

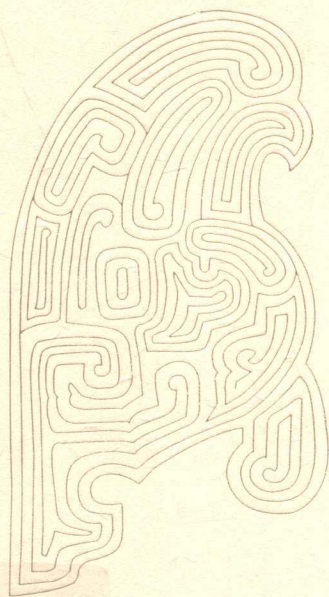
秦韵

——大堡子山出土文物精粹

The Charm of Qin

Gems of Cultural Relics Unearthed
from Dabuzi Hill

国家文物局 编



文物出版社



秦韵

——大堡子山出土文物精粹

The Charm of Qin

Gems of Cultural Relics Unearthed from Dabuzi Hill

国家文物局 编

文物出版社

英文翻译：安 北 赵 坤

英文审校：燕海鸣

摄影：宋 朝 王 伟

责任编辑：王 戈

责任印制：张 丽

装帧设计：雅昌设计中心·北京 姜明宇

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

秦韵：大堡子山出土文物精粹 / 国家文物局编.

— 北京：文物出版社，2015.7

ISBN 978-7-5010-4343-9

I. ①秦… II. ①国… III. ①出土文物—介绍—礼县

IV. ① K872.414

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 154574 号

秦 韵

——大堡子山出土文物精粹

编 者 国家文物局

出版发行 文物出版社

地 址 北京东直门内北小街 2 号楼

邮 编 100007

网 址 <http://www.wenwu.com>

邮 箱 web@wenwu.com

经 销 新华书店

制版印刷 北京雅昌艺术印刷有限公司

开 本 889×1194 毫米 1/16

印 张 12

版 次 2015 年 7 月第 1 版

印 次 2015 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5010-4343-9

定 价 220.00 元

本书版权独家所有，非经授权，不得复制翻印

《秦韵》编辑委员会

主 任

励小捷

副 主 任

宋新潮

委 员

段 勇 俄 军 马玉萍 张建新

王金华 肖学智 白 坚 王 辉

金瑞国 温大严

目 录

CONTENTS

序言 励小捷

Preface *Li Xiaojie*

001

图版 / Plates

007

附图 / Attached Pictures

138

礼县大堡子山遗址的发现与发掘 王辉

The Discovery and Excavation of Dabuzi Hill Archaeological Site in Lixian County

Wang Hui

148

大堡子山遗址在秦文化研究中的意义 赵化成 侯红伟

The Significance of Dabuzi Hill Archaeological Site for the Study of Qin Culture

Zhao Huacheng, Hou Hongwei

161

追缴、追索大堡子山被盗文物 段勇 马玉萍

Confiscating and Repatriating the Stolen Cultural Objects Unearthed from Dabuzi Hill

Duan Yong, Ma Yuping

171

后记 / Epilogue

181



序 言

甘肃礼县，地处陇南西汉水上游，气候温润，物产丰饶。早在距今约7800年的前仰韶文化时期，这里就有先民生息繁衍，商周时期又有秦文化发祥勃兴，可谓历史悠久，文蕴深厚。

大堡子山位于礼县永坪乡，犄角相峙，两河交汇，居高临下，控扼险要。秦国先民眷顾于此，筑城建陵，理政修兵，拱卫周朝之西垂，交融周边之戎族。历经数世，遂成政治、军事、文化中心，创造了独特而辉煌的秦早期西垂文明，为后世秦国强盛奠下稳固根基。秦东迁乃至统一天下后，仍延护此初创之地。及秦亡，大堡子山城址渐渐倾颓，湮没于历史长河之中。

20世纪90年代初，大堡子山秦早期遗址突遭大规模盗掘，一时千疮百孔，惨不忍睹。国家文物局和甘肃省人民政府联合打击、制止了文物盗掘犯罪活动，加强了文物保护工作，文物、公安部门追缴回部分被盗文物，但仍有许多珍贵文物流失海外，主要被美国、法国、比利时、日本及我国香港、台湾地区的公私机构收藏。

90年代中后期，文物部门对大堡子山遗址进行了抢救性发掘。2004年，国家文物局组织甘肃省文物考古研究所、陕西省考古研究院、中国国家博物馆、北京大学、西北大学等单位，开展了以大堡子山遗址为中心的早期秦文化考古调查、发掘与研究项目，逐渐揭开尘封已久的早期秦文化的面纱。

2005年，国家文物局启动“中国流失海外文物调查项目”，针对大堡子山流失文物进行专题调查研究，完成《甘肃礼县大堡子山遗址被盗流失文物调查报告》；会同公安机关收集整理文物盗掘案件的证人、证言、证物，建立文物被盗流失的司法证据链；结合收缴、发掘的文物开展成分检测、金相分析等科技鉴定工作，为与境外流失文物比对鉴定做好技术准备；开展国际公约和相关国家适用法律及返还案例研究，制定工作方案，编制法律文书，明确我国对被盗文物的主权立场，提出返还要求。

在中央领导同志的亲切关怀下，通过积极协调，2011年，全国政协委员郭炎先生将出自大堡子山遗址的2件鸂鶒形金饰片和1组金铠甲片捐献给国



家。此前，美籍华人范季融、胡盈莹伉俪也曾将9件青铜器捐献给我国，其中包括6件出自大堡子山遗址的秦国青铜器，拉开了大堡子山流失文物回归的序幕。

2014年，中法两国联合组建专家小组，对法国国立吉美亚洲艺术博物馆所藏金饰片的来源等问题进行了认真细致的分析和实地考察。两国政府相关部门保持密切沟通，积极寻求文物返还的恰当途径，最终促成金饰片原捐赠人弗朗索瓦·皮诺、克里斯蒂安·戴迪安同意撤销对法国国立吉美亚洲艺术博物馆的捐赠行为，再由二人将文物返还中国。2015年4~5月，我驻法大使和国家文物局领导先后在巴黎和北京接收皮诺先生与戴迪安先生所捐4件鸂鶒形金饰片和28件各形金饰片。法国国立吉美亚洲艺术博物馆原藏大堡子山流失金器实现全部回归。

此批文物回归，是中法两国政府和友好人士相互信任、通力合作的结果，更彰显了中法两个文化遗产大国勇于担当国际责任、共同推动文化遗产国际保护的坚定意愿。

根据两国关于流失文物返还原属地的原则共识，国家文物局将32件金饰片全部划拨甘肃省博物馆收藏和展示。为纪念流失文物返还故里这一具有重大意义的文化盛事，国家文物局、甘肃省人民政府联合举办“大堡子山流失文物回归特展”，由甘肃省文物局承办，甘肃省博物馆、甘肃省文物考古研究所、礼县博物馆协办，展示早期秦文化内涵和特殊价值，介绍我国打击文物盗窃、盗掘犯罪和追索流失文物的工作成果，营造更加有利的文物保护和流失文物返还氛围。

文物被盗流失是历史的遗憾，通过努力使非法散失在世界各地的中国文物回家，更是我们义不容辞的历史责任。在“大堡子山流失文物回归特展”举办之际，我谨代表国家文物局向为中国流失文物返还工作作出贡献的各界人士表示衷心感谢，并呼吁各方携起手来，加强文物保护，共同守卫文化遗产所承载的中华民族历史与精神家园！

是为序。

文化部副部长、国家文物局局长



Preface

Lixian County, located in the upper reaches of the Western Han River in the southern part of Gansu Province, China, enjoys mild climate and rich natural resources. Chinese ancestors began to dwell in this area as early as about 7,800 years ago, during the period of the Yangshao Culture, a Neolithic culture. In the Shang and Zhou period, the Qin culture prospered and thrived, leaving behind rich cultural traditions and historic heritage.

Dabuzi Hill is located in Yongping Township of Lixian County, where loess hills and plateaus face each other and two rivers converge, looking down from a height and holding a position of strategic importance. Ancestors of the Qin state favored this area. They built towns and tombs, established government and army, to defend the western border of the Zhou sovereign and to interact with surrounding barbarian tribes. After several generations of settlement, this area rose as a political, military and cultural center where a unique and glorious culture stood out, laying a solid foundation for the powerful and prosperous Qin state several centuries later. Therefore, as the origin of the Qin state, the area had been carefully safeguarded even after the state moved eastward and unified China. However, the town site at Dabuzi Hill became decadent gradually after the Qin Dynasty was overthrown and eventually fallen into oblivion.

In the early 1990s, the early-period site of the Qin state at Dabuzi Hill suffered large-scale illegal excavation, being badly looted and destroyed. As an immediate response, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH) and the People's Government of Gansu Province co-launched fights against criminal offenses of clandestine excavation, and strengthened cultural heritage protection. As a result, some stolen cultural objects have been confiscated by cultural heritage and public security departments. However, many treasured objects are still missing abroad as collection items of public and private institutions in USA, France, Belgium, Japan and China's Hong Kong and Taiwan.



In the middle and late years of the 1990s, cultural heritage authorities conducted salvage excavations for the site. In 2004, arranged by SACH, a number of academic institutions carried out archaeological surveys, excavations and research activities focusing on the site of Dabuzi Hill, in order to unveil the early cultural evolution of the Qin state. Participating institutions included Gansu Provincial Institute of Archaeology, Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology, the former History Museum of China, Peking University and Northwest University.

In 2005, SACH launched the Investigation of Chinese Cultural Objects Missing Abroad. A sub-project was carried out focusing on missing objects from the site of Dabuzi Hill. Findings of the investigation could be read from the *Report on Stolen and Missing Objects from the Site of Dabuzi Hill, Lixian County, Gansu Province*. Information about witnesses, testimonies and proofs involving cases of clandestine excavations was collected and sorted out in collaboration with public security departments in order to develop chains of evidence regarding the stolen and missing objects. Identification work, such as component test and metallographic analysis, was done to seized and unearthened objects so as to make preparations for comparisons with objects missing abroad. Case studies pertaining to international conventions, applicable laws of relevant countries, and return practices were conducted, working plans for restitution of missing objects developed, legal documents compiled, and stances on the ownership of stolen objects explicitly stated with justified claims of return.

Thanks to the attention paid by the central leadership, with active coordination, Mr. Guo Yan, member of CPPCC National Committee, donated to the state in 2011 two pieces of bird-shaped gold ornaments and one set of gold armor pieces unearthened at the site of Dabuzi Hill. Prior to him, a couple of Chinese Americans, Fan Jirong and Hu Yingying, donated nine bronze wares to the state, including six bronze items of the Qin state unearthened from the same site. These two actions ushered in the return of much more missing objects in years to come.

In 2014, China and France established a joint working group to conduct detailed analysis and fieldwork, in order to investigate the source of the golden tablets then collected by the Guimet Museum of Asian Art. Relevant governmental bodies of the two countries maintained close communication to develop an appropriate approach to the return of the objects. Eventually, this facilitated the donors of the gold tablets, Mr. Francois Pinault and Mr. Christian Deydier, to terminate the donation agreements with the Guimet Museum, and then to return the objects to China. Between April and May 2015, Chinese Ambassador to France and SACH officials received the four pieces of bird-shaped gold tablets and 28 gold tablets in



various shapes donated by Mr. Francois Pinault and Mr. Christian Deydier in Paris and Beijing respectively. This event marked the return of all Guimet Museum's collection of the missing objects from the site of Dabuzi Hill.

The return of the gold tablets is a fruit of mutual trust and unreserved cooperation between the two governments and friendly personages. Moreover, it manifests the firm will of two great cultural heritage nations to undertake our international responsibility to jointly promote cultural heritage conservation for global community.

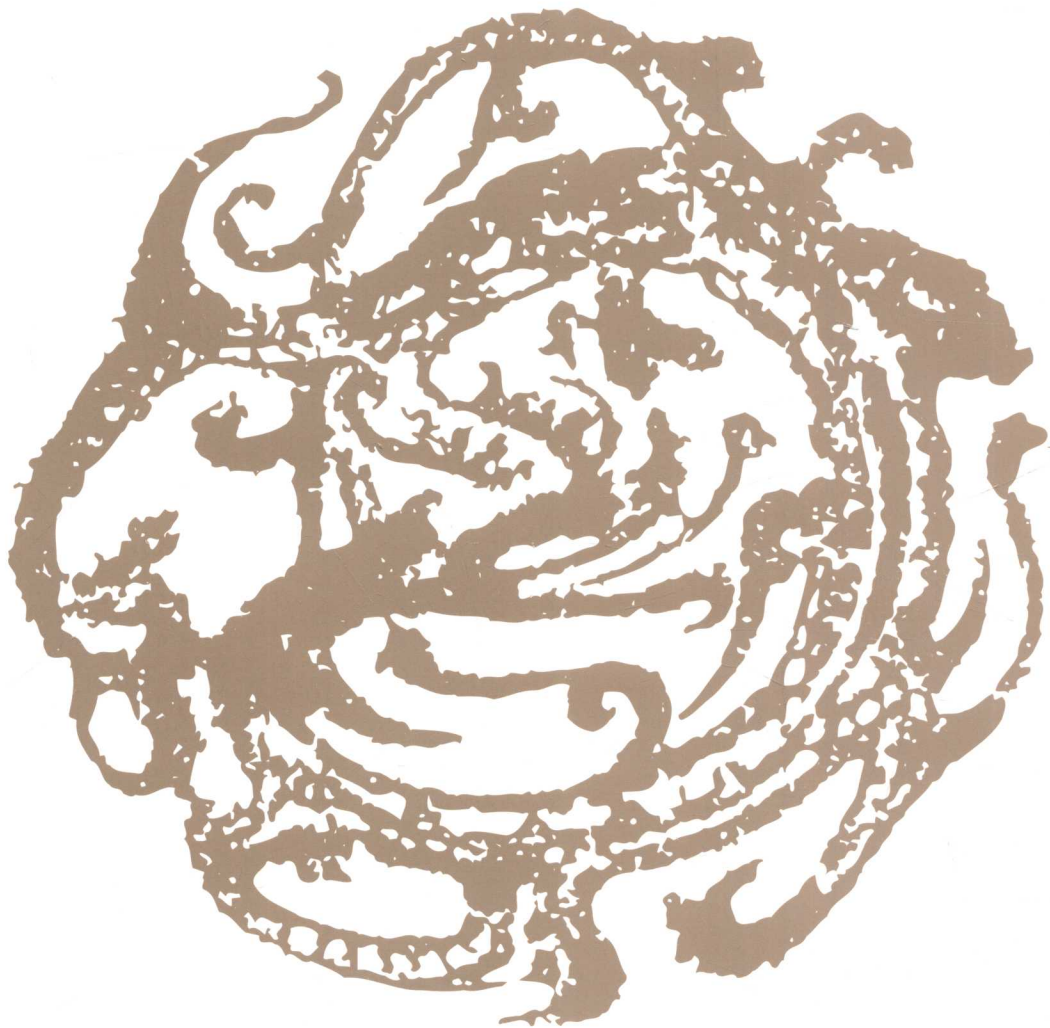
In light of the China-France consensus on the principle regarding the return of missing objects to their original place of ownership, SACH has assigned all the 32 gold tablets to Gansu Provincial Museum for collection and display. In celebration of their return, a cultural event of great significance, the Special Exhibition on Unearthed Cultural Relics from Dabuzi Hill will be co-hosted by SACH and the People's Government of Gansu Province and organized by Gansu Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage in partnership with Gansu Provincial Museum, Gansu Provincial Institute of Archaeology, and Lixian County Museum. The exhibition is aimed at displaying the cultural richness and special value of the early Qin culture, publicizing China's achievements in combating theft and clandestine excavation of cultural property and repatriating missing cultural objects, and building a more favorable environment for the protection of cultural property and return of missing objects.

Theft and missing of cultural property is a historical regret. It is our unshakable responsibility to make hard efforts to bring back home Chinese cultural objects missing around the world. On the occasion of the Special Exhibition on Unearthed Cultural Relics from Dabuzi Hill, I would like, on behalf of SACH, to express heartfelt thanks to the people from all walks of life, who are contributing to the return of missing Chinese cultural objects; and I call for concerted efforts to strengthen cultural heritage protection and to safeguard the historical and spiritual homeland of Chinese nation carried by cultural heritage.

Li Xiaojie

Vice Minister of Culture of China

Director-general of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China





图版
Plates



1 鸞鸟形金饰片

春秋(公元前 770 ~ 前 476 年)

高 42.7 厘米 宽 34.3 厘米 重 740 克

原藏法国国立吉美亚洲艺术博物馆

2015 年返还中国

现藏甘肃省博物馆

Bird-shaped Gold Ornamental Foil

Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.)

Height:42.7cm Width:34.3cm Weight:740g

Once kept in the Musée National des arts asiatiques-Guimet

Returned to China in 2015

Now kept in Gansu Provincial Museum



2 鸞鸟形金饰片

春秋(公元前 770 ~ 前 476 年)

高 45.8 厘米 宽 26.1 厘米 重 860 克

原藏法国国立吉美亚洲艺术博物馆

2015 年返还中国

现藏甘肃省博物馆

Bird-shaped Gold Ornamental Foil

Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.)

Height:45.8cm Width:26.1cm Weight:860g

Once kept in the Musée National des arts asiatiques-Guimet

Returned to China in 2015

Now kept in Gansu Provincial Museum



3 鸷鸟形金饰片

春秋(公元前 770 ~ 前 476 年)

高 42.7 厘米 宽 34.6 厘米 重 640 克

原藏法国国立吉美亚洲艺术博物馆

2015 年返还中国

现藏甘肃省博物馆

Bird-shaped Gold Ornamental Foil

Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.)

Height:42.7cm Width:34.6cm Weight:640g

Once kept in the Musée National des arts asiatiques-Guimet

Returned to China in 2015

Now kept in Gansu Provincial Museum



4 鸷鸟形金饰片

春秋(公元前 770 ~ 前 476 年)

高 49 厘米 宽 27 厘米 重 880 克

原藏法国国立吉美亚洲艺术博物馆

2015 年返还中国

现藏甘肃省博物馆

Bird-shaped Gold Ornamental Foil

Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.)

Height:49cm Width:27cm Weight:880g

Once kept in the Musée National des arts asiatiques-Guimet

Returned to China in 2015

Now kept in Gansu Provincial Museum