

山西省考古研究所
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呦呦鹿鸣

燕国公主眼里的霸国

Harmonious Life:
The State of Ba in the Eyes of
a Yan Princess



首都博物馆
CAPITAL MUSEUM, CHINA

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of Ba in the Eyes of a Yan Princess

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致 辞

山西省考古研究所所长

谢尧亭



首都博物馆以优秀的团队、良好的社会服务和得天独厚的区位优势位居业界翘楚，山西省临汾市翼城县大河口霸国墓地的出土文物能够在首都博物馆与公众见面，是一件非常荣幸的事情，我谨代表山西省考古研究所对这次展览的成功举办表示衷心的祝贺！

西周时期周王朝分封了很多诸侯国，燕国、晋国、齐国、鲁国等大国见于文献记载，还有很多小国不见于记载，像近年在晋南地区发现的绛县横水的偃国和本次展览的翼城县大河口的霸国就属于后者，特别重要的是在大河口墓地 1 号大墓中发现了多件燕侯旨的青铜器，其中的铭文说明燕国和霸国之间可能存在联姻关系，燕国与霸国之间的这种交往关系为本次展览的成功举办提供了历史的契机。通过霸国墓地出土的文物我们还可以看出，这个小国曾经强盛一时，它与周王室和其他诸侯国存在着千丝万缕的联系，它的发现对于研究西周时期的历史文化具有重要的意义。

最后，祝愿本次展览能够给首都人民和来自国内外的各界朋友带来文化的享受，祝愿本次展览取得圆满成功！

Address

Xie Yaoting

Director of Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

As one of the top museums, Capital Museum in Beijing is famous for her good team work, excellent social services and unique geological advantages. It is a great opportunity for people living in Beijing to appreciate the treasures discovered in the Dahekou tomb complex in Yicheng County of Shanxi Province. On behalf of the Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology, I would like to express my sincere congratulations to the successful exhibition held in Capital Museum.

In the Western Zhou Dynasty, there were many vassals enfeoffed by Zhou court, for example, the States of Yan, Ji, Qi and Lu. Those were the vassal-states recorded in the historical documents. Nevertheless, a number of small states could never be found in the Chinese classical literatures. I can take two examples in Shanxi, one is the State of Peng discovered in Jiang County and the other is the State of Ba. I must note that some bronze vessels belonged to Zhi, the vassal of Yan (of what is now Beijing), were found in Dahekou tomb complex. Furthermore, the inscriptions on the bronze vessels implied that some marital relationships between Ba and Yan probably existed. Thanks to the ancient marriage system, there are more reasons for the partnership between Shanxi Provincial Archaeological Institution and Capital Museum. By the way, despite of its small territory, the State of Ba had been prosperously developed in the past, which provided a channel for other large vassal states and Zhou court through diverse dialogues. We could get more information about Zhou Dynasty from the treasures of Ba.

I hope this exhibition a great success, and I believe it can bring a wonderful cultural enjoyment to people from all walks of life.

致 辞

山西博物院院长

石金鸣

呦呦鹿鸣

燕国公主眼里的霸国
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山西是煤炭资源大省，长期以来为国民输送了无数的光明与温暖；山西是文化遗产大省，百万年积淀为我们留下了诸多历史建筑和文物珍品。山西现存 452 处不可移动国宝，是国家级重点文物保护单位最多的省份；山西博物院的“晋魂”基本陈列，荟萃了近百年来田野考古的重要发现与研究成果，是公众了解山西地域历史文化的重要窗口。即将与大家见面的《呦呦鹿鸣——燕国公主眼里的霸国》特别展览，就是山西“晋魂”系列展示的最新考古发现与研究成果。

汗牛充栋的史书往往只是历史冰山的一角，更多的文化碎片隐没在漫漫黄土中。考古学家对考古调查、考古发掘的遗物、遗迹，以及它们的相互关联都有着浓厚的兴趣，以此来分析、探索遗物本身的信息，解释某一重要历史事件发生的过程。大河口西周墓地的发现表明，田野考古再一次发挥了它“正经补史”的重要作用，一个史书阙载的古国——霸国逐渐被世人所知。丰富的出土资料展示了霸国独具特色的文化，为揭开有关霸国的一系列谜团提供了重要线索。

《呦呦鹿鸣——燕国公主眼里的霸国》，以山西省考古研究所主持的大河口墓地发掘和初步研究成果为基础材料，为公众展示了西周早期霸国的重要考古成果，并以霸伯随葬提梁卣的铭文：“燕侯旨作姑妹宝尊彝”寥寥九言为素材，讲述了霸国与燕国间一段浪漫动人的联姻故事。美丽的燕国公主，即召公奭的女儿、燕侯克的妹妹、燕侯旨的小姑姑，远嫁千里之外的霸伯。燕侯旨为他的的小姑姑精心制作了成套的青铜器陪嫁贺礼。文献中不曾见燕国与霸国政治外交关系的记载，公主的夫君也不知何故未到五十而英年早逝。孤寂凄楚的长夜灯影相思泪，只好留给文学爱好者去续写了。

首都博物馆以其宏大的建筑、丰富的展览、先进的设施、完善的功能，早已跻身于国内一流。国际先进的博物馆行列。北京市文物局和首都博物馆确定并策划了此次特展，实现了山西古代文明展走进首都博物馆的多年夙愿。感谢以首都博物馆为主的展览课题组人员，他们为展览付出了诸多辛劳与智慧。预祝展览取得成功，相信此次展览会得到爱好历史与文化的北京观众的关注和喜欢，同时也期待着两馆之间继续开展更多的展览合作与业务交流。

Address

Shi Jinming

Director of Shanxi Museum

As is well known, Shanxi is one of the largest coal producing provinces, which bring light and heat for many Chinese people. At the same time, Shanxi is also famous for its cultural heritage, including numerous historic buildings and cultural relics. There are 452 unmovable heritages in Shanxi and the most national key cultural relic protection units among Chinese provinces. The permanent exhibition of Shanxi Museum displays the important archaeological discoveries and scholarship and is also the key window of the history and culture in Shanxi for visitors. The forthcoming special exhibition is just the one section of this permanent exhibition according to the latest archaeological discovery of the State of Ba in Shanxi.

The ancient history records, despite of their large amount, is always like the tip of the iceberg. And the excavated objects contain the supplement of the lost information in those records. During the archaeological investigation and excavation, the archaeologists deal with mass information, such as data of the cultural relics, ruins and the relationships between them. By means of the information, archaeologists can explain some events in the history. The discovery of Dahekou tomb sites of the Western Zhou Dynasty exactly suggests the important role of archaeology on recognition of the past. Because of this archaeological excavation, the State of Ba, which is never referred in historical records, is gradually known by people. The rich objects unearthed from the sites present a unique culture of the State of Ba and provide more useful clues to the unknown history of the State of Ba.

The exhibition *Harmonious Life: The State of Ba in the Eyes of a Yan Princess* reflects the research result of the archaeological excavation of Dahekou tomb sites under Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology. Among the funeral objects, an over-top handled *you* pot has the inscription recording the marriage between the states of Ba and Yan. The beautiful Yan princess, that is, the daughter of Duke of Shao, the sister of Vassal Ke and aunt of Vassal Zhi, got married with the monarch of Ba. Zhi, vassal of Yan prepared a set of exquisite bronze vessels as the dowry. The ancient literatures don't mention any diplomatic or martial relationship between Yan and Ba, and we still don't know many details of the history such as the reason why Yan princess's husband died before fifty years old. Maybe we can leave the romantic story to the novel writers.

The Capital Museum with its magnificent architecture, rich exhibition, advanced facilities and perfect services, ranks among the first-class Chinese museums. Beijing Municipal Administration of Cultural Heritage and Capital Museum planned this special exhibition and help us to realize the dream of promoting Shanxi ancient civilization in the Capital Museum for many years. Many thanks to the work team of this exhibition and their hard work. I believe that people who love history and culture will enjoy the exhibition. Furthermore, I look forward to establishing more cooperation and partnership between both of our museums. At last, I wish the exhibition a complete success.

致 辞

首都博物馆馆长

郭小凌

呦呦鹿鸣

燕国公主眼里的霸国
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人类历史很大程度上是一种不断纠错的历史。在历史学领域，史学家们在不断改写专题、国别、地区和世界的历史。这种改写自 19 世纪以来越发频繁与准确，因为新的考古发现以难以置疑的一手实证不仅填补文献记载的空白，而且一再纠正甚至颠覆着文献记载的内容。比如人类体质进化与社会进化的历史，再如从无文字记载的苏美尔文明、哈拉巴文明、赫梯文明等的发现。这样的改写在世界各地几乎每天都在进行。它告诉我们，人类对过去的自我认识永远是动态的，从来没有一劳永逸的“终极的历史”。

2007 年 5 月，一个早已湮没无闻的地域小国或封国——霸国在山西省临汾市翼城县大河口面世。这是考古发现填充先秦史空缺的又一个例证。考古学家们在大规模的西周墓葬群中发现了风格独特的葬俗，数量惊人的随葬品，包括漆木器、青铜器、原始瓷器。有几件与北京史有密切关联的青铜器，其中一件上载“燕侯旨作姊妹宝尊彝”铭文，显然这是燕侯旨的小姑姑的器物。它的背后含有太多的未知，如燕国公主的用品为何到了这里？是否燕国公主嫁到霸国？倘若答案肯定，那么她嫁给了何人？她的婆家霸国为何不见记载……

北京地区有燕国的故都，可谓是燕国公主的娘家。一个佚名的贵族女子穿过太行山，与另一国的男子结为夫妻。这个多半是历史事实的佳话使不见经传的霸国与北京建立了必然的联系，使首都博物馆收藏的燕国遗存有了新的比照对象，也使这批山西出土文物在北京有了展示与研究的价值。这正是即将在首都博物馆开展的《呦呦鹿鸣——燕国公主眼里的霸国》想要告诉观众的信息。

为了办好这个展览，首都博物馆的策展人员进行了精心的构思，把“礼”作为连接霸国与燕国的纽带，试图重构燕国公主的出嫁过程，再现西周时期的婚礼、祭礼、丧礼、宴礼的情状，并以霸国墓葬出土文物展现文献失落之国——霸国的礼仪文化，以及由联姻产生的两国间的友好关系。

展览得到山西省考古研究所、山西博物院的大力支持。它的成功举办是三家单位精诚协作的成果。借图录出版的机会，我代表首都博物馆向山西同仁表示由衷的感谢。愿观众们欣赏与喜欢这个展览。

Address

Guo Xiaoling

Director of Capital Museum

The history of human beings is, in a way, a process that people keep correcting errors by themselves. The historians always rewrite the history of the world, the nation, the locale or some special topic due to new historical discoveries. The rewriting of history becomes more and more comprehensive which has frequently happened since 19th century. The reason is quite clear that the incredible archaeological discoveries, as the primary sources, correct and even overthrow the historical data documented by previously literatures; for example, the history of anthropology regarding to the physical and social evolution and the discoveries of Sumer, Harappa and Hittite which never appeared in the historical sources. This sort of rewriting history is happening everyday around the world. It suggests that the eternal history never exists, all history, as Benedetto Croce said, is contemporary history.

The discovery of the State of Ba, a small vassal state of Zhou Dynasty in Dahekou tomb sites in Yicheng County, Shanxi Province in May 2007, suddenly came into the public view. It is a perfect example of filling the vacancies on Chinese pre-Qin history by archaeological discoveries. At the tomb sites, archaeologists discovered many funeral objects, including lacquer, bronze and proto-porcelain wares, one of which suggests the close relationship between Ba State and Beijing in ancient times. Among the unearthed objects, one special bronze vessel inscribed with “Yan Hou Zhi Zuo Gu Mei Bao Zun Yi” was identified that it was made for the aunt of Zhi, the Marquise of Yan. There are still a lot of stories behind, which haven’t been revealed to us so far. For instance, why the commodities used by the Yan princess was transported to the State of Ba. If there was certainly a marriage between the State of Ba and Yan, and then with whom the princess was wedded? Why is there no historical data about the State of Ba recorded in the ancient literatures?

Beijing had ever become the old capital of Yan State, her parents’ home, from where Yan princess was born. She turned herself into the bride to the State of Ba linking the unknown state with the Beijing area. The comparisons between the treasures collected in the Capital Museum and the discoveries found from Shanxi are the best references available for display and study on the history of the Yan State. That’s what we present in *Harmonious Life: the State of Ba in the Eyes of a Yan Princess*.

We try to create curatorial plan for restoring the process of the princess’s wedding ceremony back to the original as well as for bridging Ba and Yan states through traditional ritual behaviors popularized during the Western Zhou Dynasty at the worshipping, funerary and banqueting spots. The exhibition demonstrates the ritual culture of Ba State from the objects unearthed in Dahekou tomb sites and the friendly diplomatic relationship existed between Yan and Ba by marriage.

The exhibition is benefited by the fruitful cooperation with the Shanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology and Shanxi Museum. On the behalf of Capital Museum, I express my heartfelt thanks to them for their generous help and efforts. At last, we hope our visitors enjoy this exhibition.





苑囿公主眼里的霸国

Harmonious Life: The State
of Ba in the Eyes of a Yan Princess

解读霸国

谢尧亨

引言

霸国是根据 2007—2011 年发掘被盗的山西省临汾市翼城县大河口西周墓地时出土的青铜器铭文而确定的一个西周诸侯国。此前没有人知道中国历史上还有一个霸国，浩瀚的史书中没有留下关于它的只言片语，那么这个神秘的国家如何能够隐藏了近三千年而无人知晓？它又是怎样的一个国家？存在了多长时间？它来源于哪里？最后又去了哪里？……太多的问题需要我们慢慢地去揭开她神秘的面纱。

中国有五千年的文明史，也就是说从今天的 2014 年，往前追溯四千年，才到我们传世文献记载的夏朝，即公元前 21 世纪。那么我们从夏朝再往前追溯一千年，即公元前 31 世纪才能够得上五千年的文明。一般来说，严谨的学者将夏代及其以前都归为传说时代，而将商代后期发现甲骨文字以后的历史作为信史。为了给研究中国五千年文明史创造条件，20 世纪 90 年代我们国家启动了夏商周断代工程，后又启动了中华文明探源工程，旨在通过多学科合作的手段主动探索、研究和排定中国夏商周时期的确切年代。而霸国的横空出世，极大地丰富了中国五千年文明史。

历史背景

公元前 1000 年前，商王朝统治着中原大地，和它同时期并存的还有大量的国家。这些国家，有的是商王朝分派出去的贵族建立的据点，有的是与商王朝关系密切、结成联盟的方国，还有的方国时叛时服，更有一些方国与商王朝长期对抗。这些国族大都是从古代的部族发展过来的，由于地理环境的阻隔，交通和通讯的落后，

这些国族的生活方式与中原以农业为主的国族在经济形态、政治结构、文化和军事等方面形成了一定的差异，中原国家往往将这些与其自身文化不同、经济形态有异的族群称为夷狄或戎狄。总之，在当时的中国大地上分布着很多的族群或国家，具体数量已不可而知，单从后世文献记载来看大体上应有数千个这样的国族。

商代末年，商王纣征伐东方的部族过于频繁，导致老百姓怨声载道，兵士苦不堪言，国力大减。而西北方有戎狄等国族的不断侵扰，西土的周族实力渐强，周武王联合所谓的八百诸侯在商郊牧野一战消灭了商朝。周族或周邦，本是商王朝统治时期位于西方的一个小国家，文献上称为“小邦周”，其文化和经济较商王朝落后，但周族的首领励精图治，奋发图强，以新生力量摧枯拉朽、推陈出新，夺得中原领袖的大权，面对商王朝及其属国、方国等大片江山，周族统治者采取了封建诸侯的方式以“藩屏周室”，即保卫周王朝的江山。周王分封了儿子、兄弟或功勋卓著的大臣，建立了齐、鲁、燕、晋、郑、卫、荀、芮等诸侯国，还分封了先圣王尧舜及夏商的后代，同时还将商王朝原来的旧国重新分封，甚至将很多戎狄族群也进行了迁封，这样在周王朝统辖的区域内有 1700 多个分封国。这些分封国，说是国家，其实都不是很大，大者有方百里，中者有方五十里，小者有方三十里，也有更小的。当时的自然环境与今天不同，人口稀少，气候温暖，丛林茂密，道路交通也不像今天这样发达，因此，在一个区域中一般都会安排有一个大国作为区域的方伯国，这个方伯国一般不干涉其他小国的内政，各个国家一般都有相对独立的处理内政外交的主权，但是在给周王室缴纳贡赋和对抗非华夏戎狄族群战争方面要听从方伯国的组织和召唤，这个方伯相当于二级行政区官员，在某种程度上替周天子治理一方，但事实上他又没有多少实际的控制权，周天子可以越过他直接与小国对话或往来，这大概就是当时的政治体制。

西周时期特别是西周早中期周王室对诸侯国进行着有效的管控，管控的手段有分封、册命、朝聘、巡狩、征伐等，这些都通过“周礼”来规范，周礼相当于西周的法规。我们知道，在周王室的统治范围内，青铜器和玉器等具有相同或相似的器形、纹饰、制法，这些器物的资源若非周王室直接控制，就会存在多种多样的风格，当然这种管控并不意味着所有青铜资源和玉器资源的原始加工和深度加工都要在周