

Collection of Guangdong Provincial Museum

广东省博物馆 藏品选

文物出版社



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序 言

广东地处中国南方，背靠逶迤五岭，前临浩瀚南海，人类文明历史悠久，又是近代中国社会变革和革命的起源地之一。凭借优越的地理位置，广东地区海上交通贸易经久不衰，中外经济文化交流活跃，从而带动起绚丽多姿的岭南文化，留下了丰富的文物遗存。按照党和国家有关文物保护法规，以及“保护为主，抢救第一”的方针和“有效保护，合理利用，加强管理”的原则，广东的文物博物馆工作者肩负着神圣的历史责任，数十年来，开展了广泛的文物调查、征集、保护和研究工作。

广东省博物馆筹建于1957年7月，在1959年10月1日中华人民共和国成立十周年的大喜日子里正式对外开放。作为一个以地方史为主的综合性博物馆，我馆筹建之初，就在征集、保护文物方面，得到中央和省领导的重视与支持。50年代，文化部文物局在国家外汇还很困难的情况下，为我馆拨外汇专款从香港购回明早期广东画家颜宗湖山平远图卷、北宋潮州窑青白釉带铭佛像等文物。省政府在1961年至1963年的三年间就拨给我馆16万多元，购置书画、陶瓷等一千六百余件，其中多为精品，可定为国家一级文物的不在少数，如宋伏虎罗汉图轴、明林良双鹰图及吴伟画佛像等。另在1970年一次拨款30余万元，将广东省陶瓷工艺品进出口公司历年留下的两万余件禁止出境的文物拨给我馆收藏。广东省文物管理委员会、广东省文化局（厅）都曾向我馆调拨数以千计的文物。北京故宫博物院、上海市文物管理委员会、上海博物馆等兄弟单位也曾调拨支援大批文物，给我馆以无私的援助。广东省、广州市文物总店更以向博物馆提供藏品为己任，将收购的大量文物转给博物馆。上述的多方支援，奠定下我馆馆藏的基础。

我们还得到社会各界人士的慷慨捐赠。中山大学教授商承祚先生自1964年起九次捐赠所藏书画、缙丝、陶瓷、砚墨等文物共三百七十四件，其中有岭南三家书册和蓝瑛、董其昌、赖镜、石涛、杨文骢等名家书画珍品。本馆原副馆长蔡语邨先生捐赠元代磁州窑唐僧取经图枕和书画等九十六件。广东省原副省长魏今非先生捐赠清乾隆青花釉里红玉壶春瓶和书画等十四件。省政协主席吴南生先生捐赠北宋群峰晴雪图轴等十八件。原中南局书记金明先生捐赠清乾隆蓝釉双

兽头大壶等六件。陈树人先生所藏一百八十八件国画由其儿女捐献。收藏家潘润祥先生捐赠清代珐琅三足鼎等一百六十九件。省外人士的捐赠也不在少数。上海市政协委员孙煜峰先生一次就捐赠明清书画四十九件。上海收藏家顾丽江先生捐赠宣德白釉大盘等明清陶瓷器三百一十九件。江苏省原副省长刘国均先生捐赠书画精品十二件。港澳及海外同胞也频频献出多年的珍藏。香港学者简又文先生捐赠的隋刘猛进碑，澳门知名人士何贤先生捐赠的隋徐智竦碑均在广东四大隋碑之列。此外，香港学者罗原觉先生捐赠汉代三足陶鼎等二十二件。香港李伟先先生捐赠古钱币一千三百三十五枚，其中银币一千零四十五枚。新加坡收藏家学会会长梁奕嵩先生捐赠青釉双鱼碗等六件。旅美华人龚振琪先生捐赠石湾翠毛釉贯耳壶等陶瓷器五十六件。印度尼西亚的艾地文先生和菲律宾的范迪士夫人分别向我馆捐赠的广东古代外销陶瓷，为海上丝绸之路的物证，它们的回归，让这条具有悠久历史的中外友谊之路锦上添花。海内外人士的义举大大丰富了我馆的收藏，捐赠者热爱中华文化、关心文化事业和无私奉献的精神令人钦敬。

考古发掘的出土文物也是馆藏的支柱之一。解放前，学术界多认为广东在远古文物遗存方面是不毛之地。我们经过数十年的考古调查发掘，获得了丰富的实物资料，改变了过去的看法。马坝人头骨等的发现，证明在十多万年以前我们的祖先就在广东这块土地上劳动生息。在广东省境内发现距今1万年至3500年的新石器时代遗址有四百余处。最著名的曲江马坝石峡遗址，出土文物数量多且富有特色，有多种炊煮器、饮食器和磨制精致、种类繁多的玉石器等，被命名为“石峡文化”。广东究竟是否经过青铜器时代，曾是考古学家和历史学家探讨多年的重要课题。五十年来广东不断发现青铜器，出土地点多达五百余处，几乎遍及全省各个地区。1962年春在清远三坑马头岗集中出土了二十五件春秋时代的青铜器，引起了考古界的注意。此后又在连平、曲江、佛冈、罗定、信宜、四会、广宁、封开、肇庆、博罗、始兴、乐昌、饶平、揭阳等市县进一步发现了青铜器及铸范，其中饶平“浮滨文化”的商周青铜戈和信宜出土的西周浮雕饕餮纹蟠螭钮铜盃年代最早，肇庆市松山战国墓出土青铜器最为丰富，随葬品多达百件以上，错银铜甬、铜提梁壶、三足铜盘等都很精美，与楚文化有着密切的联系；附耳铜提筩具有明显的地方特色。这些发现对解决有关广东青铜文化的争论大有帮助。汉至清代的文物，广东更是大量出土，由此可以探寻到广东古代文明进步的轨迹。特别值得一提的是，广东水下考古发现的文物，对研究古代海外交通和证明南海诸岛自古以来就是我国领土，起到重要的作用。

经四十年的积累，本馆文物藏品已逾十二万件，其中一级文物四百零三件（套），成为全国收藏丰厚的大馆之一。陶瓷藏品几乎包括历代各名窑的产品；书

画中省内外著名书画家的代表作多有珍藏。专家们公认，我馆的这两项收藏可跻身全国博物馆前列。地方文物的收藏也颇具特色，端砚、潮州金漆木雕是当然的强项，铜器、玉器、杂项、民俗和近代文物也有相当的规模。在此基础上举办的一系列基本陈列和专题展览，获得广泛的好评。

历年来我馆利用藏品编辑出版了《广东省博物馆藏画集》、《广东省博物馆藏陶瓷选》、《名家翰墨：广东省博物馆藏明画特集》、《名家翰墨：广东省博物馆藏清画特集》、《西沙文物》、《广东省博物馆藏法书选集》、《潮州笔架山宋代窑址发掘报告》等专著。并与其他单位合编了《紫石凝英》、《对西方挑战的首次回应》、《南海海上交通贸易二千年》、《南海丝绸之路文物图集》、《明清广东法书》、《黎简谢兰生书画》、《广东出土先秦文物》、《广东出土晋至唐文物》、《广东唐宋窑址出土陶瓷》、《广东出土五代至清文物》、《商承祚先生捐赠文物精品选》、《康有为梁启超与维新运动》、《现实关怀和语言变革》等一系列书籍。我们期望通过这些学术活动，对广东历史、文物的研究，为弘扬中华文化作出自己的贡献。

为了向中华人民共和国的五十周年华诞献礼，并庆贺建馆四十周年，综合反映我馆文物收藏的概貌和特色，我们编辑出版这部《广东省博物馆藏品选》，以飨海内外关心中国古文化的广大读者。因篇幅有限，只能从各类藏品中选取一部分有代表性的文物，可以看作是广东省博物馆众多藏品中的一个缩影。今后我们将利用馆藏近代文物资料和其他文物资料，继续编印各种图册和专著。

在本书问世之时，我们要特别感谢曾在多方面支持我馆的上级领导、兄弟单位和社会各界朋友，并向这次热情支持和帮助我们出版此书的文物出版社的同志们致谢。

广东省博物馆馆长 邓炳权

1999年5月

Preface

Guangdong province is located in the south of China, with Five Ridges behind and South China Sea in front. It has a long history, long-term communication and trade on the sea. Foreign economical and cultural exchange has been active in Guangdong. It is also one of the origins of social reform and revolution in modern history. Therefore, cultural cultural relics are rich in Guangdong. According to the Law on the Protection of Cultural Cultural relics, the policy of considering protection as the principal thing and rescue as the first thing and the principle of effective Protection, reasonable utilization and weighted management, the historical responsibility of people working in museums is to investigate, collect, protect, and study cultural relics in order to make active use of cultural relics.

Guangdong Provincial Museum began to be set up in July 1957, and opened to the public on October 1st, 1959, the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. As a local comprehensive museum, Guangdong Provincial Museum began to collect and protect cultural relics from then on. The leaders of the Central Party Committee and Guangdong government have paid close attention to the museum. In 1950s, being short of foreign exchange, Cultural Cultural relics Bureau of the Ministry of Culture still allocated foreign exchange to buy cultural relics in Hong Kong and gave them to our museum. *Distant Mountain and Lake* by Yan Zong, an artist of Guangdong in early Ming Dynasty, porcelain Buddha of Chaozhou ware are among them. All these are treasures of Guangdong. From 1961 to 1963, Guangdong government allocated our museum more than 160,000 Yuan to buy more than 1,600 pieces of paintings and calligraphy, pottery and porcelain, etc. Most of them are of first class, such as *Arhat Taming Tiger* of Song Dynasty, *Picture of Double Eagles* by Lin Liang of Ming Dynasty, *Pine Tree and Crane* by Lin Liang and *Portrait of Buddha* by Wu Wei. In 1970, Guangdong government allocated

more than 300,000 yuan to buy more than 20,000 pieces of cultural relics from Guangdong Pottery and Porcelain Import & Export Corporation and gave them to our museum. We also got thousands of cultural relics from Guangdong Cultural Bureau and Guangdong Cultural Relics Administration Committee. The Palace Museum of Beijing, Shanghai Cultural Relics Administration Committee and Shanghai Museum have supported our museum selflessly a great quantity of cultural relics. Guangdong Cultural Relics Shop and Guangzhou Cultural Relics Shop take providing cultural relics to museums as their responsibility. From this, our museum laid foundation of collection.

Many well-known personages and collectors contributed cultural relics which they had kept for many years to our museum. Since 1964, Mr. Shang Chengzuo, a professor of Zhongshan University, had donated 374 pieces cultural relics, including calligraphy, painting, pottery and porcelain, ink slab and so on. Among them, there are a calligraphy album of Three masters of Lingnan and works of Lan ying, Dong Qichang, Lai Jing, Shi Tao, Yang Wencong, etc. Mr. Cai Yucun, the former vice curator of our museum, donated 96 pieces of cultural relics including Porcelain Pillow with design of monk Xuanzang of Tang Dynasty Fetching Buddhist Scriptures, Cizhou ware of Yuan Dynasty. Mr. Wei Jinfei, the former vice governor of Guangdong Province, donated 14 pieces, including an underglazed red vase of Qianlong reign. Mr. Wu Nansheng, the chairman of Guangdong Political Consultative Conference, contributed 18 pieces, including Picture of Peaks Covered with Snow of Northern Song Dynasty. Mr. Jin Ming, the former secretary of Zhongnan Bureau, donated 6 pieces, including blue glazed pot with double animal heads of Qianlong reign. Mr. Chen Shuren's 188 paintings were donated to our museum by his daughter. Mr. Pan Runxiang, a collector, donated 169 pieces, including enamel bronze tripod with three legs. Friends from other provinces donated a lot of cultural relics. Mr. Sun Yufeng, a member of Shanghai Political Consultative Conference, donated 49 pieces of calligraphy and paintings. Mr. Gu Lijiang, a collector of Shanghai, donated 319 pieces of ceramics of Ming and Qing Dynasties, such as white glazed dish of Xuande reign. Mr. Lu Guojun, former vice governor of Jiangsu Province, donated 12 fine works of calligraphy and painting, which enriched greatly the collection of our museum. Compatri-

ots of Hong Kong, Macao and overseas donated cultural relics to our museum as well. Liu Mengjin's stone tablet and Xu Zhisong's tablet of Sui Dynasty were donated separately by Hong Kong scholar, Mr. Jian Youwen and Mr. He Xian, a well-known personage of Macao. Mr. Luo Yuanjue, a learned man of Hong Kong donated 22 pieces, such as pottery tripod with three legs of Han Dynasty. Mr. Li Weiguang from Hong Kong donated 1,335 ancient coins, including 1,045 silver coins. Mr. Liang Yisong, the chairman of Singapore Collector Association, donated 6 pieces. Green glazed bowl with fish design is one of them. Mr. Gong Zhenqi from American, donated 56 pieces, including *cuimao* glazed bottle with two handles of Shiwan. Mr. Edwin, from Indonesia and Mrs. Valdes from Philippines donated respectively ancient export porcelain of Guangdong. They are the witnesses of the silk road on the sea. Their donations reflect friendship between Chinese and foreign people.

Unearthed cultural relic played an important role in the collection of our museum. Before liberation, it was regarded in academic field that there was no cultural relic of remote antiquity left over in Guangdong. People have changed their viewpoints after decades years' investigation, excavation and the rich material obtained. The discovery of the skull of Maba Man convinces that our ancestors had been living in Guangdong since more than 100,000 years ago. More than 400 ruins of Neolithic Age had been found in Guangdong. A large quantity of cultural relics were unearthed in the most famous Shixia ruins of Maba, Qujiang, such as cooking wares, eating and drinking wares and various kinds of well-polished stoneware. Then Shixia Culture is named. Archeologists and historians had discussed the important subject whether there was a Bronze Age in Guangdong's history. After liberation, bronze wares were discovered in Guangdong. There are more than 500 ruins being discovered. It was in the spring of 1962 that 25 pieces of bronze wares of Spring and Autumn Period were unearthed in Matou Gang, Sankeng of Qingyuan, attracting attention of archeological circle. From then on, bronze wares and moulds were discovered in Lianping, Luoding, Xinyi, Sihui, Guangning, Zhaoqing, Buoluo, Shixing and Lianjiang and so on. The bronze *he-e* with *orge-mask* pattern of Western Zhou unearthed in Xinyi is the earliest. In the Warring States Period tomb of Songshan, Zhaoqing many bronze wares were unearthed. More than 100 funer-

ary objects include bronze *lei*-jar with design of silver line, bronze pot with handle, three legs bronze tray, etc. They are fine and beautiful, showing the close relationship between Guangdong and Chu Culture. The discoveries throw light on the discussion on the problem whether Guangdong experienced the period of Bronze Culture. In Guangdong, plenty of objects from Han to Qing Dynasties are unearthed. It is worth to mention that underwater excavation of Guangdong plays an important role in studying ancient transportation and proving that South China Sea Islands have been the territories of China from ancient time.

Having been accumulating for 40 years, the collection of Guangdong Provincial Museum has amounted to 120,000 pieces of cultural relics. 403 pieces of them are of first class. Guangdong Provincial Museum has become one of the largest Chinese museums. Various kinds of porcelain wares produced by famous kilns of China are collected in the Museum. Many representative works of calligraphers and painters are collected in our museum. Experts considered that these two kinds of cultural relics take the leading roles in Chinese Museums. As to local cultural relics, *duan*-inkslabs, Chaozhou lacquers are competitive. Besides, we also store bronzes, jade ware, sundries and cultural relics of modern times, and so on. We have held basic displays and exhibition for special subject, which obtained praise widely.

In order to tribute to study on cultural relics and history of Guangdong and publicize Chinese culture, we have published the books on our collection, such as: Collection of Fine Painting in Guangdong Provincial Museum, Collection of Ceramics in Guangdong Provincial Museum, Cultural Relics of Xisha, Calligraphy Collection of Guangdong Provincial Museum, etc. We also edited with other units to publish the books of: The First Response to the Challenge of the West, Two Thousand Years Communication and Trade on the South China Sea, Album of Cultural Relics of the Silk Road on the South China Sea, Guangdong Calligraphy of Ming and Qing Dynasties, Paintings of Lijian and Xie Lansheng, Guangdong Excavation of Pre-Qin Dynasty, Guangdong Excavation Cultural Relics from Jin to Tang Dynasties, Unearthed Ceramics of Tang and Song Dynasties, Guangdong Excavation Cultural relics from Five Dynasties to Qing Dynasty, Cultural relics Selection of Mr. Shang Chengzuo's Donation,

Kang Youwei, Liang Qichao and the Reform Movement, and so on.

In order to celebrate 50th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and to celebrate 40th anniversary of the founding of Guangdong Provincial Museum and to show the full view and feature of the collection of our museum, we publish Collection of Guangdong Provincial Museum to offer those who cares about ancient culture of China. We have selected some representative cultural relics to be an epitome of the collection of Guangdong Provincial Museum.

As the book being published, we acknowledge the leaders and people working in other museums and friends who supported us. Our thanks are also due to the staff of cultural relics Publishing House who have warmheartedly supported to help us publish this album.

(By Deng Bingquan , Curator of Guangdong Provincial Museum)

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