

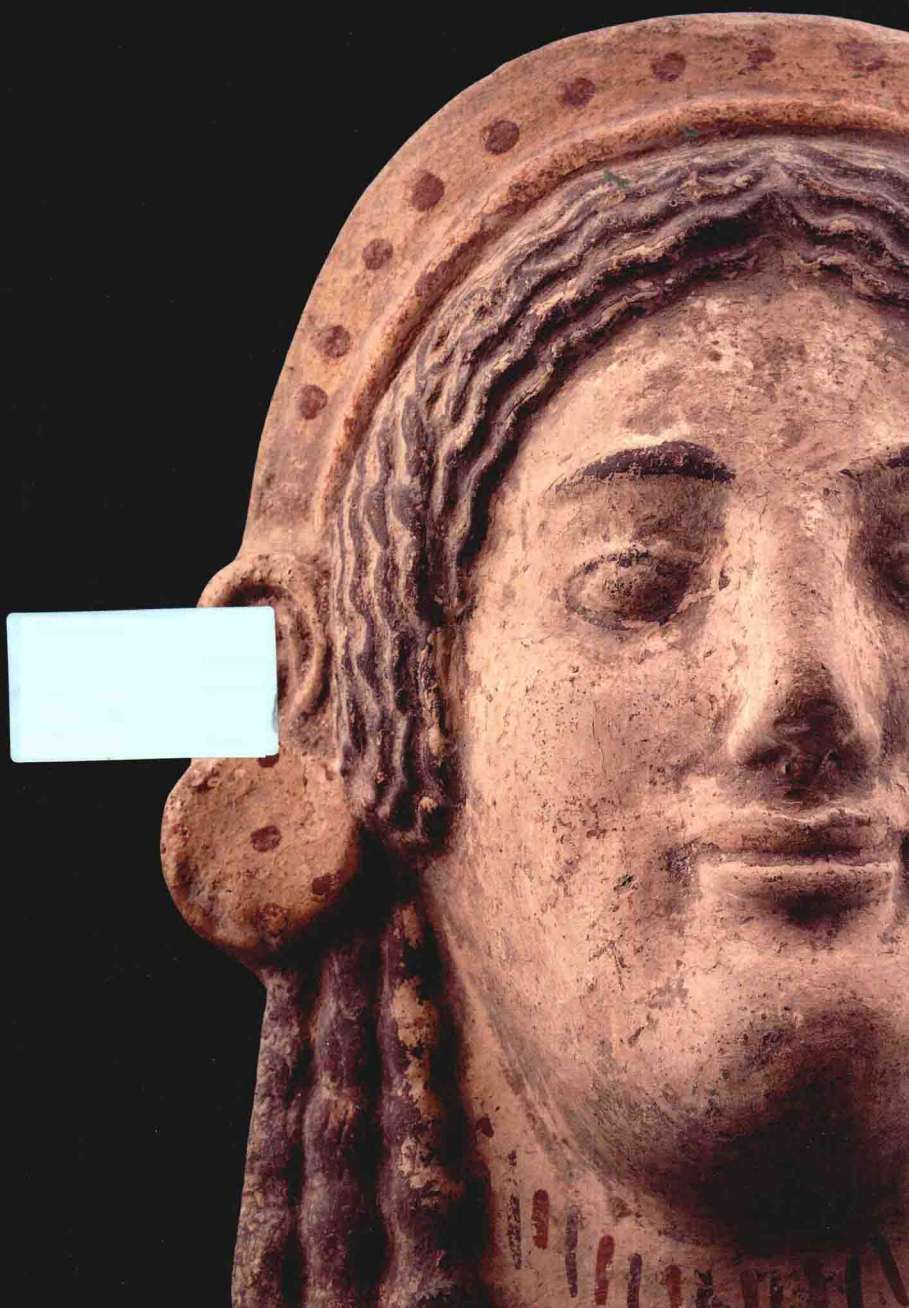
曙光时代

意大利的伊特鲁里亚文明

THE ETRUSCANS

The Dawn of Ancient Italy

湖北省博物馆 编
Edited by Hubei Provincial Museum



文物出版社
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维罗图尼亚的皮特拉大墓内部，1882年发掘
Vetulonia Pietrera int

前言

Foreword



伊特鲁里亚文明在公元前1000年到公元前100年间兴盛于意大利中西部亚诺河与台伯河之间。伊特鲁里亚文明的繁荣与此地丰饶的物产密切相关，肥沃的土地带来了丰产的农作物，曲折的海岸线和平原上的潟湖为人们出海捕鱼和交易提供了合适的停泊场所。更重要的是，这一地区蕴藏了大量的铜、铁、锡等矿藏，正是依靠这些矿藏，伊特鲁里亚人几乎控制了地中海地区的矿物冶炼业，并随之形成了一个影响整个地中海地区的贸易网。贸易的发达和文化的交融构成了伊特鲁里亚文明的基础。

伊特鲁里亚人的来源有本土、海上和北方移民三种，至今无定论。伊特鲁里亚的早期文明称“维兰诺万时期”。公元前8世纪希腊人被矿藏所吸引，逐渐来到意大利南部，海洋贸易开始兴盛。希腊人、腓尼基人带来的语言、文化和财富使得伊特鲁里亚文明迅速发展，贵族阶层成长起来，村庄逐渐发展为市镇。在公元前725至公元前600年的“东方化时期”，伊特鲁里亚城邦走向繁荣，城邦国家流行君主贵族统治，但它们只是一个松散的联盟。由于与东方的频繁交往，当地的艺术深受埃及、小亚细亚的影响。同时，希腊文化对于伊特鲁里亚的影响最为深远。希腊人将字母传入伊特鲁里亚，伊特鲁里亚人也接受了希腊的神话、习俗和社会风尚。在向南扩张的过程中，伊特鲁里亚影响了其他地区，公元前616年伊特鲁里亚人卢修斯·塔克文·布里斯库取得罗马王位，从此伊特鲁里亚人统治罗马约一个世纪之久。

公元前6世纪，伊特鲁里亚文明达到了顶峰，几乎横跨整个亚平宁山脉。但在接下来的时期，伊特鲁里亚人在与希腊人争夺地中海霸权的战争中多次失败，罗马人也在公元前509年放逐了伊特鲁里亚人国王，结束了王政时代。罗马在意大利的扩张意味着伊特鲁里亚文明的衰落。公元4世纪，伊特鲁里亚人屡次败于罗马的武力之下。公元前280年，伊特鲁里亚城邦成为罗马的盟邦，伊特鲁里亚风格艺术品逐渐消失，与罗马风格融合在一起，最终消失于罗马文明夺目的光辉之中。

伊特鲁里亚文明是多种文化交融的产物，其艺术品具有独特的风格。伊特

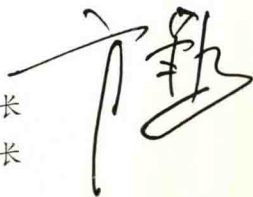
鲁里亚金属制造加工技术享誉地中海世界，从日用器物到奢侈品无一不精，尤其是微颗粒加工的金器可谓精美绝伦。其陶器继承了希腊艺术风格，形成了所谓“伊特鲁里亚——科林斯”陶器。伊特鲁里亚文明对于罗马文明也有着深刻的影响，罗马人正是通过伊特鲁里亚人学习到希腊文化，不仅罗马城是以伊特鲁里亚工艺构筑起来的，其神庙等大型建筑的修建也聘用伊特鲁里亚技师。伊特鲁里亚文明将罗马文明带入了“辉煌时代”。

随着伊特鲁里亚文明的消失，它的语言、文字、典籍逐渐失传，长期以来人们只有通过希腊、罗马人的记录才能够了解到这一古老文明的片段。直到文艺复兴时期，对于古典艺术的兴趣才使得学者们重新研究伊特鲁里亚文明。19世纪以来，现代考古学的发展进一步揭示了伊特鲁里亚的文明历程，对于其文字、艺术、风俗的研究日益深入。本次《曙光时代——意大利的伊特鲁里亚文明》以意大利托斯卡纳大区考古发掘文物为主，内容涉及伊特鲁里亚文明的政治、艺术、宗教信仰、日常生活各个方面，较全面地反映出伊特鲁里亚文明的面貌。了解世界同期文明，是考察本地文化应有的视角。随州叶家山西周早期墓地出土的成组编钟，表明公元前1000年前后，根植于湖北的曾国文化已经步入礼乐时代。公元前6世纪前后，正是楚国文化辉煌发达的高峰期。不断进行文明比较，培养观众的国际视野，是我馆展览的基本任务之一。

《曙光时代——意大利的伊特鲁里亚文明》是本馆2012年举办的《辉煌时代——罗马帝国文物》展的延续，我们希望通过这一系列展，使广大观众更深入地了解意大利的早期文明，进一步增进两国人民的相互了解。在此我向为展览付出努力的各界人士表示衷心感谢！

祝展览取得圆满成功！

湖北省博物馆馆长
湖北省文物考古研究所所长





The Etruscan civilization flourished from 1000 B.C.E. to 100 B.C.E. between two rivers, the Arno and the Tiber, in central-western Italy, and its prosperity was closely associated with the abundance of resources Etruria was endowed with. Fertile land brought in bumper crops. The long coastline and lagoons on the plain provided proper berthing spaces for people engaged in fishing and trading. More importantly, Etruria was rich in mineral deposits such as copper, iron, and tin. It was relying on those deposits that the Etruscans gained control over the metal melting industry almost across the Mediterranean region and established a trade network influencing the entire region. The booming trade and the fusion of cultures constituted the foundation of the Etruscan civilization.

The origin of the Etruscans has been believed to be in Italy, Asia or the north, and the issue is still being debated today. The beginning of the Etruscan civilization was the Villanovan period. In the eighth century B.C.E., more and more Greeks were attracted to southern Italy by the mineral deposits there, and maritime trade started to flourish. The languages, cultures, and wealth brought by Greeks and Phoenicians led to the fast growth of the Etruscan civilization, the emergence of the aristocracy, and the transformation of villages into towns. The Etruscan city-states prospered during the Orientalizing period (725 B.C.E.-600 B.C.E.). City-states were mostly ruled by the monarch or the aristocracy but they were just a loose alliance. Due to the frequent exchanges with the East, local art was deeply influenced by Egypt and Asia Minor, and the most profound influence came from the Greek culture. The Greeks brought the alphabet to Etruria and the Etruscans embraced the Greek myths and customs. Etruria also exerted impacts on other regions in its southward expansion. In 616 B.C.E., an Etruscan named Lucius Tarquinius Priscus became the king of Rome. From then on, Rome was ruled by the Etruscans for about a century.

In the sixth century B.C.E., the Etruscan civilization reached its peak, spanning almost the entire Apennines. In the following years, however, the Etruscans lost the war against the Greeks for hegemony in the Mediterranean. The Etruscan king of Rome was also exiled in 509 B.C.E., bringing an end to the era of the monarchy. The Roman expansion in Italy signaled the decline of the Etruscan civilization. In the fourth century B.C.E., the Etruscans were defeated by the Romans many times. In 280 B.C.E., Etruscan city-states forged alliance with Rome; the Etruscan style of artworks was gradually blended with the Roman style and eventually disappeared in the dazzling Roman civilization.

The Etruscan civilization was an outcome of the convergence of various cultures and its artworks had a unique style. It was well-known in the Mediterranean for its metal manufacturing and processing technologies, and the exquisite metal products ranged from household utensils to luxuries, particularly those made of metal micro-particles. The Etrusco-Corinthian pottery was developed based on the Greek style of art. The Roman civilization was also heavily influenced by the Etruscan civilization. It was from

the Etruscans that the Romans learned about the Greek culture. In addition, Etruscan processes were used to build the city of Rome and Etruscan technicians were employed for the construction of large buildings such as temples. It was the Etruscans who led the Roman civilization to a "splendid time".

Gone with the Etruscan civilization were its language, writing, and books. For a long time, people could only learn about the fragments of this ancient civilization from the records kept by the Greeks and the Romans. Until the Renaissance, scholars driven by the interest in classical art started to re-examine the Etruscan civilization. Since the 19th century, modern archaeologists have unveiled more about the civilization's course of development and researched deeper into the writing, art, and customs of the Etruscans. This exhibition *"The Etruscans: The Dawn of Ancient Italy"*, featuring the findings of archaeological excavations in Tuscany, Italy, is intended to give people a full picture of the Etruscan civilization, including its politics, art, religion, and the Etruscans' everyday life. One indispensable part of the effort to examine a local culture is to know more about other civilizations of the world during the same period. The set-bells unearthed from the tombs of early Western Zhou Dynasty in Yejiashan, Suizhou indicate that the State of Zeng, located in today's Hubei Province, already entered into the era of ritual and music around 1000 B.C.E. The heyday of the State of Chu was right around the sixth century B.C.E. Comparing cultures and fostering visitors' international vision has always been one of the purposes of the exhibitions presented by Hubei Provincial Museum.

"The Etruscans: The Dawn of Ancient Italy" is a continuation of the exhibition *"A Splendid Time: The Heritage of Imperial Rome"* held in 2012. The exhibition series are expected to help the visitors better understand the early civilizations in Italy and promote the mutual understanding of the two peoples. I would like to thank friends of all sectors for the efforts you have made for this exhibition.

May the exhibition achieve a full success!

Fang Qin

Director, Hubei Provincial Museum

Director, Hubei Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology



伊特鲁里亚人是谁？他们的文化像历史上其他神秘而古老的文明一样，由于文字记载的缺失而隐退于历史的迷雾之中。公元前9世纪左右，伊特鲁里亚人开始定居于意大利中部，公元前5世纪左右，社会形成，城市兴起，出现了大型建筑和纪念性雕塑，并受到希腊爱奥尼亚和雅典样式影响，大规模青铜作坊也在这一时期产生。公元前4世纪伊特鲁里亚人被迫臣服于罗马统治，文化开始衰弱，直至被同化消失。一般认为，欧洲的文明主要来源于希腊与伊特鲁里亚，并且更直接地来源于伊特鲁里亚。在经历了近1000年的发展和繁荣之后，伊特鲁里亚文明最后消隐在历史迷雾的深处。伊特鲁里亚人作为一个种族也已经消失，留给我们的只有一些公路桥梁、城池的断壁残垣和大量的坟墓。

伊特鲁里亚人充满勃勃生机，懂得享受生活，崇尚美食、美酒和艺术，他们热爱自由和智慧，热情而浪漫，连坟墓中也洋溢着愉快的气氛。伊特鲁里亚人保留着对纯自然力的崇拜观念，把握了生命的真谛，摆脱了沉重理性的压迫，更多地保持了生命力和善良。他们懂得生命的灵敏律动和短暂而永恒的天真，透过时间的迷雾和人为的破坏，我们仍能看到天真。伊特鲁里亚人在他们平易的几个世纪中，如呼吸般自然平易地干着自己的事情，平易、自然。但文化上的富足和优雅却并不一定带来军事上的强盛，精致艺术和高雅的生活方式往往臣服于强悍的金戈铁马。伊特鲁里亚人的悲剧就在于俘获了罗马人的心，也招致了罗马人的贪欲。伊特鲁里亚人曾对罗马文化有过巨大的影响，罗马人的生活方式和习俗都来源于此，罗马人的文字和数字都可能来源于伊特鲁里亚人。

尽管希腊和拉丁文献中伊特鲁里亚人的相关资料寥若晨星，但近年来丰富的考古发现和深入研究已经廓清了公元前9世纪到公元前1世纪的伊特鲁里亚历史发展脉络。此次，我馆联合湖北省博物馆、广东省博物馆、秦始皇帝陵博物院引进意大利卡萨雷兹博物馆的《曙光时代——意大利的伊特鲁里亚文明》特展，希望透过展示伊特鲁里亚人留下的大量遗物，拨开历史的尘罩，让我们能够了解伊特鲁里亚人独特的文化、艺术、宗教信仰和民族特性。

浙江省博物馆馆长

陈浩

Who were the Etruscans? Due to the lack of written records, as many other ancient civilizations, the Etruscan culture is surrounded by mysteries. Around the 9th century B.C., Etruscans started to settle down in central Italy, and by the 5th century B.C., their society had taken shape. As cities sprang up and large constructions and commemorative sculptures appeared, large bronze workshops emerged, too under the influence of the Greek-Ionian and Athenian styles. In the 4th century B.C. when the Etruscans were forced to bow their heads to the Romans, their culture began to decline and was ultimately assimilated. It is generally believed that the European civilization today owes its origin mainly to the Greeks and the Etruscans, and more directly to the latter. After nearly a thousand years of development and prosperity, the Etruscan civilization faded away into profound historic mysteries. The Etruscans, as a race, have disappeared, leaving nothing but traces of roads, bridges, dilapidated cities and a number of tombs.

The Etruscans were full of vitality. They enjoyed life; loved great food, wine and arts; and valued freedom and wisdom. They were passionate and romantic; even their graves were permeated with joy. The Etruscans worshipped pure natural forces, grasped the truth of life, freed themselves from the burden of rational thinking, and maintained more vitality and goodwill. They understood the dynamic rhythm of life and the transient yet eternal charm of innocence which after thousands of years and human damages can still be seen and felt today. The Etruscans led a plain and simple life as natural as breath for centuries, unassumingly and unaffectedly. However, cultural richness and elegance did not promise strong military force; on the contrary, fine arts and an elegant lifestyle were always subdued by mighty warriors. The tragedy of the Etruscans was that they captured the hearts of the Romans and drew out the monster of greed. The Etruscans had huge impact on the Roman culture, giving them their lifestyle and customs, and probably their writing system and digits, too.

Although there were very limited information about the Etruscans in documents in both Greek and Latin, numerous archaeological findings and in-depth studies made in recent years have given us a clearer picture of what the Etruscans went through from the 9th to the 1st century B.C. Here, together with Hebei Museum, Guangdong Museum and Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum, we brought in the special exhibition of *The Etruscans: The Dawn of Ancient Italy* from Casa dei Carraresi Museum, Italy in the hope that the display of a large number of relics of the Etruscans will dissolve the historic mysteries and unveil to us the unique culture, arts, religions and ethnic characteristics of the Etruscans.

Chen Hao
Director of Zhejiang Provincial Museum



公元纪元到来之前一千年漫长的岁月中，黄河、长江流域孕育的两周和秦汉文化不断散发出璀璨的东方文明之光。而与此同时，位于遥远西方世界——亚平宁半岛中西部，同样诞生与发展出神秘而璀璨的伊特鲁里亚文明。创造这个文明的伊特鲁尼亚人在亚诺河与台伯河之间定居繁衍、发展农业、构筑村落、组建城邦，他们的风俗习惯、宗教仪式、建筑和文化艺术对古罗马文明产生了显著而又深远的影响，罗马数字和拉丁字母就是古罗马人在学习、继承伊特鲁尼亚文明成果的基础上产生并广为流传的。经过中意两国文物机构的共同努力，这样一个古老文明所创造的精彩物质文化如今来到东方，将向中国观众揭开她神秘的面纱，开启在博物馆中的东西文明的时空对话。

作为世界上最伟大的两个文明古国，中国和意大利之间的交往源远流长，早在东汉时期两地的居民已开始了直接的接触，成为东西方国家交流和往来的先导。广东作为中国的沿海大省，在长达两千年的历史上一直是“海上丝绸之路”的重要起点，扮演着中外贸易、文化交流的重要角色。近年来，广东和意大利在经济、文化、社会各领域的交流、合作快速发展，并于2011年签署了关于加强交流合作的备忘录，广东省博物馆也相继引进了《重返巴洛克——那不勒斯的黄金时代绘画展》等多个来自意大利的优质外展，获得了社会各界的广泛关注和良好反响。如今，《曙光时代——意大利的伊特鲁里亚文明》亮相广东省博物馆，相信必然能为广东观众带来近距离认识、了解西方文明的全新非凡体验。

藉此机会，我要向意大利托斯卡纳考古遗产监管局、卡萨德·卡萨雷兹博物馆、佛罗伦萨考古博物馆致以由衷的谢意，感谢他们为我们提供了珍贵的伊特鲁尼亚文物瑰宝！同时，我要向为本次展览统筹付出辛勤汗水的湖北省博物馆表达衷心的感谢！

预祝本次展览圆满成功！

广东省博物馆馆长 魏屹

During the 1,000 years before the Common Era, cultures nurtured in basins of the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers in the Western and Eastern Zhou Dynasties as well as Qin and Han Dynasties continuously emitted the brilliant light of Eastern civilization. Meanwhile, in the central west part of Apennine peninsula in the remote Western world, the mysterious and colorful Etruscan civilization also originated and developed. The Etruscans who created the civilization settled down between Arno and Tevere rivers, developed agriculture, and built villages and cities. Their customs, religious ceremonies, architecture and cultural art had exerted a prominent and profound influence on the ancient Roman civilization. For example, Roman numerals and Latin alphabet were created and widely promoted by ancient Roman people on the basis of studying and inheriting the results of the Etruscan civilization. Thanks to joint efforts of Chinese and Italian cultural heritage institutions, the brilliant physical culture created by such an old civilization comes to the East and will unveil its mystery to start a dialogue on museums between Eastern and Western civilizations.

As two greatest countries of ancient civilizations in the world, China and Italy have had a long history of mutual communication. As early as the Eastern Han Dynasty, people from both sides began direct contact and led the communication and exchanges between Eastern and Western countries. In the past 2,000 years, Guangdong, a major province in the coastal area of China, had always been an important starting point of the Maritime Silk Road and played a significant role in trade and cultural communication between China and foreign countries. In recent years, economic, cultural and social communication and cooperation between Guangdong and Italy developed rapidly. In 2011 they signed a memorandum on strengthening communication and cooperation between them. Guangdong Museum has introduced *The Golden Age of Neapolitan Art: Masterpieces from the Museum of Capodimonte in Naples* and many other quality exhibitions from Italy, which have attracted great attention and won wide acclaim in the society. Now show *The Etruscans: The Dawn of an Ancient Civilization* will be held in Guangdong Museum, and we firmly believe it will bring Guangdong audiences closer to the Western civilization and offer them a new and extraordinary chance to deepen their understanding.

I hereby would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Toscana, Casa dei Carraresi Museum, Treviso, and National Museum of Archeology, Florence, for their loan of some of the precious Etruscan treasures. My thanks also go to Hubei Provincial Museum for its hard work in coordinating this exhibition.

Wish the exhibition a great success!

Wei Jun
Director of Guangdong Museum



继2013年“辉煌时代——罗马帝国文物特展”之后，由湖北省博物馆、浙江省博物馆、广东省博物馆、秦始皇帝陵博物院四家接力举办的“曙光时代——意大利的伊特鲁里亚文明”展，今天在湖北省博物馆首站开幕了。这次由国内多家博物馆再度合作举办的文物特展，充分体现了博物馆人勇于探索、以国际视野和科学发展理念，实践建设文化强国、推动社会主义文化大繁荣、服务大众的共同目标和愿景。

伊特鲁里亚文明是公元前10世纪至公元前1世纪（相当于中国的西周中晚期至西汉时期）亚平宁半岛的古代文明，对古罗马以及后世西方文明的发生和发展产生了深远的影响。此次展览汇集了意大利佛罗伦萨考古博物馆等多家单位的藏品300余件，包含了种类繁多的生活用品、造型各异的金首饰和雕刻精美的石刻等，这些洋溢着浓烈的异国风情的文物，从不同的侧面凸显了伊特鲁里亚人从勃兴至完全归属古罗马帝国的千年沧桑。将这些文物置身于楚文化集中地湖北省博物馆，将使观众在欣赏神秘、诡谲的楚文化的同时，也能体味异域文化的不同风采！兼收并蓄且丰富多彩的人类文明，促进了人类社会的多种文化并存下的共同发展，让我们穿梭于东西方文化之间，一起领略与中华文明截然不同的异域文明！

作为一名考古工作者，我非常感谢意大利考古界的同行，本次展览的所有文物，是他们辛勤工作成果的体现。同时，我也代表秦始皇帝陵博物院，感谢湖北省博物馆、意大利卡萨雷兹博物馆为本次展览的成功举办所付出的辛劳，因为他们的努力，才使3000年前源于亚平宁半岛的西方文明呈现在东方观众的面前！

预祝本次展览在湖北省博物馆取得圆满成功！同时，期待2014年“曙光时代——意大利的伊特鲁里亚文明”展在秦文化的中心秦始皇帝陵博物院的展出，同样绽放绚丽多彩的时代曙光！

秦始皇帝陵博物院院长

曹玮

Following *A Splendid Time: The Heritage of Imperial Rome* in 2013, Hubei Provincial Museum, Zhejiang Provincial Museum, Guangdong Museum, and Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum will, in succession, stage another grand exhibition, *The Etruscans: The Dawn of Ancient Italy*. Today, it is unveiled at Hubei Provincial Museum as the first session. As the second special exhibition staged with joint efforts of several domestic museums, it showcases our pioneering spirit, international outlook, and scientific understanding of development, and marks our shared goal and vision of contributing to the building of a culturally strong country, promoting the prosperity of the socialist culture, and serving the general public.

The Etruscan civilization lasted from the 10th to the 1st century B.C. (from mid- and late West Zhou Dynasty to West Han Dynasty in ancient China) in the Apennine peninsula and had a profound influence on ancient Rome and the Western civilization that followed. This exhibition will present over 300 items from the Museum of Archeology, Florence and several other museums in Italy, including various daily items, gold ornaments and delicate stone carvings. Bearing strong exotic features, these items will reveal to us the history of the Etruscans of nearly a thousand years from their emergence till the final assimilation into the Roman Empire. With this special exhibition on show, Hubei Provincial Museum will provide visitors with both an understanding of the mysterious Hubei culture and the experience of a charming exotic civilization. Human civilization, inclusive and diverse as it is, plays an important role in promoting shared development of the entire human race. Let's have an excellent tour across Eastern and Western cultures and enjoy the special splendor of a civilization totally different from our own.

As an archaeologist, I'm sincerely grateful to my Italian peers. Without their hard work, such a grand exhibition will not be possible. On behalf of Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum, my heartfelt thanks also go to Hubei Provincial Museum and Casa dei Carraresi for their generous contribution which helped present the fabulous Apennine civilization 3,000 years ago to visitors in the East today.

Wish *The Etruscans: The Dawn of Ancient Italy* a great success in Hubei Provincial Museum and look forward to staging it in Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum which is the center of the Qin culture.

Cao Wei
Director, Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum