

LANZHOU RELICS

兰州文物

启功题签



甘肃人民美術出版社

《甘肅文物精萃》之一

蘭州文物

啓功題簽

LANZHOU RELICS

《蘭州文物》編輯委員會編

Editorial committee of "Lan zhou Relics" edit

甘肅人民美術出版社

Gan su People's Fine Arts Publishing House

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弘揚歷史精華
建設現代文明

一九九六年七月 陸浩



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开发利用文物
振兴民族精神

楊良琦題

萃蘭州文物精華
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馬文治題



序

爲了促進社會主義精神文明建設，由蘭州市博物館編撰的《蘭州文物》一書，正式出版了，這是一件很有意義的事情。

蘭州位於祖國地理中心，是我國歷史名城之一。其歷史可上溯五千年以上，文物古迹遍佈，自然景觀獨特，每年都有數以萬計的國內外客人來蘭旅遊。在將蘭州建設成爲“西北商貿中心”的今天，有必要讓國內外人士瞭解蘭州的昨天和今天，《蘭州文物》立足於悠久的蘭州歷史，以豐富的館藏文物爲依托，寓知識性、普及性爲一體，是可讀性很强的一本好書。

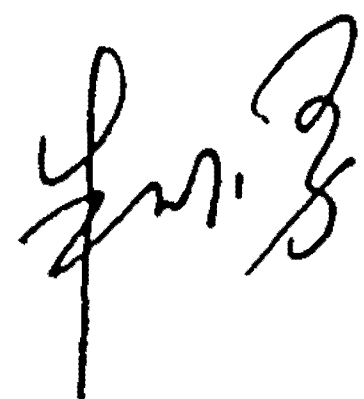
爲了方便讀者瞭解蘭州歷史，本書以史串物，以物說史，重點展示了蘭州新石器時期馬家窯文物各類型的彩陶器、本地區出土的東漢墨迹紙、肅王千字文書法長卷、以及明代白衣寺塔出土的鏤空金蓮玉雕抱子觀音簪等珍貴文物，體現了蘭州文物的地方特色。

《蘭州文物》以其明快的圖片，淺顯的說明，將深奧的文物鑒賞知識，普及性地介紹給了廣大讀者，使人一目了然、遐想無限、欣慰倍增，像這樣一本介紹蘭州歷史的書的問世，是廣大讀者的幸事。

《蘭州文物》對大專院校、中等學校的學生來講，無疑是一本好的歷史教材，它將有益於對學生進行辯證唯物主義、歷史唯物主義的教育，培養學生愛國主義的思想品德。

《蘭州文物》還是一本促進對外文化交流的好書，它的出版發行，將有助於人們更全面地認識蘭州、瞭解蘭州、從而爲建設蘭州奉獻自己的力量，在改善蘭州市投資環境的過程中，將起到不可替代的積極作用。

我衷心祝賀《蘭州文物》的出版，祝願它成爲人們瞭解蘭州、熱愛蘭州、建設蘭州的橋樑。



Preface

"Lanzhou Relics" compiled by Lanzhou Museum has been published to promote socialist construction in moral culture, which is indeed very significant.

Lanzhou is located in the geographical center and is one of famous cities in the history of our country, whose history can be dated back to about five thousand years. With a great number of relics and places of historic interest, Lanzhou attracts thousands of visitors at home and abroad each year. At present, Lanzhou is being built into a northwestern commercial and trade center, therefore, it is necessary for personage at home and abroad to keep abreast of its today and past. "Lanzhou Relics", based on Lanzhou's long history, depending on abundant stored relics and combining Knowledgeability with popularity, is a good readable book.

To make it convenient for people to get to know Lanzhou, "Lanzhou Relics", by means of history linking some valuablerepics such as various plained pottery of Majiayao relics of Lanzhou in the Neolithic Age, Ing Paper of the East Han Dynasty and Long Volume of Thousand-word Calligraphy of Su King unearthed in our area and hollowed-outjade-carving hairpin of a Budhisattva holding a baby unearthed in Baiyi Temple of the Ming Dynasty, giving expression to the local characteristics of Lanzhou relics.

"Lanzhou Relics", using lucid and lively pictures and plain directions, introduces profound appreciating knowledge to broad masses of readers in a popular way, making readers easy to understand, lost in reverie and getting gratified. The coming out of this book introucing Lanzhou's history offers readers a goodchance.

"Lanzhou Relics" may also serve as a nice history textbook for students of universities and colleges as well as middle schools, which is very helpful in carrying out the ebucation in dialectical and historical materialism and the development of patriotic ideology and morality of students and pupits.

"Lanzhou Relics" is a good book, too, for promoting cultural exchange with the world, whose publication and circulation favours to better know, understand Lanzhou, as a result, making greater contributions to the construction of Lanzhou, so this book can play a nonfungible role in the course of improvement of investing environment in Lanzhou.

I sencerely congratulate "Lanzhou Relics" on being published. Wish it become a bridge for people to understand, love and build Lanzhou.

By Zhu Zuoyong

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前 言

蘭州，古稱“金城”，位於中國版圖的中心，屬北溫帶濕潤地區向乾旱地區的過渡地帶，這裏冬無嚴寒，夏無酷暑，四週群山綿延，黃河從中而過，河谷平坦，臺地廣闊，優越的自然環境，是遠古人類繁衍生息的理想地帶，考古發掘表明，遠在舊石器時代晚期，華夏祖先就涉足於此，繁榮千年的“馬家窯文化”以蘭州與青海地區為中心，以其絢麗的彩陶技藝，形成了既與中原文化相聯，又有鮮明的地方特色的古文化遺存。

隨着文物、考古事業的發展，在歷史長河中被長期埋藏於地下的蘭州文物古迹，得以重放異彩。蘭州已發現各類文物點1000多處，在清理、發掘的古遺址、古墓葬中，出土了數以千計的珍貴文物，其中如杏核臺出土的彩陶壺、樂山坪出土的彩陶鼓、伏龍坪東漢墓出土的墨迹漢紙、白衣寺塔天宮出土的“抱子觀音”金蓮玉雕簪等，無不具有極高的歷史、藝術和科研價值。蘭州市博物館成立十餘載，文物事業迅速發展，館藏文物從幾十件發展到上萬件。一九八九年，北京舉辦的“全國文物精品展”中，蘭州參展文物就有三件被列為國家級珍品，國內外文物考古專家和學者把蘭州文物稱之為中國絲綢之路上的民族瑰寶，這些文物不僅豐富了中華民族的文物藝術寶庫，也是研究考證古代蘭州地區政治、經濟、文化發展演變的珍貴實物資料，為了弘揚中華民族燦爛的歷史文化，展現古金城豐富的文化遺存，進一步發揮文物的積極作用，激勵人們的愛國主義精神，我們特從館藏品中精選了部分珍品，集成圖冊，公開出版，以饗讀者。

願《蘭州文物》能成為您瞭解蘭州、熱愛蘭州的一個小小窗口；願《蘭州文物》在提高蘭州市知名度、促進蘭州經濟文化發展、對外交流、增進民族團結的過程中發揮應有的作用。

編 者

一九九六年四月一日

Preface

Lanzhou, known as "Gold City" in ancient times, marked at the center of the map of China. Lies in a broad valley surrounded by mountains. In a region where the northern temperature zone changes from a wet climate to a dry climate, Lanzhou has no rigid winter and hot summer, through which Yellow River passes, where valleys are smooth and tableland broad. Favourable natural conditions provided a good chance to survive. Archaeological date show that human activities can be traced back to the Paleolithic Period. Dated back to 5000 years, the Majiayao Culture was flourishing in the areas of He and Huang around Lanzhou and Qinghai. With colourful painted pottery ornaments, it formed ancient culture remains, which linked the central China and bore a strong local flavor.

With the development of relics and archaeological techniques, long buried Lanzhou' rich relics and historic sites have seen light again. So far more than 1000 spots have been developed. Thousands of valuable relics have been unearthed in the process of clearing and digging ancient sites and tombs, among which there are a painted pottery jar from the Xinghetai, a painted pottery drum from Leshanping, sheets of paper bearing characters written in ink from an Eastern Han Dynasty tomb at Fulongping, a hairpin of gold and jade in the shape of a Budhisattva holding a baby exvacated at Bai yi Temple and soon, all of high historical and artistic values. Lanzhou Musium was built over ten years ago, since then the relics business has been rapidly developed and the relics articles stored in it changde from ten to ten thousands. At a natural choice cultural relics exhibition held in Beijing in 1989, three articles from Lanzhou were rated as national treasures. Archaeologists at home and abroad regard the cultural relics from cultural Lanzhou as the natural cream from the Silk Road. These cultural relics found in Lanzhou have not only enriched the treasure house of Chinese culture, but also provided precious materials for the study on the area's political, economis and cultural development. To carry forward glorious and splendid historical culture of the Chinese nation, to display rich cultural remains of ancient "Gold City" and to further give the rein to these relics, we have chosen a part of choice articles from the treasures stored in our musium, compiled an album with paintings and had it published to satisfy the wish of the readers.

We hope our "Lanzhou Relics" will serve as a small window for you to understand and love Lanzhou. Also,we hope "Lanzhou Relics" can give its full play to enchancing Lanzhou's fame, promoting Lanzhou's economic and cultural development as well as its exchange with the outside, and furthering the national unity.

By Editor

Ist. April 1996

蘭州歷史沿革概述

蘭州歷史悠久，約在五千年前，華夏祖先就在這裏生息繁衍，戰國時期以前，這裏主要是少數民族聚居的地方，公元前215年，秦始皇派大將軍蒙恬率兵西征，將這一地區收入秦的版圖，公元前81年，西漢政權在這裏設立了“金城郡”蘭州始有“金城”之稱。

公元581年，隋文帝將金城郡改置為“蘭州總管府”，在這裏設置政治、軍事機構，這是歷史上最早出現“蘭州”這一名稱的時候，唐朝蘭州屬隴佑道，宋代，在蘭州設立了“蘭州金城軍事”元朝時蘭州隸屬臨洮路，領阿干縣，明代，蘭州屬陝西布政司，洪武25年(公元1392年)朱元璋封十四子朱楨為肅王，建府甘州(今張掖)，公元1399年，肅王府遷徙蘭州，至清康熙5年(公元1666年)，清王朝將甘肅巡撫移駐蘭州，蘭州遂成為省會所在地，1941年，國民政府正式設立了蘭州市，1949年8月26日，中國人民解放軍解放了蘭州，從此，蘭州進入了一個新的歷史時期。

公元前二世紀，中國與羅馬，一條連接東西方兩個文明古國，貫通亞、歐、非三洲的貿易大道正式開通，這就是舉世聞名的古“絲綢之路”，蘭州以其寬廣的河谷、方便的橋津、險要的關隘，一直是絲綢之路上的交通要衝和重要商埠，為東西方經濟、文化的交流做出了重要貢獻。

Brief Introduction on the Course of Change and Development of the History of Lanzhou

Lanzhou has a long history. Dated back to five thousand years, our Hua Xia ancestors lived and multiplied here, but before the Warring States Period there grouped mainly minorities. In 215 B.C. the first emperor of Qin Dynasty sent his general Meng Tian to make westward expedition, including those areas into Qin's territory. In 81 B.C. Western Han's power established here "Jin - cheng Prefecture", thus Lanzhou began its name "Gold City".

In A.D. 581 year, Emperor Wen of the Sui Dynasty renamed Lanzhou prefecture "Lanzhou Commissi - oner's office", set up political and military organizations, as a result, there first appeared the name Lanzhou. In the Tang Dynasty Lanzhou belonged to Long You Dao. In the Song Dynasty there was established "Lanzhou Gold City Military Unit" in Lanzhou. In the Yuan Dynasty Lanzhou belonged to Lin Tao Lu, under which there was A Gan County. In the Ming Dynasty Lanzhou belonged to Bu Zheng Shi. In the 25th of Hong Wu (1393 year). Zhu Yuan zhang rewarded his fourteenth son Ying as Su king's office Moved to Lanzhou. In the fifth of Kang Xi of Qing Dynasty (1666 year). the Qing Dynasty thifted Gansu ispector to Lanzhou. Since then Lanzhou has becoment the capital of the province, in 1941 year, the National government officlally set up city of Lanzhou. On the 26th, August, the People's Liberation Army of China liberated Lanzhou, since then Lanzhou has entered a new historical period.

In the second century B.C. between China and Roma, the two ancient civilized countries, the trade road was opened up linking three continents of Asia, Europe and Africa, which is well - known as "silk road". Lanzhou has been a communication strategic pass and an important trade port thanks to its wide valleys, convenient communications and mountain passes, making significant cantributions to the economic and cultural exchange of the West and the East.