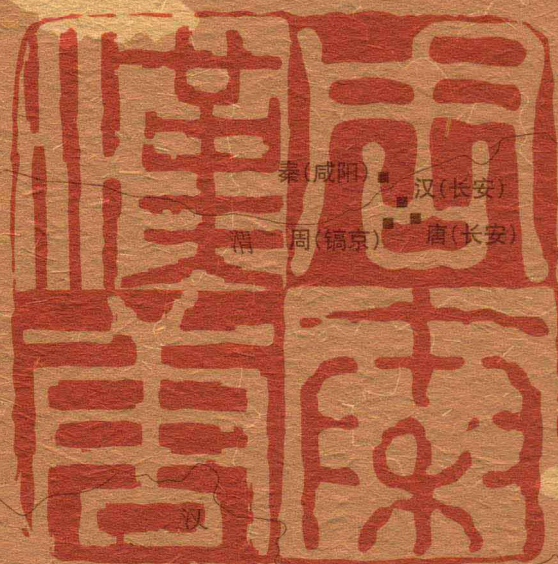


深圳市宣传文化事业发展专项基金资助项目
纪念深圳经济特区建立30周年特展

三秦 瑰寶



陕西出土周秦汉唐文物展
Gems of Sangin: Cultural relics from Shanxi



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文物出版社

深圳市宣传文化事业发展专项基金资助项目

纪念深圳经济特区建立30周年特展

Project Financed by Special Fund for Communication and Cultural Undertakings of Shenzhen

Exhibition Celebrating 30 years Anniversary of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone

三秦瑰宝 —— 陕西出土周秦汉唐文物展

Gems of Sanqin: Cultural relics from Shaanxi

展览时间：2010年9月29日至12月9日

Exhibition Time: *September 29th 2010- December 9th 2010*

展览地点：深圳博物馆专题展厅

Exhibition Site: *Special Exhibition Hall of Shenzhen History Museum*

主办单位：深圳市文物局 陕西省文物局

Organizer: *Shenzhen Bureau of Cultural Relics / Shaanxi Bureau of Cultural Relics*

承办单位：深圳博物馆

Host: *Shenzhen Museum*

参展单位：

陕西历史博物馆 陕西省考古研究院 秦始皇兵马俑博物馆

西安碑林博物馆 西安博物院 咸阳博物馆

宝鸡青铜器博物馆 周原博物馆 扶风县博物馆

Joint Organizers:

Shaanxi History Museum / Shaanxi Archeology Research Institute

Museum of the Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses of Qin Shi Huang

Xi'an Bei Lin Museum / Xi'an Museum / Xian Yang Museum

Bao Ji Bronze Museum / Zhou Yuan Museum / Fu Feng Museum

致 辞

古老的三秦大地是中华文明的重要发祥地之一，先后有周、秦、汉、唐等十余个王朝在这里建都，留下了极为丰厚的历史文化遗产。特别是两千多年前，丝绸之路的开通，使得长安成为中国走向世界的桥头堡；盛唐时代，长安更成为开放包容、充满活力的中外文化汇集地和当时世界上最繁盛的国际大都会。

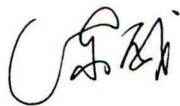
为纪念深圳经济特区建立30周年，深圳市文物局携手陕西省文物局，在改革开放的前沿和窗口——深圳，隆重推出以汉唐文明为核心的大型展览——《三秦瑰宝——陕西出土周秦汉唐文物展》。此展在深圳举办，古今时空交汇，向世人展示一个“开放的中国”，具有特殊重要的意义。

本次展览从陕西历史博物馆、秦始皇兵马俑博物馆、陕西省考古研究院、西安博物院、西安碑林博物馆、咸阳博物馆、宝鸡青铜器博物馆、周原博物馆、扶风县博物馆等陕西文博单位精选出周秦汉唐时期112组近三百件文物精品，集中展示了三秦大地灿烂的古代文明。通过此展，观众可切身感受到开放与包容对于一个国家、民族发展的深远影响，同时也可近距离领略到中国古代文物炫目的光彩与魅力。

感谢陕西省文物局和陕西省各参展单位的密切协作；感谢深圳市宣传文化事业发展专项基金的大力支持。预祝展览圆满成功！

深圳市文体旅游局
深圳市文物局

局长



2010年9月

致 辞

深圳作为中国首个经济特区，在2010年迎来了自己的而立之年。历经改革开放的洗礼，深圳已从一个边陲小镇发展为初具规模、具有国际视野的大都市。凭借其得天独厚的地理位置和人才优势，深圳在吸收了西方先进理念的同时，又成为中国传统文化对外传播的桥梁。深圳近年来的成功经验已充分说明，文化事业的繁荣既能保证城市发展的精神动力，又可以为城市的持续发展提供智力支持。

三秦大地是华夏文明诞生、中华民族繁衍、发展的重要地区之一。中国历史上最为辉煌的周、秦、汉、唐四个王朝曾在这里建都，丰富的文化遗存、深厚的历史积淀，形成了陕西独特的历史文化面貌和中华优秀传统文化优势。

值此特区建立30周年之际，由陕西省文物局与深圳市文物局合作举办的《三秦瑰宝——陕西出土周秦汉唐文物展》，展品主要集中了陕西省九家文博单位精选出的周秦汉唐时期的近300件文物。其中有被称为“盛世吉金”的西周青铜器——主要来自西周王朝发源地周原遗址和新近发现的韩城梁带村两周时期的芮国墓地；有举世闻名的世界第八大奇迹——秦始皇兵马俑；有气势磅礴、阵容宏大的西汉杨家湾兵马俑方阵；还有展现盛唐气象，融汇中西，斑斓瑰异的金银器、玉器、瓷器及唐三彩等。

这些展品不仅能够真实地揭示三秦古老文化的独特魅力，还将向观众集中展示周秦汉唐的鼎盛与繁荣、开放与自信的时代风貌。

预祝展览取得圆满成功！

陕西省文物局局长
2010年9月



前言

陕西，古称“三秦”，地处中国内陆的腹心。中华民族的母亲河——黄河，犹如奔腾的巨龙，以她“几”字形的身躯将陕西揽入怀中。这里自古以来就是华夏民族繁衍生息的地方，在中华文明史上占有重要地位。纵观厚重的陕西古代文明史，“开拓与创新”、“开放与包容”的时代精神，清晰明辨，前承后继。

远在三千多年以前，周人先祖古公亶父已迁岐兴邦；文武定都丰镐，更大兴土木，“赫赫宗周，自西自东，自南自北，无思不服”。周公制礼作乐奠定了古代中国礼制的基础，其典章制度更被长期传承，奉为圭臬。

三秦大地，“左崤、函，右陇、蜀，沃野千里，南有巴蜀之饶，北有胡苑之利”。秦人于此，励精图治，开疆拓土，进而席卷天下，包举宇内，囊括四海，成为中国历史上第一个大一统帝国。

汉兴，都泾渭之南，建长安城。武帝时由此北击匈奴，扫清边患，张骞凿空西域丝绸之路遂开。汉长安城，规模宏大，宫宇相望，四方辐辏，商旅云集，成为可与古罗马城媲美的国际化大都市。汉并天下、长乐未央、千秋万岁，这些在汉瓦上铭刻千古的文字，展现了昂扬向上的时代精神，由此形成强烈国家意识的背后是一个民族传承千古的自尊与自信。

陕西北接塞外草原，西通西域，大唐帝国在此建立，中外交通得以开辟畅通。空前的文化大交汇和民族大融合汇聚在这里，诞生了当时世界上最大、最繁荣的国际都会——唐长安城；异域新鲜的血液注入古老的华夏文明，催生了中国古代文明的巅峰——盛唐时代。可以说唐代的陕西见证了古代中国最辉煌最伟大的历史时期，这是

中华民族发展进程中最具活力最富有创造性的时代，同时也是中国古代历史上最具开拓之信心、充满振奋昂扬之民族精神的时代。

自20世纪50年代至今，伴随着经济建设的蓬勃兴起，三秦大地上的考古新发现如同雨后春笋般涌现出来，无数古代文明瑰宝的出土让世人为之惊叹、陶醉。2010年，恰逢深圳特区建立30周年，在深圳市文物局与陕西省文物局的倾力合作下，深圳博物馆联合陕西历史博物馆、陕西省考古研究院、西安博物院、西安碑林博物馆、秦始皇兵马俑博物馆、咸阳博物馆、宝鸡青铜器博物馆、周原博物馆、扶风县博物馆等陕西各大文博机构，历时半年策划，汇集各馆艺术珍品，特别为深圳市民推出《三秦瑰宝——陕西出土周秦汉唐文物展》，堪称又一文化盛典。

本书收录了这次展览的青铜礼乐器、金玉器、兵马俑、唐三彩等各类展品共112组近三百件，均为陕西历年来考古发现所得。其中有西周青铜器、金玉器，主要来自著名的周原遗址和新近发现的韩城梁带村两周时期的芮国墓地；有举世闻名的秦始皇兵马俑以及近年来出土的青铜水禽、石铠甲；有气势磅礴、阵容宏大的西汉杨家湾兵马俑军阵；还有众多展现唐代历史风貌的金银器、玉器、瓷器以及唐三彩等。

通过展示这些文明瑰宝，我们力图展现中国历史上最为繁荣、自信、开放的周、秦、汉、唐，彰显中华民族的伟大智慧和创造力，从而增强民族的自豪感和自信心，同时也将激励我们去探索发现、开拓创新，迎接属于新时代的中华盛世。

Foreword

Shaanxi was located at the heart of inland China, and was named Three Chin in ancient times. Yellow river, which is the mother river of China, zigzags its way through Shaanxi like a giant dragon. It is one of the most important inhibition areas of Chinese people and played very important role in Chinese civilization. The ancient civilization of Shaanxi embraced the zeitgeist of innovations, tolerance, and openness in a consistent way.

In more than three thousand years ago, the ancestors of Zhou had moved to Qi and set the capitals of Zhou in Feng and Gao. They built a prosperous country and made all the other races declare themselves vassals. The King of Zhou laid foundation of rites and courtesy system of ancient China, which was inherited by generations of Chinese people.

Qin occupies a very advantageous geographic position, and gradually became the strongest military power and thus unified China for the first time in history.

Han established itself as a prosperous nation and set its capital in Chang'an. Xiongnu intruders from the north had been defeated and thus guaranteed the stability of the frontier. Silk Road, which is the most important cultural and economic channel of west China, also began to play its transportation function. Chang'an city in Han was already a cosmopolitan city and was comparable to ancient Roman at that time. The inscriptions on the Han tiles reflected the zeitgeist of the time, featuring strong confidence and national pride.

Tong also made Shaanxi the capital of its empire. The geographic position and its transportation convenience made it the biggest and most prosperous cosmopolis of the world at that time. Tang

dynasty saw huge cultural diversity and race diffusion, and its vitality and creativity is also unprecedented in Chinese history. It was a time with pioneering confidence and high-spirited national pride.

The archeological findings in Shaanxi flourished since 1950 with the economic construction of PRC. The numerous treasures of the ancient civilization had since marveled the world. 2010 is the 30 anniversary of the birth of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. With the cooperative effort of Shaanxi Beauru of Cultural Relics and 9 museums of Shannxi, Shenzhen Museum is able to organize this special exhibition to present these cultural gems from Shaanxi. It will surely be a new cultural feast for Shenzhen citizens.

This catalogue includes 112 sets of more than 300 pieces of bronze ritual vessels, golden and jade wares, pottery tomb warrior figures, and tricolor pottery wares, most of which are the best from archeological findings. Among them, bronze wares of western Zhou and golden and jade wares which are from Zhouyuan site where is the birth place of Zhou Kingdom, and also from tomb of Guo; terra-cotta Figures of Qin which are among the famous eight wonders of the world; the recently unearthed bronze birds and stone armour; the golden, jade, porcelain ware and tricolors wares represented Tang dynasty's unique style.

These cultural gems reflected the prosperity, confidence and openness of Chinese civilization in history. They also represented the intellectual and creative power of Chinese people. They will serve as inspiration for us to explore and anticipate a prosperous new era of China.

目 录

礼乐定邦

周（约公元前11世纪—公元前256年）

14

The Founding of a Country on Rites and Cultivation

Zhou (around 11th century B.C. – 256 B.C.)

秦并天下

秦（公元前221年—公元前206年）

64

Qin unifies China

Qin (221 B.C. – 206 B.C.)

烈烈汉风

汉（公元前206年—公元220年）

98

Gale of Han

Han (206 B.C. – 220 A.D.)

盛世华章

唐（公元618年—公元907年）

140

The Magnificence of Tang Dynasty

Tang (618 A.D. – 907 A.D.)

周（约公元前11世纪—公元前256年）

Zhou (around 11th century B.C.- 256 B.C.)





礼乐定邦

The Founding of a Country on Rites and Cultivation

公元前一千多年，周武王灭殷商，取而代之成为天下的共主，建立了周王朝，史称“西周”。西周是钟鸣鼎食的朝代，她从肃穆诡异的鬼神世界逐步进入质朴素雅的人文天地；西周也是充盈着旺盛生命力和创造力的时代，周公“制礼作乐”影响了几千年的中华文明。这是一个《周礼》与《诗经》的时代，也是一个翠绿色的青铜时代。

In more than one thousand years before century, the king of Zhou, Wu exterminated Yinshang, and became the king of the country. He established Zhou Dynasty, which known to history as "the Western Zhou." Western Zhou dynasty is famous for its luxurious and exquisite living style. It saw a historical evolvement from solemn world of spirits to the secular human world. It is also a period rich in vitality and creativity. The rituals and courtesy system developed in the period has a lasting influence on thousands years of Chinese civilization. This is the era of "Rites" and "Book of Songs"; it is also a Bronze Age featuring bronze green for audience of today.

宝鸡出土青铜器

Bronze wares from Baoji

宝鸡，地处陕西关中平原西端，守八百里秦川之尾，是西周的发祥地和畿辅要枢，青铜文化遗存极为丰富。自西汉年间出土的西周青铜器“尸臣鼎”到晚清的“四大国宝”——毛公鼎、大盂鼎、散氏盘、虢季子白盘，两千年来，宝鸡出土的青铜器数以万计。新中国成立以来，宝鸡地区出土的青铜器更是令世人瞩目，诸如西周初年的重器何尊的发现，史籍失载的彊国墓地精美青铜器的出土以及岐山董家、扶风庄白、眉县杨家村批量青铜器窖藏的问世，极大地震动了考古和历史学界。这些青铜器的发现使得今人对西周时期的政治、宗教、社会风俗、礼仪制度、工艺铸造等方面有了一个直观的了解。

Baoji locates at the west end of Guanzhong plain, guarding the Qin Mountain. It is the birth place of important transportation hub of Western Zhou. It has a rich collection of bronze wares. Mao Gong Ding, Da Yu Ding, San Shi Plate and Guo Ji Zi plate are the most famous among them. From the establishment of PRC, the bronze wares unearthed from Baoji Bronze had attracted attention from all over the world, such as the discovery of He Zun of early Zhou period; the unearthed bronze wares from Yu tomb whose historical records have long lost; other bronze wares from Dong in Qi Mountain, Zhuangbai in Fufeng, and Yang village in Mei County also caused a lot of attention in archeological world. These findings help us to know the political and religious life, social custom, rite system and craftsmanship of that time.