子仲姜盤 PAN OF ZIZHONG JIANG 2933 756

1997年6月 香港太陽集團主席葉肇夫先生 向上海博物館捐贈

子仲姜盤

June, 1997 Mr. Sunny Yip, Chairman of Sunny (Holdings) Ltd Donated to the Shanghai Museum

PAN OF ZI ZHONG JIANG

葉肇夫先生任香港太陽集團主席,在事業上鴻圖大展的同時, 又鍾情於中華文明,囊盡以巨資購得世之罕見的子仲姜青銅盤,並 慷慨捐贈給上海博物館,力免祖國珍寶的流失散佚,又爲上海博物 館增光添色。在香港回歸祖國之前的這一義舉,不啻是贈上海博物 館乃至爲全國的厚禮。對葉先生的這一功德,我們深表敬謝之意。

此外,我們對國家文物局,中國文物流通協調中心,英國東吉公司等方面爲促成此事所做的大量工作表示由衷的謝意。

上海博物館 1997年6月

Mr. Sunny Yip, Chairman of Sunny (Holdings) Ltd. of Hong Kong, has achieved great success in his business and has a deep appreciation of Chinese cultural relices. This Pan of Zi Zhong Jiang is one of the most rarely-seen and highly valued bronze vessels in the world. Mr. Yip donated this Pan to the Shanghai Museum to return this treasure to China and to enrich the collection of the Shanghai Museum. At the time just before Hong Kong's return to the mainland, Mr. Yip's donation is not only a generous gift to the Shanghai Museum, but also a generous contribution to our motherland. At this moment we would express our heartfelt respects to the merits and virtues of Mr. Sunny Yip.

We extend special thanks to the State Bureau of Cultural Relics, the Chinese Cultural Relics Exchange Center and Donchester Limited in England for their help in securing this donation.

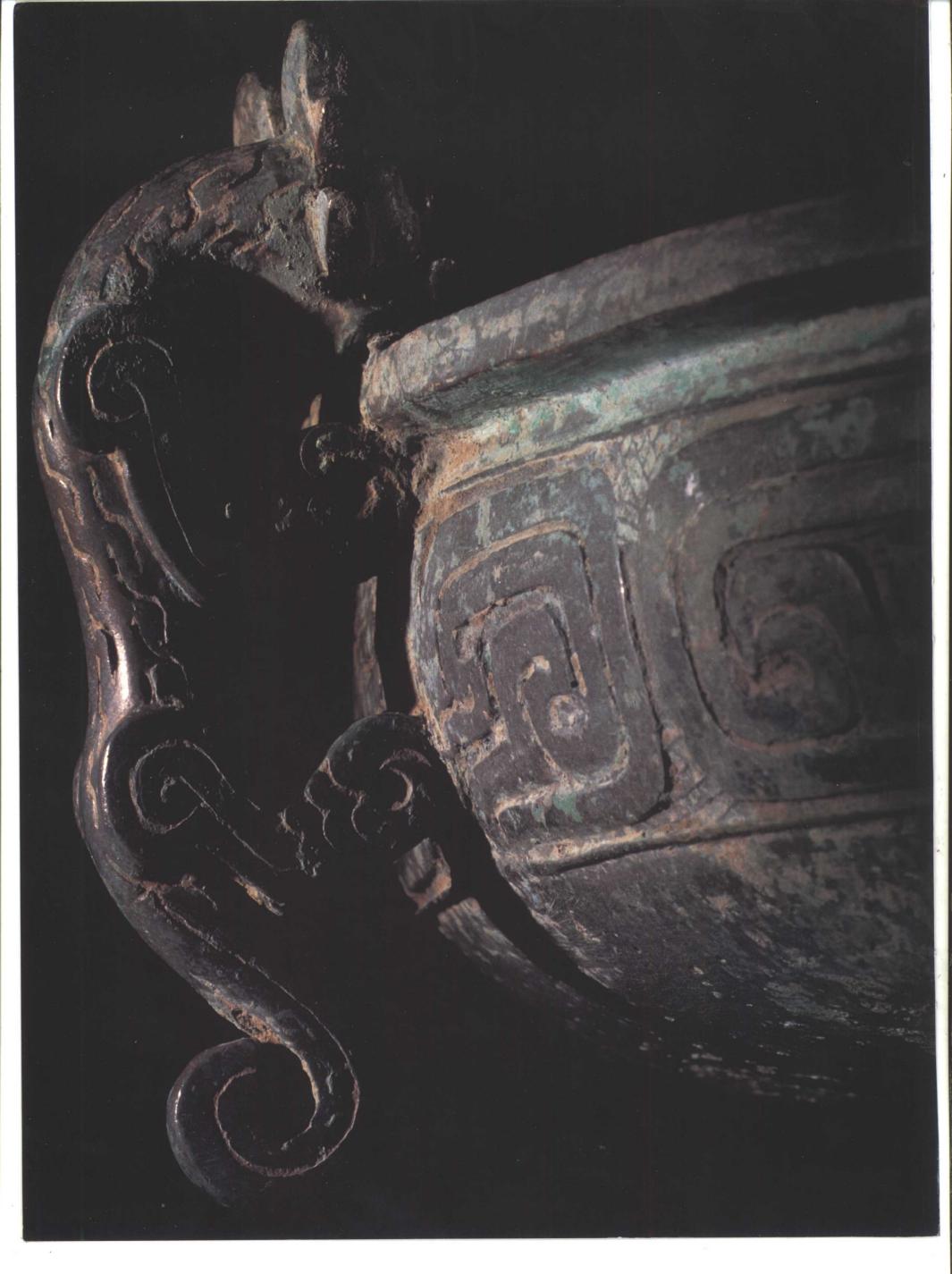
Shanghai Museum June 1997





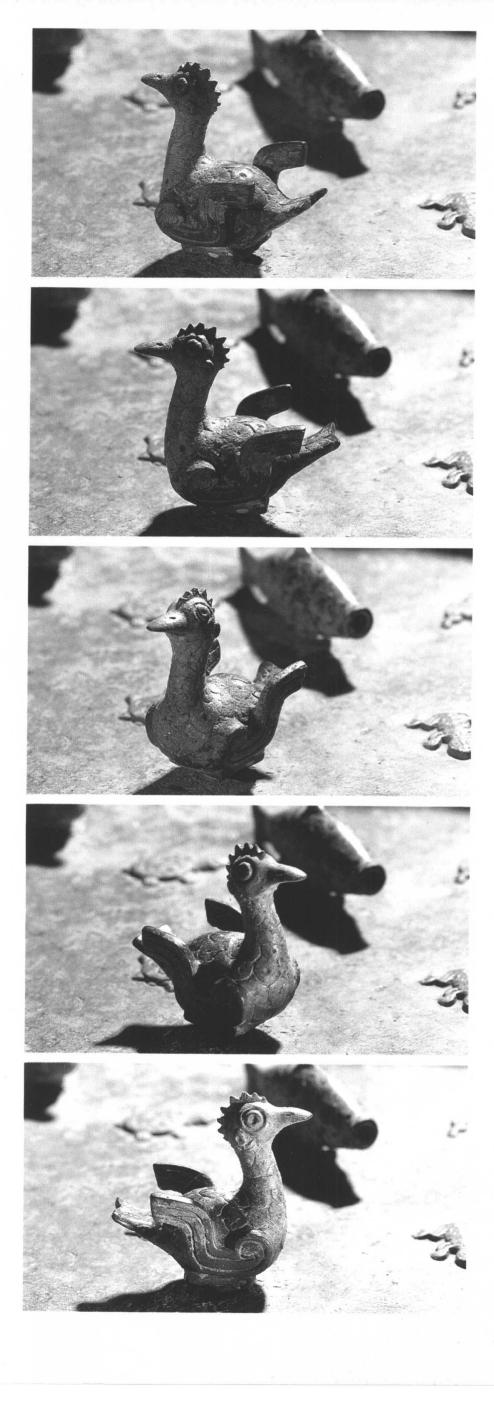








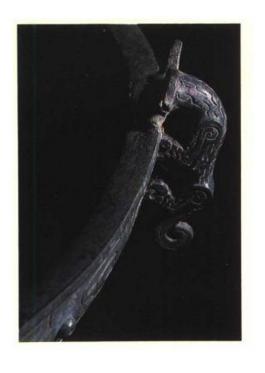






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跋子仲姜盤

上月多1月

一九九四年八月十四日,經當時國家文物局張德勤局長及 穆星星總經理等介紹,汪慶正副館長和我於香港謁見葉肇夫先生, 並獲觀其珍藏的子仲姜盤。

此盤形制較大,高18厘米,口徑45厘米,體制厚重。盤外壁飾 07形的變形動物紋,即習稱爲竊曲紋,風格質樸渾厚。在盤邊與雙耳對角線位置上,各攀緣一曲角形龍,龍首聳出盤邊,作探水狀。自古以來,視龍爲水中之神,凡容水之器如盤、匜類,多飾龍紋使之與水相適應。如匜的鋬絕大多數爲龍形,商周青銅盤之盤心,也間有飾蟠龍紋或魚紋的。這是青銅器的實際用途和神話傳說並藝術裝飾相結合的實例。到春秋時期,盤中有從飾蟠龍紋改爲飾魚紋的,魚紋通常沿盤心外緣,作首尾相貫連狀。如上海博物館所藏鄭伯盤,即是如此。此外,也有盤邊上飾幾隻立鳥,略似水禽。故宮博物院藏一方盤,盤心作水浪紋,有龜及魚游浮其間,但龜、魚的個體甚小,不太顯目。以往山東出土一盤,盤心爲粗獷的蟠龍,周邊有魚紋一周。以上盤心飾蟠龍紋的實例,爲商末周初的器物,西周晚期至春秋早期雖有繼承,但爲數甚少。

子仲姜盤的裝飾,則綜合了以往盤飾的各種因素,加以發展。 盤心龍紋改爲立體形的自盤邊攀緣而上,作探水情態。春秋較晚的 大型水器鑒的口上,也有作攀緣探水狀的龍,如吳王夫差鑒即是如 此。這種裝飾手法有向動態發展的趨向,在春秋早期子仲姜盤上的 裝飾形成了頂峰,這是一個值得注意的現象。盤內有規則地淺浮雕 魚、蛙和龜,其間最爲奇特的,是飾有立體的魚、青蛙和水鳥等動 物,不僅以往西周時期在盤邊上的鳥已浮游於盤中,而且不論是何 種動物,都能在原處轉動360度。這種藝術裝飾手法上創造性的改 變是前所未見的,不僅使造型單調的盤充滿了活躍的生氣和情趣, 而且在鑄造技藝上也是一種空前的創造。顯然,子仲姜盤屬於分鑄 技術,但是在較薄的盤心內要嵌鑄一羣動物,且能作360度的穩定 轉動,除了一隻青蛙可能屬於鏽蝕缺失,另一青蛙稍有壓損變形之 外,其餘二隻青蛙、四尾魚、五隻鳥在二千六七百年之後仍能靈巧 地轉動。轉動的軸在盤內垂直卡住抽不出來。在合範澆注銅液時, 軸和盤插進祇能保留一層極薄的泥料,在銅液高温作用之下如何 保持泥料敷填物不脱落變形和較薄的盤心不漏水,實在是高難度 的技術問題。這一系列的藝術和技術的進步,都在這盤上反映出 來,確實是非常可貴的。一般認爲春秋早期是青銅鑄造技術停滯或 退步的時期,子仲姜盤的鑄造技術,體現了這個時代鮮爲人知的新 的技術高度。盤的圈足下有三立虎,虎體側面與圈足邊緣相接,若負重狀,也體現出構思的新穎。這樣精巧的盤,當爲大師夫人之弄器,現存無數的商周青銅器中難有其匹,這是一件世所罕見的奇物。

盤內壁鑄有銘文六行。每行五字,重文二字,其三十二字,釋文如下:

隹六月初吉

辛亥,大師乍(作)

爲子中(仲)姜鹽

盤,孔碩虘好,

用旂(祈)眉壽,子子

孫孫,永用爲寶。

銘文書體,介於春秋早期秦晉之間,可能晉人書體的因素多一 些,晉即黛鐘的銘文和盤銘書體,有一定的聯係。

住六月初吉辛亥。隹通作唯,是句首語辭。初吉,月上旬的七、八日內,西周記月日,一般連同月相,即一月分爲四周,上半月爲初吉、既生霸,下半月爲既望、既死霸。每周七、八天不等,大月三十日,小月廿九日。在月相的範圍內,再以干支指明日期。

據《周禮》記載,大師是職掌樂曲音律和教授詩的官員,在大祭祀和大饗等禮儀中,國家樂隊所演奏的樂曲由大師定音;在軍隊出征將領呼號時,大師主持瞽人唱詩並聽聲音的兇吉。舉行大射禮和大喪禮,大師也都要參預儀式。

子仲姜,姜姓之女,古代女子多有字而無名,仲爲字,古代青銅器銘文中,常以伯、仲、叔、季次序爲女子之字。如伯姜,伯是姜之嫡長女,次稱仲姜、叔姜、季姜。庶出的長女,則稱孟,孟姜一名,金文中常見。有以日干爲字的,如已姜、庚姜等。有女子以國名爲字的,如杙姜、巫姜。子仲姜一名,也見於輪鎛及兮吉父簋,分别爲西周晚期和春秋器。仲姜特標"子"字,其意爲內子,子仲姜猶內子仲姜,且云"子子孫孫永用爲寶"。青銅器銘文中的女子陪嫁器物,必明稱爲媵器,此盤在銘文中未稱媵器,則是大師爲其夫人子仲姜所作。如前所述,從盤銘看,書體爲秦晉風格,秦國職官中没有大師這個官名,因而須考慮這盤是晉器,大師是春秋早期晉公的屬官。青銅器銘文中女子姜姓多出於齊,齊是姜姓大國,子仲姜下嫁於晉國的貴族,説明春秋時期不僅大國聯姻,大國的貴族們也是聯姻的。聯姻是大國結盟的一種紐帶。

盟盤乃盥洗之器, 盟字讀若沫, 即沫字古文, 此從皿, 爲沫本字, 鹽盤即盥盤。 西周、春秋早期的盥洗器以盤匜爲組合, 一盤必配有一匜, 匜是盛水器, 以匜注水於手盥洗, 以盤承水, 既有子仲姜盤, 必定有子仲姜同銘之匜, 但兩器何時散失, 這就無從推測了。

孔碩虘好。碩是大的意思,虘讀爲且,辭意爲此盤既大且好,這是就盤的形制和裝飾精美而言。

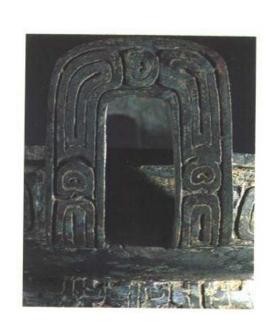
子仲姜盤的發現,對於春秋早期青銅器的研究,提供了極其重要的實物例證。無疑爲青銅器中的特級品。

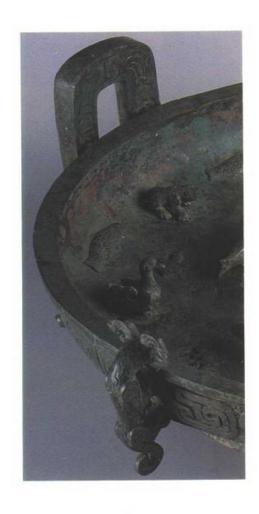
一九九四年八月十五日子夜於香港富麗華酒店 一九九七年三月廿日於上海博物館 稍作修改















PAN OF ZI ZHONG JIANG

Ma Chengyuan

On August 14,1994,introduced by Mr.Zhang Deqin, Director of the Stste Bureau of Cultural Relics and Mr. Mu Xing Xing, Vice Director Wang Qingzheng and I had the opportunity to meet with Mr. Sunny Yip in Hong Kong to see his treasured *Pan of Zhong Jiang*.

This Pan is fairly large in size. It is eighteen centimeters in height and forty-five centimeters in diameter. The body is solid and heavy. The simple and bold horizontal "S" shaped deformed animal patterns, also called Qiqu Wen, are decorated on the outside wall of the vessel. A curved-horn dragon mounts the top of each handle. The head of the dragon juts out from the rim. There are fish and turtles carved in low relief inside the Pan. It is interesting and unusual that the three-dimensional bird, fish and frog in the Pan can turn 360 degrees. This creative technique of decoration not only adds charm to this simple-shaped Pan, but also shows an unprecedented creation in casting technique. This vessel was made by the separate casting method. On the very thin bottom, a group of animals are fixed and they can be turned at a 360 degrees angle. This is a very rare example which combines all these stages of casting on the Pan. Another novel idea is that the ring foot is placed on the back of three tigers. Such a delicate and exquisite Pan was made for the wife of the Head Musician of the State. Among the extant bronzes of Shang and Zhou. there is no piece that is comparable to this Pan. This is a bronze rarely seen throughout the world.

Inside the wall of the *Pan* are thirty-six characters of inscription altogether in six lines with five characters in each line. Two words are used twice. The calligraphic style of inscription dates to between the early Qin and Jin. But it is very possible that this was made by the people of Jin. The inscription records that one day in June, the Head Musician of the State made this bronze vessel for his wife "Zi Zhong Jiang" and hoped that his descendants would remember and use this vessel forever.

The discovery of this *Pan of Zi Zhong Jiang* is definitely very important material evidence for the study of bronzes of the early Spring and Autumn. This *Pan of Zi Zhong Jiang* is undoubtedly a first class bronze piece.