追索 流失海外的 中国文物

RESTITUTION OF CHINESE CULTURAL PROPERTY LOST ABROAD

国家文物局 主编



文物出版社

追索 流失海外的 中国文物

RESTITUTION OF CHINESE CULTURAL PROPERTY LOST ABROAD

国家文物局 主编

追索流失海外的中国文物

RESTITUTION OF CHINESE CULTURAL PROPERTY LOST ABROAD 国家文物局 主编

摄 影 刘小放 祁庆国 谷中秀

梁 刚 张京虎 朴 识

英文翻译 李新伟

装帧设计 袁振宁 顾咏梅

责任印制 梁秋卉

责任编辑 张小舟 王 霞

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 E-mail:web@wenwu.com

制版印刷 北京圣彩虹制版印刷技术有限公司

经 销 新华书店

开 本 889×1194毫米 1/16

印 张 12.25

版 次 2008年6月第1版

印 次 2008年6月第1次印刷

定 价 160.00元

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

追索流失海外的中国文物/国家文物局编.-北京: 文物出版社, 2008.6

ISBN 978-7-5010-2505-3

I.追... Ⅱ.国... Ⅲ.文物-中国-图集 Ⅳ.K870.2

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第079940号

编委会名单

主 任

单霁翔

副主任

张 柏

董宝华

童明康

委 员

刘曙光

王 军

顾玉才

宋新潮

侯菊坤

黄 元

吴东风

目 录 Table of Contents

序 言/单霁翔 Preface / Shan Jixiang OOI

介绍自丹麦回归的中国文物 / 孙 机
Introductory Remarks on the Chinese Cultural Heritages
Returned from Denmark / Sun Ji
009

山东博兴出土的北朝石雕菩萨立像 / 杨 泓
On the Stone Carved Bodhisattva Statue of Northern Dynasties
Excavated from Boxing, Shandong / Yang Hong
O12

论西汉"裸体"陶俑 / 焦南峰 On the "Naked" Pottery Figurines of Western Han Period / Jiao Nanfeng OI7

> 图 版 Plates O25

序言

文化遗产是人类文明发展的历史记忆。人们在创造、保存、维护和享有文化遗产的过程中,倾注了丰富的情感和深邃的智慧,赋予其鲜活的生命和独特的气质,成为各民族人民不可或缺的精神家园。保护文化遗产,既要保护其本体和原生环境,也要保护其与原属地人民之间无法割舍的文化联系。这是对人民基本文化权利的尊重和保障,对于维护国家的文化主权和文化安全,保护文化多样性,都有着至关重要的意义。文物不仅属于创造她的国家、民族和人民,也是全人类的文化财富。那些盗窃、盗掘、走私文物,破坏其原生环境,毁灭其情感和文化联系,使之成为无源之水、无根之木的丑恶行径,绝不仅仅是对文物原属地人民的伤害,更是对全人类犯下的罪行。

令人欣喜的是,打击文物走私和促进文物返还原属国,正在成为国际社会的共识。联合国教科文组织1970年《关于禁止和防止非法进出口文化财产和非法转让其所有权的方法的公约》和国际统一私法协会1995年《关于被盗或非法出口文物公约》正是这些共识的集中体现。

在国际公约的框架下,一些国家通过国际合作追索非法流

失的文物,取得了实质性的进展。如意大利政府从美国盖蒂博物馆、纽约大都会艺术博物馆成功追索被盗文物,德国向津巴布韦归还大津巴布韦遗址的皂石鸟,都在国际社会中引起了强烈反响。通过国际合作实现文物返还已经成为世界范围的文化潮流。

中国曾在世界文明史上产生过重要影响。然而近代以来国力渐衰,文化遗产屡遭劫难,文物珍品流失海外,令多少炎黄子孙唏嘘嗟叹!中华人民共和国成立以后,建立了文物出境管理制度,扭转了中国文物大量流失的局面。20世纪80年代以来,由于经济利益的驱使,盗窃、盗掘、走私文物的犯罪活动死灰复燃。在公安、海关和文物等有关部门的严厉打击下,文物犯罪活动猖獗的势头得到了初步遏制。尽管如此,中国的文物安全形势依然复杂严峻,而已经流失到异国他乡的中国文物追索工作更可谓任重道远。

中国政府为追索流失文物做了大量工作,并得到了国际社会 越来越多的理解和支持。中国于1989年加入了联合国教科文组织 1970年公约,1997年加入了国际统一私法协会1995年公约,与秘 鲁、印度、意大利、菲律宾、希腊、智利、塞浦路斯等国签署了 防止盗窃、盗掘和非法进出境文物的双边协定,通过国际合作多 次成功追索了非法流失境外的中国文物。

2002年,国家文物局获悉香港某拍卖公司拟拍卖的一批文物 很可能是中国国有博物馆的藏品,立即派员调查此事,并向公安 部门及时通报了情况。公安部门根据此线索破获了河北承德外八 庙管理处文物被盗窃、走私的重大案件,并从香港成功追回了被 盗文物49件。

2008年4月,中国政府从丹麦索回156件中国文物。在历时两年多的追索过程中,中国政府各有关部门全力以赴,紧密配合,始终坚持按照国际公约追索非法流失文物,在丹麦有关部门和社会公众的积极协助下,最终促成了这批文物重回祖国。此次追索

工作的成功受到了国内外的广泛关注。

为了进一步扩大影响,促进文物追索领域的国际合作,唤起 更多民众对文物追索工作的关注和支持,国家文物局和外交部、 公安部、文化部在2008年"文化遗产日"前夕,联合举办了"成 功追索流失海外的中国文物"专题展览。展览展出了5批共195件 文物,其中既有中国政府通过法律手段从丹麦追索的156件中国 文物和从美国追索的6件汉代陶俑,也有海外华人购买并捐赠回 国的31件汉阳陵陶俑,还有瑞典东亚博物馆主动归还的1件汉代 陶马和日本美秀博物馆经协商归还的1件北朝石刻菩萨造像,集 中反映了中国近年来争取文物返还的主要成果和多种成功模式。

我们真诚地感谢促成这些文物回归故土的有关国家、国际组织和友好人士,他们无私的帮助令我们感动。我们也深刻地认识到:保护文化遗产,促进文物返还原属国,是人类社会正义和文明发展的必然趋势,是国际社会的高度共识,是各国政府义不容辞的文化责任。中国作为历史悠久的文明古国,将以更加积极的态度在这一领域发挥应有的作用。

我们相信,在社会各界的广泛支持和各有关部门的密切协作下,中国政府坚决打击盗窃、盗掘、走私文物犯罪活动,积极推进与有关国家签署双边协定,依法追索非法流失境外文物的行动必将取得更加显著的成绩。饱受文物流失之苦的中国人民将和世界各国人民携起手来,为推进文物返还的国际合作,守护人类共同的精神家园,做出不懈的努力!

中国国家文物局局长 单霁翔

Preface

Cultural heritage is the witness of the development of human civilization. Human beings have invested abundant emotion and profound wisdom during the creation, preservation, protection and appreciation of cultural heritage. Cultural heritage, therefore, with its fresh vitality and unique characteristics, has become the spiritual homeland of its owners. The conservation of cultural heritage means not only the protection of the heritage itself and the original environment where it is set, but also the protection of the inalienable cultural ties between the heritage and its owners. In fact, the conservation of cultural heritage demonstrates the respect for and guarantee of people's basic cultural rights and is of vital importance to safeguarding a country's cultural sovereignty and safety and protecting its cultural diversity. Cultural properties not only belong to the countries, nations and peoples which have created them, but also are recognized as the assets of mankind as a whole. Theft, clandestine excavation and smuggling of cultural properties, destruction of their original environments and severance of spiritual and cultural ties between cultural properties and their original environments are criticized as evil doings, just like cutting a river from its source

and a tree from its root. They will not only hurt feelings of the people which these cultural properties belong to, but also be condemned as crimes committed against humanity.

However, we are encouraged to see that it has become a consensus of the whole international community to combat smuggling of cultural properties and return them to countries of origin. This consenus has been manifested in such international treaties as the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970) and the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (1995).

Within the framework of these international conventions, some countries have made substantial progress in retrieving their lost cultural properties by means of international cooperation. For example, the Italian Government has successfully reclaimed their stolen cultural properties from the J. Paul Getty Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the German Government has returned to Zimbabwe the stone bird in the Great Zimbabwe Ruins. In fact, it has become a worldwide trend to return cultural properties to countries of

origin through international cooperation.

China had significant impacts on the evolution of world civilization over the sweep of human history. However, the growing weakness of national strength over the past two centuries has led to disasters against the country's cultural heritage and the loss of many valuable cultural objects abroad. Facing these tragedies, the Chinese people could do nothing but sighing. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, strict regulations on the export of cultural properties were worked out, which effectively stopped the enormous loss of cultural properties. Since the 1980s, however, driven by the greedy pursuit of economic benefits, criminal activities such as theft, clandestine excavation and smuggling of cultural properties surfaced again. Thanks to the severe crackdown by departments of public security, customs and cultural property administration, rampant crimes against cultural properties have been initially curbed. Nevertheless, the safety of the country's cultural properties is still under serious threat and great difficulties are still ahead in reclaiming Chinese cultural properties that have been lost abroad.

The Chinese Government, with the increasing understanding and support from the international communities, has made great efforts in reclaiming its lost cultural projects from abroad. China joined the UNESCO Convention (1970) in 1989 and the UNIDROIT Convention (1995) in 1997. It has signed bilateral agreements on the prevention of theft, clandestine excavation and illegal import and export of cultural properties with such countries as Peru, India, Italy, the Philippines, Greece, Chile and Cyprus, and has successfully retrieved Chinese cultural properties lost abroad by means of international cooperation.

In 2002, when learning that some antiques to be auctioned by a Hong Kong-based auction company were probably part of the collection of a state-owned musuem of China, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China (SACH) immediately dispatched staffs to conduct investigation and inform the public security department concerned of the development. Based on the clues provided by SACH, the latter uncovered a significant criminal case concerning the theft and smuggling of cultural objects from the Outlying Temples of Chengde, Hebei Province and successfully reclaimed the 49 stolen cultural objects from Hong Kong.

In April 2008, the Chinese Government reclaimed 156 cultural objects from Denmark. In the two year-odd reclaiming process, relevant departments of the Chinese Government made intensive efforts and cooperated closely in retrieving these illegally exported cultural objects in accordance with international conventions. With the active assistance by government departments and general public of Denmark, these cultural objects have been eventually returned to China. The successful efforts in reclaiming these cultural objects have attracted worldwide attention.

In order to promote international cooperation in retrieving cultural property and boost public awareness and support for the work, SACH, in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Culture, will hold an exhibition entitled "Lost Chinese Cultural Objects Successfully Retrieved from Abroad" prior to the National Cultural Heritage Day in 2008. 195 exhibits will be on display, inleuding the 156 cultural objects reclaimed from Denmark, 6 ceramic figurines of the Han Dynasty retrieved from USA, 31 ceramic figurines of the Yangling Mausoleum of the Han Dynasty purchased and donated by overseas Chinese, the ceramic horse figurine returned by the Museum of Far East in Sweden and the Bodhisattva statue of the Northern Dynasties returned by the Miho Museum in Japan. This exhibition will review China's major achievements and successful approaches in reclaiming its lost cultural objects abroad in recent years.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to the countries, international organizations and friends that have offered assistance in bringing these lost cultural objects to their motherland. Their unselfish help has deeply touched us. Meanwhile, it is our deep understanding that protecting cultural heritage and returning it to country of origin symbolize social justice, represent the necessary trend of human civilization, reflect a high degree of consensus of the international community, and mean the compelling obligation of every government. As a time-honored civilization, China will make its due contribution in this field in a more active manner.

We believe that with the support of all walks of life and close cooperation of related departments, the Chinese Government will make more remarkable achievements in cracking down the theft, clandestine excavation and smuggling of cultural property, facilitating the signing of bilateral agreements with other countries on the conservation of cultural heritage, and reclaiming lost cultural objects by law. The Chinese people who have been suffering the loss of cultural property will go forward hand in hand with the people in the rest of the world to make unremitting efforts in promoting international cooperation in cultural property recovery and safeguarding the common spiritual homeland of mankind!

Shan Jixiang
Director-General
State Administration of Cultural Heritage
People's Republic of China

介绍自丹麦回归的中国文物

孙 机(中国国家博物馆研究员)

2006年,一批非法盗运出境的中国文物为丹麦警方查扣。经中国政府依法交涉,并蒙丹麦方面予以配合,2008年4月成功回归。这批文物共156件,除了一件上古玉钺外,主体部分是陶俑以及家畜、家禽、房舍、家具等明器模型,年代为西汉至明。虽然没有发现特别罕见的希世瑰宝,但有不少件时代大致可相衔接的人物俑,它们为中国古代服装史勾出了一个约略的轮廓,有一定参考价值,理应引起关注。

其中年代最早的几件西汉彩绘女立俑, 均梳椎 髻、着深衣,是典型的西汉妇女形象。我国上古时代 的服式是上衣下裳,战国时将上衣下裳连在一起,构 成深衣。由于深衣不开衩口,为了便于举步,遂在下 襟接出向外延伸的曲裾。着衣时,将曲裾由前向后缠 绕, 再在腰间用带子束结。这样, 既不碍行走, 又在 敛足后曲裾可自然收拢。展出的着深衣彩绘女俑,亭 亭玉立, 用粗线条勾出衣缘, 虽仅寥寥数笔, 却将这 种服装的形制交代得很清楚。妇女的曲裾可以缠绕好 几层, 男式深衣通常只向后掩一层。及至东汉, 男子 着深衣者已罕见,在画像石与陶俑中看到的,多着宽 大的直裾长衣,或即古文献所称襜褕。展出的东汉俑 就有着襜褕的。其中一件红陶乐俑, 所奏乐器在共鸣 箱首端立一菌形弦枘, 演奏者双手弹拨, 应是挡筝之 状。筝原来在竹胴上张弦,而此筝的器身较宽厚,已 接近晋·傅玄《筝赋》所称"上圆象天,下平象地, 中空准六合"之状,说明它已是东汉后期经过改进的 筝。不过这时的挡筝俑并不多见。

进入南北朝时期, 我国北方的统治者为鲜卑族、 或已鲜卑化的少数族。起初,其武装力量是清一色的 骑兵,后来虽然也编入步兵,但鲜卑铁骑仍然是当时 的天之骄子。展出的一件鲜卑陶骑俑,造型与山西 太原北齐娄叡墓所出者极肖似,均戴突骑帽,应是 6世纪中晚期驰骋中原大地之鲜卑骑兵的写照。元嘉 二十七年(450年)北魏与刘宋大战,宋军溃败。《宋 书·索虏传》总结这一战役时说:"彼我胜负,一言 可蔽,由于走不逐飞。"南朝少马,步卒只能徒行, 在他们眼里, 北朝骑兵可谓逸足电发、奔袭如飞了。 但这时的北魏鞍具尚沿袭东汉旧制,多使用"两桥垂 直鞍",前后两座鞍桥高而直立,跨马时有所不便。 自5世纪末,如在大同雁北师院北魏墓所出陶马上所 见者,两桥垂直鞍已被改进为"后桥倾斜鞍",后鞍 桥不仅降低,而且发展出适宜人体骑乘的弧度。展出 的这件骑俑之鞍具亦属此型, 其马尻上且不再施以铜 饰繁复之网状鞦带,整套鞍具显得简捷而实用。可是 值得注意的是,这件骑俑上竟未系马镫,与上述娄叡 墓出土陶俑的做法相同。本来我国于4世纪时已发明 马镫, 北朝晚期马镫的使用已非常普遍。娄叡墓中虽 出不装镫的骑俑,但此墓壁画中的骑者却无不蹑镫。 这里的陶俑之所以将马镫舍去,或含有特地模仿古 人,表示骑术娴熟、不用镫仍可控马之意。至于日常 服装,这时无论南北皆着袴褶。褶是半长的上衣,袴



太原北齐娄叡墓出土陶骑俑

是较拖垂的"大口袴"。为行动便利起见,乃于膝部将袴管提起,并用带子缚紧,称为"缚袴"。这种服式起于三国初,它本来是和平巾帻配套穿戴的。但此次展出的3件侍从俑,却在着袴褶时戴鲜卑帽,正反映出这一时期汉装与鲜卑装互相融合的趋势。

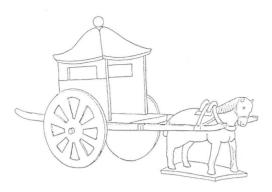
隋唐时代南北一统,服装却分成两类:一类继承了汉魏时代的冠冕衣裳、巾帻袴褶等,用作帝王乃至官吏的礼服。另一类则继承了南北朝后期在汉装、鲜卑装、胡服互相融合的基础上创出的圆领袍加幞头的服式,用作平日的常服。于是,我国的服制就从汉魏时之单一系统,变成隋唐时之包括两个来源的复合系统,从单轨制变为双轨制。这两类服装并行不悖,互相补充,在社会生活中保持着各不相同的使用范围,有点像现代日本服装中的和服与西服。展品中戴幞头、着圆领袍的拱手俑,其着装可以作为此时期中通乎上下之常服的代表。而展品中穿翻领袍的人物,由于头戴幞头,因而所代表的是隋唐境内之所谓胡服。它和当时中亚、西亚的胡服不同,在那里没有戴幞头的。

唐代女装皆以裙、衫、帔三者构成。帔又称帔子或帔帛,着衣时有时也可省略此物。事有凑巧,这批文物中的唐代女俑皆未施帔,它们的时代特点只有通过髻式及衣装的褊狭与褒博来区别。唐初女装衣裙窄小,"尚危侧"、"笑宽缓"。展品彩绘侍女俑所着窄袖衫子可为代表。她们梳的"半翻髻"也是初唐

的式样。盛唐以降女装渐趋肥大。《历代名画记》说谈皎所画女像作"大髻宽衣",正是这种新风尚的反映。展品彩绘女俑的着装虽然较肥,但所梳之髻为"堕马髻",已是中晚唐时的式样了。白居易《代书诗一百韵寄微之》中有"风流夸堕髻"之句,原注:"贞元末城中复为堕马髻。"但"堕马髻"的名称汉代已出现。《后汉书·梁冀传》说梁妻孙寿作堕马髻,李贤注引《风俗通》:"堕马髻者,侧在一边。"汉唐两代的堕马髻,虽然式样未必全同,但"侧在一边"应是其共同之点。中晚唐时另有高髻,如白居易诗所称"时世高梳髻",其状或如展品中另一件彩绘女俑所示者。此俑着男装,唐代侍女常这样打扮,上层妇女亦偶一为之。

这批文物中的宋代人物俑不多。展品中的两件 俑:一人戴的阶梯形帽子,是当时的无脚幞头,身着 大袖衫。另一人所戴顶部微侈之帽,当时叫高巾子, 穿的则是普通的圆领袍。二人的装束均属礼服范畴, 都可以穿到大典礼上去,其端庄的身姿也有助于说明 这一点。然而在这里,冠服中的大袖褒衣却和出自常 服系统的无脚幞头配套,而常服系统中的高巾子又俨 然像一顶进贤冠。可见隋唐之双轨的服制,此时已开 始有所混淆,界限不是那么清楚了。

展品中的元代俑相当精彩,男俑造型剽悍生动,与陕西户县贺氏墓、宝鸡大修厂元墓等处所出者颇接近。所着服饰的元代特点十分显著。陶俑所戴方形瓦



西安元代段继荣墓出土陶"亭子车"



陕西历史博物馆藏元代陶马车

楞帽和钹笠帽,均可泛称为鞑帽,都是元代流行的式样。两个陶俑的帽上均着意塑出帽顶,它们在这里不甚起眼,但此物于元代曾大放异彩。元人重视宝石帽顶,各种"回回石头"从而大量输入,为我国使用宝石的历史揭开了新的一页。此时的发型多剃成"婆焦",郑所南《心史》称之为"三搭辫发"。云:"三搭者,环剃去顶上一弯头发,留当前发,剪短散垂。却析两旁发,垂绾两髻,悬加左右肩衣袄上,曰不狼儿。"其所谓"垂绾两髻"之髻,实际上是两个用细发辫结成的发环。童子俑均剃婆焦,其中一人头部两侧之发环即不狼儿被表现得很清楚。

这批元俑中的女俑皆裹足,说明是汉人,然而皆着交领窄袖左衽衫,且将衫子覆在裙外,与唐代之衫掩于裙内者不同。宋代妇女着旋袄的方式虽与之相类,但旋袄是对襟长衣,元女俑之衫应更多地接受了辽金服式的影响。

展出的元代陶鞍马也值得注意。元代马鞍虽然 也属于后桥倾斜鞍,但耸立于马背,增加了居高临下 的气势。其前鞍桥上扬,后鞍桥也在鞍之下缘露一道 宽边,使此两处皆可施加装饰。内蒙古锡林郭勒盟 镶黄旗乌兰沟元墓所出者,前后鞍桥均包镶纹饰富丽 的金叶。元代马鞍如不采用这种形制,上述华贵的 金饰就失去用武之地了。更值得注意的是元代陶马 车。和它可相比较的车有两例:一例是西安曲江至 元二年(1265年)段继荣墓出土的陶"亭子车",此 名称见于元·薛景石《梓人遗制》(《永乐大典》卷一八二四五,十八漾匠字引)。这辆车上明确地表示出驾车之马以背上的驮鞍(小鞍)为支点,而以肩套为曳车承力之处,被称为"鞍套式系驾法"。对于畜力车说来,它是最合理的系驾方式。无论在我国或在欧洲,这种系驾方式均出现于13世纪中期。另一例也在西安出土,收藏于陕西历史博物馆,它的系驾部件已脱失,这方面的情况不详。但其顶部的形制与展品中的陶车基本相同,有如唐宋时之长檐车的车盖与亭子车的车盖相结合而成。展品中的陶车的系驾部件虽亦不完备,但马背上有明确的驮鞍,无疑是一辆采用鞍套式系驾法的车。上述这几辆车均位于当时世界上驾车技术之革新的前沿。

这批文物中时代较晚的明代人物俑,均为皂隶仆妇之流。其中男子多着靴,外套对襟半袖,戴边鼓帽或六合一统帽(即俗称之瓜皮帽、瓜喇帽,明代亦称之为小帽)。女子着裙、袄,带云肩,身体造型匀称,也称得上是精致的作品了。