

柏林·上海

古代埃及与早期中国文明

Treasures of Ancient Egypt and Early China
Collected in Berlin and Shanghai

上海博物馆

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致 辞

从诸多方面来看，《柏林·上海：古代埃及与早期中国文明》一书均称得上是一个重大项目。本书聚焦于公元前 4000 年至公元 2 世纪这段时期，将首次实现中埃两大辉煌古文明的主题式比照。在文字、统治、信仰、生活和葬仪这五大主题的框架下，读者可以结合本书内 360 余件 / 组来自上海博物馆、柏林埃及博物馆和徐州博物馆的馆藏珍品开展比较式的研究。其中，公元前 8 世纪的一件古埃及木乃伊棺盖和中国汉代的金缕玉衣堪称最大的亮点，两者均被用来罩护当时重要人物的尸身。

这一重大项目标志着上海博物馆与柏林国家博物馆长期合作的开端，此后两馆还将继续开展更多的合作交流项目。

柏林国家博物馆总馆下属有 15 家博物馆，总计拥有约 530 万件来自世界各地和人类各个历史时期的藏品，堪称世界上最庞大、最重要的综合性博物馆之一。其藏品种类涵盖人类自史前至现代的众多艺术创造，包括史前发掘物、考古发现品以及来自西方、美洲、亚洲和环太平洋地区的艺术品。上海博物馆是一座全面展现中国古代艺术与文化的博物馆。除了文物复制工作室（Gipsformerei）、拉斯根（Rathgen）研究实验室、博物馆研究所和档案中心外，柏林国家博物馆总馆已经为与上海博物馆的有效合作创造了最佳的环境。我们期待着双方在未来的共同交流。

在此，我们谨向上海博物馆的同事和合作伙伴致以最热忱的感谢。希望这本出版物能够使读者在领略古代埃及与早期中国文明精髓的同时，收获更多的启发与愉悦。

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柏林国家博物馆总馆长

弗里德里克·塞弗里德
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Prof. Dr. Michael Eissenhauer
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Prof. Dr. Friederike Seyfried
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致 辞

古代埃及与中国相距逾万里，两地先民对王权与统治、礼制与信仰、生存与死亡等重大问题的认知与思考既存在共性、又富于个性。

人猿揖别，曙光初现，两大文明先后在非亚两洲孕育生长。尼罗河流域的地理环境自成一体，有利于古埃及国家的统一与文化传统的稳定。继拜达里、涅伽达等史前文化之后，古埃及历经3000余年的王朝时代，成为世界上诞生最早、历时最久的古文明之一。而在中国，从史前走来的先民们伴陶为生，以玉事神。先秦时期，政权迭继、列国并立，艺术亦随之呈现出多元化的格局。至公元前221年，秦王扫六合，建立起中央集权统治的大一统国家。汉承秦制，帝国崛起，奠定了多民族国家的基础。中华文明成为人类历史上唯一绵延至今的独特文明形态。

《柏林·上海：古代埃及与早期中国文明》一书是上海博物馆与德国柏林国家博物馆合作开展的有关世界古文明比较研究的成果。德国柏林国家博物馆下属埃及博物馆及莎草纸文稿收藏馆的古埃及文物珍品，与上海博物馆藏新石器时代至两汉时期的中国文物在本书中共册呈现。我们试图破除传统的地域界限，扩大横向比较的范围，聚焦共性，发现异处，从而让读者能够比照式地解读埃、中两大古文明的源流与发展。

我衷心希望本书可以激发人们对埃中两种古文明的兴趣，助益世界古文明的比较研究在中国的发展，同时也实现德中两国在相关研究领域的交流互鉴。

杨志刚

上海博物馆馆长

MESSAGE

Despite over thousands of miles' distance, ancestors living in ancient Egypt and China had both commonness and individualities in their reflection and perspective on such significant issues as kingship and forms of government, ritual system and beliefs, life and death, and etc.

During early times, the Egyptian and Chinese civilizations emerged and developed respectively in Africa and Asia. The relatively enclosed Nile basin somewhat contributed to the unification of ancient Egypt and the stability of its cultural tradition. After the pre-historic Badari and Naqada cultures, the ancient Egypt went through a dynastic period of over 3000 years, and thus gave birth to one of the earliest and longest ancient civilizations in the world. While in ancient China, people lived with pottery wares and expressed their primitive worship with jade artefacts ever since the pre-historic period. And the following pre-Qin era witnessed a period of dynastic successions, vassal confrontations and artistic diversity. In the year of 221 BC, the Emperor of Qin state ousted all its rivals to establish the first unified and power-centralized state in Chinese history. Thereafter, the Han dynasty succeeded the Qin dynasty's constitution and laid the foundation for a multi-ethnic great empire. The Chinese civilization became the unique extant and everlasting ancient civilization in today's world.

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I sincerely wish that the catalogue can ignite the public's interests on ancient Egyptian and Chinese civilizations, and foster the in-depth comparative study on world ancient civilizations. Meanwhile, it is also expected to intensify the academic exchanges between China and Germany.

Yang Zhigang
Director, Shanghai Museum

导 言

埃及与中国同为文明古国，两国文明皆由大河孕育，源远流长。数千年间，埃中文明遵循着各自的轨迹发展，塑造出相应的文化个性。两者同中见异、异中有同，堪称人类文明史上的先驱。

文字的出现令思想可见，使历史流传，人类由此踏上文明的进阶。随着时代的发展，社会的统治形式屡经更替，个人的信仰观念亦不断演变。而先人们对永恒不朽的美好向往则已渗透到埃中两地古代社会的日常生活与亡者葬仪中，在当时的审美观念、造型特征和艺术形态等各个方面均有所体现。

《柏林·上海：古代埃及与早期中国文明》一书正是围绕文字、统治、信仰、生活和葬仪这五大主题，开展“长时段、多维度、深层次”的跨时空文明对话，从而上探埃中文明发展的源流，以期呈现两者不同的演进与变迁。

古代埃及与中国虽然鲜有交集，却有可能在当下实现两者在世界古文明语境中的相逢。我们希望，上海博物馆与德国柏林国家博物馆合作编撰的这本图录所带来的将不只是埃中两大古文明穿越时空的一次交响、一场对话，更能引发一组长久的话题和一段不尽的遐想。

INTRODUCTION

China and Egypt, whose civilizations both originated from great rivers, are well renowned for their profound and long histories. For thousands of years, both civilizations followed different developmental trajectory to form their distinctive cultural characteristics. With coexisting commonness and differences, they are both esteemed as pioneers of human civilizations.

With primitive scripts making ideas visible and language spreading, the humans embarked on their way towards higher civilizations. Throughout the ages, the ever-changing forms of government synchronized with the evolving private beliefs. And the ancestors' unswerving pursuit for immortality was presented in aesthetic concepts, modeling characteristics and artistic forms in daily life and funerary cult in ancient China and Egypt.

The catalogue *Treasures of Ancient Egypt and Early China collected in Berlin and Shanghai* is organized around five themes as writing, forms of government, beliefs, daily life and funerary cult to launch a dialogue between the two civilizations with a longer, wider and deeper perspective, so as to shed light on their origins, evolvement and transition.

Despite the scarce interactions between ancient Egypt and China in history, we can, at present, put the two together in the context of world ancient civilizations. We hope that this catalogue will not only bring about a cross-cultural symphony and dialogue over time and space, but also foster a group of everlasting topics and a boundless reverie.

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弗里德里克·塞弗里德

Friederike Seyfried

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文字的出现令思想可见，使历史流传，人类由此踏上文明的进阶。随着时代的发展，社会的统治形式屡经更替，个人的信仰观念亦不断演变。而先人们对永恒不朽的美好向往则已渗透到埃中两地古代社会的日常生活与亡者葬仪中，在当时的审美观念、造型特征和艺术形态等各个方面均有所体现。

《柏林·上海：古代埃及与早期中国文明》一书正是围绕文字、统治、信仰、生活和葬仪这五大主题，开展“长时段、多维度、深层次”的跨时空文明对话，从而上探埃中文明发展的源流，以期呈现两者不同的演进与变迁。

古代埃及与中国虽然鲜有交集，却有可能在当下实现两者在世界古文明语境中的相逢。我们希望，上海博物馆与德国柏林国家博物馆合作编撰的这本图录所带来的将不只是埃中两大古文明穿越时空的一次交响、一场对话，更能引发一组长久的话题和一段不尽的遐想。