

藏品卷

河南省文物管理局编

THE CREAM OF HENAN
CULTURAL RELICS
COLLECTION

河南文物精华



文心出版社

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序

河南省文化厅厅长 孙泉砣

河南形胜，处天下之中，八方辐辏，史称中原。正是这得天独厚的地理环境，使河南成为中华民族和华夏文明最重要的策源地。诸侯逐鹿，定鼎中原。在中华五千年文明绵延不断的历史长河中，河南在较长时期内一直作为全国政治、经济与文化中心，形成了洛阳、开封、安阳、南阳、商丘、郑州等一批国家级历史文化名城。

悠久的历史孕育出古老的文明，灿烂的文化诉说着人间的奇迹。蔚为大观的河南文物，是华夏民族优秀文化的物质载体，凝结着我们祖先的无穷智慧和杰出创造精神，反映出河南在各个历史时期的政治、经济、文化、军事、科技以及社会生活状况。

河南作为全国文物大省，发挥文物优势在我们进行社会主义精神文明和物质文明建设中起到不可或缺的作用。首先，历史文物以其形象直观的特点，在对人民群众进行爱国主义和历史唯物主义教育中成为一部活的教材。人们通过文物认识自己民族辉煌过去，不仅能够增强民族自信心与民族凝聚力，而且可以从祖国优秀民族文化中汲取无尽的力量，振奋精神，继往开来，去实现党和国家制定的各项战略目标。第二，历史文物还成为河南与世界各国进行文化交流与经济合作的重要媒介。改革开放以来，我省单独组织或与外省、市联合举办了数十次出国文物展览，前往亚洲、欧洲、美洲、澳洲的十余个国家或地区展出，世界人民通过文物了解了中国的悠久文明，了解了河南的辉煌历史。与此同时，河南众多的文物古迹吸引了各国人民和海外同胞前来游览观光，龙门石窟、嵩山古迹等已成为他们向往的文化圣地。

中华人民共和国成立以来，特别是改革开放以来，河南文物事业蓬勃发展，文物工作更是成绩卓著，在田野考古发掘、文物保护单位的维修与科学建档、博物馆陈列与出国文物展览、文物保护、科学研究等方面均取得了丰硕成果。其中，考古发掘取得的多项重大发现，如西峡白垩纪恐龙蛋化石群的发现，郑州西山仰韶文化城址的面世，以及三门峡虢国墓地、永城芒砀山西汉梁王陵园与寝殿的发掘，在全国乃至世界上均引起轰动。此外，地面文物的保护与修缮也成绩斐然。我省地面文物数量多，价值高，有世界称誉的龙门石窟，有闻名遐迩的中岳汉三阙，有佛教名刹白马寺和禅宗祖庭少林寺，有中国现存最早的十二面砖塔北魏嵩岳寺塔，还有元代著名天文学家郭守敬创建的登封观星台等等。多年来，各级政府拨巨款进行有效的维修保护，使之经风雨而不损，历沧桑而弥坚。

河南文物资源得天独厚，优势明显，如何进一步发挥文物优势，应是我们今后探索和努力的方向。现在我高兴地看到，在举国欢庆建国 50 周年之际，由省文物管理局组织编写的《河南文物精华·藏品卷》与《河南文物精华·古迹卷》即将付梓出版，此举必将在推动文物宣传、弘扬民族文化、促进对外交流等方面起到积极作用。希望以此为契机，不断推出更多高品位、高质量的文物宣传精品来。

FOREWORD

Henan with a favourable geographical position is in the centre of China, it is called the Central Plains of China in history of China, talented persons from all directions converged here. It was abounding in gifts of nature that Henan became the most important source of the Chinese nation and Huaxia (an ancient name for China) civilization. In ancient, feudal princes vied for the throne in the Central Plains of China. During long historic river of 5000 years civilization of Chinese nation, Henan was a political, economic and cultural centre of China in a long time, a batch of famous national-level historic cultural cities were formed in here, for example, Luoyang, Kaifeng, Anyang, Nanyang, Shangqiu and Zhengzhou etc.

The history of long standing was pregnant with age-old civilization, splendid culture is relating miracle. Splendid array of Henan culture relics are material carrier of excellent culture of Chinese nation and embodiment of inexhaustible wisdom and outstanding creative spirit of our ancestors', its reflect politics, economy, culture, military, science, technology and social state of life of each historic period.

As a big province in cultural relics, we should bring the advantage of cultural relics into playing a indispensable role in the period of carrying out socialist construction of spiritual and material civilization: First, historic cultural relics with ocular image is live teaching material of education in patriotism and historical materialism for the people. The people realize the splendid national past by cultural relics. They can not only increase national self-confidence and cohesion, but also absorb endless power from excellent national culture, inspire enthusiasm, carry forward the cause pioneered by predecessors and forge ahead into the future, accomplish strategic targets formulated by the Communist Party of China and government; Second, historic cultural relics is an important cultural and economic medium of intercourse between Henan and countries all over the world. Henan Province has held several ten exhibitions for foreign countries since reforming and opening to the outside world, these exhibitions were displayed in more than ten countries and regions, the people all over world realized long Chinese civilization by cultural relics and splendid history of Henan Province. At the same time, the historic sites of Henan Province attract people all over the world and conutrymen residing abroad, Longmen Grottoes and historic sites of Song Mountain etc have become the cultural Holy land which people yearn for.

Henan cause of cultural relics has grown vigorously since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially reforming and opening to outside world, work in cultural relics has achieved signal success in field archaeology, protection for key cultural relics, scientific founding of documents of key cultural relics, displays of museums and exhibitions of cultural relics for foreign conutries and scientific research in conversation and preservation for cultural relics. Among them, important finds in archaeological excavation caused sensation in China and even world, for example, the finds of fossil groups of the Cretaceous dinosaur eggs of Xixia, the finds of town site of Yangshao Culture of Xi Mountain of Zhengzhou, excavation of cemetery of Guo vassal state of Sanmenxia and mausoleum of King Ling of Mangdang Mountain of Yongcheng of Western Han Dynasty. Furthermore, protection and repairing for ground cultural relics also achieved outstanding results. Quantity of ground cultural relics of Henan Province is large and vaule of ground cultural relics is high, for example, Longmen Grottoes enjoying high reputation in the world, Three Towers of Han Dynasty of Zhongyue (Song Mountain) is well-known, far and near, famous Buddhistic Temple-White Horse Temple, the birthplace of Chan or the Meditation School of Buddhism-Shaolin Temple, the oldest extant brick pagoda with 12 sides-Pagoda of Songyue Temple of Northern Wei Dynasty, Ancient Observatory of Dengfeng found by Guo Shoujing-a famous astronomy of Yun Dynasty. Governments of Henan Province at all levels have allocated large funds to repair them effectively and make them keep flawless an perfect.

Source of Henan cultural relics abounds on gifts of nature and has obvious advantage. How to take advantage of cultural relics and change advantage of cultural relics into economic advantage is way of our exploration. On the occasion of 50th anniversary of founding of the People's Republic of China, I'm glad to see the publishing of The Cream of Henan Cultural Relics-Collection and The Cream of Henan Cultural Relics-Historic Sites organized and compiled by Administration for Cultural Heritage of Henan Province, the act will play a positive part in promoting publicity for cultural relics, promoting and developing the national culture and exchange with the outside world. I hope the act is a turning point, more high-grade, high-quality cream of publicity for cultural relics will appear unceasingly.

Sun Quandang

The Head of Cultural Department of Henan Province

前言

河南省文物管理局局长 常俭传

1931年，瑞典学者安特生对河南渑池县仰韶遗址的调查和发掘，不仅是河南田野考古的开端，同时也是中国近代考古学的发轫。此后在本世纪三十年代，中国第一代考古学者在安阳殷墟等地进行发掘，取得了一定成果。抗战爆发后，考古工作被迫中断。

中华人民共和国成立后，文物考古事业获得新生并迅猛发展。为配合城乡基本建设工程，在全省范围内开展了大规模的文物普查与田野考古发掘工作。同时，为解决一些重大课题而进行的主动性发掘，也在安阳、洛阳等重点地区持续进行。50年来，河南文物考古事业取得了举世瞩目的成就，上起旧石器时代，下迄宋元明清，各时期重大考古新发现层出不穷，如西峡盆地发现了世界上最大的恐龙蛋化石群；南召猿人化石的发现，将中原地区人类活动的历史上溯至四五十万年前；裴李岗文化的发现填补了黄河流域新石器时代早期文化的空白；一大批新石器时代遗址的发掘，已可大体确立河南考古学文化的区系类型；二里头遗址的发掘，取得了夏文化探索的重大突破；郑州商城和偃师商城的发掘，是继安阳殷墟之后商代考古的又一重大收获。凡此种种，不可胜举。

随着田野考古工作的深入开展，我省出土了大批精美文物。据统计，全省共收藏文物100多万件，其中经鉴定为国家一级文物的有1800件，二、三级文物达25万多件。

在田野考古取得丰硕成果的基础上，整理研究工作也成绩斐然，迄今已出版百余部考古发掘报告专集、大型图录和研究专著，发表各类考古调查、发掘简报和学术论文更是不胜枚举。这些著作对于探讨重大学术课题、揭示古代科技文化成就等方面均造诣颇深。

由河南省文物管理局组织编写的这部《河南文物精华·藏品卷》，首次集中收录了全省各级文物收藏单位珍藏的各类文物精品250余件（组），分作青铜器、陶器、瓷器、玉器、石刻造像和其它文物六个部分，内容丰富，涵盖面广，突出了文物的观赏性和艺术价值。我们还邀请省内多名专家对各部分文物的出土情况、地方特色、历史、科学与艺术价值进行分析阐述，从而使本书图文并茂，赏心悦目。相信本书的出版，对于读者丰富知识，进行学术研究和艺术鉴赏都将有所裨益。然而，由于河南出土文物浩如烟海，本书所选难免挂一漏万，只能供读者窥其一斑。

河南文物考古事业的发展，是全省各级文物部门、各地文物工作者共同努力的结果。值本书出版之际，我谨代表河南省文物管理局，向多年来关心支持文物工作的各级领导、各级部门和各界人士由衷致谢；向常年工作在基层，为考古发掘、文物保护、收藏研究耗费大量心血、作出巨大贡献的文物工作者深表敬意！

路漫漫其修远兮。文物工作任重而道远，展望未来，新世纪的曙光正冉冉升起，我们有信心在新的历史条件下实现河南文物事业的可持续发展。适值中华人民共和国成立50周年之际，谨以此书作为向祖国母亲和新世纪的献礼。

PREFACE

Andersson's (a Swedish scholar) investigation and excavation in Yangshao Culture Site of Mianchi County of Henan Province is not only the beginning of field archaeology of Henan Province, but also the beginning of modern archaeology of China. From then on, the first generation of archaeologist excavated in Yin Dynasty Ruins of Anyang and gained some achievements. Archaeological work was forced to break off after the Anti-Japanese War broke out.

The foundation of the People's Republic of China gave archaeological cause a new life and development. In order to cooperate with capital construction for urban and rural areas, large-scale work for general investigation and field archaeological excavation were launched in Henan Province; At the same time, excavations for solution of major tasks were also in progress in some key areas, for example, Luoyang, Anyang etc.. During 50 years, archaeological cause of Henan achieved great successes which attracted worldwide attention, from the Paleolithic Period to Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, significant archaeological finds at different periods are emerging one after another, for example, the greatest fossil group of dinosaurian eggs in the world was found in Xixia Basin; The find of fossil of Nanzhao ape-man proved that mankind began to live in the Central Plains of China 0.4 or 0.5 million years ago; The finds of Peiligang Culture filled in gaps of early culture of Neolithic period of the Yellow River valley; Because a large of sites of Neolithic Period were excavated, We expect to establish the style of archaeological culture of Henan Province on the whole. The excavation of Erlitou Site acquired major breakthrough in Xia Cultural field; Excavation of cities of Shang Dynasty of Zhengzhou and Yanshi is another great archaeological result about Shang Dynasty next the excavation of Yin Dynasty Ruins of Anyang. These examples are too numerous to mention.

With the deep development of field archaeological work, a large of delicate culture relics are excavated. According to statistics, more than 1 million culture relics are collected in Henan Province. Among them, 1800 are national grade-1 cultural relics, more than 0.25 million are national grade-2 or grade-3 cultural relics.

The research work and arrangement for cultural relics have achieved great successes on the basis of achievement in field archaeology, so far, more than 100 collections of reports for archaeological excavation, collections of illustrative plates and monographs have been published, archaeological investigation, brief

reports on excavation and academic theses are beyond counting. These works have great attainments in researching major academic tasks and displaying ancient scientific and cultural achievements.

The Cream of Henan Cultural Relics — Collection organized and compiled by Administration for Cultural Heritage of Henan Province has 250 photographs of cream of cultural relics of units for collecting cultural relics at all levels in Henan Province, it is composed of six parts, Bronzes, Pottery, Porcelain, Jade, Carved Stones & Stone statues and others, it has substantial content, a wide range of cultural relics and stresses view value and artistic value. We invited several experts of Henan Province to analyse and embody excavation, local feather, history, scientific and artistic value of cultural relics, therefore, the book will make reader find the scenery pleasing to both the eye and the mind. I believe that publishing of the book will contribute to enriching knowledge, academic research and ability to appreciate art. However, cultural relics of Henan Province are vast as the open sea, this book can't helping for one thing cited, ten thousand may have been left out, readers can find out basic conditions of cultural relics of Henan Province by reading the book.

It is workers for cultural relics and units for cultural heritage at all levels working hard that cause of Henan cultural relics and archaeological cause make a rapid progress. On the occasion of publishing of this book, on behalf of Administration for Cultural Heritage of Henan Province, I hereby express our thanks to every leaders, departments and personalities of various circles who are concerned with cause of cultural relics. I pay our respect to workers who have worked in grass-roots units expending their energies for collecting, dedicating their heart and soul to the cause of cultural relics.

The way of cause of cultural relics stretched endless ahead, the cause of cultural relics shoulders heavy responsibility. Looking forward to the future, the dawn of new century is appearing gradually, we are full of confidence to keep a continued development of cause of Henan cultural relics. On the occasion of anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we greet motherland and new century with the book.

Chang Jianchuan

Chief of Administration for Cultural Heritage of Henan Province

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青铜器

● 郝本性



青铜器是中国文化艺术中的重要组成部分，而河南青铜器则是这一文化艺术园圃中的奇葩。河南是古代社会文明的发祥地之一，又是“三代之英”的腹心地带。青铜器是文明起源的一个标志，河南龙山文化中已经发现了青铜器，而且河南偃师二里头文化遗址中青铜酒器、乐器和兵器的发现，表明青铜器已经用于战争、祭祀等礼乐仪式，其政治社会功能决定它被商周统治者当作政权的象征。如果说周代关于夏禹铸九鼎还是一种传说，那么作为商代前期都城的郑州商城发现的八个铜方鼎及另一些铜鼎，则可证实，青铜器不仅是艺术品，更是王室宗庙重器。

安阳殷墟是商代后期的都城遗址，殷墟期出土的青铜器，从数量上大增，器类复杂，其中酒器更占有较大比例。其造型设计的精美和纹饰安排的巧妙，证明铸铜工业极为发达。这一时期包括西周前期，可以说是中国青铜时代的鼎盛期。殷墟妇好墓出土的大批青铜器，精美绝伦，弥足珍贵。与此同时，各方国所出土的中原型青铜器，均受其影响。学者们早已提出，二里头文化、二里岗文化和殷墟文化，在青铜器上也同陶器一样是顺序发展、一脉相承的。多年来对商周青铜器进行了分期与深入的专题研究，取得了可喜的成果。

西周青铜器多出土于洛阳、鹤壁、上蔡、平顶山、三门峡等地。春秋、战国铜器的出土地则广及新郑、淅川、桐柏、信阳、潢川、固始、辉

县等地，青铜器均出土于墓葬或窖藏。

西周青铜器在早期与商代晚期难以区别，但中期以后则周文化的特征突出了。商周青铜器组合上的变化是明显的，周人用重食礼器代替了商人的重酒礼器，这与吸取商王国酗酒亡国的历史教训及周族一贯重视农业的传统有关。

商代兽面纹为主体纹饰，强调的是神圣威慑的艺术效果。西周早期则以凤鸟纹为主题纹饰，而后期则以环带纹、重环纹等几何纹饰最为流行。由于铸造工艺的改进及刻制印模的运用，东周时期蟠螭纹、蟠虺纹由粗犷型逐渐变化为细密型，甚至演变为素面。形象题材也由神秘而趋向写实，功能由礼器转变为生活实用品。

东周铸造工艺的成熟还表现在新的工艺的创制使用上。如嵌铸红铜、金银错、鎏金与线刻图像、镶嵌绿松石等。

从铭文书法角度说，商代晚期不过是标明族徽或祭祀对象而已。西周中后期出现长篇铭文，已有书史性质，而且反映的社会、经济、法律等内容，历史价值与书法艺术价值均很高。

春秋时期铭文一般较短，而在兵器上，楚、蔡、宋等国，多采用鸟虫书这种美术字体。战国时期铭文往往仅物勒工名。

如果说东周时期各诸侯国的器物地方特点很明显，秦汉以后，由于铜器的商品化、世俗化及社会的统一，使铜器的地方特色不再明显。汉代大量青铜镜和带钩等均如此。

中国本土的神仙方士的思想反映在器物上，便出现本书的铜羽人、铜麒麟等题材，这种通体鎏金铜器也具有汉代的时代特点与艺术风格。

佛教艺术传入中国后，大量的鎏金铜佛像，使中国传统的青铜铸造工艺锦上添花。传世的铜造像、铜镜有不少为艺术杰作。本书所载明墓铜仪仗俑与奴仆俑已能铸造出生动的形象，从而显示不同身份人物的个性。

总之，大面积的商周青铜作坊遗址在河南有所发现；复杂灿烂的工艺水平正在被研究探索；大量的青铜器在河南出土，受世人研究鉴赏；长篇的青铜器铭文，再现出历史的辉煌，经过研究可以改写中国古史。河南地下蕴藏着丰富的青铜文化，有待考古学家去探访。



△ 乳钉纹爵

夏 代(约公元前 21—前 16 世纪)

通高 26.3 厘米，长 31.5 厘米

1974 年偃师二里头遗址出土

偃师商城博物馆藏

Bronze *jue* with nipple design

Xia Dynasty (c. 21st-16th century BC)

Height: 26.3cm Length: 31.5 cm

Excavated at Erlitou Site of Yanshi, 1974

Shang City Museum of Yanshi

▷ 乳钉纹斚

夏 代(约公元前 21 —前 16 世纪)

通高 45.5 厘米

1952 年在开封征集

河南博物院藏

Bronze *jia* tripod

Xia Dynasty (c.21st-16th century BC)

Height: 45.5cm

Collected from Kaifeng, 1952

Henan Museum





△ 饕餮乳钉纹方鼎

商 代(约公元前 16—前 11 世纪)

通高 83 厘米

郑州市南顺城街窖藏出土

河南博物院藏

Bronze rectangular *ding* with beast mask and nipple designs

Shang Dynasty (c.16th–11th century BC)

Height: 83 cm

Excavated from Nanshuncheng Street, Zhengzhou City

Henan Museum