

鞍山市博物馆藏品集锦

Collection of Stock Works of Anshan Museum



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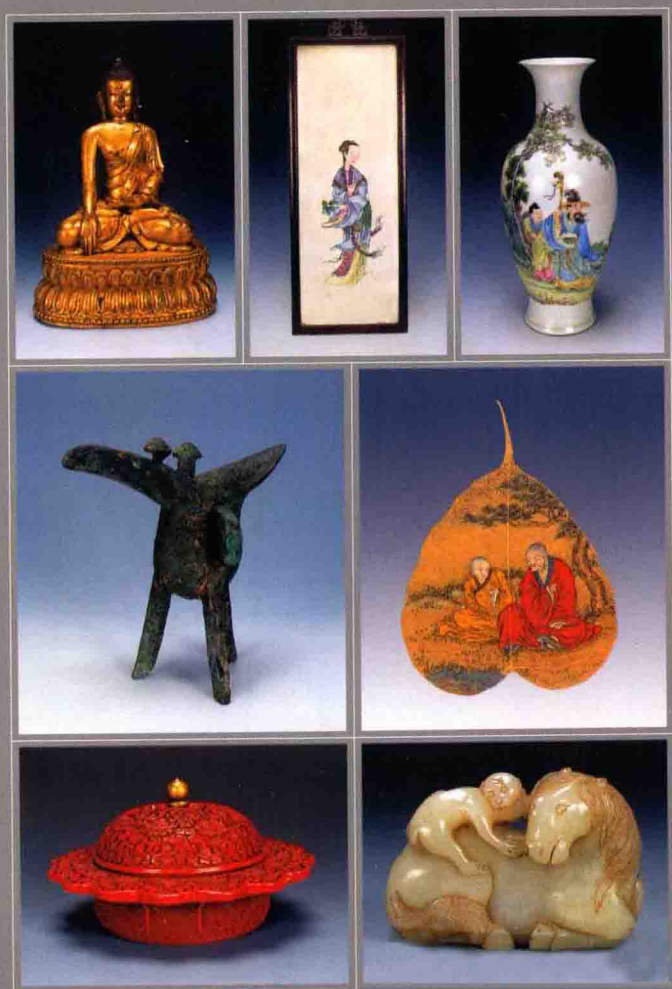
ANSHAN SHI
BOWUGUAN
CANGPIN JIJIN

鞍山市博物馆

陈宝峰

金奎荣

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鞍山市市长张杰辉（前排右一）审查博物馆新馆建设方案

Zhang Jiehui(front line, the one in the right) —the mayor
of Anshan is examining the construction project of the newly-built museum

《鞍山文物精华丛书》编委会

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《鞍山市博物馆藏品集锦》



——鞍山市人民政府副市长 李晓安

编辑出版“鞍山文物精华丛书”，是我市广大文物工作者及文物爱好者多年的夙愿。今天，作为这套丛书之一的《鞍山市博物馆藏品集锦》先期成书付梓，承古人之基业，偿今人之宏愿，令人十分欣慰。

历史文物是人类宝贵的社会遗产。这些标志着人类如何生存、如何发展、无法取代又不可再生的珍稀物证，历经磨难，劫后余存，今天流传到我们这一代人手里，已经为数不多了。因此，对一个国家、一个民族和一个地区来说，历史文物，其非同寻常的意义是不言而喻的。

我们伟大的中华民族在漫长的历史岁月中，用辛勤的劳动和卓越的聪明才智，创造了辉煌灿烂的历史文明，留下了浩如烟海的文物宝藏。同时，也积淀了我们民族的传统和精神，并以其无穷的凝聚力和感召力，鼓舞和激励着后继者们，以赤子之心去开拓创造更加美好的未来。所以历史文物又是我们走向明天的根基和起点。

物华天宝、人杰地灵。地处祖国东北边陲的鞍山，不仅是辽东半岛经济开发区的腹地，蜚声中外的祖国钢都，而且历史悠久、文化积淀深厚。在家乡的土地上，到处都留下了历代先民的深深足迹。据考古资料表明，早在四万年前的旧石器时代，我们的祖先就繁衍生息在这块富饶的土地上。战国时期，鞍山为燕国的属地；两汉时代，我国最原始的采矿和冶铁业已经在这里出现；公元六世纪的盛唐，这块热土一度为烽烟弥漫的古战场；而明代遗存的“鞍山驿堡”，至今令人仍可想象出当年商贾云集的繁华。鳞次栉比的千山寺庙，清楚地说明清代这里已是香火鼎盛的宗教圣地。家乡的土地同祖国的中原大地一样，深厚的文化土层、丰富的历史遗存，使我们浏览本图录的时候，立即会被这些流光溢彩、弥足珍贵的

传世与出土文物所吸引和震撼，由衷地为故乡感到自豪和骄傲。

这本《鞍山博物馆藏品集锦》介绍的文物藏品，仅仅是我们鞍山博物馆近万件馆藏文物中的一部分，但却包括了从旧石器时代至清末、民国时期的各类文物精华，如陶瓷、书画、铜器、木器家具等等，其中的部分瓷器和漆木器家具，系北京故宫博物院、中国历史博物馆等调拨的珍品，这些奇珍异宝，过去大部分密藏明清深宫，为封建帝王据为私有，人民群众只能从当时的文献著录中略知梗概，无法一睹实物之芳容。此外，那些本地区出土与传世的文物，其中亦不乏稀世之品，它们不仅凝聚着鞍山几代文物考古工作者辛勤的汗水与心血，同时也记录了他们追踪先民足迹、锲而不舍的敬业精神。今天，展现在我们面前的这些具有高度历史、科学和艺术价值的文物精华，给予我们的不只是美的享受，令人赞叹，从中体会到我国古代先民创造这些艺术品时所具备的才智和技巧，同时还应该看到，这些标志人类历史演化进程的文物史料，无一不是启迪我们增强爱国主义和历史唯物主义的教材，无一不是真实地再现了我国劳动人民的审美水平和高超的艺术造诣。

博物馆作为文物的收藏、教育、研究机构，在两个文明的建设中起着不可替代的作用。近年来，随着我国的经济繁荣、物质生活水平不断提高，人们对精神生活的需求也随之高涨，文物热、收藏热悄然兴起，欣赏历史文物、参观名胜古迹，已日益成为我们精神生活的一部分。

多年来，鞍山博物馆曾利用各种形式，将其藏品陈列展示，受到了广大观众的喜爱和欢迎，这次又结集出版图录，我相信，不仅会达到“资治、教化、存史”的目的，而且在贯彻“三个代表”重要思想，建设先进文化城市中也一定会发挥应有的作用。

ANSHAN MUSEUM CULTURAL RELICS ESSENCE COLLECTION

PREFACE

(By Vice-Mayor in Anshan Municipal
People Government Li Xiaoan)

Editing and publishing Anshan cultural relics essence series is a long-cherished wish of our cultural relics fancier and workers. The first period of this set of books "Anshan museum pieces" accepts the property of the ancients, redeems modern persons' great wish and delights people.

The historical cultural relics are human precious inheritance. These scribe how mankind exists, how develops, which are rare material certificate, which cannot replace again, and which can 't reborn experienced successively whet difficulties, lucky survivor, left limited to our generation today.

Therefore, to a nation, a race or a region the unusual meaning of history cultural relics is obvious. Our great Chinese nation in endless history years, using the labor of the industriously with the outstanding intelligent wisdom and ability, created splendid history civilization, left tremendous amount of culture relics, also accumulated the tradition and the spirit of our race, its endless coagulation and inspiration, encourages successors with the innocent heart to expand and create more fine future. So the history cultural relics are a groundwork that we head for tomorrow and the point of departure.

Blessed with a favorable climate, fertile land, rich resources and outstanding talents. Anshan of motherland northeast, not only is an interior region of Liaotung Peninsula economy development area, a famous steel capital, but also it has long history, accumulated deep culture. The land of our hometown flowed the people's footprint of the past everywhere. According to the archaeological data, as early as an old stone age of years ago, our ancestors had lived on this land and enriched here. In the period of the Warring States, Anshan belonged to Yan Country. During the Western Han and Eastern Han dynasties, the most primitive mining and smelting in our country already appeared here; Prosperous Tang of the sixth century A.D., this piece of hot area was once a widespread and ancient battlefield of flaming of war; But Ming Dynasty "Anshan Yipu" can let present persons think large numbers of merchants. Temples of Qianshan Mountain, the Manchu dynasty had the vigorous and religious holy land here. The land of the hometown and China motherland are similar, they both have deep culture soil layers and abundant history savings. As viewing this diagram records, we are immediately driven to posterity with precious cultural relics, attracted and shocked, feeling proud of our hometown from the hearty.

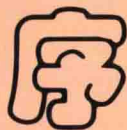
The cultural relics introduced by Anshan Museum Pieces, is only one part of ten thousands, but it

includes from old stone age to late Ching dynasty period's various cultural relics essence, such as calligraphy, painting, bronze utensils, wooden vessel furniture etc., among them parts of potteries and painting wooden furniture collections were allocated by Peking National Palace Museum and Chinese National Museum of History. These strange and rare treasures were hidden in the palaces of Ming and Qing dynasties, owned by feudalism emperors privately, the people could only know the epitome slightly from the cultural heritage record, could not see the real relics. In addition, among those native and cultural relics there are not lack of the extremely rare treasures, they not only coagulate the sweat of Anshan several generation people on cultural relics, but also ancient relics workers' industriously and strenuous efforts, and they tracked first people's footprints and the respect-work spirit. Today from ancient people we can work out the clever artisan artistic wisdom and ability, and at the same time we should still see, the human history in these evolved the cultural relics data of the process, neither of them is not a teaching material to inspire us strengthen the patriotism and righteousness and neither of them is not the scholastic attainment.

The museum as the collector of cultural relics collecting, keeping, educating, researching, the function of it in two civilizations development can not be omitted. In recent years, it prospers along with our country economy. The physical life is increasing continuously, the people also upsurge the need of the spiritual life. Cultural relics collection is rising quietly. Enjoying the history cultural relics, visiting famous spots and historic monument have become a part of our daily spiritual life already.

For many years Anshan museum once made every kind of efforts to display the demonstration, that obtained a large numbers of audiences and they are much more welcome. This time again gathering to publish the figures records, I believe it would not only attain "Zizhi Jiaohua, Cunshi" purpose, but also it would carry through three representative thoughts of general secretary Jiang Zemin, and take the function of development of advanced city as well.

《鞍山市博物馆藏品集锦》



郭大顺

鞍山是祖国著名的钢都，这里有着悠久的历史 and 灿烂的文化。从旧石器时代直到明清时期，鞍山地区的历史可以延续下来，并留下了珍贵的遗迹和遗物。这从阅读陈宝峰、黄河浪、唐凯三位编著的《千秋历史话鞍山》与陈宝峰、金奎荣编著的《鞍山市博物馆藏品集锦》能够得到系统的了解。

据我所知，鞍山地区的文物考古工作，有几个闪光点特别值得一提。

以田野考古为标志的中国近代考古学是20世纪初起步的，时间一般以1921年瑞典地质学家安特生发掘河南省渑池县仰韶村遗址为迄始点。近年，研究中国考古学史的学者提出，中国近代考古的开始还有个“萌芽期”，这个“萌芽期”始于1895年，那一年的4月甲午战争后，日本与清政府签订了不平等的《马关条约》，当年8月，被誉为日本民族学先驱的人类学家鸟居龙藏博士（1870~1953），就受东京人类学会委派到辽东半岛徒步进行考古调查，那次他调查的一个重要项目，就是海城县的析木城石棚。也许是因为这次调查是鸟居氏一生多次在海外进行考古学和人类学调查中最早也是较重要的一次，所以他去世后在他的家乡四国德岛县将他的墓设计成一个以析木城石棚为原型的石棚形。

20世纪50年代初，配合第一个五年计划中鞍钢等项目的基本建设，当时以李文信先生为首的东北文物工作队，曾在鞍山、辽阳一带开展了大规模的考古发掘工作，其中发掘的上千座汉魏晋墓葬，对研究公孙氏割据辽东以后的历史、包括魏晋时期中原王朝和北方地方政权与朝鲜半岛以及日本列岛的交往，都具有十分重要的价值。那次发掘，是辽宁省建国以来开始最早、参加人数较多、规模较大的一次考古发掘，培养了一大批业务骨干，对我省文博事业的发展具有深远影响。

1983年海城仙人洞旧石器时代晚期洞穴遗址的考古发掘，是鞍山地区一次重

大考古发现。这次发掘发现了上万件以打制石器为主的文物，这在旧石器时代考古上是不多见的。其中的骨制鱼镖，两侧都带双倒钩，有“栏”，是我国发现较早也是形制较进步的一件重要捕鱼工具标本。这个洞穴遗址发现的骨针、装饰品，与著名的北京山顶洞人遗址所出十分相似，骨针钻孔的做法还较山顶洞剔孔的做法为进步，但年代却较山顶洞人为早，是辽河文明曾在某些阶段“先走一步”的一个较早的证据。骨针可缝制皮衣用以有效防寒，扩大了古人类的活动范围，这就为人类越过白令海峡进入新大陆创造了条件，所以小孤山的发现还是研究新旧大陆文化交流和人类从旧大陆向新大陆迁移的重要实证。

小孤山遗址发掘的另一个重大收获，是发现了新石器时代陶器。这批陶器为夹砂筒形罐，饰压印之字纹，与沈阳新乐遗址和大连小珠山遗址下层的陶器接近，距今已有6000余年。这是鞍山地区首次明确发现的新石器时代遗存，此前由于缺乏标准器，常把一些采集的磨制石器断为新石器时代，其实那不少是青铜时代的东西。而且小孤山发现的新石器时代遗存，远不止这些陶器。1985年小孤山遗址发掘后的第二年，我同孙守道先生到现场考察，在洞内保留的地层断面上，发现新石器文化层的最底部是一层黄土建筑面，在此前的小孤山洞穴遗址发掘中，曾将新石器文化层清理完之后，发现过一具完整而无石化迹象的人骨，其时代一时无法判断。这具人骨就出在这个建筑面下，位置在建筑面的中央部位，屈肢式，正对洞口。可以断定，这个完整人骨不是旧石器时代的，而是属于新石器时代的，而且是一个奠基人！这个建筑面可能与祭祀有关，新石器时代生活在这里的先人，曾利用小孤山洞穴举行过祭祀活动。这无疑是一个十分重大的线索。因为明确的奠基人在我国新石器时代还没有发现过。可惜堆积保留部分很少，不能取得更多资料了。

小孤山遗址还有用玉石制作石器的报道。这个旧石器时代晚期玉石的发现，被海内外研究者誉为中国迄今为止最早用玉的实例，这自然也涉及岫岩玉矿的早期开发史。此后，随着玉器和玉文化研究的开展，玉料产地成为一个关注点。以红山文化为代表的东北地区，作为玉文化分布的中心之一，其玉料来源与岫岩玉矿的关系更为研究者所瞩目。一般将红山文化玉器与岫岩玉料直接联系起来进行比较，其实，岫岩玉矿邻近地区史前玉器的发现应是更为直接的比较材料。近年，在岫岩及周围地区陆续有玉器发现，如岫岩县城郊的北沟遗址，黄海沿岸的东沟县后洼遗址，大连及所属海岛的旅顺区郭家村，长海县广鹿岛小珠山、吴家村、庄河县北吴屯，营城子文家屯、四平山积石冢，下辽河流域的新乐遗址等，这其中，

又以岫岩玉矿生成地带北沟遗址发现的玉器最值得注意。北沟遗址所出玉器，据报道，有蛇纹岩玉质工具、管钻后的废材玉芯共11件。近年，鞍山博物馆也在岫岩玉矿附近地区收集到新石器时代晚期的玉质工具，它们应是研究岫岩玉矿早期开发史的第一手资料。

这里我想特别谈一谈冶铁史方面的问题。鞍山是钢都，谈到鞍山历史和考古，不能不较多涉及鞍山的冶铁历史。虽然目前在鞍山地区明确发现的冶铁考古材料是辽代的，但已有汉代甚至战国的冶铁线索露头。鞍山地区作为铁矿蕴藏的集中地区，很有可能找到时代更早的有关冶铁的考古资料。西鞍山古矿洞和附近鞍山驿堡辽代城址所发现的古代采矿和冶炼遗迹，就是很好的线索。所以，冶铁考古应该作为鞍山文物工作的一个重点。

《千秋历史话鞍山》与《鞍山市博物馆藏品集锦》这两本书内，除了收有一大批有特色的当地出土文物以外，还有一个重要内容，那就是鞍山博物馆多年来从各个渠道征集上来的民间收藏文物。从目前馆藏品的组成情况看，鞍山博物馆馆藏文物中，征集文物占有相当比重，这在我省各市级博物馆是比较突出的。就全省来看，除了辽宁省博物馆、沈阳故宫博物院和旅顺博物馆这三个老馆以外，鞍山博物馆征集文物是处于前列的，而且其中不乏精品。当年元代青花八棱罐的收集曾在一时被传为佳话，显示出鞍山地区民间收藏文物底蕴很深。1973年从北京故宫调入的一批漆木家具在鞍山博物馆馆藏中也占有很重的分量。我曾参与过那次调拨工作。时过近30年，2000年在鞍山博物馆鉴定二级文物，看到这批文物虽然受条件限制，经过多年，但仍完好保存，深感欣慰。不过，这批家具和陈设大件多，家具的陈列还需营造一个谐调的环境，这是鞍山今后博物馆建设应予特别考虑的。

随着社会全面和协调发展逐步成为人们的共识，包括文物博物馆事业在内的文化事业将会有更快的发展。文物作为一个地区历史发展的实物见证，对认识和发展城市的个性，培育和提升人民的素质，陶冶人们的情操，是必不可少的依托。文物的保护、发掘、研究和利用，正在为越来越多的有识之士和广大人民群众所关心。从这一点看，这两本书的出版，应该是鞍山文化建设中一件值得称赞的盛事。

（郭大顺：研究员，原辽宁省文化厅副厅长，著名考古学家）

PREFACE

by Guo Dashun

Anshan is a famous steel city in China, which possesses splendid culture and long history continued from the Old Stone Age to Ming and Qing dynasty. There are many ruins and relics left here. We may learn systematically from The History for Centuries Extolling Anshan and Anshan Cultural Relics Essence Collection written respectively by Chen Baofeng and Huang Helangai and Tang Kai.

As far as I know, several gleaming points in the cultural archaeology of Anshan deserve attention.

China modern archaeology characterized by field archaeology is thought to begin from early 20 century. Generally speaking, unearthing the Yangshao village ruins (Mianchi County, Henan province) by Sweden archaeologist, Anterson in 1921 is thought as the starting point. In recent years, archaeologists investigating China archaeology suggested, there was "a embryologic stage" began in 1895 in modern archaeology. After ending of the Sino-Japanese War in April of that year, the famous unequal treaty Maguan Treaty was signed between Japan and Qing dynasty. In August of that year, Doctor Torii (1870~1953), praised as a pioneer of Japanese ethnology, was appointed to make archaeology investigations on foot in the peninsula of east Liaoning by Japanese Anthropology Associate, he inspected Stone Shack of Ximu Cheng in Haicheng county which is a more important one of many investigations in his life, so imitating Stone Shack of Ximu Cheng in Haicheng county, his tomb was designed as a stone shack.

In early 1950s, in order to support the capital construction of Angang Project in the first five-years plan, large-scale archaeological excavation were carried out in Anshan and Liaoyang by northeast cultural relics working team which was led by Li Wenxin. Thousands of graves in Wei and Jin Dynasty were excavated which have much higher value in researching the history after Gongsun's separating East Liao, including the association between Central Plain (including northern government) and Korea Peninsula and even Japan Islands. That excavation was an earlier one, there were many people taking part in. That excavation fostered a large drove of professional backbone and had produced far-reaching effect for the development of later culture and museum cause.

The archaeological excavation of the cave ruins for Haicheng Celestial Being Cave later in the Old Stone Age in 1983 was an important discovery in Anshan. In which 10 thousands of cultural relics (most of which were chipped stone implement) were unearthed, this is rare for the Ole Stone Age. The fish bone dart has double counter hook on either side, which is a more advanced tool specimen for fishing. The bone needle and ornament are similar to that unearthed from the ruins of Upper Cave Man, and the boring method of bone needle was more developed and more earlier than that of Upper Cave Man, which is an earlier and more advanced evidence for the civilization in Liao River. The bone needle may stitch fur clothing which can keep out the cold, so expanded the scope of activity for primitive human being,

this made the conditions for human being to surmount the Bailing Straits and move into the new continent. In a word, the discovery of Xiaogushan was an important evidence for investigating the cultural exchange between the old continent and the new continent and migration from the old continent to the new continent for human being.

The another great result of Xiaogushan ruins unearthed is the earthen wares of the New Stone Age have been found, which are tube-shaped pots mixing with sand and pressing marks as word grain, being like ones under the bottom layers of Xiaozhushan ruins in Dalian and Xinlue ruins in Shenyang, and that was 6000 years ago. This is the heritage of the New Stone Age which has been first discovered clearly in Anshan. Before this, some polished stonewares collected were often determined as ones of the New Stone Age for lack of standard appliances. But in fact, most of them are the ones of the Bronze Age, and heritages of the New Stone Age found at Xiaogushan are not only these earthen wares. In 1985, the next year after the ruins of Xiaogushan being unearthed, Mr Sun Shoudao and I investigated on the spot and found there was a layer of the loess structure surface at the bottom of the New Stone Age's cultural layer on the stratigraphic section kept in the cave. Before this, during unearthing the cave ruins of Xiaogushan in the New Stone Age, a whole human skeleton without petrifactive sign after the New Stone Age's cultural layer being checked up, and which age it was in couldn't be judged for the moment. This human skeleton was just found under this loess structure surface, which was at the center of it, the four limbs bending and just directing at the entrance of the cave. It can be determined that the whole human skeleton doesn't belong to the Old Stone Age but the New Stone Age, and he (she) was a founder. This loess structure surface probably related to the activities of offering sacrifices to gods or ancestors because the older generation lived here in the New Stone Age had ever held sacrificial activities. This is undoubtedly an extremely great clue for definite founders hadn't been discovered at the New Stone Age in our country. It's a pity that more data can't be gained because the parts retained are very few.

There are also some reports about the stone wares made of jade at the ruins of Xiaogushan. The jade wares found at the late stage of the Old Stone Age are considered as an example the jade being first used in China up till now by the investigators at home and abroad and this also relates to the history of Xiuyan Jade Mine exploring at the early stage. After this, along with the development of the jade wares and jade culture investigation, the places of jade production have been followed with interest. Hongshan culture being taken as a represent of Northeast area, one of the jade cultural distribution centers, the relation between the source of jade materials from which and Xiuyan Jade Mine is the focus of the investigators. Generally Hongshan jade wares are directly compared with Xiuyan jade materials, in fact, Xiuyan jade wares discovered prehistorically in the areas close to Xiuyan Jade Mine should be more directly comparing materials. In recent years, jade wears have been discovered one after another at the areas around Xiuyan just as the Beigou ruin adjacent to Xiuyan County, the Houwa ruin in Donggou County along the Yellow Sea, Guojia Village in Dalian Lushun District, Xiaozhushan and Wujia Village in Changhai Guanglu Island, Beiwutun in Zhuanghe County, Wenhuatun in Yingchengzi, Jishizhong in Sipingshan, Xinlue ruin down the Liaohe River valley and so on. Among them, the jade wears discovered at the zone produced in Xiuyan Jade Mine, Beigou ruin, are the most worth notice. According to the report, there are altogether 11 pieces of jade wares from Beigou ruin which are serpentine jade tools,

waste jade cores after pipe drilling, etc. In recent years, Anshan Museum has also collected some jade tools in the late period of the New Stone Age from the areas near Xiuyan Jade Mine, which should be the first-hand data for studying the development history of Xiuyan Jade Mine in early stage.

Here I specially want to discuss the matter about Iron-making history. Anshan is the steel metropolis, so the historical archaeology in Anshan can relate to more of the Iron-making history in Anshan. Though the Iron-making archaeological materials found in Anshan are the ones of the Liao Dynasty, the Iron-making clues of the Han Dynasty even the Warring States have appeared. Anshan, as the concentration area where is rich in iron ore, the archaeological materials on the Iron-making history in the earlier age will be possible to be found. The ancient ore cave in the west of Anshan, and the ancient ruins for mining and smelting discovered in the post fort near Anshan and the town place of the Liao Dynasty are just the excellent clues, so the Iron-making archaeology should be taken as the key point of the cultural relics' work in Anshan.

In the two books, The History for Centuries Extolling Anshan and Anshan Cultural Relics Essence Collection, there is an important content besides a large number of the special local unearthed artifacts, which is the cultural relics collected among the people through every channel by Anshan Museum for many years. In accordance with the present constitution condition of the museum collect articles, the collecting cultural relics can occupy a great proportion in the ones of Anshan Museum, and this is more outstanding among the city level museums in our province. In the light of the condition of the province, Anshan Museum is at the head of cultural relics collecting, except 3 old museums which are Liaoning Province Museum, Shenyang Palace Museum and Lushun Museum, and there is no lack of fine articles. In those years, the collection of Qinghua pot with 8 edges in the Yuan Dynasty had been spread a deed praised far and wide and that shows the collecting cultural relics among the people in Anshan. The batch of painted furniture transferred from Beijing Palace Museum in 1973 also occupies a great proportion among the collect articles in Anshan Museum. I have joined the work for allocating and transferring, and it's nearly 30 years since then. In 2000, when determining the second-grade cultural relics in Anshan Museum, I'm very gratified that the cultural relics are still kept in good condition for condition limit and without ideal care. But there are many big wares among this batch of furniture, and a harmonious environment must be created for the furniture displaying. This should be especially considered for Anshan Museum development in future. Along with the social development, the cultural course involving the one of the cultural relic museum will be forging rapidly ahead. The cultural relic as the material object witness to the development of a district's history is absolutely necessary to understand and develop specific character of cities, foster and enhance the quality of the people and mould their values. More and more persons of insight and broad masses of the people are following with interest in protecting, unearthing, studying and utilizing of cultural relics. For this, these two books being published should be a great event being worth praising in the culture construction of Anshan.

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前言

鞍山市博物馆成立于1983年，系地方综合性历史博物馆。建馆时间虽短，但藏品颇为丰富。目前，馆藏品有陶瓷器、铜器、书画、木器家具、玉器、漆器、金银器、古钱币、碑拓古籍、文房四宝等十五个类别，约一万余件。其中国家三级以上珍贵文物近千件，目前在省内同级博物馆中亦属名列前茅。

鞍山博物馆藏品的主要来源，一是建国以来鞍山地区几代文物考古工作者，在这块蕴藏丰富的文化土壤上，呕心沥血辛勤耕耘，配合各个历史时期的基本建设，进行了大量考古发掘，出土了数以十万计的各类文物及标本，正是这些出土文物构成了鞍山博物馆馆藏文物的主体，其中不乏稀世之品。例如20世纪50年代初期，在今千山区沙河东地、羊草庄，市区的陶官屯、长甸铺，海城市下房身、大屯等地区清理发掘数百座汉墓中出土的殉葬组合陶器；60年代千山汪家峪村辽墓出土的画像石刻及殉葬品；70年代千山区七岭子乡倪家台村崔源族墓发掘出土的“崔源墓券、墓志”及大量金银器；80年代海城小孤山旧石器遗址发掘出土的古人类化石、骨针、骨鱼叉、石器工具及其上层（全新世地层）出土的陶器、磨制石器；90年代千山风景区无量观下院发掘出土的近30余万枚金代窖藏古钱币，高新技术开发区紫云山庄建筑工地出土的更新世早期猛犸象门齿化石等等。上述这些较大规模的考古发掘及其出土文物，不仅在省内外，乃至国内外考古界都曾产生过一定影响。

藏品的另一个来源是先后从北京故宫博物院、中国历史博物馆、辽宁省博物馆、沈阳故宫博物院调拨的文物，总计约700余件。其中尤以北京故宫博物院调拨的明清宫廷家具、漆器等最为珍贵，如明式黄花梨翘头案、乾隆工黑漆描金宝座、清帝王大婚用朱漆戗金龙凤双喜帽盒、明代黑地描金彩漆方角柜等等，这些由宫廷内务府造办处监造的宫廷御用品，无一不是工艺上难度大、用料精、费时费力的精心之作，过去密藏明清深宫，均为封建帝王所私有和享用。此外辽宁省博物馆调拨的西周青铜鼎、“大明正德年造”铜钟及一大批明清金铜佛像；中国历史博物馆调拨的新石器时代的双耳彩陶壶、唐三彩俑；沈阳故宫博物院调拨的元代均釉窑变紫斑双系罐、清紫檀框黄杨木雕大挂屏等，均为藏品中难得的珍品。这

些来自蜚声中外、举世瞩目的国家一流博物馆的藏品，不仅极大丰富了鞍山博物馆馆藏，而且为本馆赢得了很高的荣誉和地位。

本馆藏品的第三个来源是民间流散文物的收购。鞍山城市历史建置虽然较短，但地上地下历史文化遗存十分丰富。解放前的旧中国，由于无人管理和保护，致使大批文物遭到严重破坏和流失。据史料记载，1924年日本人在汪家峪（今二一九公园北侧、高新技术开发区内）盗掘汉墓、辽墓等，掠走了大批出土文物。1929年在鞍山苗圃（今烈士山西北，市广播电视局一带）又将盗掘的辽代画像石墓掠夺一空。解放以后，党和人民政府十分重视文物保护工作。1954年成立了鞍山文物工作组，1975年成立了鞍山文物收购站（后改为鞍山文物店）。自1983年起，先后组建了鞍山、海城、岫岩、台安博物馆，不仅加强了对鞍山地区的文物管理，同时也有效地保护和留存了一大批地上地下的珍贵文物。特别是鞍山文物店在民间流散文物收购中发挥了积极作用，他们常年活动在城乡最基层，走街串巷、风餐露宿、慧眼识珠，为鞍山博物馆征集藏品，做出了不可磨灭的贡献。馆藏文物中有很很大一部分是文物店工作人员用心血和汗水换来的，如1977年文物店征集的元代青花松竹梅八棱罐，“目前见到著录的仅有两件，一件藏于辽宁省博物馆，一件则是在泰国古都素可太的一个塔基出土的，这两件大罐皆完整无损，难能可贵”（叶佩兰《元代瓷器》）。目前这件极其珍贵的国内孤品，已收录在国家文物局主编的《中国文物精华大辞典》陶瓷卷。此外，通过流散文物征集入藏的清《平南王尚可喜画像》、南朝大梁纪年款石雕观音像、清乾隆官窑青花缠枝莲纹贯耳瓶、乾隆青花缠枝莲纹夔龙耳尊、乾隆青花夔龙纹出戟鼎式方炉、清黄杨木雕荷叶如意、元代白玉镂雕炉顶、明代青玉骆驼、清铁保书法、以及郭沫若、陈半丁、黄君璧、娄师白等近现代书画名家作品，这批数量可观的传世文物为本馆馆藏增添了绚丽的色彩。

社会各界人士的无偿捐赠，亦是博物馆藏品重要来源。原国家文物局副局长齐光同志50年代在鞍山工作期间，曾将毕生收藏的大部分文物捐献给鞍山博物馆，其中明代素三色琉璃塔、清乾隆款粉彩缠枝莲托八宝纹花觚、清光绪青花釉里红四兽瓶等均为馆藏之精品。此外，张文清先生解放初期捐赠的北魏纪年款石刻造像，东鞍山乡农民捐献的出土窖藏明清瓷器、铜器以及王廷风等二十几位鞍山地区现代书画家捐赠的大批书画作品等等。半个世纪以来，鞍山博物馆总计接受社会各界人士捐赠的藏品达500件之多，其中有些捐赠藏品不仅具有很高的历史、科学和艺术价值，其经济价值也是难以计算的。这些情深意切的捐赠品，极大丰富了馆藏，也充分体现出了广大人民群众热爱祖国、热爱家乡、热爱祖国悠久历史文化的赤子之心，此举将永远为子孙万代所铭记。