

CHINA AND BRILLIANCE

神韵与辉煌

陕西历史博物馆国宝鉴赏

AN APPRAISAL OF THE NATIONAL TREASURES IN THE
SHAANXI HISTORY MUSEUM

冀东山 主编

唐墓壁画卷

THE TANG DYNASTY TOMB FRESCOES



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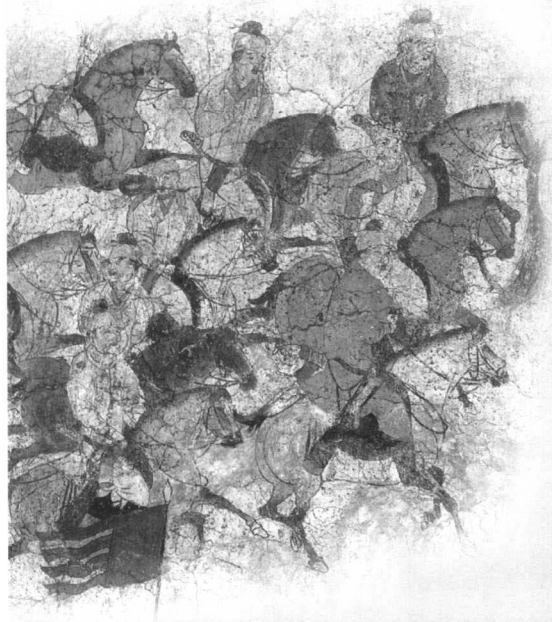
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序言

冀
东
山

陕西悠久的历史，灿烂的文化，不但为人类古代文明做出了重大贡献，而且留下了种类繁多、异常丰富的文物宝藏，以至人们将陕西誉为“天然的历史博物馆”。作为历史发展进程见证的文物，是凝固的记忆，既展示了灿烂辉煌的中国古代文明，也积淀了我们民族的智慧情感和优良传统，我们为之感到骄傲与自豪，也因此受到鼓舞和激励。它们既是中国传统文明的重要组成部分和中华民族宝贵的精神财富，也是全人类共同的文化遗产。

陕西历史博物馆是全国最著名的现代化国家级博物馆之一，馆藏文物多达三十七万余件，基本反映了陕西出土和传世文物的概貌，是陕西馆藏文物的集中代表。特别是八百多件（组）一级文物不但在工艺技术、艺术创造等方面代表了当时的最高水平，还因其无与伦比的典型性、完整性和序列性，充分体现了中国历史的悠久和中国古代文明的博大精深，它们无论对于具体的考古研究或历史研究，还是对于我们加深认识中国优秀传统文化并正确审视其在世界文明史上的地位均具有重要价值。

文化和遗产应该珍惜保护，灿烂的古代文明与优秀的传统文化更应该传承弘扬。积极组织出版文物图书，通过图书引导人们了解认识灿烂的中华古代文明，热爱中华优秀传统文化、热爱中华民族、热爱祖国是出版工作者义不容辞的责任。陕西历史博物馆作为收藏展示文物、传承古代文明的载体，在通过陈列展览向广大观众展示历史文物的丰富内涵和中国古代文明辉煌成就的同时，也希望通过出版物，让更多观众看到丰富的藏品精华，弥补展览的局限，满足观众的需求。共同的责任感和使命感，促使我们编辑出版《神韵与辉煌——陕西历史博物馆国宝鉴赏》。

此前，出版介绍陕西文物的读物不少，但《神韵与辉煌——陕西历史博物馆国宝鉴赏》则是首次将陕西历史博物馆八百余件（组）馆藏一级文物及部分珍贵文物系统整理出版，这在全国博物馆中也是鲜见的。它的出版发行，必将在文博界、学术界引起极大反响。《神韵与辉煌——陕西历史博物馆国宝鉴赏》虽由陕西历史博物馆的各方面专家执笔编写，在吸取最新研究成果的同时，也努力避免了过去以博物馆藏品为题

材的图书常见的单纯从考古学和器物学角度出发过分学术化的倾向，力求对文物丰富的文化内涵和审美内涵进行生动形象的阐释，注重知识性和可读性，力求使它成为广大读者喜欢的通俗性读物，以使更多读者能解读文物蕴含的丰富的文化内涵，充分感受古代文明的辉煌与神韵，在潜移默化的艺术熏陶和精神启迪中激发民族自豪感和自信心，从而去开拓创造更加美好的未来。

服务社会，服务读者，弘扬中华民族优秀传统文化，是我们编辑出版本书的初衷，也是我们的最终目的。当然，在编写、编辑中难免有不尽人意或不当之处，敬希广大读者特别是文物、考古、文化界的有识之士提出意见，以便进一步修订。

二〇〇六年三月

前言

冯庚武

陕西，是一个古老而神奇的地方。早在远古时代，华夏的祖先就在这里生息繁衍，中国古代社会曾有十三个王朝在这里建都，其中最为强盛繁荣的周、秦、汉、唐都以这里为中心舞台。省会西安，古称“长安”，是闻名遐迩的世界四大古都之一，著名的“丝绸之路”的起点。陕西悠久的历史，灿烂的文化，曾经为人类文明做出了重大贡献，并且留下了丰富多彩、弥足珍贵的文物宝藏。得天独厚的文明积淀，辉煌灿烂的文化遗存，奠定了陕西文物“甲天下”的地位，也使陕西历史博物馆被誉为“古都明珠，华夏宝库”。

陕西历史博物馆是按照周恩来总理的遗愿，1983年开始筹建，1991年6月20日建成开放的中国第一座大型现代化国家级博物馆。它以其雄伟庄重的仿唐建筑、丰富精美的藏品和博大雄浑的历史陈列，代表了二十世纪九十年代中国博物馆事业发展的最高水平，被称作中国博物馆事业发展的里程碑。作为全国最著名的博物馆之一，陕西历史博物馆的馆藏文物多达三十七万余件，上起远古人类初始阶段使用的简单石器，下至1840年前社会生活中的各类器物，时间跨度一百多万年。其中商周青铜器精美绝伦，历代陶俑千姿百态，汉唐金银器独步全国，唐墓壁画举世无双，可谓琳琅满目，精品荟萃。馆藏文物不但数量多、种类全、品位高，在工艺技术、艺术创造等方面分别代表了当时的最高水平，而且以其无与伦比的典型性、完整性和序列性，充分体现了中国古代文明的博大精深。比如，陕西出土的西周青铜器数量之大、精品之多，均居全国首位，号称“青铜器之乡”，而近几十年来陕西出土的四千多件青铜器中的绝大部分收藏于陕西历史博物馆。西安及其周边地区是全国唐代金银器出土最多的地方，包括西安南郊何家村窖藏在内的大部分金银器也收藏在陕西历史博物馆，尤其何家村窖藏的二百七十余件金银器是唐代金银器制造最成熟、最鼎盛时期的产品，代表了唐代金银器制作的最高水平，被誉为二十世纪中国最重大的考古发现之一而备受世人关注。同样，陕西也是唐代墓葬壁画出土最多的地方。陕西历史博物馆目前收藏了李寿墓、懿德太子墓、章怀太子墓、永泰公主墓、房陵公主墓、苏思勖墓等近三十座墓、五百余幅、约一千平方米的壁画，数量之多、等级之高、保存状况之好而又具有比较完整的序列性，堪称绝无仅有，以至有外国友人称其是“中国的乌菲齐”（UFFIZI画廊，在意大利佛罗伦萨市内的乌菲齐宫内，以收藏大量的文艺复兴时期绘画名作而蜚声国际，有“文艺复兴艺术宝库”之称，1765年对外开放）。陕西历代古墓皆有陶俑出土，陕西历史博物馆收藏的古代陶俑不仅数量众多、题材广泛、内容丰富，而且产生、演进的序列完整，这

在国内博物馆中也是极为少见的。其他如秦汉砖瓦、唐三彩、陶瓷器、玉器等类文物也在全国占有重要的地位。总之，悠久辉煌的历史创造了得天独厚的陕西历史文物，它们是陕西历史博物馆最具代表性的藏品，是中华民族灿烂文化的体现，也是整个人类共同的文化财富。积极保护、展示和宣传这些历史瑰宝，对于拓展考古、历史、艺术研究，对于提高人们鉴别、观赏、收藏水平，对于加深认识中国传统文化并正确审视其在世界文明史上的地位，对于大力推动爱国主义教育以及社会主义精神文明建设，均具有重要意义。

藏品是博物馆存在的物质基础，展览是博物馆实现其教育功能的最基本最重要的手段。陕西历史博物馆开馆以来，在做好基本陈列《陕西古代史陈列》的同时，还举办了数十个主题明确、品位高雅的文物专题陈列和临时陈列，力求从多角度、多侧面向广大观众揭示历史文物的丰富内涵和中国古代文明的辉煌成就。但是，由于展览的特殊性及局限性，观众看到的展品仅是馆藏文物的极少部分，更多的馆藏文物包括文物精品，观众长期无缘观赏。此外，因为到博物馆参观的观众历史文化素养不同，有些则对博物馆陈列的展品或主题有可能是完全陌生的，如果缺少必要的说明引导，通常难以凭借其经验和联想来理解文物展品的真正内涵。还需要特别指出的是，即便是专业工作者，由于专业分工等原因，也并不是所有的人对所有展品的价值和意义都十分了解，他们仍然需要借助各种层次的出版物来理解展品的内涵和展览的主题，从而作进一步的学术研究。所以，要想让观众对博物馆有比较全面的了解，编辑出版各种图书是非常必要的。对一般观众来说，图文并茂、通俗易懂的出版物就显得更为重要。围绕馆藏文物，这些年来我们也编辑出版了一系列出版物，但它们均不足以反映我馆馆藏精品的全貌。

为了全面展示陕西历史博物馆馆藏文物精品，扩大陕西文物大省的影响，弘扬民族文化，弥补陈列展览的不足，在陕西省新闻出版局和三秦出版社的支持下，我们对馆藏文物中八百余件（组）一级品及部分珍贵文物进行了系统集中的整理，编辑出版了《神韵与辉煌——陕西历史博物馆国宝鉴赏》一书。组织专业人员，广泛收集资料，对馆藏一级文物分类逐件（组）作出科学而又比较详尽的阐释，力求做到图文并茂，集资料性、学术性与观赏性为一体，对我们来说是一种尝试，在全国博物馆中也属首次，因而无疑在全国博物馆文物精品研究与宣传上具有开创意义。当然，我们希望本书能对学术界的研究提供富有价值的科学资料，对收藏界的鉴赏提供内涵丰富的有益参考，对陕西走向世界、世界了解陕西发挥重要的作用，更希望能满足读者了解文物、学习历史、陶冶情操的多种需求，在保护文化遗产、弘扬民族精神方面发挥积极作用，真正成为爱国主义教育的精品图书。

FOREWORD

Ji Dongshan

Shaanxi Province, aptly called the natural historical museum, is a treasure-chest of colourful cultural relics which not only demonstrate the great contribution the province made to ancient human civilization but also bring that splendid past alive to us today.

The relics displayed in this exhibition are our memories in solid form, our memories of the elegance of an ancient Chinese civilization, its wisdom and its fine traditions. We take pride in them because they represent, not only the richness of traditional China, but also the heritage of human beings in general.

Shaanxi History Museum is the one of the most famous modern museums in China. More than 370,000 objects are collected here. Especially the first class of objects of more than 800 pieces (sets) represent the highest level of craftsmanship and artistic creation. The typicality, the integrity and the sequences of the objects illustrate the long history of Chinese civilization and its breadth in ancient times. The importance of the treasures displayed here lies not only in their specific interest to archeologists but in the tremendous insight they give us into traditional Chinese culture and its relation to the other great civilizations of the past.

The purpose of our museum is cherish and protect this cultural heritage. Shaanxi History Museum provides a storehouse of ancient treasures in a form designed to make them accessible to the public. But we are also publishers, producing a body of literature on cultural relics which we hope will lead to a better appreciation of the civilization of ancient China.

We believe that this book, *Charm and Brilliance: An Appraisal of the National Treasures in the Shaanxi History Museum* compiled by the various experts working in the Museum, will have a great impact on the study of cultural relics, both in academic circles and in the world of museums. There are many other books dealing with the cultural treasures of Shaanxi Province. But this one is unique in its scope, dealing as it does with such a wide range of excavated and collected relics. And, although we have taken account of academic studies of the subject, we have tried to avoid the dullness that many people associate with academic publications, aiming instead at a popular audience.

Our mission is to serve society, serve our visitors and readers, and serve the cultural tradition the Museum preserves. We would welcome critical comments, whether from experts in the field or the general reader.

PREFACE

Feng Gengwu

As an old and miraculous place, Shaanxi is a place where the Chinese ancestors lived in ancient times. In addition, 13 empires have their capitals ever established here in the Chinese history, such as the Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang dynasties. Xi'an, called Chang'an in ancient times, is one of the four civilized capitals of the world and the starting point of the Silk Road. Thanks to the long history and brilliant culture, Shaanxi has contributed very much to the human civilization and left rich and valuable cultural relics. As a result, Shaanxi is famous for its relics and the Shaanxi History Museum is honoured the Brilliant Pearl of Xi'an and the Treasure House of China.

The Shaanxi History Museum is built to meet with the will of former Premier Zhou Enlai. It started in 1983 and ended on 20 June, 1991. As the first modernized state museum of China, the museum is magnificent for its Tang style buildings and rich for its collections and great for its displays, which represented the highest level of the museums of China in 1990s and was honoured the milestone of the development of the museums of China. As one of the outstanding museums, the museum has owned a collection of 370,000, covering a period of over one million years ranging from some simple stone tools in far ancient times to some objects in the period before 1840. Of all the collected objects, the bronze wares of the Shang and Zhou periods, the pottery figures of all dynasties, the gold and silver wares of the Han and Tang dynasties and the tomb mural paintings from the tombs of the Tang dynasty all are unique, and rare. Besides, the collection is not only large in number and variety, high in quality, but sophisticated in technology, which represented the highest level of the time. The typical, and complete collection has reflected the Chinese civilization thoroughly. The bronze wares excavated in Shaanxi are large in number of which most are rare wares, which set Shaanxi the first position of China. As a result, Shaanxi is honoured the Hometown of the Bronze Wares. In the past decades, over 4,000 pieces of bronze wares were unearthed most of which are collected in the museum. Apart from that, gold and silver wares unearthed in Xi'an and the neighbouring areas are collected in the museum, amongst which are 270 pieces of wares excavated from the caves of the Hejiacun village, Xi'an. They are the wares standing for the highest standard of gold and silver manufacture made in the period of great prosperity, and considered the most important archaeological discoveries of China in the 20th century. Shaanxi is a place where pieces and pieces of mural painting were found in some tombs. At present, more than 500 pieces being equal to 1,000 m² of mural

paintings excavated from the tombs of Li Shou, Prince Yi De, Prince Zhang Huai, Princess Yong Tai and Fang Ling, and Su Sixu are collected in the museum. They are well preserved, large in number, sophisticated in quality and complete. They are so rare that some foreign friends consider them China's Uffizi (The Uffizi Gallery, located in the Uffizi Palace in Florence in Italy, is famous for the collections of the famous paintings in the Renaissance period, which was opened to the public in 1765). In all the ancient tombs in Shaanxi pottery figures are buried. The collection of the Shaanxi History Museum is of the characteristics: large in number, broad in theme, rich in content and complete in chronological order, which is rarely seen in some other museums all over the country. And more and more, the museum shares an important role in China for the collection of the bricks and tiles of the Qin and Han dynasties, tri-coloured objects of the Tang dynasty, pottery and porcelain vessels and jade wares. In one word, it is important to notice that the long history has created the cultural relics of the Chinese nation, which are typical in the collection of the museum. They are the demonstration of the brilliant culture of the Chinese nation and the common wealth of the human beings as well. Therefore, it is of an important meaning, by means of active preservation, display, propaganda, and research, to raise the appraisal, appreciation and collection standard, to get a further realization to the traditional Chinese culture and its position in the world civilization, and to carry out the Patriotic Education and the construction of the moral quality.

Collection is the material foundation with which the museum exists while display is a basic but most important mean to realize propaganda function. Since the opening the Shaanxi History Museum, based on the basic display the Display of the Ancient Shaanxi History, has held quite a number of exhibitions, special subjects or temporary, so as to demonstrate the rich intension of the relics and the great achievements of the ancient civilization by means of different angles and sides. For a long time visitors in the museum could see only a little part of the collections due to some specialities and restrictions but unfortunately they have no chance to approach most of the collections including some rare objects. Additionally, it is hard for the visitors to understand the real meanings of the objects without some explanations for they may come from different field. And it is necessary to figure out that even for some professionals they do not understand all for their special reasons of the work. They need to read and consult some publications of all levels to get

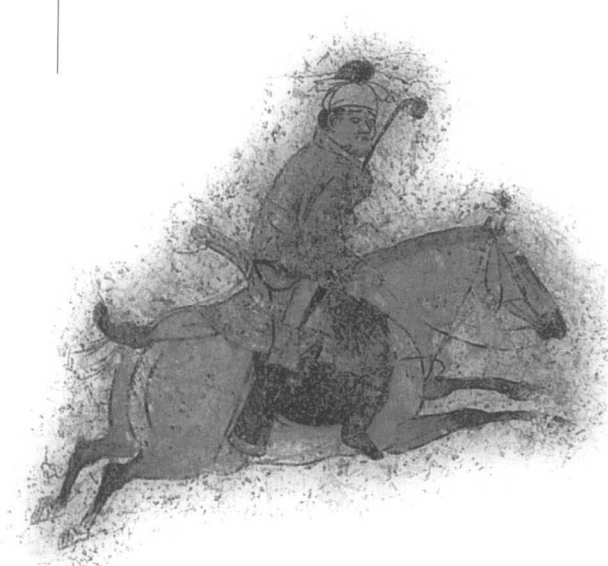
a further study of the objects. Therefore, it is very important to compile and publish some kinds of books to meet with the requirements of the tourists. For the general tourists, books with pictures of the objects and detailed explanations are properer actually. In recent years, a set of books have been published to make sense but they do not reflect the general respects at all of the rare objects of our collection.

Under the help and support of the Shaanxi Provincial Press Publishing Bureau and the Sanqin Publishing House, after a selection of 800 pieces(group) of class A relics, *Charm and Brilliance: An Appraisal of the National Treasures in the Shaanxi History Museum* is being published to display completely the rare relics of the museum, to broaden the influence of the Shaanxi cultural relics, to expand the traditional culture and to remedy the weakness of the display. During the time, all the staffs are working hard to collect materials, compose explanations and make pictures for the objects so that the books are compiled with pictures and explanations and satisfy readers. And yet it is a beginning for us, and the first time for some other museums all over the country so it is of a creative significance for the rare relics research and propaganda. Last but not least, at the very time when the books are being published, we hope sincerely that the books will supply the readers with some scientific materials, and collectors with some profitable references. We also hope that the books will play a leading role in the great event that Shaanxi moves to the world and all the world knows Shaanxi. Of course, we hope that the books will meet with the requirements of learning some knowledge of cultural relics, history, and moulding their temperament. We finally hope that the books will play an active part in preserving cultural heritage and expanding the national spirit so that they may become rare books of education of patriotism.

March, 2006

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