (前4500~前3900年) Neolithic Majiabang culture (4500BC-3900BC)

长5.3厘米

1985年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

◎褐色,器呈半环形,顶端左右各钻一小孔,可以穿绳悬挂。一边小孔斜上方有一缺口(上)。

长7.9厘米

1985年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

◎乳白略带黄褐色,器呈桥形,顶端左右各钻一小孔。一 边小孔已经磨穿(中)。

长8.5厘米

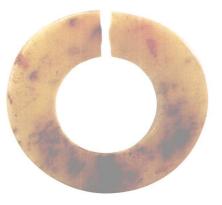
1985年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

◎褐色,器呈桥形,顶端左右各钻一小孔(下)。









玉玦

Jade Jue Penannular Ornaments 新石器时代马家浜文化(前4500~前3900年) Neolithic Maijabang culture (4500BC-3900BC)

直径2.7厘米

1974年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

◎淡褐色,圆环形,顶部有缺口,可夹于耳垂作装饰物(上)。

直径3.2厘米

1979年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

◎浅褐色,不规则圆环形,顶部有缺口(上2)。

直径3.7厘米

1972年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

◎白色,圆环形,顶部有缺口(上3)。

直径5厘米

1979年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

◎浅褐色,圆环形,顶部有缺口(下)。











玉玦

Jade Jue Penannular Ornaments 新石器时代马家浜文化 (前4500~前3900年; Neolithic Majiabang culture (4500BC-3900BC)

直径2.1厘米

1979年汀苏常州圩墩遗址出土

◎淡褐色,圆管形,顶部有缺口,可夹于耳垂作为装饰物(上1)。

直径1.5厘米

1979年汀苏常州圩墩沸址出土

◎淡褐色,不规则圆管形,顶部有缺口(上2)。

直径1.6厘米

1979年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

◎青灰色,圆管形,顶部有缺口(上3)。

直径1.6厘米

1979年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

◎青灰色,圆管形,顶部有缺口(下)。



Jade Bracelet

新石器时代马家浜文化(前4500~前3900年) Neolithic Majiabang culture (4500BC-3900BC) 外径8.5厘米 内径6.5厘米 厚0.2~0.5厘米

●黛青色,有灰白斑,器表光洁。外壁凸圆,至缘边呈尖状,内壁略平直。





玉璜

Jade Huang Semi-annular Pendant 新石器时代崧泽文化(前3900~前3300年) Neolithic Songze culture (3900BC-3300BC) 直径13.8厘米 厚0.2厘米 2003年江苏常州新岗遗址出土

◎青绿色,因受沁而部分呈白色。器呈扇形,顶端左右各钻一小孔,可以穿绳悬挂。





玉钺

Jade Yue Battle-Axe

新石器时代崧泽文化(前3900~前3300年)
Neolithic Songze culture (3900BC-3300BC)
长20厘米 宽8.4厘米 厚1厘米 孔径1:6厘米
2002年江苏常州新岗遗址出土

◎灰白色,有淡绿斑,扁平梯形,顶端倾斜。中上部有一圆孔,孔壁有旋痕,系对钻而成。圆弧刃,未磨出刃口,非实用器。







玉环

Jade Rinc

新石器时代崧泽文化(前3900~前3300年)

外径5.2厘米 内径3.3厘米

1985年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

◎青黄色有白斑,器呈圆环形,内圈及外围均留有加工痕迹(£)。

外径4.9厘米 内径2.9厘米

1985年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

◎青白色,略夹红斑,玉质通透。器呈圆环形,制作规整(右)。



玉瑗

Jade Yuan Large-holed Bi Disc 新石器时代崧泽文化(前3900-前3300年) Neolithic Songze culture (3900BC-3300BC) 外径4.8厘米 内径2.4厘米 1985年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土



◎灰黑色有白斑,器呈圆环形,孔径恰好是环边的两倍。

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