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前言

唐太宗李世民(598-649年)是中國古代傑出的封建帝王。他在位23年，勵精圖治，任賢納諫，實施了一系列改革措施，使政治穩定，經濟發展，文化進步，民族關係協調，史稱“貞觀之治”，為建立唐代盛世奠定了基礎。

唐太宗的陵寢昭陵，是他本人生前親自選定的，位於今陝西省醴泉縣東北22.5公里的九嵎山上，開創了唐代帝王“因山為陵”的先例。貞觀10年(636年)，皇后長孫氏去世，開始鑿山修築，歷時13年竣工。

首葬長孫皇后不久，唐太宗即確定了功臣密戚陪葬昭陵的制度和格局。自貞觀11年(637年)至開元29年(741年)的100多年間，功臣密戚陸續陪葬昭陵，遂形成了有185座陪葬墓，佔地2萬公頃，周長60公里的龐大宏闊的帝王陵園。眾多的陪葬墓如羣星拱衛北斗一樣，呈扇形分布在昭陵南面的坡原上。

昭陵的陪葬者許多是初唐時期功業卓著，頗享盛名的文臣武將。如人們熟知的房玄齡、魏徵、溫彥博、李靖、李勣、尉遲敬德、程知節、秦叔寶、虞世南、孔穎達、馬周等。他們一生中的主要活動與唐代前期的重大事件密切相關，享受預賜塋地，死後國葬的殊榮。陵園內地上地下的文化遺存極為豐富，堪稱唐代前期文物的寶庫，對研究唐代前期的政治、經濟、軍事、文化、禮俗有着不可估量的重要價值。

昭陵博物館是中國著名的陵墓博物館，建在陵園區中心的李勣(徐懋功)墓前，集中了大量唐代名碑和石刻，收藏着自1971年以來數十座陪葬墓出土的大批珍貴文物。館藏文物主要有四大品類：一、墓葬壁畫。揭取自10餘座陪葬墓，總藏量計

600餘平方米，僅次於陝西歷史博物館，居全國第二位。二、石刻藝術品。舉世聞名的“昭陵六駿”原先就列置在昭陵祭壇。現存的墓前、墓內的神刻仍有100餘件。三、碑石墓誌。有近百通(方)，書石多出於名家，堪稱初唐書法藝術之薈萃。四、種類繁多，造形精美的彩繪、彩繪釉和三彩陶俑等。

在陝西歷史博物館開館之際，昭陵博物館和陝西歷史博物館聯合舉辦《昭陵文物精品展覽》，展出昭陵出土的唐代建材、墓誌、石刻、壁畫(摹本)和各類陶俑等文物200餘件。其展品之豐富與精美，在昭陵文展史上是空前的。如尉遲敬德基誌，特別是誌蓋鐫刻的“飛白書”，實屬稀世的翰墨珍品。李勣的三梁進德冠和鑲金鞞銅柄殉葬木劍，自1971年出土以來，真品一直存庫珍藏，從未公開展出。長樂公主墓的大型壁畫《雲中車馬圖》、《儀衛圖》和《甲冑儀衛圖》，也是首次摹成原大公開展出。其它如長樂公主墓的辟雍形白瓷硯，李貞墓的赭釉雙耳投壺、彩繪天王俑，鄭仁泰墓的彩繪貼金鎮墓獸，張士貴墓的白陶誕馬和彩繪貼金文武官俑，都是不可多得的文物瑰寶。另外，還有神態各異，造型精美、色彩絢麗的三彩、彩釉駝、彩繪俑和騎馬樂俑等。展品組合陣容之宏偉，充分顯示了昭陵博物館雄厚的文物優勢。

這本圖冊，主要收錄了本次展覽中具有代表性的展品。它不僅是昭陵文物精品的資料匯編，也是陝西歷史博物館建成開放的珍貴紀念。

陝西人民美術出版社、香港文化教育出版社有限公司和西安外國語學院為這本圖冊的編成和出版，給予我們以大力支持，特借此鳴謝。

1991年5月20日

PREFACE

Li Shimin (598-649 A.D.), Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty, was one of the outstanding monarchs in ancient China. During his reign which lasted 23 years, he appointed able officials of integrity, willingly accepted their advice and criticism and carried out a series of reform policies. As a result he achieved political stability, rapid economic and cultural development and complete harmony among various nationalities. This period under his rule is known in history as “the Zhenguan (the title of his reign) Period of peace and prosperity” which laid a solid foundation for the heyday of the Tang Dynasty.

Zhaoling Mausoleum of Emperor Taizong, the site of which was chosen by the Emperor himself, lies on Jiuzong Mountain, 22.5 km northeast of present-day Liquan County, Shaanxi Province. This set the precedent of “building tombs on the mountain slopes” for the succeeding rulers of the Tang Dynasty. In the 10th year of Zhenguan (636 A.D.) when Empress née Zhangsun died the construction of the Mausoleum began and lasted 13 years before its completion.

Shortly after the burial of Empress Zhangsun, Emperor Taizong decided to have his meritorious officials and immediate relatives buried around in attendant tombs and designed the layout of the Mausoleum. During the 100-odd years from the 11th year of Zhenguan (637 A.D.) to the 29th year of Kaiyuan (741 A.D.), many high officials and imperial relatives were successively buried near Zhaoling Mausoleum, forming a vast grand Imperial Cemetery with 185 attendant tombs, covering a total area of 20,000 hectares and having a circumference of 60 km. The numerous attendant tombs spread out like a fan on the mountain slopes south of Zhaoling Mausoleum.

Many of those buried in these attendant tombs were renowned ministers and meritorious generals in the nearly period of the Tang Dynasty, e.g., Fang Xuanling, Wei Zheng, Wen Yanbo, Li Jing, Li

Ji, Yuchi Jingde, Cheng Zhijie, Qin Shubao, Yu Shinan, Kong Yingda and Ma Zhou. Their careers were closely linked to the important events in the Early Tang Dynasty. Their graveyards were granted before death and state funerals were held in their honour after death. The Cemetery is rich in relics both underground and above the ground. It is worthy of the name of the treasure house of cultural relics of the Early Tang Dynasty, valuable for the study of the politics, military affairs, culture, etiquette and customs of that period.

Zhaoling Mausoleum Museum, well-known in China and situated in front of the Tomb of Li Ji (Xu Maogong) at the centre of the Cemetery, has collected large numbers of remains of Tang stone tablets, stone carvings and other rare relics unearthed from scores of the attendant tombs since 1971. They fall into four categories: (1) Frescoes from a dozen of tombs which amount to 600-odd square metres, second only to those collected by Shaanxi History Museum; (2) Stone Carvings — The world famous Six Steeds of Zhaoling Mausoleum was originally placed on the sacrificial altar at Zhaoling. The extant stone carvings in front of and inside the tombs still number more than 100; (3) Tombstones and Epitaphs — nearly 100 pieces, mostly written by celebrated calligraphers. They are a collection of masterpieces of Tang calligraphy; (4) Various Painted, Glazed Coloured and Tricoloured Glazed Pottery Figurines — rich in variety and exquisite in craftsmanship.

On the eve of the inauguration of Shaanxi History Museum, Zhaoling Mausoleum Museum and Shaanxi History Museum jointly hold this Exhibition of Select Relics from Zhaoling Mausoleum in which are displayed more than 200 pieces of construction material, epitaphs, stone carvings, frescoes (facsimile) and a variety of pottery figurines of the Tang Dynasty. This exhibition is unprecedented in the variety and exquisiteness of the displayed articles in the exhibition history of Zhaoling Mausoleum Museum. For instance, the Epitaph for Yuchi Jingde, especially the “Flying White” style of writing on the Cover of the Epitaph are a rarity of Chinese calligraphy. Li Ji’s *Sanliang Jinde* Hat and his Wooden Sword with a Bronze Handle and Gilded Sheath have been

kept from exhibition till now since it was unearthed in 1971. The large-scale frescoes from the Tomb of Princess Changle, like the Chariot and Horses in the Clouds, the Guard of Honour and the Armoured Guard of Honour will also displayed for the first time in facsimiles of the original size. In addition, the *Piyong*-shaped Inkslab of White Porcelain from the Tomb of Princess Changle, the Reddish Brown Glazed Pottery Double-ear Pot and the Painted Figurines of Heavenly Guards from the Tomb of Li Zhen, the Gilded Coloured Beast Tomb Guard from the Tomb of Zheng Rentai, the White Pottery Spare Horse and the Gilded Figurines of Civil Officials and Military Officers from the Tomb of Zhang Shigui are all gems of cultural relics. Also on display are a variety of figurines of different colours and different postures including the Tricoloured Glazed Camel and the Mounted Musician Figurines. The unusual size of the exhibition fully shows the cultural advantage of Zhaoling Mausoleum Museum.

This pictorial volume which includes all the representative exhibits is not only a collection of data concerning Zhaoling relics, but may also serve as a keepsake of the inauguration of Shaanxi History Museum.

To Shaanxi People's Art Publishing House, Educational and Cultural Press Limited (Hong Kong) and Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute we hereby tender our thanks for their help and support in the preparation of this volume.

May 20, 1991

昭陵部份陪葬墓墓主小傳

Brief Biographies of the Occupants of Some of the Attendant Tombs near Zhaoling Mausoleum

李勣(594—669年) 本姓徐，名世勣，字懋功，曹州濟陰(今山東曹縣)人，是隋末瓦崗農民起義軍的創始人之一。武德元年歸唐，唐高祖賜姓李，後避太宗諱，遂單名勣。他出將入相，歷三代皇帝而榮寵不衰。總章2年病亡，陪葬昭陵。

李勣墓，預賜塋地。封土由3個直高約18米的大土堆呈倒品字形構成，佔地3300多平方米。這是依漢衛、霍故事，起冢象陰山、鐵山、烏德韃山，以旌他破突厥、薛延陁之功。

Li Ji (594-669 A.D.) was born in Jiyin, Caozhou Prefecture (now Caoxian County, Shandong Province). His original surname was Xu and first name Shiji, and he styled himself Maogong. He was one of the founders of the peasant uprising army at Wagang Camp at the end of the Sui Dynasty. In the 1st year of Wude, he submitted himself to the Tang Dynasty and was given the surname Li by Emperor Gaozu. Later, in order to avoid (as a taboo) the duplication of part of his name with that of Emperor Taizong, he dropped the character "Shi" from his first name and kept just the single character "Ji". He had been the General or the Prime Minister alternatively and had won great favour of the three successive thrones. He died in the 2nd year of Zongzhang and was buried in an attendant tomb near Zhaoling Mausoleum.

The burial ground was granted to Li Ji beforehand. The covering earth of the tomb consists of three big mounds, each about 18 metres high, in the form of the character "pin" (品) upside down, covering a total area of 3,300 odd square metres. This is modelled after the stories of generals Weiqing and Huo Qubing of the Han Dynasty to make the tomb symbolize Yinshan, Tieshan and Wudejianshan Mountains in commemoration of Li Ji's military exploits of defeating the forces of Tujue and Xue Yantuo.

尉遲敬德(585—658年) 名融(史書作恭)，本朔州善陽(今山西朔縣)人，後徙居河南洛陽。以武勇著稱。在隋官居朝散大夫。隋末，隨劉武周在馬邑起事。武德3年(620年)歸唐，屢立戰功。在武德9年的玄武門事變中，助李世民誅殺政敵，功居第一。顯慶3年病亡，陪葬昭陵。

Yuchi Jingde (585-658 A.D.) named Rong (in history books, Gong) was born in Shanyang, Shuozhou Prefecture (now Shuoxian County, Shanxi Province) and moved to live in Luoyang, Henan District. He was reputed for his military valiance and was once an informal official in the Sui Dynasty. At the end of the Sui Dynasty, he followed Liu Wuzhou and started an uprising at Mayi. In the 3rd year of Wude (620A.D.), he submitted himself to the Tang Dynasty, and performed military exploits time and again. In the coup d'état at Xuanwu Gate in the 9th year of Wude, he helped Li Shimin to defeat and kill Li's political opponents and won the first class Merit Citation. He died in the 3rd year of Xianqing, and was buried in an attendant tomb near Zhaoling Mausoleum.

阿史那忠 (611—675年) 突厥族，字義節。貞觀4年歸唐。官至右驍衛大將軍，襲爵薛國公。宿衛宮廷達40年之久。也曾“東征北伐，西撫南馳，經營四方。”在促成唐代多民族國家統一的事業中，功績卓著。上元2年病亡，陪葬昭陵。

Ashina Zhong (611-675A.D.) of Tujue nationality was styled Yijie. He submitted himself to the Tang Dynasty in the 4th year of Zhenguan and was promoted to Great General of the Right Imperial Guard and inherited the title of Duke of Xue (his fief). He devoted himself to keeping guard over the Imperial Palace for as long as 40 years, and fought east and west, north and south on many occasions, bringing about peace and order throughout the country. He had rendered great merits and achievements in promoting the unity of the multi-national state of the Tang Dynasty. He died in the 2nd year of Shangyuan and was buried in an attendant tomb near Zhaoling Mausoleum.

程知節 (589—665年) 字義貞。唐開國24功臣之一。原為隋末瓦崗義軍的著名驍將。歸唐后屢立戰功，官至驃騎大將軍，封盧國公。麟德2年病逝，享年77歲。陪葬昭陵。

Cheng Zhijie (589-665A.D.), styled Yizhen, was one of the twenty-four meritorious officials who had contributed to the founding of the Tang Dynasty. He used to be a famous valiant general of Wagang Insurrectionary Army towards the end of the Sui Dynasty. After he submitted himself to the Tang Dynasty, he made military exploits time and again, and was promoted to the post of Biaoqi General and granted the title of Duke Lugu. In the 2nd year of Linde, he died of an illness at the age of 77. He was buried in an attendant tomb near Zhaoling Mausoleum.

李貞 (625—686年) 唐太宗第八子，封越王，母燕妃。他“善騎射，涉文史，有吏幹，為宗室才王。”垂拱2年(686年)，與其子琅琊王冲起兵反對武則天，兵敗被殺。開元6年，陪葬昭陵。

Li Zhen (625-686A.D.), the eighth son of Emperor Taizong, was granted the title of Prince Yue. His mother was the imperial concubine Yan. He “was good at riding and shooting, versed in literature and history, knew how to handle official affairs and was thus a capable Prince in the imperial family”. In the 2nd year of Chuigong (686 A.D.) he started an armed uprising together with his son, Prince Chong of Langya, against Empress Wu Zetian, but was defeated and killed. In the 6th year of Kaiyuan (718A.D.), he was buried in an attendant tomb near Zhaoling Mausoleum.

鄭仁泰 (601—663年) 名廣，滎陽開封(今河南開封)人。17歲追隨李世民父子起兵太原，從小校而位至大將軍，積勳上柱國，爵封同安郡公。龍朔3年卒，陪葬昭陵。

Zheng Rentai (601-663A.D.), named Guang, was born in Xingyang, Kaifeng Prefecture (now Kaifeng City, Henan Province). He followed Li Shimin and his father in an armed uprising at Taiyuan at the age of 17, and was promoted from a petty officer finally to a Great General and gained the titles of the Highest Meritorious Military Officer and Duke of Tong'an Prefecture. He died in the 3rd year of Longshuo and was buried in an attendant tomb near Zhaoling Mausoleum.

長樂公主 (621—643年) 名麗質，唐太宗第5女，長孫皇后生。13歲下嫁長孫沖。23歲暴病而亡，陪葬昭陵。

Princess Changle (621-643A.D.), named Lizhi, was the fifth daughter of Emperor Taizong. Her mother was Empress Zhangsun. She was married to Zhangsun Chong at the age of 13, died of a sudden attack of a serious illness when she was only 23 years old and was buried in an attendant tomb near Zhaoling Mausoleum.

張士貴 (586—657年) 字武安，弘農盧氏(今河南盧氏)人，是隋末蜂起的羣雄之一。大業13年(617年)歸附李世民父子。後屢立戰功，官至左領軍大將軍，爵封虢國公。顯慶2年病亡，陪葬昭陵。

Zhang Shigui (586-657A.D.), styled Wu'an, born in Lushi, Hongnong Prefecture (now Lushi County, Henan Province), was one of the peasant uprising heroes at the end of the Sui Dynasty. In the 13th year of Daye (617A.D.), he turned to follow Li Shimin and his father and made military exploits successively. He was promoted to Great General of the Left Imperial Guard and granted the title of Duke of Guo (his fief). He died in the 2nd year of Xianqing and was buried in an attendant tomb near Zhaoling Mausoleum.

段蘭璧 (617—651年) 唐太宗外甥女。18歲出嫁長孫氏。35歲病亡，陪葬昭陵。

Duan Jianbi (617-651A.D.), niece of Emperor Taizong (daughter of his sister), was married to one of the Zhangsuns at the age of 18, and died of illness at the age of 35. She was buried in an attendant tomb near Zhaoling Mausoleum.

楊溫 (568—639年) 字恭仁。隋宗室子弟。降唐後封觀國公。鎮撫涼州有功，官至洛州都督。老以特進致仕。死贈開府儀同三司、潭州都督。

Yang Wen (568-639A.D.), styled Gongren, was an imperial clansman of the Sui Dynasty. After he surrendered to the Tang Dynasty, he was granted the title of Duke Guan'guo. As he rendered meritorious military service in pacifying Liangzhou Prefecture, he was promoted to the post of Military Governor of Luozhou Prefecture. When he grew old, he retired with the title of the Second-Rank Informal Civil Official. After his death, he was granted the titles: the First-Rank Informal Civil Official and Military Governor of Tanzhou Prefecture.

李孟姜 (624—682年) 唐太宗之女，母韋貴妃。幼年喜愛書法，頗受其父寵愛。封臨州郡公主，食邑3000戶。貞觀17年(643年)加食洪州實封250戶。死後陪葬昭陵。

Li Mengjiang (624-682A.D.), daughter of Emperor Taizong. Her mother was Lady Wei, a high-ranking imperial concubine. She liked calligraphy when she was young, and was much doted on by his father. She was made Princess of Linchuan with a fief of 3,000 households. In the 17th year of

Zhenguan (643A.D.), an additional fief of 350 households in Hongzhou Prefecture was granted to her. After her death, she was buried in an attendant tomb near Zhaoling Mausoleum.

李震(617—665年) 李勣之子。官至梓州刺史。附其父陪葬昭陵。

Li Zhen (617-665A.D.), the son of Li Ji, was promoted to the post of Magistrate of Zizhou Prefecture. he was buried along with his father in an attendant tomb near Zhaoling Mausoleum.

牛進達(595—651年) 名秀。官至左驍衛大將軍。

Niu Jinda (595-651A.D.), named Xiu, advanced to the post of Left Xiaowei General.

王君愕(595—645年) 官至左武衛將軍，封邢國公。

Wang Jun'e (595-645A.D.), advanced to the post of Left Wuwei General and was granted the title of Duke Xingguo.

安元壽(607—683年) 唐安國人將領安興貴之子。16歲入秦王府。官至右威衛將軍。永淳2年病故。特命陪葬昭陵。

An Yuanshou (607-683A.D.), son of An Xingui, a general of Anguo State (non-Han nationality) in the Tang Dynasty. He was taken into the mansion of Prince Qin at the age of 16, and climbed up to the post of Right Weiwei General. He died in the 2nd year of Yongchun and was buried, according to a special edict, in an attendant tomb near Zhaoling Mausoleum.

契苾夫人(656—721年) 唐回紇族將領契苾何力(官至鎮軍大將軍)之女。附其父陪葬昭陵。

Madame Qibi (656-721A.D.), daughter of Qibi Heli, a general of Huihe nationality in the Tang Dynasty, who had advanced to the post of Zhenjun General. She was buried along with her father in an attendant tomb near Zhaoling Mausoleum.

圖 版

Photographs





唐太宗李世民

Li Shimin, Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty

SELECT RELICS FROM ZHAOLING MAUSOLEUM

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