

嬴秦溯源

秦文化特展

Qin culture exhibition



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Tracing the Roots of Ying Qin - Qin Culture Exhibition



國立故宮博物院
NATIONAL PALACE MUSEUM

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秦文化特展
Qin Culture Exhibition

目次
CONTENTS

4	序 Preface
10	目次 Contents
12	圖版目次 List of Plates
16	筭路藍縷創基業－秦在甘肅東南部的發展和壯大 / 馬玉萍 Blazing Trails and Establishing Foundations – The Development and Rise of Qin in Southeastern Gansu / Ma Yu-Ping
20	凡例 Explanatory Notes
23	總說明 Exhibition Overview
	單元說明 Theme Descriptions
26	秦與周戎 QIN, ZHOU, AND RONG
28	秦族起源 The Origins of the Qin People
46	服周之冕 In Emulation of Zhou
80	戎狄事秦 Servitude of the Rong Barbarian Tribes
160	東進稱霸 EASTWARD TO HEGEMONY
162	賞宅受國 Receiving Mansions and Domains
174	雍城三百年 Three Hundred Years at Yongcheng
260	益門寶藏 The Treasure of Yimen

專論 ESSAYS

- 286 秦人來源與早期秦文化的考古學探索 / 趙化成
Archaeological Investigations of Early Qin Culture / Zhao Huachen
- 294 禮縣大堡子山秦公器與秦子器組合的復原研究 / 梁雲
Reconstruction of Qin Gong and Qin Zi Ritual Vessel Sets from Dabuzi Hill in Lixian / Liang Yun
- 310 秦都雍城功能與格局的典型性特徵 / 田亞岐、任周方
Characteristics of the Function and Layout of the Qin Capital at Yongcheng / Tian Ya-qi, Ren Zhoufang
- 324 近年來戰國時期西戎考古學文化的新發現與新認識 / 王輝
Recent Findings and Understandings of Western Rong Archaeological Culture in the Warring States Period / Wang Hui
- 334 春秋時期秦國的藝術特色 / 蔡慶良
Unique Aesthetic Features of Qin in the Spring and Autumn Period / Tsai Ching-liang
- 346 材質分類索引 **Index of Items by Material**
- 360 秦疆域演變圖 **Maps of Qin Territorial Changes**
- 362 秦考古重要遺址位置圖 **Map of Key Qin Archaeological Sites**
- 364 鳴謝 **Acknowledgements**

圖版目次
List of Plates

秦與周戎
QIN, ZHOU, AND RONG

秦與周戎－秦族起源
QIN, ZHOU, AND RONG – The Origins of the Qin People

- 30 「蒲姑」刻辭卜甲
“Pugu” Oracle Bone with Inscriptions
- 32 清華簡《繫年》
Tsinghua University *Xinian* Bamboo Slips
- 34 秦陶器一組
A Set of Qin Pottery
- 36 秦銅器一組
A Set of Qin Bronzes
- 38 嵌綠松石獸面紋銅牌飾
Turquoise-inlaid Bronze Plaque with Animal Mask Design
- 40 玉琮
Jade *cong* Tube
- 42 太陽紋雙勾紋彩陶壺
Painted Pottery Pot with Sun and Double-hook Design
- 44 馬鞍口罐
Jar with Saddle-shaped Mouth

秦與周戎－服周之冕
QIN, ZHOU, AND RONG – In Emulation of Zhou

- 48 盞方尊
Bronze Square *zun* Vessel of Meng
- 50 詢簋
Bronze *gui* Vessel of Xun
- 52 不其簋蓋
Lid of the Bronze *gui* Vessel of Buqi
- 54 玉戈
Jade *ge* Dagger-axe
- 55 玉玦
Jade *jue* Slit Rings
- 56 龍紋玉觿一對
A Pair of Jade *xi* Pointed Pendants with Dragon Designs
- 58 秦子鐃
Bronze *bo* Bell of Qin Zi
- 61 銅虎
Bronze Tiger

- 62 甬鐘
Bronze *yongzhong* Chime Bell
- 64 石磬一組
A Set of Stone Chimes
- 66 銅盃
Bronze *he* Vessel
- 68 金飾片
Gold Plate Ornaments
- 70 金飾片
Gold Plate Ornaments
- 71 金虎
Gold Tiger
- 72 金圓泡
Gold Round Bubble Ornament
- 73 束帛形玉飾
Jade Skein-shaped Ornament
- 74 秦式神人紋條形玉器
Qin-style Strip-shaped Jade Artifacts with Deity Design
- 77 玉觿
Jade *xi* Pointed Pendant
- 78 馬鞍形玉飾
Saddle-shaped Jade Ornament
- 79 帶環玉節約
Jade Bridle Boss with Ring

秦與周戎－戎狄事秦
QIN, ZHOU, AND RONG – Servitude of the Rong Barbarian Tribes

- 82 獸首連體蛇身紋金箔髮飾
Gold Foil Hair Ornaments with Animal Head and Snake Body Design
- 86 卷雲紋金帽飾
Gold Hat Ornament with Swirling Cloud Design
- 87 金銀環
Two-tone Gold and Silver Bands
- 88 綠松石金耳墜
Gold and Turquoise Earrings
- 89 金銀項飾
Gold and Silver Collars
- 92 金臂釧
Gold Armlet

94	金帶鉤 Gold Belt Hook	131	高浮雕獸首形金帶飾 Gold Belt Ornament with Animal Head Design in High Relief
96	牌形金帶飾 Plaque-shaped Gold Belt Ornament	132	圓盒狀腰配飾 Gold Powderbox-shaped Waist Ornament
98	金鳳鳥紋銀帶環 Silver Buckle-shaped Ornaments with Gold Phoenix Design	134	玉髓環 Chalcedony Ring
100	金帶飾 Gold Belt Ornaments	135	藍釉陶杯 Blue Glazed Cup
104	金帶飾 Gold Belt Ornaments	136	銅敦 Bronze <i>dui</i> Vessel
108	金帶飾 Gold Belt Ornaments	138	「軼」繭形壺 Cocoon-shaped <i>hu</i> Vessel of Yang
112	銀鞋底 Silver Soles	140	三足卵形器 Three-legged Egg-shaped Vessel
114	鍍金銀鐵矛 Iron Spear Inlaid with Gold and Silver	142	西戎貴族馬車復原圖 Reconstructed Chariot of a Western Rong Noble
116	貼金漆筒 Lacquer Container Overlaid with Gold Foil	144	鐵鍍金銀車輿後門飾 Iron Rear Carriage Door Ornaments Inlaid with Gold and Silver
117	銅耳杯 Double-Eared Bronze Cup	146	車輿側板飾 Carriage Sidewall Ornament
118	銀勺 Silver Spoon	148	金車輪飾 Gold Wheel Ornaments
119	金帶鉤 Gold Belt Hook	151	虎形鐵鍍銀車軛飾 Tiger-shaped Iron Rail Ornament Inlaid with Silver
120	金帶鉤 Gold Belt Hook	152	鐵鍍金銀車踵飾 Iron Pole End Ornament Inlaid with Gold and Silver
124	項飾 Necklace	154	虎形金箔車輿飾 Tiger-shaped Gold Foil Carriage Ornaments
126	高浮雕獸面紋金帶飾 Gold Belt Ornament with Animal Mask Design in High Relief	155	大角羊形金車輿飾 Ram-shaped Gold Carriage Ornament
128	高浮雕雙龍紋金飾 Gold Ornament with Twin-Dragon Design in High Relief	156	對鳥紋金飾片 Gold Plate Ornament with Symmetrical Bird Designs
129	神鳥紋金帶飾 Gold Belt Ornament with Sacred Bird Design	157	虎噬羊紋金飾片 Gold Plate Ornament with Tiger Eating Sheep Design
130	金帶飾 Gold Belt Ornament	158	金怪獸 Gold Monster

東進稱霸

EASTWARD TO HEGEMONY

東進稱霸－賞宅受國

EASTWARD TO HEGEMONY – Receiving Mansions and Domains

- 164 秦公鼎
Bronze *ding* Cauldron of Qin Gong
- 166 秦公鼎二件
Two Bronze *ding* Cauldrons of Qin Gong
- 168 秦公簋二件
Two Bronze *gui* Vessels of Qin Gong
- 170 銅盃
Bronze *xu* Vessel
- 172 四輪銅方盒
Four-wheeled Square Bronze Box
- 東進稱霸－雍城三百年
EASTWARD TO HEGEMONY – Three Hundred Years at Yongcheng
- 176 彩繪陶壺
Painted Pottery *hu* Vessel
- 178 彩繪陶簋
Painted Pottery *gui* Vessel
- 179 銅壺
Bronze *hu* Vessel
- 180 銅鈴
Bronze *ling* Bells
- 184 秦公鐃乙
Bronze *bo* Bell of Qin Gong (B)
- 188 秦公鐘甲、丙
Bronze *zhong* Bells of Qin Gong (A, C)
- 191 楔形青銅建築構件
Wedge-shaped Bronze Building Component
- 方筒形青銅建築構件
Square Cylinder-shaped Bronze Building Component
- 建築構件
Building Component
- 194 瓦當與筒瓦燒結塊
Fused Eaves Tiles and Barrel Tiles
- 195 鳳鳥紋貼面磚
Cladding Tile with Phoenix Pattern

- 196 虎紋瓦當
Eaves Tile with Tiger Pattern
- 雙獾紋瓦當
Eaves Tile with Twin-Badger Pattern
- 雙鹿紋瓦當
Eaves Tile with Twin-Deer Pattern
- 鳳鳥紋瓦當
Eaves Tile with Phoenix Pattern
- 鹿雁紋瓦當
Eaves Tile with Deer and Goose Pattern
- 虎食雁紋瓦當
Eaves Tile with Tiger Eating Goose Pattern
- 200 鳳鳥銜環銅薰
Bronze *xun* Censer with Ring-holding Phoenix
- 202 銅帶扣
Bronze Belt Buckle
- 203 鴨首形金帶鉤
Duck Head-shaped Gold Belt Hook
- 204 金節約
Gold Bridle Bosses
- 206 金方泡
Gold Square Bubble Ornaments
- 210 金獸面
Gold Animal Masks
- 214 勾雲形佩
Jade Pendant with Hooked Cloud Design
- 216 小金盆
Small Gold Basin
- 217 八獸帶蓋小鼎
Small Lidded *ding* Cauldron with Eight Beasts
- 218 玉琮
Jade *cong* Tube
- 220 子車戈
Ge Dagger-axe of Ziche
- 222 銅鼎一組
A Set of Bronze *ding* Cauldrons
- 226 銅簋一組
A Set of Bronze *gui* Vessels

230	銅方壺一對 A Pair of Bronze Square <i>hu</i> Vessels	256	玉珩 Jade <i>heng</i> Crescent Pendants
232	盤盃一組 Bronze <i>pan</i> Dish and <i>he</i> Vessel Set	257	璧形器 <i>Bi</i> Disc-shaped Artifacts
236	秦景公石磬 Stone Chimes of Duke Jing of Qin	258	玉魚 Jade Fish
238	石鼓文拓片 Rubblings of Drum-shaped Stone Blocks	東進稱霸－益門寶藏 EASTWARD TO HEGEMONY – The Treasure of Yimen	
240	玉鞋底 Jade Soles	262	金柄鐵劍 Iron Sword with Gold Hilt
241	玉戈 Jade <i>ge</i> Dagger-axe	264	鴛鴦形金帶鉤 Mandarin Duck-shaped Belt Hook
242	金圓泡 Gold Round Bubble Ornament	266	盤蛇形金帶鉤 Coiled Snake-shaped Belt Hook
243	金圓泡 Gold Round Bubble Ornament	268	金絡飾 Gold Harness Ornament
244	金絲簧 Spring-like Artifacts made from Gold Thread	270	金方泡 Gold Square Bubble Ornament
245	金方泡 Gold Square Bubble Ornament	270	金環 Gold Band
246	金獸面 Gold Animal Mask Ornament	271	金圓泡 Gold Round Bubble Ornaments
247	金節約 Gold Bridle Boss	272	虎形玉佩 Jade Pendant with Tiger Design
	金圓環 Gold Band	274	玉觿 Jade <i>xi</i> Pointed Pendants
248	鏤空玉飾 Jade Openwork Ornament	277	綯索紋玉環 Jade <i>huan</i> Rings with Twisted Rope Designs
250	秦式龍紋條形玉器 Qin-style Strip-shaped Jade Artifacts with Dragon Design	278	玉帶鉤 Jade Belt Hook
253	蹼形玉飾 Webbed Foot-shaped Jade Ornament	279	鴨首形玉帶鉤 Duck Head-shaped Jade Belt Hook
254	秦式龍紋玉觿 Qin-style Jade <i>xi</i> Pointed Pendant with Dragon Design	280	玉串飾組件 Set of Stringed Jade Ornaments
255	秦式龍紋玉觿 Qin-style Jade <i>xi</i> Pointed Pendant with Dragon Design	283	竹節形玉飾 Bamboo Segment-shaped Jade Ornaments
	玉龍尾 Jade Dragon Tail		

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Baoji City Archaeological Team
Chengang District Museum of Baoji City
Fengxiang County Museum
Baoji Pre-Qin Mausoleum Museum
Qishan County Museum
Longxian County Museum
Gansu Provincial Museum
Gansu Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology
Gansu Bamboo and Wooden Slips Museum
Tianshui Museum
Lixian County Museum
Museum of Zhangjiachuan Autonomous County
Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica

序

2012年10月至2013年1月，國立故宮博物院與陝西省文物交流協會合作推出「赫赫宗周一西周文化特展」，集合了陝西省九座博物館及考古研究所典藏文物176組件一同展出，盛況空前，該展被英國〈藝術報〉評選為2013年世界最受歡迎的十大展覽之首。在展覽開幕晚會中，九位館長及文物交流協會趙榮會長齊聚一堂，認為聚集如此多且分屬不同博物館館藏的展覽，即便在大陸亦屬不易之事，更讚嘆本院的策展手法，賦予古老出土文物當代設計，既印證了「郁郁乎文哉」西周文明的昌盛，更彰顯了銅、玉、陶等工藝之美，以及中華製作科技的進程，十分有意義，當下趙榮會長及各館館長都期盼未來再有機緣合作，這便是「秦·俑—秦文化與兵馬俑特展」的由來。

在華人世界裏，幾乎沒有人不知道秦始皇。1974年座落在陝西臨潼縣秦始皇陵東側的兵馬俑坑被發現，1987年陵墓及兵馬俑被聯合國教科文組織認定為世界文化遺產，各國元首先後到訪，觀光客競相謁陵，在各大博物館邀約下，巡迴五大洲，曾在兩百多個博物館展出，秦始皇已成為世界級人物；但他所締造的龐大帝國、與西周的關係、與戎狄的融合，以及埋藏地底的兵馬俑大軍，迄今仍是史學工作者努力探究的課題。國立故宮博物院器物處策展人蔡慶良博士，致力於中國上古史及藝術史研究，繼「赫赫宗周一西周文化特展」之後，再度策劃「秦·俑—秦文化與兵馬俑特展」，以最新的考古出土文物為臺灣觀眾解惑，揭示秦自西周中期開始，先受周文化影響，再吸收戎人文化，歷經七百多年浮沉圖治，終成帝業，開創中國歷史上第一個帝制皇朝。雖匆匆十五載，傳承兩世而亡，但對中國歷史發展影響深遠，後世的種種制度如官僚、郡縣、爵等、宗教、文字、度量衡、法律等，無不受秦文化影響。

展覽分：秦與周戎、東進稱霸、變法革新、秦始皇帝、漢承秦制等五單元十五小節，以銅器、金銀器、玉石器、陶器、陶俑、錢幣、金石、簡牘、漆器、車馬器、兵器等189組件文物，完整地鋪陳秦人自西周初期至秦帝國七百年歷史發展脈絡，及對漢代及後世的重大影響。展件分別借自陝西與甘肅兩省共十九個文物典藏單位及中央研究院歷史語言研究所，一級文物比例更創有史

以來秦文化展紀錄，如蒲姑卜甲、子車戈、西戎貴族墓葬及戎王馬車等，皆是大陸近年來重大考古發現，更是第一次跨海來臺展出。策展團隊以最新的考古發現，向觀眾介紹近年來學術界有關秦文化的熱門議題，如秦族起源、秦戎關係、西戎文化輝煌成就，以及令人好奇的秦始皇身世等等。由於展件眾多，圖錄依展覽鋪陳分上下兩冊，上冊《嬴秦溯源》，下冊《秦業流風》，由策展人蔡慶良博士以圖文並茂方式，依序介紹秦與周戎、東進稱霸、雍城三百年、益門寶藏、變法革新、郡縣制度、戶籍政策、始皇身世、秦滅六國、地下國度、漢承秦制、宗教祭祀、藝術美感等十多節，為觀眾娓娓細說秦國的發展，以及秦文化的輝煌成就。

最後要特別感謝陝西省文物交流協會會長趙榮及甘肅省文物管理委員會辦公室主任馬玉萍，在你們大力組織與協助下，才可能匯聚兩省包括：秦始皇帝陵博物院、陝西歷史博物館、陝西省考古研究院、西安博物院、咸陽博物館、咸陽市文物考古研究所、寶雞青銅器博物院、寶雞市考古工作隊、陳倉區博物館、鳳翔縣博物館、寶雞先秦陵園博物館、岐山縣博物館、隴縣博物館、甘肅省博物館、甘肅省文物考古研究所、甘肅簡牘博物館、天水市博物館、禮縣博物館、張家川回族自治縣博物館等十九館文物，共聚於國立故宮博物院展出。感謝中央研究院歷史語言研究所陳昭容研究員給予本展的指導，及借出六幅摺片，更豐富了展覽。感謝器物處處長蔡玫芬退休前對展覽付出大量心血，以及余佩瑾處長及吳曉筠科長所帶領的策展團隊。時藝多媒體總經理林宜標先生對「秦·俑—秦文化與兵馬俑特展」高度肯定並充滿信心，不惜投下重金，引進展覽，希望踵繼2000年「兵馬俑·秦文化特展」之盛況，再度掀起臺灣觀眾對秦文化展之熱情。

國立故宮博物院院長

馮明珠

中華民國105年4月10日

PREFACE

From October 2012 to January 2013, the National Palace Museum hosted the exhibition, *The Cultural Grandeur of the Western Zhou Dynasty*, in collaboration with the Shaanxi Provincial Cultural Relics Exchange Association. The exhibition brought together 176 invaluable cultural antiquities from nine museums and archaeological institutes in Shaanxi Province, and was subsequently ranked the best-attended exhibition of 2013 by *The Art Newspaper* of the United Kingdom. On the opening night of the exhibition, President Zhao Rong of the Exchange Association and the nine directors of the participating museums and institutes noted the difficulty of bringing together so many priceless items from the collections of different institutions to this exhibition, which would be quite a challenging feat even if hosted in Mainland China. President Zhao and the directors also expressed their admiration for the deft fusion of modern design with ancient artifacts at the exhibition, which not only helped to bring out the richness and splendor of Western Zhou civilization, but also highlighted the beautiful craftsmanship and technological progress of the bronze, jade, and pottery artifacts on display. At the time, President Zhao and the participating curators expressed interest in future collaboration, which eventually led to the planning and launch of *Qin • Yong: Special Exhibition of Qin Culture and the Terracotta Warriors*.

Among the Chinese community, there are few indeed who do not know of the First Emperor, Qinshihuang. With the discovery of the underground terracotta army on the east side of Qinshihuang's Mausoleum in Lintong County of Shaanxi in 1974, followed by UNESCO recognition of the area as a World Heritage site in 1987, world leaders and tourists have flocked to the site. In addition, the excavated relics and terracotta warriors have toured more than 200 museums across five continents, allowing Qinshihuang to achieve world renown. However, the massive empire built by the First Emperor, as well as its relations with Western Zhou, its intermingling with the Rong and Di tribes, and the impressive terracotta army that it gave rise to, all remain the subject of intense study by historians. The curator of this special exhibition, Dr. Tsai Ching-liang of the Department of Antiquities at the National Palace Museum, is a dedicated scholar of ancient Chinese history and art. Following his success as the curator of *The Cultural Grandeur of the Western Zhou Dynasty* exhibition, Dr. Tsai again brings his expertise to the *Qin • Yong: Special Exhibition of Qin Culture and the Terracotta Warriors*. In this showcase of the latest archaeological findings pertaining to Qin, Dr. Tsai seeks to present the Taiwanese public with a comprehensive understanding of the rise of Qin. Starting from the middle Western Zhou Period, Qin first came under the influence of Zhou culture, then assimilated the culture of the Rong tribes, and after going through a turbulent period of over 700 years, finally reached its peak as an empire. The impact of Qin goes beyond its transient sovereignty of 15 years under two emperors, with influences on Chinese civil administration, regional governance, social ranking, religion, writing, weights and measures, and laws.

This special exhibition consists of five main sections: "Qin, Zhou, and Rong," "Eastward to Hegemony," "Reform and Change," "Qinshihuang—The First Emperor," and "Han: Continuing In the Footsteps of Qin." Altogether, 189 items and sets, including bronzes, gold and silver artifacts, jades, pottery, pottery figurines, coins, stone rubbings, bamboo and wooden slips, lacquerware, chariots, and weapons will be displayed across 15 subsections, which trace 700 years of Qin development from the early Western Zhou Period to the Qin Dynasty, as well as the influence of Qin on the Han Dynasty and beyond. Importantly, among the exhibits loaned from 19 archaeological institutes and museums

in Shaanxi and Gansu Provinces and the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, the proportion of Grade One cultural relics is unprecedented for exhibitions of Qin culture, and major finds such as the “Pugu” oracle bone, *ge* dagger-axe of Ziche, grave goods of Western Rong nobles, and the reconstructed chariot of a Rong noble, will be on display. These artifacts rank among the most important archaeological discoveries of recent years, and this exhibition marks their first journey over the sea to Taiwan. The curatorial team will introduce the audience to widely-debated topics on Qin culture in academia through these latest archaeological discoveries, such as the origins of the Qin people, the relationship between Qin and Rong, the notable achievement of Rong culture, and the curious family background of Qinshihuang. The catalogue for this exhibition has been divided into two volumes due to the large number of exhibits, *Tracing the Roots of Ying Qin*, and *Reverberations of Qin Heritage*. In 15 chapters of exquisite images and insightful text, Dr. Tsai presents the origins of the Qin people, the emulation of Zhou by Qin, the servitude of the Rong tribes to Qin, the official investiture of Qin, the formative 300 years at the Qin Capital of Yongcheng, the treasure of Yimen, the internal management, commandery-county system, and household registration policies of Qin, the birth and background of Qinshihuang, the conquest of the six states, the underground mausoleum of the First Emperor, and the continuation of Qin systems, religious worship, and aesthetic sense by the Han Dynasty.

Finally, I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to President Zhao Rong of the Shaanxi Provincial Cultural Relics Exchange Association and Director Ma Yu-Ping of the Cultural Relics Administrative Committee of Gansu Province, who were crucial to the gathering of artifacts from 19 institutes, including the Emperor Qinshihuang’s Mausoleum Site Museum, Shaanxi History Museum, Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology, Xi’an Museum, Xianyang Museum, Xianyang Municipal Institute of Archaeology and Conservation, Baoji Bronze Ware Museum, Baoji City Archaeological Team, Chencang District Museum of Baoji City, Fengxiang County Museum, Baoji Pre-Qin Mausoleum Museum, Qishan County Museum, Longxian County Museum, Gansu Provincial Museum, Gansu Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology, Gansu Bamboo and Wooden Slips Museum, Tianshui Museum, Lixian County Museum, and the Museum of Zhangjiachuan Autonomous County. My appreciation also goes to Researcher Chen Chao-jung of the Institute of History and Philology at the Academia Sinica, for her advice and loan of six rubbings. Special thanks go to Tsai Mei-fen, former Chief Curator of the Department of Antiquities, for the effort invested in this exhibition prior to her retirement, and to the exhibition planning team led by Chief Curator Yu Pei-chin and Section Chief Wu Hsiao-yun. The sponsor, General Manager Bill Lin of Media Sphere Communications, has spared no expense in the organization process, and is confident in the success of the exhibition. I deeply hope that attendance at the *Qin • Yong: Special Exhibition of Qin Culture and the Terracotta Warriors* will surpass the *Terracotta Warriors: Special Exhibition of Qin Culture* hosted in 2000, and once again provoke interest in Qin culture among the Taiwanese public.

Fung Ming-chu

Director of the National Palace Museum
April 10, 2016

序

秦代是中國歷史朝代中最重要的里程碑。大秦帝國的建立，無疑是中國數千年帝制的肇始，對中華民族文明的推展，帶來深遠的影響。其雖國祚短暫，然而體制宏偉，國力強盛。併六國，開阡陌，拓版圖，一制度，修馳道，築陵山，建房宮。鴻博偉績令世人驚歎不已，然而這些人人口中都能說道的事蹟，卻多數都在歷史的煙塵中難以追索。

直到1974年陝西省西安以東的臨潼，在農民掘井的過程中，意外發現了始皇陵陪葬的兵馬俑坑，出土的文物規模之龐大，舉世震驚，成為全球矚目的焦點，並成為中國二十世紀最重要的考古發現之一，1987年秦兵馬俑坑與秦始皇帝陵一起被聯合國教科文組織列入世界文化遺產名錄。

綜觀秦人發展的歷史，其早期遊牧於甘、陝一帶，逐漸向東推移，最終於西元前221年建立起一個統一的、多民族的中央集權封建的國家，並定都陝西咸陽。關於秦族先祖發展軌跡，追本溯源，分別通過對早期秦人在甘肅地區的西垂陵園，以及後來的陝西地區的雍城陵園、芷陽陵園、秦始皇陵園逐步考古發掘工作而加深認識；而且相關的考古工作一直持續進行中，秦文化的研究也因豐富的出土文物而成為學界的熱點和公眾關心的焦點。

為了展現秦人從蕞爾小國發展壯大直至走向天下一統波瀾壯闊的歷史軌跡，與公眾分享學界關於歷史上秦人在政治、經濟、軍事、文化等方面的最新研究成果。經兩岸相關單位幾經磋商，最終選出陝西、甘肅兩省的19家文物博物館單位收藏的文物精品189件（組），力求通過這些兩千多年前珍貴的秦人文化遺存，來完整呈現秦人、秦族到秦帝國筭路藍縷的發展歷程。

文物承載燦爛文明，傳承歷史文化，維繫民族精神，是祖先留給我們的寶貴遺產。我曾經有幸參與秦都咸陽城的考古發掘，曾用心研習過秦漢文化的發展歷程，深以為秦文化意義非凡。秦人開創的政治制度和文化成果，不僅影響中國歷史的發展，也影響了東亞及人類文明的發展。她不僅是中華民族的寶貴遺產，也是人類文明的重要組成部分，是我們引以為傲的世界文化遺產。

我相信，此次展覽一定會為臺灣廣大觀眾提供一個瞭解兩千多年前秦人真實生活和宏偉帝國面貌的極好機會，對於促進兩岸的文化交流、增進海峽兩岸的理解和友誼，也必將產生十分積極的作用。

祝「秦・俑—秦文化與兵馬俑特展」展覽圓滿成功！

陝西省文物交流協會會長 趙榮博士

