

陕西历史博物馆
THE SHAANXI HISTORY MUSEUM

馆藏精品鉴赏

楊培鈞 著



陕西人民教育出版社
SHAANXI PEOPLE'S EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE



陝西歷史博物館
THE SHAANXI HISTORY MUSEUM

館藏精品鑒賞

APPRECIATION OF THE MUSEUM COLLECTION

楊培鈞 著
Yang Peijun

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楊培鈞，1944年生。1967年於西北大學中文系畢業。曾長期從事文化文物業務管理工作。主持和參與組織過中華歷史名人諸葛亮、張騫、蔡倫等學術研究活動，擔任過第二屆和第三屆褒斜石門研究會會長。曾主編有《漢中地區名勝古迹》，發表過《論“漢魏石門十三品”》、《“漢三頌”價值論》、《旅游發展要重視歷史文化資源的開發利用》、《中華古文明的寶庫》等論文或文章多篇。現任陝西歷史博物館黨委副書記、副館長，陝西省博物館學會理事。

Mr Yang Peijun, born in 1944, graduated from the Chinese literature department of Northwest University in 1967. For quite a long time, He was engaged in the vocational work of the management of cultural and historical relics. He was in charge of or participated in the organization of the academic research exchanges for the Chinese famous historical personage Zhu Gelang, Zhang Qian and Cailun. And he was the chairman of the second and third seminar of the study of Shimen along the plank roadway near Bao and Xe gorge. Scenic spots and historical sites in Hanzhong region was his editorial work. He has published many essays and papers, such as On 13 Master Pieces Han and Wei Shimen (stone entrance), Value of the Three Eulogies of the Han period, the development of tourism should attach great importance to the exploitation of historical and cultural resources and Treasure of Chinese ancient civilization. Mr Yang now is the deputy party secretary and deputy director of the Shaanxi History Museum. In addition to his position at the museum, he is also a member of Shaanxi, Museums society

卷首絮語

每當觀眾來到這裡——陝西歷史博物館，那氣勢恢宏的建築，璀璨奪目的文物，曾使多少炎黃子孫，中外賓朋為之驚喜，為之振奮，為之怦然心動。從 1991 年 6 月 20 日起，她便以雄渾典雅的姿態，矗立于曾是十三朝帝都的西安，與大雁塔遙相呼應，向人們訴說着昨日的輝煌，展示着今日的風采，昭示着未來的希望。每天，成千上萬的遊客絡繹不絕，把她視為周秦漢唐的藝術殿堂，中華文明的歷史長廊，在這裡觀瞻徜徉，品評鑒賞，留下美好的記憶，帶走無盡的向往！

陝西歷史博物館現在收藏着各類文物 37 萬余件，尤以商周青銅器，唐代金銀器，歷代陶俑和唐墓壁畫獨領風騷，享譽中外。兩千多件青銅器中，有為數不少的國寶級珍品。900 余件金銀器，收藏之富名列全國之首。數以萬計的歷代陶俑千姿百態，風格迥異。400 余座唐墓出土的壁畫，總面積有 1000 平方米，獨步全國，在世界也絕無僅有。這些文物，是歷史對陝西的厚愛和饋贈，它記錄着中華民族在三秦大地繁衍生息的步履，傳遞着人類文明在神秘東方創造發展的信息。歷經人世的滄桑巨變，遭逢戰火的反復洗禮，目睹朝代的興衰更迭，它們幸存下來，又被集中起來，成為探求浩如烟海的古代典籍的形象佐證，成為解開撲朔迷離的歷史疑團的有力鎖鑰，成為認識紛繁宏富的文明發展的實物資料。它們不僅是中華民族的國之瑰寶，而且是世界人民的共同財富。

為了使廣大的中外遊客更好地了解這些財富的真正價值，更深刻地領悟它們的文化內涵，我從已經展出的近 3000 件文物中，擷取出近百件精品，力求簡要而明晰地作以鑒賞，給觀眾深入的多角度的探求興趣提供一個基礎，希望它能為觀眾和文物之間架一座認識的橋梁。編選時，我把具有一定藝術性的歷史文物作為首選條件，目的是使觀眾得到美感享受和心靈的愉悅。這樣，就使那些雖然具有較高的歷史價值而缺乏藝術觀賞價值的文物只好暫時割愛，舍去未選。所選的每件文物，都以照片顯現原貌，並力求將出土時間地點，大小尺寸，造型特點，藝術價值，歷史價值等敘述清楚，做到一文一圖，兩相對照，以便於披覽。由于水平所限，錯誤在所難免，敬祈讀者不吝指教。

楊培鈞

1994 年歲末

PREFACE

While the tourist entered the Shaanxi history museum, the perfect architecture and the splendid cultural relics let many descendant of Yan Huang and the foreigners get great surprised and exercised with delightfals. From 20th, Jane in 1991, the museum standed in the ancient capital Xian, where 13 dynasties found the capitals with the splendid and elegant posture, which is in echo with Dayan pogoda, and telling about the history of Xian and displaying today's magnificance and showing the bright future. Everyday, thousands of the tourists are in an endless stream, who regard it as the artistic hall of Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang Dynasties, and the civilizational corridor of the chinese culture, who enjoy the gems and had very excellent time in appriation, also take sweet memories.

Here collected 37000 pieces of relics, especially are famous for the collection of bronze wares of the Shang and Zhou Dynasties, gold and silver wares of the Tang Dynasty, pottery figures and the frescoes of the tombs of the Tang Dynasty, which gained great reputation. Among two thousands pieces of bronze wares, many of them are gems of national class. Nine hundreds of gold, silver wares is the first all over China. Thousands of the pottery figures are in different style and shows the hundreds of postures. The fresco unearthed from 400 tombs of the Tang Dynasty, the total area is about 1000 m², which is the unique all over the world. These gems, are the gift from the history, which are the records of the development and people's life in Shaanxi, and information of the eastern cultural splendour. Undergoing the changing of the dynasties the baptism of the war, these relics were unearthed again, and supplied the proof of the history and the mirror of the times, also gave us the key of researching the historical problems and ancient civilization. They are not only the treasures of the chinese and also the richness of the people all over the world.

In order to let the tourists know the real virtue of these treasures and understand the significance of them, we chosed about one hundred gems among the exhibitioned 3000 pieces, supplying a simple and clear appriation with deep angle and wide knowledge, and making a bridge between the relics and the rivewers, which while our collecting and writting I choosed the pieces with clear artistic features and special style, in order that the audience could get the interest and happiness through appriating them. So some gems with high historical virtue but lack of artistical virtue would not be collected in this book. Every piece choosed in this book, we tried to show the size, the place unearthed, the feature of style and the virtue of art and history through the photos, we used one gem one picture which is easily for appreciation. Because of the limited time and research level, the faulse might be in the explanation please point it out, and thank you for your advise honestly.

Yang Peijun
1994

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陝西歷史博物館序言大廳

The Entrance Hall of Shaanxi History Museum

鳳柱卣(jǔ)

商代晚期(公元前1200—前1028年)

通高41cm,口徑19.5cm,腹深16cm,重2.9公斤

1973年於陝西岐山縣賀家村西周墓出土

鳳柱卣侈口,口沿立雙柱,柱端各飾立體鳳鳥。腹分上下兩段,各飾雲雷紋饕餮面。腹面饕餮紋飾與補白雲雷紋平細不分,顯得文而不爭。器底較平,略向外鼓,腹側有犀首鑿,鑿面為竊曲紋。下有三角錐足,尖端外撇。

鳳柱卣雙柱端的立體鳳鳥別具一格,十分罕見。鳳鳥高冠豎起,長羽飄舉,圓目鼓睜,體飾花羽短翎,鳥尾平伸。雙柱巧妙地用作鳥足,鳳鳥恰似佇足舉目遠眺。鳳鳥造型身姿矯健,體軀華貴,生機勃勃,活力盎然。

鳳鳥在古代是一種吉祥的象徵。東漢許慎在《說文解字》中這樣解釋:“鳳,神鳥也,出于東方君子之國,翔四海之外……見則天下大安寧。”鳳鳥用來裝飾雙柱,使卣器引入入勝,惹人喜愛。

卣是一種溫酒器。鳳柱卣是賀家村西周墓出土的35件青銅器中最为精美的一件。



Jia, a Wine Vessel with a Mouth of Double-phoenix-pillar Relief

*The Late Shang Dynasty
(B. C1240—1028)*

*H. 41cm, D. of mouth
19.5cm, Depth. 16cm, W
2.9kg.*

*Unearthed in 1973 at
Hejia-cun of Qishan County,
Shaanxi, from one mausoleum.*

It has wide mouth, at the edge standing double pillars, on the top are the phoenix. The body was divided two parts, decorated by cloud reins and tao Die masks. The Tao Die design with the cloud veins are very fine, show perfect but not fierce. The bottom is flat, and a little bit raised outside, at the flank there are Hino Head Ban, the Ban decorated with Qie Qu veins. There are three pyramid feet, the tip are leaving cat.

The double phoenix fly their own colours and is seldom seen. The phoenix lift the high

crown, with smug leather. Glaring the round eyes, the body decorated the short feather, the tail extend silently. And the pillars just are the birds feet ingeniously, the birds just stand still and look into the distance from the high Jia. The shape of the phoenix is strong and vigorous and show the luxurious and energetic.

Phoenix is the signify of good fortune in the ancient times. Xu shen of East Han Dynasty explained in his book "Explaining the word" like this, "the phoenix a kind of fairy bird, born from the East of the noble land, hovering all over the world...Of you see it, the country will be full of love and peace". Decorated the Jia with the phoenix and let it be fascinating.

Jia is a kind of wine vessel. This piece is the best one of the 35 pieces bronzes which were unearthed from West Zhou mausoleum of He jia cun.



鳳柱卣

Jia, a Wine Vessel with a Mouth of
Double-phoenix-pillar Relief

四足鬲

晚商（公元前13—前11世紀）

通高23.2cm，口徑21cm，腹深16.1cm，重4.8公斤

1981年於陝西城固縣龍頭村窖藏出土。

此鬲寬沿外折，子母口，矮頸，飾一圈雷紋；四足中空，組成鬲腹。腹身飾四個獸面紋。獸面大眼珠如圓球，浮腫突出，炯炯有神；額頂有誇張的耳，鼻嘴向下，腹體填滿雲雷紋。刻紋寬深勻稱，內填黑色固體。整個造型深厚凝重，紋飾富麗。綫條剛勁有力，講究對稱。一般鬲只有三足，此鬲為四足，目前在全國獨一無二。

這只鬲具有明顯的地域性特征。它的出土地城固縣在漢中地區，殷商時是巴的方國。巴人作為一個民族，英武頑強，一度曾控制過漢水上游。周武王伐紂時，曾得到巴人的支持和參與，戰勝殷商后，受到周族宗室的分封，成為“巴方”。巴人進入漢中遠遠早于商人。從城固縣渭水河沿岸的蘇村、五郎、蓮花、龍頭等地先后出土的486件青銅器來看，絕大部分是用于戰爭的兵器及其附件，又多為窖藏。既反映出它們與殷商的文化聯系，又反映出它們和周族的密切關係，還保持着自己獨有的特點。它們以自己的聰明才智，創造出了獨具風格的青銅文化，成為中華民族古代文化的一個組成部分。

鬲是烹飪器，流行于商周時期。戰國晚期青銅鬲從祭器和生活用具中消失。與這只四足鬲在同一地點先后出土的共有13種75件青銅器。可能為逃避殷人征討埋藏起來，以備后用的。

Li, a Cooking Vessel with Four Legs

*The Late Shang Dynasty
(13th—11th century B. C.)*

H23.2cm, D. of mouth
21cm. Depth. 16.1cm, W.
4.8kg.

*Unearthed in 1981 from
the cellar at Long-tou-cun of
Cheng-gu County, Shaanxi.*

It is wide edge and fold out, eighttwi-mouth, short neck, decorated with round thunder designs. Inside the four legs, are empty, which forms the stomach of this vessel. There are four animal-face designs on it. The eye of the animal like the ball, relief very well, bright and shining; there are overstate ears on the forehead, mouths and noses are down ward; it was carved full of cloud and thunder (yun and leiveins) veins. The designs are wide and deep and well balanced, filled with black solid in them. The whole shape is simple and vigorous, with magnificent veins decorations. The lions are bold and graceful, which is particular about symmetry. Generally, Li has three legs, but this one has four legs. At present, it is the only one in China. It has obvious features of re-

gional. Chenggu county where it is unearthed located Hanzhong area, at Shang Dynasty, here is Ba Kindom. Being one race, the people of Ba were brave, who once controled the upper and middle reaches of Hanshui River. When Zhou Dynasty, Zhou Wu Wang (king Zhou Wu) sent armed forces to suppress Zhou Wang, who got the help from people at Ba, after they defeated the Shang, they gained the nobility from Zhou Clan, so called "Ba Tang". People of Ba entered Han Zhong more earlier than Shang people. Allow 486 pieces unearthed bronzes from Sucun, Wulang, Lianhua, Long tou by the Xushui river at Chenggu County, we found that most of them are weapons or accessories, and mostly were hidden in the cellar. It reflected that they connected with the culture of Shang and they had good realation with the Zhou Clan, but they still kept their own unique feature. They created the unique bronze culture.

Li, a kind of cooking utensil, was popular in Shang and Zhou dynasties. As a sacrificial object and a vessel for everyday life, bronze li disappeared in the late period of Warring States Period. 75 bronze wares in 13 types were found at the same site with the four-legged. They might be hidden by Ba people in order to escape from The Yin Shang's controlling and wanted to use later.