

晋国宝藏

湖北省博物馆 编
Edited by Hubei Provincial Museum

山西出土晋国文物特展

TREASURES OF ANCIENT JIN STATE

A Special Exhibition of Cultural Relics Unearthed in Shanxi Province



文物出版社
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HUBEI PROVINCIAL MUSEUM





晋侯墓地车马坑
Chariot and Horse Pit at Marquis Jin's Mausoleum





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祝 辞
GREETINGS



山西东倚太行，西枕大河，地处农耕文明与游牧文明的交汇地带，是华夏文明的发源地之一。西周初年，成王封其弟叔虞于唐以拱卫王室，藩屏京畿。叔虞立国，“启以夏政，疆以戎索”，开启了晋国600余年波澜壮阔的历史画卷。

周王室东迁，晋文侯率军勤王，奠定了晋国近300年的霸业。春秋之世，礼崩乐坏，强国迭兴，秦雄西垂，楚长南服。在激烈的争霸战争中，晋国始终是称霸中原的重要力量。文公尊王攘夷，抗击强楚，安定中原；悼公举不失职，官不易方，九合诸侯，使晋国军威至于齐鲁江汉，“天下征伐号令，自晋出焉”。在长期的战争中，晋国内部也出现了改军制、设郡县的变革和公族弱而卿族强的情况。及至战国，魏、赵、韩“三家分晋”，但仍承晋国余绪，变法图强，并立于“战国七雄”，将三晋文化推向高潮。

20世纪50年代以来，侯马晋国遗址、曲沃晋侯墓地、绛县横水墓地、太原赵卿墓地等重大考古发现已经将晋文化越来越清晰地呈现于世人面前，让我们在数千年之后仍能领略到晋文化的独特魅力。

山西博物院以三晋文物收藏为主要特色，文物精美，内容丰富，序列完整，蔚为大观。湖北省博物馆以楚国文物收藏富有特色，“荆楚长歌——九连墩楚墓出土文物展”曾在山西成功举办。此次应湖北省博物馆的邀请，山西博物院在本馆举办“晋国宝藏”文物特展，带来了大量的青铜器、玉器，从多个角度展示了两周时期晋国600余年的发展进程，既可观晋国鼎盛时期的霸主风范，也能窥见春秋战国之交列卿秉政、公室中衰的历史变革。晋、楚同为东周强国，两国既有惨烈的争霸，也有和平的会盟，文化互相影响，展品中西周时期的“楚公逆钟”是目前所见最早的楚国重器，也是晋楚两国友好交往的历史见证。我相信，此次山西博物院与本馆的再度合作，必将进一步促进两省之间的文化交流。

祝展览取得圆满成功。

湖北省博物馆馆长

2011年12月

Bordering on the Taihang Mountains in the east and the Yellow River in the west, Shanxi, located in the transitional region of the agrarian civilization and the nomadic civilization, is one of the places where Chinese civilization originated. In the early years of the Western Zhou Dynasty (1046 B.C.-771 B.C.), King Cheng made the area (known as 'Tang' then) the fief of his brother Shuyu to guard the royal family in the capital. Shuyu established the state of Jin, which 'promoted husbandry and ruled by local laws & customs', thereby beginning the over-6-century-long eventful history of Jin.

The royal family of the Zhou moved eastward and Marquis Wen of Jin commanded a force to save the dynasty from danger—those two events laid the foundation of Jin's local hegemony. In the Spring & Autumn Period, amidst the collapse of rites and the spoiling of music, powers emerged one after another. Whereas Qin dominated the west, Chu attained dominion in the south. In the fierce wars for hegemony, Jin had always been an important force in the Central Plains. Marquis Wen of Jin defended imperial authority, subdued disobedient foreign countries, repelled the powerful state of Chu, and pacified the Central Plains; Marquis Dao appointed the right men for the right posts, united with other feudal Marquis nine times and showed the military might of Jin as far as Qi, Lu and the crossing of the Yangtze and the Hanshui River--'Orders on expeditions of the feudal states have been from Jin.' In the long period of war, the military system of Jin was reformed, prefectures and counties were established, the power of the royal family diminished and that of officials strengthened. In the Warring States Period, Jin was split into Wei, Zhao and Han, which were all among the Seven Powers. Together they brought the culture of Jin to its peak.

Since the 1950s, major archeological discoveries such as the Houma Site of Jin, the Mausoleum of Marquis Jin State in Quwo, the

Western Zhou Graveyard at Hengshui, Jiangxian County, and the Duck of Zhao's Mausoleum have presented a clearer picture of Jin culture in front of the public so that we can appreciate its unique charm thousands of years later.

Shanxi Museum and Shanxi Archeological Research Institute boasts an abundant and variegated collection of exquisite cultural relics of Jin and its three successors Wei, Zhao and Han. Hubei Provincial Museum is most famous for its collection of cultural relics of the state of Chu. Its exhibition of cultural relics unearthed from the Chu Tombs at Jiuliandun was a success in Shanxi. Now at the invitation of Hubei Provincial Museum, Shanxi Museum holds a special exhibition of 'Treasures of Jin', including a large number of bronze and jade articles, which can, from different angles, reflect the 600-year history of Jin during the Zhou Dynasty. They will not only present us a clear picture of Jin at its peak, but shed light on how marquis dominated politics and the royal power declined at the turn from the Spring and Autumn Period to the Warring States Period. Both Jin and Chu were powerful states during the Eastern Jin Dynasty. Between them there were brutal wars and peace pacts; they had influenced each other in culture. Among the exhibits, the Bells of Ni, Duke of Chu, is the oldest relics of Chu made during the Western Zhou Dynasty; it also bears evidence to the friendly exchange between Jin and Chu. I am convinced that this second cooperation between Shanxi Museum, Shanxi Archeological Research Institute and our museum will further promote the cultural exchange between the two provinces.

May the exhibition a great success.

Bao Dongbo

**Director of Hubei Provincial Museum
Director of Hubei Provincial Institute of
Cultral Relics and Archaeology**



新春伊始，由山西博物院与山西省考古研究所联合推出的“晋国宝藏——山西出土晋国文物特展”在湖北省博物馆拉开帷幕。

有关晋文化的研究，是学术界一大课题。晋国历史的源头可追溯至西周初年。周成王时，叔虞受封唐国故地，叔虞之子燮父改唐为晋。经过几代晋侯的努力，晋国逐渐从“方百里”的小诸侯国跻身“春秋五霸”之列，称雄中原百余年。公元前453年，晋国权卿赵、魏、韩“三家分晋”，成为中国历史大转折的标志性事件。战国时代，“三晋”与齐、楚、燕、秦诸国逐鹿中原，并称“战国七雄”。800余年间晋与“三晋”的发展轨迹，见证了那个大变革的时代。

过去，由于历史记载阙如，早期晋国的文化面貌并不明了。20世纪50年代以来，侯马晋国遗址、曲沃晋侯墓地、绛县横水墓地等一系列重大考古发现给世人一次又一次的惊喜，晋国和晋文化的面貌变得越来越清晰。“晋国宝藏——山西出土晋国文物特展”，既是对半个世纪以来山西晋文化考古工作的一次总结，也是晋文化研究工作最新成果的一个汇报。

黄河流域与长江流域是中华文明的两大发源地。两周时代，以晋文化为代表的黄河流域文明与以楚文化为代表的长江流域文明，不断碰撞、交流、融合，为“多元一体”的中华文明格局的形成做出了伟大贡献。分别为晋、楚文

化核心区域的山西、湖北两省，文化交往可谓由来已久。

晋鄂两省文博界友谊深厚，交流频繁。新世纪以来，在三峡库区文物抢救性发掘、南水北调中线文物抢救性发掘中，山西考古工作者与湖北同仁并肩作战，成绩斐然。2011年8月底山西博物院引进了湖北省博物馆推出的“荆楚长歌——九连墩出土文物展”，在双方策展人员的共同努力下，奇譎浪漫的荆楚文明引起了山西观众的极大兴趣，展览非常成功。

过去的实践告诉我们，加强博物馆间的交流合作，有利于文博事业的更快更好发展。本次“晋国宝藏——山西出土晋国文物特展”在武汉与湖北观众见面，标志着晋鄂两馆间的交流合作再上层楼。相信雄浑大气的晋文化会带给湖北观众不一样的感受。同时我们也相信，今后晋鄂两省文博界必然还会有更多方位、更深层次的交流合作。

感谢湖北省博物馆的热忱相邀，感谢为此次展览付出辛勤劳动的各位同仁。

祝展览圆满成功！

山西博物院院长

石宝鸣

山西省考古研究所所长

余建忠

2011年12月

At the very beginning of the year, *Treasures of Ancient Jin State—A Special Exhibition of Cultural Relics Unearthed in Shanxi Province*, jointly launched by Shanxi Museum and Shanxi Archeological Research Institute, was unveiled in Hubei Provincial Museum.

Jin culture is a hard nut to crack in the academic community. Jin's history can be dated back to the beginning years of Western Zhou Dynasty. When King Cheng ruled in Zhou Dynasty, he granted the old State of Tang to Shuyu whose son named Xiefu renamed Tang as Jin. After several Marquis' efforts, Jin grew into one of the five hegemonic powers in the Spring and Autumn Period from a small state extending only a hundred li, and had ruled the Central Plains for over a century. In 453 B.C., Jin was separated into three new smaller states by three powerful families, namely, Zhao, Wei and Han, which was a significant turning point in history. In the Warring States Period, the three new states together with Qi, Chu, Yan and Qin states competed for hegemonic power in the Central Plains, and were called "seven hegemonic states" then. The over-800-year's evolvement of Jin and the later three smaller states witnessed that time of great changes.

In the past, due to lack of historical records, we knew little about the early Jin culture. Since 1950s, a series of surprisingly fruitful major archeological discoveries have presented a clearer picture of Jin and Jin Culture, such as Houma Site of Jin, the Mausoleum of Marquis of Jin State in Quwo, the Graveyard at Hengshui Village, Jiangxian County. *Treasures of Ancient Jin State—A Special Exhibition of Cultural Relics Unearthed in Shanxi Province* is a summary of the archeological work about Jin culture in Shanxi in the past half a century, and also to showcase new achievements in research of Jin culture.

Basins of the Yellow River and the Yangtze River are cradles of the Chinese civilization. Two civilizations represented respectively by Jin culture and Chu culture have met, exchanged and merged

with each other, which had greatly contributed to forming the pattern of Chinese civilization featuring diversity and integration. Shanxi Province and Hubei Province, core areas of Jin and Chu cultures respectively, have enjoyed long-standing cultural exchange.

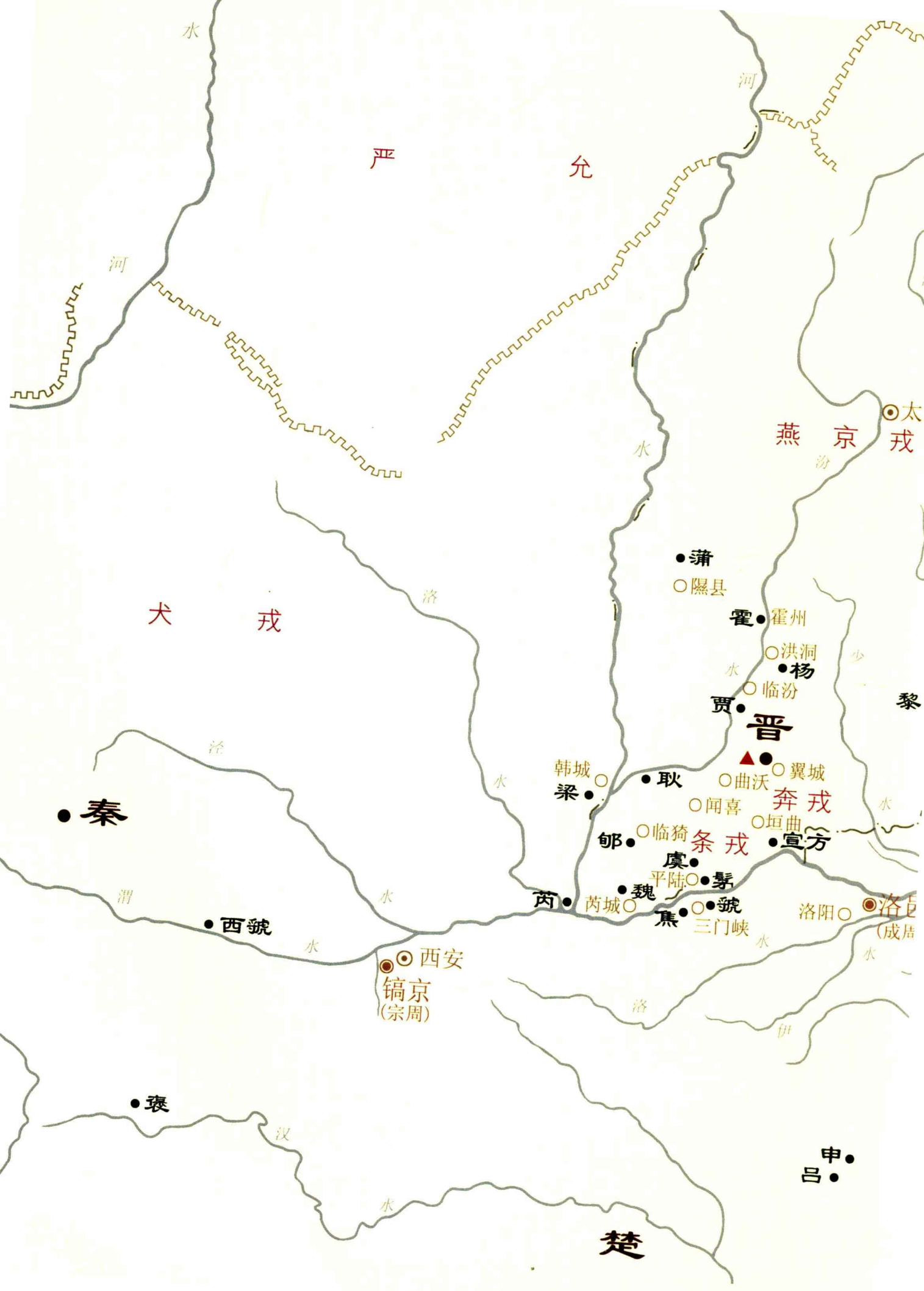
The cultural and museum communities from the two provinces have deep friendship and frequent communication. Entering the new century, Shanxi archeological workers and their counterparts in Hubei have made joint and rewarding efforts on the rescue excavation of relics in the Three Georges reservoir area and along the middle line of the Southern-to-Northern Water Diversion Project. At the end of August 2011, Shanxi Museum introduced "Epic of Jingchu Culture—Exhibition of Relics Unearthed from Jiuliandun" launched by Hubei Provincial Museum. Under concert efforts, fantastic and romantic Jingchu civilization was well received by Shanxi audiences, making the exhibition a great success.

Past experience has proved that closer cooperation between museums can promote the better and faster development of cultural and museum undertakings. This exhibition held in Wuhan marks a step forward of exchange between the Shanxi Museum and Hubei Provincial Museum. I believe the majestic Jin culture will impress its Hubei audiences in a different way. We are also confident that the cultural and museum circles from both provinces will cooperate and exchange in more aspects and at a deeper level.

Many thanks to sincere invitation from Hubei Provincial Museum and thank all colleagues for your hard work and devotion.

May the exhibition every success!

Shi Jinming, Director of Shanxi Museum
Song Jianzhong, Director of Shanxi
Archeological Research Institute



西周时期晋国形势图
Map of Jin during the Western Zhou Dynasty

