



西藏博物館

TIBET MUSEUM

西藏博物館編
Compiled by Tibet Museum

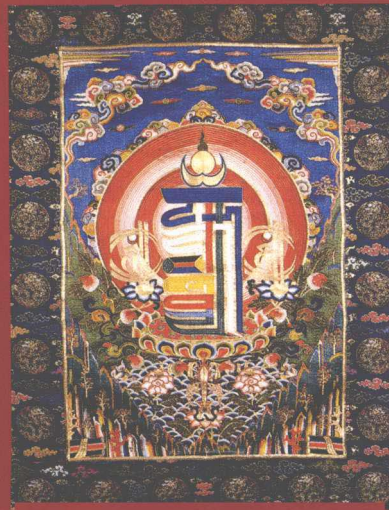
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目 录

CONTENTS

4 ~ 11 前言
Preface



12 ~ 27 史前文化
Prehistoric Culture



28 ~ 49 西藏地方与中央政府
不可分割的关系
Non Separated Relationship
between the Tibetan Local
Government and the Central
Government



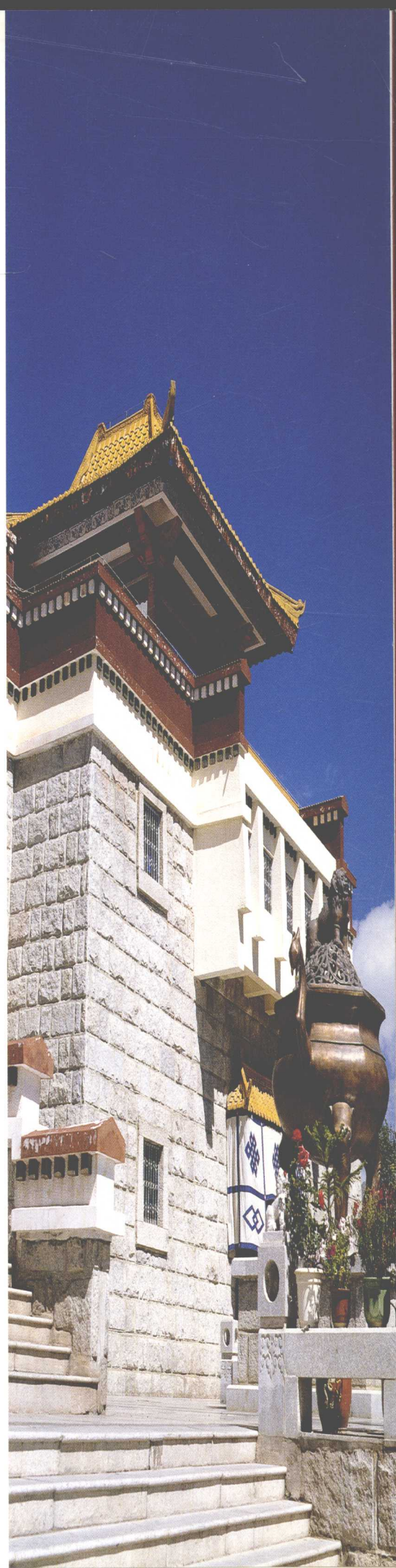
50 ~ 113 文化与艺术
Culture and Arts



114 ~ 137 民俗文化
Folk Culture



138 ~ 215 馆藏文物
Cultural relics preserved
in the Museum



前 言

西藏博物馆位于拉萨市罗布林卡路东南角,是西藏自治区第一座具有现代化功能的大型综合性博物馆,是一座民族文化和艺术的璀璨殿堂,堪称“西藏文化明珠,文物精品宝库”。

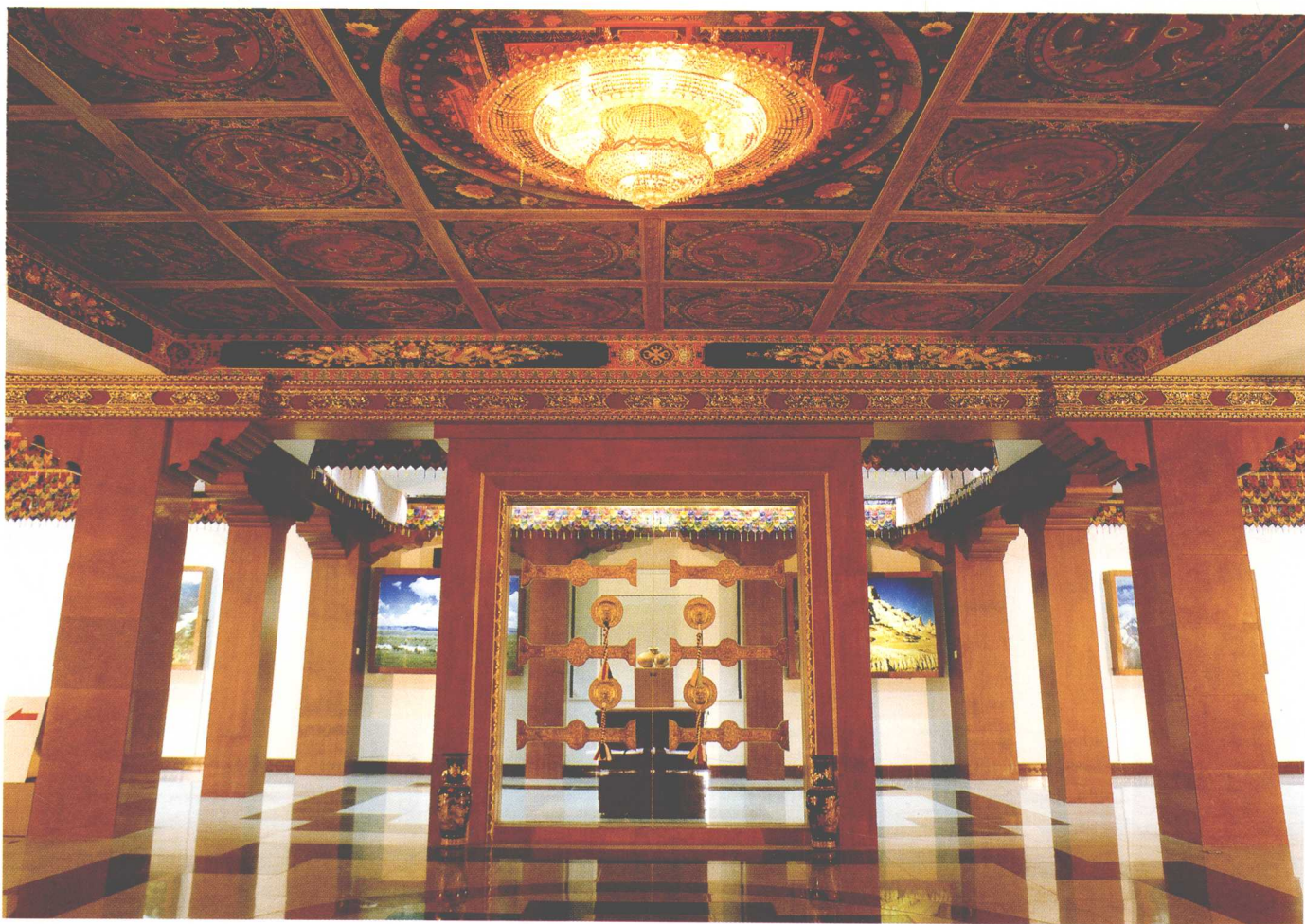
西藏博物馆是在中共中央、国务院的亲切关怀和西藏自治区党委、人民政府的直接领导下,由国家投巨资兴建的,江泽民总书记亲笔题写馆名,1999年10月5日开馆。馆区占地面积53959平方米,总建筑面积23508平方米,展厅面积10451平方米,由主展馆、民俗文化苑和办公生活区三部分组成。整体建筑规模恢宏壮丽,建筑风格典雅凝重,将藏族传统建筑艺术、现代科技和时代精神有机地融为一体。构成了古城拉萨的又一个新的旅游文化景观,与其相邻的园林—罗布林卡相映成趣,在中国博物馆中独具特色。

建立西藏博物馆之前,全区的大量文物,或堆存于文物部门简陋的库房,或流散于民间,受库存条件和展览条件的限制,很少与观众见面,出版发表的机会更少,无法从整体上挖掘和利用这些文物深刻的文化内涵,



《西藏历史文化陈列》荣获国家文物局颁发的99年度十大陈列精品奖

The "Exhibition of Tibetan History and Culture" has the honor to win the Award of Fine Works issued by State Bureau of Cultural Relic, for the Top Ten National Exhibitions of Excellent Relics, 1999.



序言厅 Introduction Hall

并充分发挥其社会教育作用。因此，在改革开放、社会全面发展的新形势下，西藏建成这样一个规模宏大、馆藏丰富的博物馆，不仅是对前人所开拓的文博事业的继承和发展，也是发展社会主义文化事业的重大之举。它必将成为广大人民群众了解藏族历史文化知识和接受爱国主义教育的又一重要基地。同时，它必将发挥西藏与国内外广泛开展文化交流的重要窗口作用，也是自治区首府拉萨市区的一大旅游观光的新景点。

西藏博物馆有丰富的馆藏文物，数量多、种类全、品位高，各种类型的史前文化遗物；历代政府颁赐的封诰、玺印、金册、礼品；多种质地和造型的佛、菩萨、人物造像；珍藏至今的稀世孤品贝叶经和桦树皮经，以及用金粉、银粉、珊瑚粉等书写的手抄本、印刷本的各种梵、藏文典籍，流派众多、五彩缤纷的唐卡画，精美丽质的明清瓷器，独具特色的民族手工艺品、服饰及其它金银玉器等，这些蔚为大观的文物精品多为巧夺天工之瑰宝，价值连城之珍藏。

西藏博物馆坚持收藏保护、学术研究和展示宣传相结合的方针，发挥民族文物荟萃的优势，上穷远古先民的鬼斧神工，下涵近现代名家的精品佳作，展现了不同时代文化艺术的民族特色，可使参观者领略到走进历史文化殿堂的深沉与惊喜。我馆隆重推出的《西藏历史文化》基本陈列，本着时代特色和精品意识相融合的宗旨，以千余件精选的文物展品，从西藏的历史、文化、艺术、宗教、民俗等方面向观众直观地展示了藏民族源远流长的辉煌历史和灿烂文化。每个展馆都经过精心设计和制作，突出地体现了西藏的民族风格和文化魅力。

《西藏博物馆》一书以馆藏文物为内容集册出版，由馆内各部门的专业人员参加编撰，所挑选的文物，力求既符合历史发展的脉络，又反映各类文物的特色；所展示的文物既有国内独有的重器，又有珍藏的镇馆之宝；既有建国几十年来的考古发掘品，又有不同时期抢救和保存下来的寺庙和民间宗教文化艺术品。总之，本画册作为“1999年度全国十大精品陈列”之一的图录，无论在系统性、典型性、资料性、艺术性等方面，都力求表现西藏博物馆所藏精品的整体风貌，以充分展示藏民族的聪明才智和巨大的创造力。

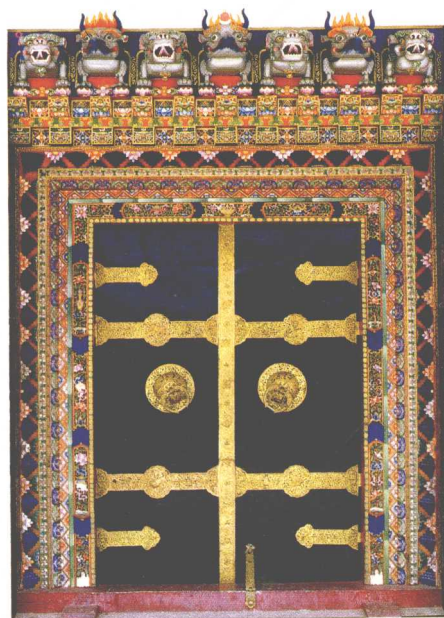
谨以此图录作为西藏博物馆全体同仁，献给西藏和平解放50周年的一份厚礼。



贵宾室 VIP Hall



中庭天井 Central Courtyard



展厅大门

Entrance to the Exhibition Hall

Preface

The Tibet Museum is located at the southeast corner of the Norbulingka Road in Lhasa. It is the first large-sized comprehensive modern museum in the Tibet Autonomous Region; it is a brilliant literary and arts palace of the Tibetan people, a gem of Tibetan civilization and a treasure house of Tibetan cultural relics.

Funded by the central Government, the Tibet Museum was built under the kindly care of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the direct leadership of the Party Committee and People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region. General Secretary Jiang Zemin inscribed name for the Museum. It was open to the public on October 5, 1999. The site of the museum covers an area of 53,959 square meters, with a total construction area of 23,508 square meters. The area for exhibition department covers 10,451 square meters, consisting of three sections: a main exhibition hall, a folk cultural garden and an administrative quarter. The building is magnificent, and combined Tibetan traditional architecture with modern technology. Its characteristics are unique. Together with its neighboring Norbulingka Park, it has become one of the most beautiful places in the ancient city of Lhasa.

Before the Tibet Museum was built, numerous cultural relics in the Autonomous Region were kept in shabby storehouses of the departments in charge of historical relics, others were scattered among and kept by the common people. Because of the limitations of exhibition, those relics were seldom put on display for the public, and there were fewer opportunities to introduce them through publication. As a matter of fact, the rich cultural connotations of these historical relics were not utilized. At the present, under the new conditions of reform and opening up to the outside world, to build in Tibet a large-scale museum with rich content is to inherit and develop our



中庭楼梯 Central Stairs



展厅 Exhibition Hall

展厅 Exhibition Hall



predecessors' career. It has become a center for the broad masses of people to understand the Tibetan history and culture. It has also become a new place of interest in Lhasa, the capital city of the Autonomous Region.

The Tibet Museum has a rich collection of cultural relics, including various types of cultural relics of prehistoric period, title-conferring documents issued by the feudal dynasties of past ages, seals of authority, gold albums, gifts granted by emperors. There are also numerous statues of buddhas, bodhisattvas, and figures. There are also rare sutras written on patra leaves and birch bars, and manuscripts written with gold powder, silver powder, and coral powder. There are also various printed Sanskrit and Tibetan scriptures and colorful tangkas of various painting genres. Unique Tibetan handicrafts, costumes, jewelry, gold ware, silver ware and jade ware are also in the collection. All these are of excellent quality and are invaluable.

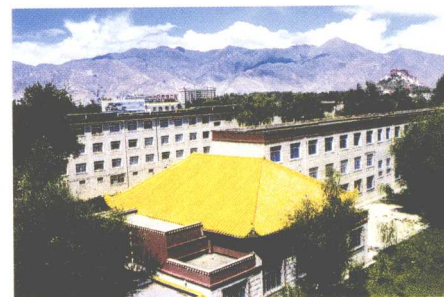
The aim of the Tibet Museum is to preserve cultural relics of the best quality, to make academic study and to put them on display so that the visitors may appreciate the Tibetan historical civilization. The "Exhibition of Tibetan History and Culture" is a major part of the Museum, which includes more than a thousand pieces of selected objects, showing the long history and brilliant culture of the Tibetan people.

The content of the book Tibet Museum is an introduction to the cultural relics preserved in the Museum. It is compiled by the professionals of various departments of the Museum. Its content covers various aspects of Tibetan history and culture. This pictorial album is a record of one of the "Top Ten National Exhibitions of Excellent Cultural Relics, 1999." It is a display of the wisdom and gigantic creativity of the Tibetan people.

The staff of the Tibetan Museum offers this album as a gift to the fiftieth anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Tibet.



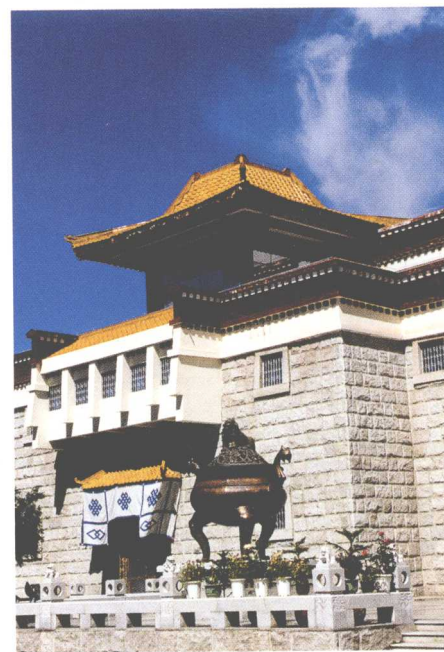
后草坪 Back Lawn



办公生活区
Office & living quarters



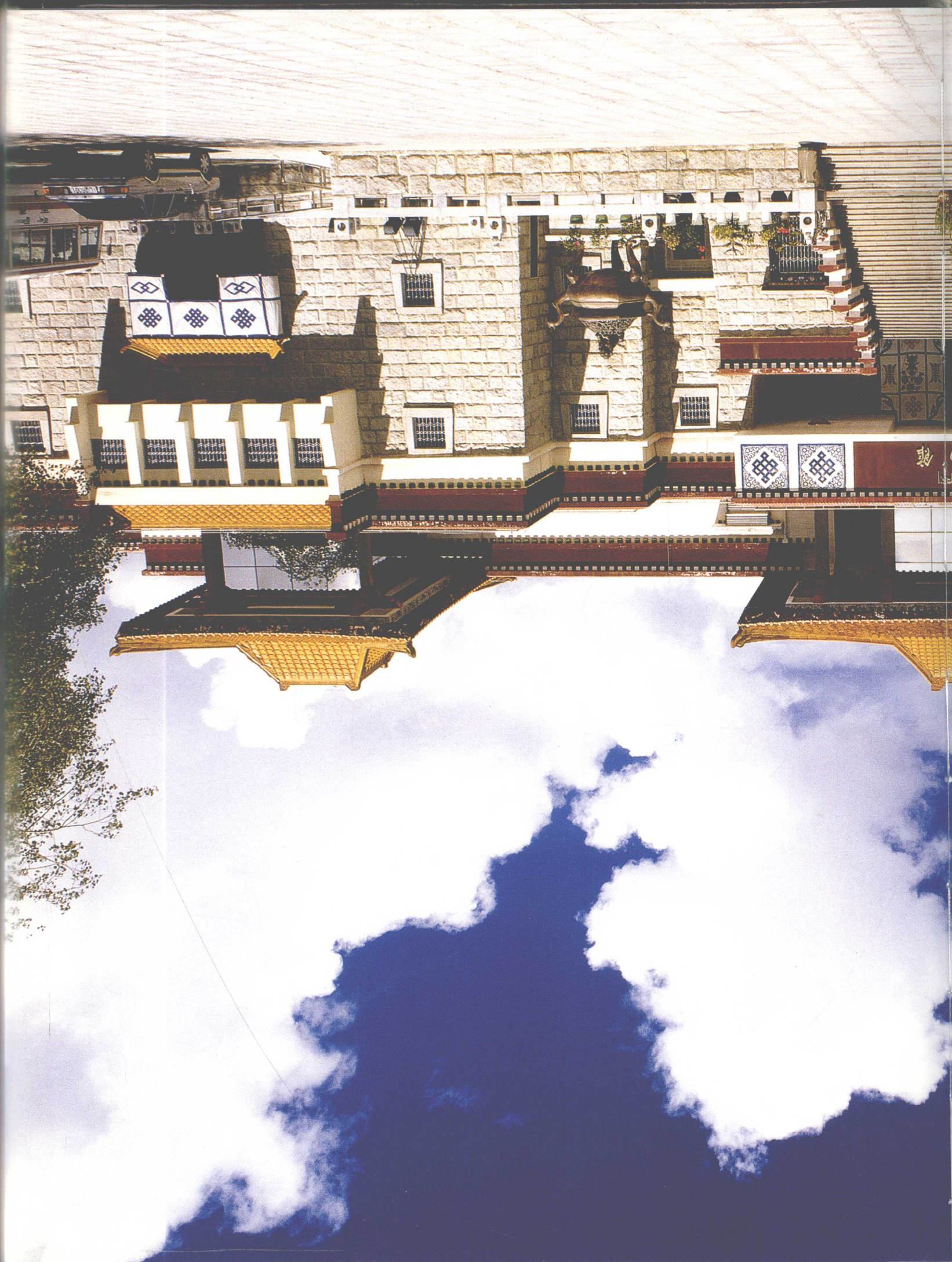
庄园楼 A manor house



博物馆一角
A corner of Museum



བོད་ལྗོངས་རྒྱན་རྒྱུ་ལེ་གསལ་མཚན་
西藏博物



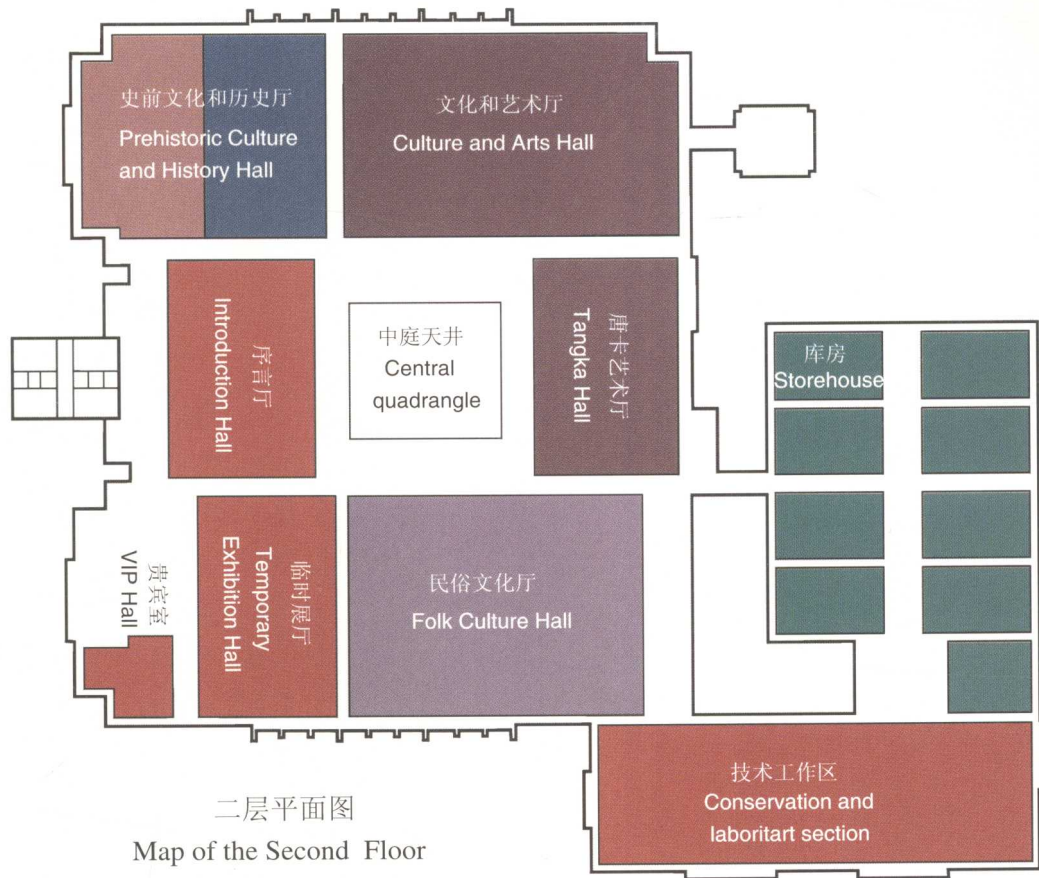
博物馆平面图

Map of the Museum

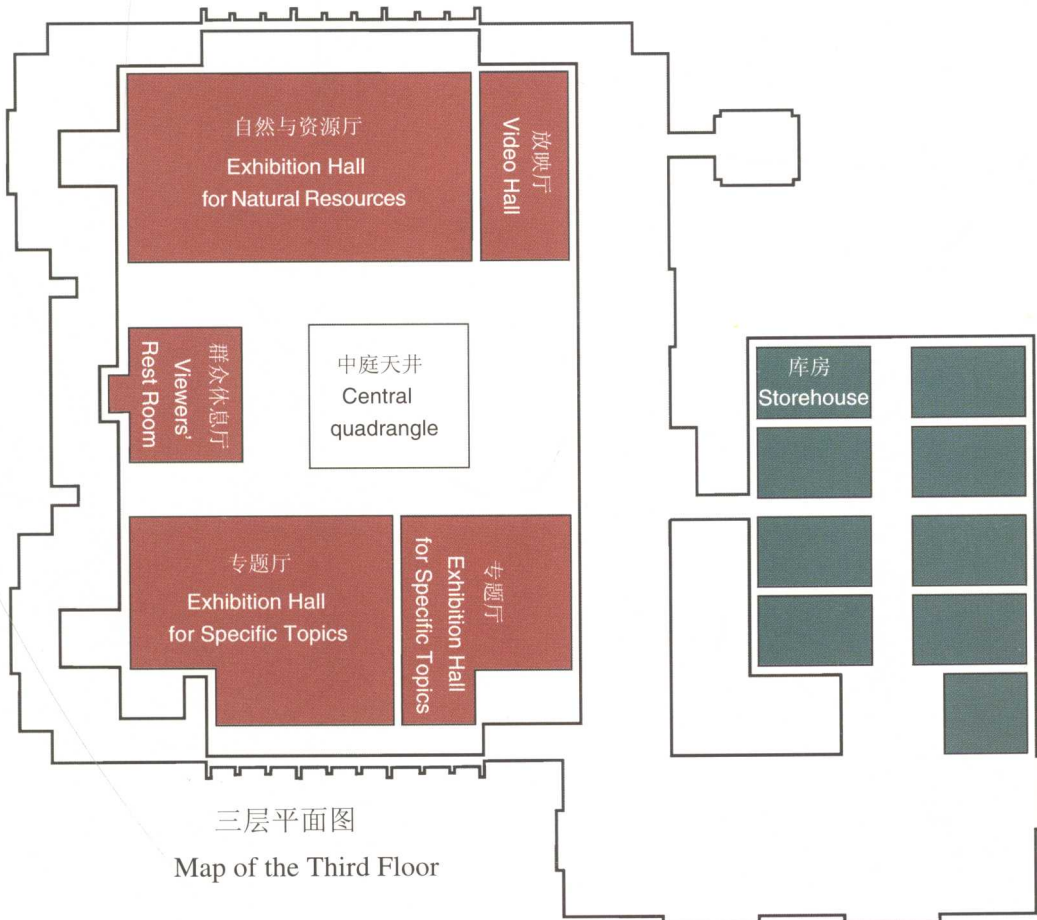


文化长廊 Culture Corridor





二层平面图
Map of the Second Floor



三层平面图
Map of the Third Floor

史前文化



西藏步入文明社会前，大致经历了旧石器时代、新石器时代、青铜时代和铁器时代早期几个阶段，时限约自公元前50世纪至公元6世纪。

西藏早在约5万年前就有了人类的活动。早期以狩猎、采集为主要生存手段，使用打制的石质工具，考古工作者曾在藏北海拔4100~4800米的高原上采集到用石片或石核、砾石打制成的刮削器、尖状器、砍斫器等旧石器时代的器具。进入全新世后，以农耕、制陶兼家畜饲养和狩猎所产生的新石器文化在河谷低山地带发展起来，在藏东昌都的卡若遗址、小恩达遗址以及雅鲁藏布江中游流域的拉萨曲贡遗址、贡嘎昌果沟遗址等处，出土了新石器时代早期的细石核、细石叶、穿孔石球、

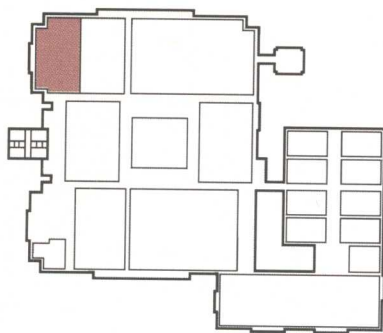
穿孔石刀、刻槽石刀、双肩石铲、石铤、石斧、石凿以及新石器时代晚期的石簇、骨锥、骨针和各种红陶、灰陶、黑陶器具。拉萨曲贡遗址出土的铜簇等，佐证了西藏在公元前1世纪时已出现较成熟的青铜器，稍后又出现了铁器。西藏的青铜时代和铁器时代早期大致结束于公元7世纪吐蕃王朝建立之前，这一时期中，西藏先民还留下了阿里日土县鲁日郎卡狩猎岩画、当雄扎西岛武士岩画、那曲日姆栋豹追鹿、那曲班戈其多洞穴动物及人物等大量精致的凿刻岩画以及一批石室墓、石棺墓和金属饰品，呈现了与黄河上游、川西高原等相邻地区原始文化的交流。此时，西藏猎牧、农牧、农耕经济并进，开始步入文明社会。



Before entering civilized society, Tibet had undergone several archaeological periods: Paleolithic culture, Neolithic culture, Bronze Age, and the early Iron Age. The time extended roughly from the 50th century BC to 6th century AD.

Man began to live in Tibet as early as fifty thousand years ago. During the early stages they lived on gathering and hunting, using stone tools. Archaeologists have found stone scrapers, pointed implements and choppers of Paleolithic age in the Northern Tibet plateau with an elevation of 4,100~4,800 meters. After entering the Holocene epoch, the neolithic culture with farming, pottery, as well as animal breeding and hunting developed in river valleys and low hills. A lot of fine stone cores and flakes, perforated stone balls and knives, stone knives with a concave trough, stone spades, stone adzes, stone axes, stone chisels of the early neolithic culture have been unearthed. Many stone arrowheads, bone awls, bone needles and various utensils of red pottery, grey pottery and black pottery of the late neolithic culture were also unearthed at the Karo and Xiao Enda archaeological sites in Chamdo of Eastern Tibet. They have been also unearthed at the Chugong archaeological site Lhasa and Kunga Trango

Gully archaeological site in the middle reaches of the Yarlung Tsangpo. The bronze arrowheads unearthed at the Chugong archaeological site verifies that matured bronze ware was in existence in Tibet by the first century BC. Iron tools appeared at a later time. Tibet's Bronze Age and early Iron Age had ended by the time before the Tubo dynasty which was established in the 7th century. During this period, the forefathers of the present-day Tibetans left numerous rock paintings of hunting scenes in Rutog County in Ngari, rock paintings on warriors in Damshung County, carved rock paintings of leopard running after deer in Nagchu. A lot of brilliantly carved rock paintings of animals and human figures were found in Palkhor Kyido caves in Nagchu. A number of stone coffins and stone funeral chambers and metal ornaments were found. All this indicates the exchanges of primitive cultures between Tibet and the upper reaches of the Yellow River and the Western Sichuan plateau. By then, hunting, animals breeding and farming economy were on the rise, and Tibet began to enter civilized society.



- 1 骨簪 新石器时代晚期 昌都卡若遗址出土
(长 14.5 cm)

Bone hairpin

Late neolithic age, excavated in Karo,
Chamdo; 14.5 cm in length.

- 2 骨针 新石器时代晚期 昌都卡若遗址出土
(长 4.2 cm)

Bone needles

Late neolithic age; excavated in Karo,
Chamdo; 4.2 cm in length.



4



- 3 石骨项链 新石器时代晚期

昌都卡若遗址出土

A stone and bone necklace

Late neolithic age, excavated in Karo,
Chamdo.



- 4 石质研磨盘 新石器时代晚期

拉萨曲贡遗址出土 (长 15 cm, 宽 11 cm)

Grinding stone

Late neolithic age; excavated in
Chugong, Lhasa; 15 cm in length
and 11 cm in width.

- 6 细石叶 新石器时代早期

阿里噶尔县丁湖珠孜采集 (最长 2.8 cm)

Stone tools in blades

Early neolithic age; found in Gar
County, Ngari; The biggest 2.8 cm
in length.

- 5 细石核 新石器时代早期

阿里噶尔县丁湖珠孜采集 (最长 2.8 cm)

Stone tools in block

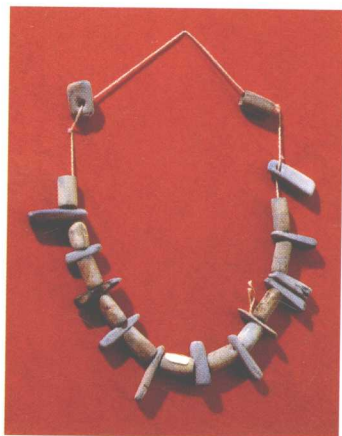
Early neolithic age; found in
Gar County, Ngari; The biggest 2.8cm
in length.

- 7 穿孔石球 新石器时代晚期

昌都卡若遗址出土 (最大直径 8.5 cm)

Hollowed stone implements

Late neolithic age; excavated in Karo,
Chamdo; 8.5 cm in diameter.



3



8 石斧 新石器时代晚期 昌都卡若遗址出土
(长 12.5 cm、宽 8.5 cm)

Stone axe

Late neolithic age; excavated in Karo, Chamdo;
12.5 cm in length and 8.5 cm in width.

9 石斧 新石器时代晚期 昌都卡若遗址出土
(长 21.5 cm、宽 4.5 cm、厚 2.2 cm)

Stone axe

Late neolithic age; excavated in Karo, Chamdo;
21.5 cm in length, 4.5 cm in width and 2.2 cm
in thickness.

10 双肩石铲 新石器时代晚期 拉萨曲贡遗址出土
(长 15.5 cm、宽 10 cm)

Stone tool chipped on both sides

Late neolithic age; excavated in Chugong, Lhasa;
15.5 cm in length and 10 cm in width.

11 石凿 新石器时代晚期 昌都小恩达遗址出土
(最长 13.1 cm、厚 1.5 cm)

Stone chisel

Late neolithic age; excavated in Ngulda, Chamdo;
The biggest 13.1 cm in length, 1.5 cm in thickness.



11

- 1 陶塑猴面 新石器时代晚期
拉萨曲贡遗址出土 (长4.5 cm)

A clay monkey

Late neolithic age; excavated in Chugong, Lhasa; 4.5 cm in length.

- 2 铜箭镞 铜器时代早期
拉萨曲贡遗址出土 (最长5 cm)

Copper arrowheads

Early bronze age; excavated in Chugong, Lhasa; The bigger one 5cm in length.

- 3 古青稞炭化粒 新石器时代晚期
山南贡嘎昌果沟遗址出土

Carbonized barley

Late neolithic age; excavated in Trango valley, Gongker, Lhoka;

- 4 粟炭化粒 新石器时代晚期
昌都卡若遗址出土

Carbonized grains

Late neolithic age; excavated in Karo, Chamdo.

- 5 穿孔石刀 新石器时代晚期
昌都卡若遗址出土

(长11.7 cm、宽4.7 cm)

Stone knives

Late neolithic age; excavated in Karo, Chamdo; 11.7 cm in length and 4.7 cm in width.

- 6 梳形器 新石器时代晚期

拉萨曲贡遗址出土 (石制 长14 cm、宽13 cm, 骨制 长8.5 cm、宽1.7 cm)

Stone and bone combs

Late neolithic age; excavated in Chugong, Lhasa; The stone comb: 14 cm in length and 13 cm in width. The bone comb: 8.5 cm in length and 1.7 cm in width.



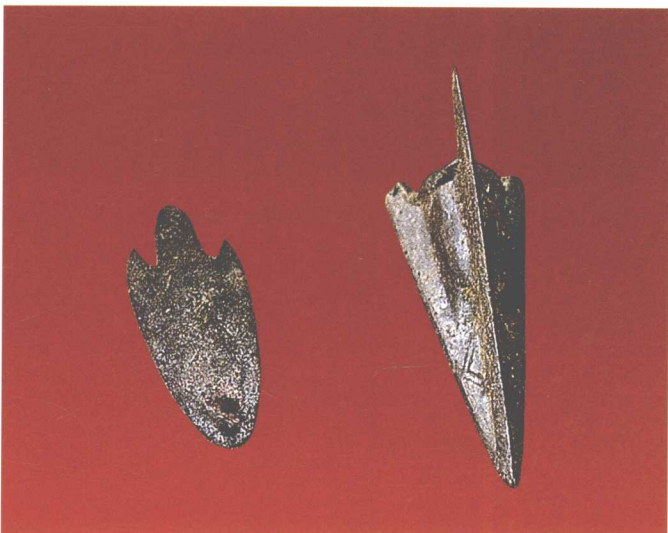
3



4



1



2

- 7 石璜 新石器时代晚期 昌都卡若遗址出土 (长10 cm、宽4.5 cm)

Stone curves

Late neolithic age; excavated in Karo, Chamdo; 10 cm in length and 4.5 cm in width.

- 8 骨锥 新石器时代晚期
昌都卡若遗址出土 (最长17 cm)

Bone awls

Late neolithic age; excavated in Karo, Chamdo; The bigger one 17 cm in length.

- 9 石镞 新石器时代晚期
昌都卡若遗址出土 (长4 cm)

A pointed stone

Late neolithic age; excavated in Karo, Chamdo; 4 cm in length.

- 10 石质研磨器 新石器时代晚期
拉萨曲贡遗址出土
(高36 cm、长33 cm、宽15 cm)

Grind Stone

Late neolithic age; excavated in Chugong, Lhasa; 36 cm in height, 33 cm in length and 15 cm in width.