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# 金片华年 Golden Age of the Rui State

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## 序一

芮国肇始于商末周初,以周文王断虞芮之讼,进入史家视野。西周晚期的芮伯芮良夫,曾力谏周厉王不可专利而为世人称道。秦穆公二十年(前640)芮灭于秦。由于文献记载的简略,致使了解芮国的历史、世系、地望等基本问题困难重重。

北宋后期由于皇帝对祥瑞的兴趣,官民竞相献宝。咸平三年(1000)同州百姓汤 善德进献黄河之滨出土的芮公簠,拉开了芮国重器重见天日的序幕。其后乾隆年间所 编《西清古鉴》,收录芮国钟、鼎等青铜器三十余件,惜上述重器难究出处,研究价 值大受影响。建国后,虽有芮器发掘出土,终因数量太少而未引起学界高度重视。

斗转星移,2005年3月,陕西省文物局接报韩城梁带村一带发现有重要的古墓葬,即指派陕西省考古研究院前往调查,要求尽快廓清遗址的时代和性质。4月,由省、市、县三级文物部门组队驻村,在黄河之滨的梁带村一带,开展了长达五年的考古勘探和发掘工作,取得惊人发现,使丰富而完好的芮国文化遗存展现于世人面前。

经过三次大规模的勘探,共探明两周墓葬一千三百余座,车马坑六十四座,基本搞清了墓地的布局与性质。勘探成果表明,这是一处范围大、等级高、保存好的两周时期贵族墓地,为近年来国内最重要的周代考古发现,引起了学界的极大关注,当年即被评为"全国十大考古新发现"。几年来共发掘墓葬七十座,其中七座是带墓道的诸侯级大墓。出土各类文物三万六千余件(组),其中金器四十八件、铁器两件、青铜器六千一百七十七件、玉石器一千三百件,均具有极高的历史、科学和艺术价值。其中,发现的红山文化玉猪龙,高14厘米,如此体量的神器首次发现于黄河流域,这对于研究文化传播提供了极好的实物资料,大中型墓葬出土组合完整的青铜礼器一百三十余件,带铭者多达三十多件,涉及芮、晋、虢、毕、蓼、京等国,是探讨年代学、社会制度、芮国社交关系的最好素材,成套金腰带与金剑鞘,堪称稀世奇珍,设计、铸造一流,具有探索黄金器的工艺制作和服饰文化的意义,梁带村出土的铁器与晋侯墓地和虢国墓地发现的铁器,同为国内最早的人工制品,证明在两周之际,围绕中条山的陕晋豫地区率先掌握的人工冶铁之高新技术,为即将迈入崭新的铁器时代奠定了坚实的科技基础。

《诗经》提到的乐器近三十种,而敲击乐器就达二十多种。但《周礼·考工记》仅谈及鼓、钟、磬三种,说明其主体乐器的地位,它们鸣奏的声响沉着威严, 易于制造庄严肃穆的气氛,是演奏周代雅乐不可或缺的主打乐器。梁带村除了出土 鼓、钟、磬,还包括犉于、铜钲等,这是两周之际出土最完整的敲击乐器组合。经对M27等墓葬出土的西周时期编钟的测音,宫、商、角、徵、羽五音俱全,从而纠正了西周因灭商而不用"商"音的错误观点,谱写了周代音乐的华美乐章。

韩城西周时期为韩侯国封地,春秋时期又为梁国占据。梁带村墓地"芮"铭铜器的集中出土,证实两周之际的芮国确在韩城一带,解决了学界向有分歧的芮国地望问题。《史记·秦本纪》载:"梁芮来朝。"两国为秦所灭的时间只差一年,可见相距不远。我省专家根据考古调查和勘探资料,已初步确定梁国就在韩城的西南部。实际上,芮国居地的确定,是寻找梁国地望的支撑点。如湖北随国与曾国的发现一样,有着异曲同工之妙。

《荀子·儒效》:周公"兼制天下,立七十一国,姬姓独居五十三人",《左传·昭公二十八年》成转说:"武王克商,光有天下,其兄弟之国十有五人,姬姓之国者四十人。"封国数字虽有差异,但说明其时诸侯国数量众多。从考古发现来看,目前国内发现保存较好的诸侯国墓地仅有燕、晋、虢、应、曾等几处。水美土厚的关中地区作为西周畿辅重地,位于西安的都城丰镐居中,地位非比寻常。西部的周原和周公庙遗址学术价值亦甚高。而作为陕西省"东大门"的关中东部地区,南北长182.3公里,东西宽149.7公里,总面积达1.3万平方公里,是八百里秦川最宽阔的地带,境内古代文化遗存相当丰富,唯独周代考古最为薄弱。韩城梁带村芮国墓地的发现,填补了这一区域的空白。一定程度上说,改变了关中地区周代考古学发现与研究不均衡的局面。

梁带村的考古发现引起学界和社会的广泛关注,一些问题尚需继续深入探讨。 2008年,我和上海博物馆陈克伦副馆长在荷兰共同出席文物展期间,多次谈到这批 梁带村文物的意义与相关认识。后经多方沟通,决定作为上海博物馆成立六十周年 庆典活动之一,在上博举办一次专题展。

今天,当这个展览终于开幕展出时,既是我们期盼深入学术研究愿望的实现, 也是我们希望社会共享历史文化成果,对上海博物馆六十华诞的祝贺。



#### Preface I

In March 2005, Shaanxi Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage was informed of the discovery of an important cemetery at Liangdaicun, Hancheng, and soon assigned Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology to do archaeological investigation at the site. In April, an excavation team composed of archaeologists from the province, city and county came to work at Liangdaicun. After 5 years of investigation and excavation, more than 1300 tombs of the Rui State of the Zhou dynasty and 64 chariot and horse pits were detected. 70 tombs were unearthed, including 7 large-scale tombs that belong to high-ranked nobles and more than 36,000 pieces (sets) of burial objects. This is the most important discovery of the Zhou dynasty in recent years, and was ranked among the National Top Ten Archaeological Discoveries in 2005.

Guanzhong area of Shaanxi was a place of great importance for the Western Zhou dynasty, where the two capital cities of the period, Feng and Hao (both near Xi'an), were located. It has Zhou Yuan and Zhou Gong Temple sites in the west which have proved of high academic value, but few archaeological discoveries of the Zhou dynasty in the east among its abundant cultural heritage. The discovery of the Rui State cemetery at Liangdaicun has filled the gap and changed the imbalanced situation of archaeological discoveries and researches of the Zhou dynasty in Guanzhong area.

The discovery has won widespread academic and social concern. In 2008, I discussed with colleagues of the Shanghai Museum several times on the understanding and significance of the findings from Liangdaicun. We thought some issues need a deeper exploration. As a result of communication and coordination with several parties, we decided to hold a thematic exhibition in the Shanghai Museum as part of its 60th anniversary celebrations.

Today, the exhibition finally opens. We hope the exhibition will be helpful to the research on the Rui State cemetery at Liangdaicun. We would also like to share with public the historic and cultural heritage through the exhibition. After all, it is also a gift to the Shanghai Museum for its 60th anniversary.

Zhao Rong

Director of Shaanxi Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage

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## 序二

陕西关中地区,作为周秦汉唐等盛世王朝的畿辅重地,历史积淀之厚重绝非他地可比。故一次次偶然的考古发掘,可能就是一个个如影随形的惊世发现。农民们打井挖出的"瓦爷",便引来举世闻名的秦始皇兵马俑坑发掘;法门寺古塔的修葺,则引出僧俗俱惊的佛指舍利地宫发现。梁带村芮国墓地的发掘,实际上就是这类考古故事的又一次完美演绎。

梁带村,陕西韩城市东北约七公里处的一个小村子,坐落在黄河西岸的台塬上。千百年来,村中人听惯的是黄河拍岸的涛声,从没有听说过在自己的足下还埋 藏着什么珍宝。

2004年,一伙不法分子利用暮色和庄稼作掩护,在村子北边的田地里干起了盗墓的勾当。隆隆的炮声打破了这里恬静安逸的田园生活,饱受史圣熏陶的梁带村怎么也容不下这些败类的行径,于是,一些村民不顾安危,自发组织起来与盗墓贼进行斗争。这一义举引来了文物主管部门的高度重视。2005年4月11日,受焦南峰所长委派,我和孙秉君对盗掘现场进行了实地踏勘,当时根据盗洞中出土的陶片初步将这批墓葬的年代定在了春秋时期。由于在关中东部这一时期的墓葬材料鲜有发现,加之其面临的严峻安全形势,所以从陕西省文物局到省考古研究院都希望尽快能搞清这一墓地的情况。很快,由陕西省考古研究院以及渭南市、韩城市的文物部门共同组成的考古队就进驻了梁带村。随后的勘探确认了一连串的考古资料数据,这里的黄土中埋藏着一千三百多座两周时期的墓葬,其中带墓道的大墓八座、中型墓一百六十余座,车马坑六十四座等。

面对这样重要的文化遗产,我们不敢有丝毫的懈怠,怀着尊崇和敬畏之心,立即着手组建了包括考古、文物保护等专业技术人员在内的团队负责此次发掘。韩城市政府也高度重视这个发现,组织了强有力的安保机构和队伍,保证了考古发掘工作的顺利进行。寒来暑往,几度春秋,从荒帷的首次认知到中国第一个木俑的出土,我的同行们在这里向世人展示了其高超的田野考古技艺。至2009年底,田野考古工作暂时告一段落,共清理发掘了大、中、小型墓葬七十座,出土青铜器、金器、铁器、玉石器、骨(象牙)蚌器和陶器等各类重要文物万余件(组),精品文物不胜枚举,学术研究和艺术价值极高。2005年的首度发掘,就被评为"全国十大考古新发现"。

这样一处大型的墓地属于什么性质? 从发掘之初的迷茫到后来的确定,实际还有一个颇富喜剧性的过程。根据文献记载,韩城一带在周代先后分封过韩侯国和梁国。前者处于西周初年,与出土文物的年代不符。后者在春秋初年,《通志·氏族略》载:"秦仲有功,周平王封其少子康于夏阳梁山。"夏阳,即韩城古称。开始发掘的大墓M19的年代,显示了春秋早期的风格,故大家猜想其可能属梁国墓葬。但出土青铜器的铭文却为"芮公"和"芮太子",这让学界一时很是纠结,难道是芮国的铜器埋入梁国墓? 文献记载芮在陕西大荔县,相距有一百多里。随着M27等大墓陆续出土器物有同样内容的文字,又有文献记载芮国曾有南、北两城,南在大荔,北无确指,或即此地,问题由此基本得以解决。这一发现对周代封国的确认,以及芮国历史的研究皆有重大价值。

两之名号,文献可上溯到商末的周文王时代。《诗经》就有"虞芮质厥成,文王蹶厥生",《尚书》、《国语》等史书也有西周时期芮君活动的线索,芮君曾担任过周王室的重要职务,与周同姓,可见其历史文化比较悠久。因此,探索芮国文化的考古学特征以及在梁带村一带活动的时间范围,就成为我们持续发掘的原因。考古发掘资料证明,梁带村墓地已发掘墓葬的年代,上限约为西周晚期的早段,最晚的墓为春秋早期的晚段,故可推论芮国在韩城的历史约始于西周晚期之初,经过西周晚期、春秋早期,下限或可进入春秋中期的早段。但在此之前芮国的居地何在、迁居于韩城的动因等问题,仍将是需要学界继续探索的学术课题;而其最晚墓葬年代的确认,也需要进一步的考古工作来解决。

芮国墓地的发现、所显现的丧葬习俗、大量出土文物所表现的芮国文明成就, 从一开始就引起了各方的关注。其成果可概括为考古收获颇丰,学术意义重大。

首先,可以肯定梁带村芮国墓地为陕西地区自上世纪70年代以来,强国墓地发掘之后最重要、保存最好的周代墓地,也是近十多年来全国发现最重要的商周墓地之一。文献零星涉及的较虚幻古芮国历史,由此而被初步激活,并证实了周代这一重要封国的存在。数年之间,与之相关的研究论文、介绍文章等已发表三十余篇,出版考古报告一部,推动了芮国及西周封国研究的热潮。

其次、墓地出土了年代跨度最大的玉器群。以数量众多、工艺精湛、风格各

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异为特色。最早为五千多年前的红山文化玉猪龙,其次为四千多年前龙山文化的玉壁、玉铲等,更多的为三千多年前商周玉器,晚的为春秋早期的玉器。这不啻为一古代玉器精品库,为新石器时代到春秋早期玉器的研究提供了难得的资料。

再次,M27出土金器多达四十八件,器类繁多,工艺精良,为同时期甚至其后相当长时间的考古发现所罕见。结合同时期晋、虢、秦等诸侯国的相关资料,这些器物反映了先秦时期的黄金制品在两周之际已有一个比较大的发展,对我们重新认识中国早期黄金器物的制造技术有重大意义。

另外,还有许多独特或罕见文物的发现,在不同的研究领域均有重要价值。M27出土的铁刃戈、削各一件,数量虽不多,但作为我国最早阶段的铁器标本,弥足珍贵。M27出土有建鼓、鼙鼓、编钟、编磬、锌于、钲等,属该时期考古发现中种类最丰富、最完整的乐器组合,比曾侯乙墓的时代早了约三百年,在古代音乐史研究方面具有重大意义。M502的墓室四角各发现木俑一个,这在此前的西周墓葬发掘中从未见到,其中最高的两件达一米,用整块木头雕刻出头部与躯体,再以榫卯结构连接单独雕出的手臂及足,并用黑色和红色涂抹出头发、皮肤、衣服和鞋子等,造型独特,风格鲜明,比战国楚地木俑早约三百年,比秦始皇兵马俑早近六百年。

梁带村墓地的考古,受到社会各界持续的关注,在发掘期间及田野发掘暂告一段后,国内外学术界及广大热爱文化遗产人士,不顾劳顿,专程赴韩城观摩、指导者络绎不绝,中央电视台制作播出了三部有关芮国的专题片,并在和国家文物局联合举办的"中国记忆文化遗产博览月"大型媒体文化活动中,对梁带村的考古发掘进行了现场直播,其他媒体的介绍就更多了。2006年6月,为了回馈社会关注,陕西省文物局在陕西历史博物馆举办了梁带村新发现的展览。我们也一直在积极准备,希望梁带村的文物能走出陕西,使更多的人亲眼目睹和观赏这批真品,同时也想利用这样的机会检验我们的考古成果,只是限于种种原因,未能如愿,不免心存遗憾。

上海博物馆是蜚声海内外的知名博物馆,其陈列、展示水准向称世界一流,其对参展文物的要求也几近"苛刻",在上博迎来建馆六十周年盛典之际,能盛情诚

邀芮国文物赴沪展出,我们甚感荣幸和欣慰,所以也进行了精心的准备。这次赴沪参展文物达一百四十三件(组),是梁带村发现以来集中向社会最大规模的一次展示,其中有许多展品系首次与观众见面。这次活动,不仅开始了却我们想在更大范围展示芮国文物风貌的愿望,更由于上海博物馆一流的陈列设计水平、高雅的展示场馆,必将使芮国文物精品的华美外观、丰富的文化内涵得到充分的展现。

上博同行精心设计的黄金器原位复原、荒帷等棺饰器具在考古发现迹象基础上的示意复原等展示形式,都属于创造性的展陈理念。从而让珍贵文物的精彩、展示思想的先进、学术成果的新颖相辅相成,相得益彰。

相信这个展览必能让更多的民众和同行直观地了解我们的考古和展示成果,更 好地感受文化遗产的无穷魅力、品味文物精品的丰厚蕴含。

**了** 13 + 7 陕西省考古研究院院长

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#### **Preface II**

As a significant area of several prosperous dynasties such as Zhou, Qin, Han, and Tang dynasties, Guanzhong Area of Shaanxi has a rich history that can not be paralleled. An accidental archaeological excavation can be followed by an amazing discovery. The excavation of the Rui State cemetery at Liangdaicun is another highlight in the history of Chinese archaeology.

From 2005 to the end of 2009, the archaeological team composed of Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology and cultural heritage departments of Weinan City and Hancheng City unearthed at Liangdaicun, Hancheng City 70 tombs of large, medium and small scale, including tombs of the kings of the Rui State and their wives. Thousands of relics made of bronze, gold, iron, jade, bone, shells, pottery were found. Many of them are of high quality and have great artistic and academic value. As excavation and research keeps going on, it is be confirmed that the site is the cemetery of the Rui State of the Zhou dynasty.

The first excavation in 2005 was ranked among the National Top Ten Archaeological Discoveries.

The excavation of the Rui State cemetery at Liangdaicun has won widespread social concern. To celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Shanghai Museum,we selected 143 pieces (sets) of its treasures for this special exhibition. As the largest public exhibition of the excavation since its discovery and with many first-time shown pieces, the exhibition will surely give a full display of the gorgeous appearance and extensive cultural connotation of the Rui State relics.

We believe that more visitors and colleagues will gain an intuitive understanding of our archaeological excavations and achievements from the exhibition, and taste the everlasting charm and rich connotation of the cultural heritage as well.

Wang Weilin Director of Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

## 序三

#### 奕奕梁山·文化韩城

韩城, 滨黄河之西, 处梁山之阳, 为中国历史文化名城, 是"中国优秀旅游城市", 有"关中文物最韩城"的美誉。

远古时代,人类便在这里繁衍生息,发现了"禹王洞穴"旧石器时代遗址便是 实证。史书记载,大禹治水首凿龙门,夏、商时期,韩城属"雍州",西周初年, 武王之子封侯于韩原,筑城以治,称韩侯国。从此韩城始有建制,西周春秋以降, 直至近现代,先民们在历史长河中,都留下了丰富多彩、弥足珍贵的文化遗产。

韩城这座承载三千年历史积淀的古邑,是世界文化名人、史圣司马迁的家乡,晋代兴建的司马迁祠、墓,至今香火不绝,受到世人无限敬仰。韩城有占全国近六分之一的元代古建筑群,古民居积聚的党家村被建设部和国家文物局授予"中国历史文化名村"称号。悠久的历史,杰出的人物,重教尚文的民风,多姿多彩的庙宇建筑,使这座北方小城深深吸引着世界的目光。

据第三次全国文物普查最新成果显示,韩城现存文物点多达一千二百四十九 处,其中国家级重点文物保护单位十一处,数量之多位居全国县(市)第二。

从2005年4月开始,陕西省考古研究院与韩城市文物部门历时五年,在韩城市梁带村共发现两周墓葬一千三百座,其中大型墓葬八座、车马坑六十四座。先后发掘大墓七座、中小型墓数十座。出土文物三万六千余件(组),金器、铁器、青铜器、玉石器,琳琅满目,异彩独具。成套金腰带与金剑鞘、红山文化玉猪龙、漆木建鼓、组合完整的青铜礼器等稀世奇珍,深埋地下的文物宝藏得以惊艳问世。

据考古专家研究,梁带村墓地为两周时期诸侯国芮国的高等级贵族墓地。其规模之大、等级之高、遗存之丰富、保存之完好,为近年来全国最重要的商周考古发现之一,填补了关中地区周代封国考古的薄弱环节,被评为"2005年全国十大考古新发现"。2006年5月,该遗址被国务院公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

梁带村周代墓地一经发现,便备受各界关注。为满足海内外朋友先睹为快的 愿望,韩城市委、市政府积极创造条件,于2009年4月在梁带村遗址建成了出土文 物精品馆,深受广大游客欢迎。今后五年,我们将紧扣"黄河文明"、"古城文 化"、"史圣司马"三大主题,投资六十亿元,全力打造国家级文化旅游目的地,规划建设二十平方公里的"史记韩城·风追司马"文化景区,梁带村两周遗址作为景区的重要组成部分,已科学规划遗址博物馆、遗址公园等项目。遗址博物馆年内将开工建设,遗址公园招商工作已全面启动。不久的将来,韩城这座国家历史文化名城,会因文化旅游而华丽转身、闻名天下。

上海博物馆六十华诞庆典活动之一的梁带村出土文物精品展,提供了展示韩城 历史文化的崭新舞台。让韩城这座物华天宝、人杰地灵的千年古城,在上海这座国 际化大都市精彩亮相,与世界相知,与各国朋友结缘。这次活动为韩城走出陕西, 走向全国,迈向世界提供了难得的机遇。为是,向上海博物馆献上我们韩城四十万 人民真诚的感谢。

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#### **Preface III**

Hancheng, located at the west of the Yellow River and the south of the Liang Mountain, is the hometown of the famous historian Sima Qian, and today, a Chinese historical city and a well known tourist city.

Hancheng is also a city that has abundant historical remains. According to the third national survey of cultural heritage, Hancheng has 1249 spots of cultural heriage, listed as No. 2 nationwide for the amount. Among them 11 are Protected Monuments of National Cultural Heritage.

The Zhou dynasty cemetery of the Rui State found at Liangdaicun, as a large scaled site that have several tombs of high rank with abundant and well preserved remains, is one of the most important archaeological sites nationwide in the last few years. It was listed as one of the National Top Ten Archaeological Discoveries in 2005, and Protected Monuments of National Cultural Heritage in 2006. When the site was under excavation, the City Committee of CPC and government of Hancheng made it possible for a gallery of chosen finds from Liangdaicun to be built and opened to public in 2009. An archaeological site museum and a site park are also in the blueprint. We believe Hancheng, a national historical city, will be better-known for its cultural development.

As a part of the 60th anniversary of the Shanghai Museum, the exhibition "Golden Age of the Rui State: Zhou Dynasty Treasures from Hancheng, Shaanxi Province" offers Hancheng an opportunity to display its culture in an international metropolitan like Shanghai and to meet friends from all over the world. Hancheng, a sparkle star of history and culture, will sure cast more stunning light because of the exhibition.

Zhang Jianzhong

Mayor of People's Government of Hancheng City, Shaanxi Province

## 序四

2005年4月起,在陕西省韩城市梁带村一带,由陕西省考古研究院、渭南市和韩城市的文物部门共同组成考古队,展开了为时长达五年的考古勘探和发掘,先后探明两周墓葬一千三百余座,清理了带墓道的"中"字形和"甲"字形大墓七座,中、小型土坑竖穴墓六十三座,成为近年来国内最重要的周代考古发现,2005年被列入"全国十大考古新发现"。

据史籍记载,韩、梁两个周代封国在韩城境内活动过,然而梁带村的出土器物中却集中出现了大批有"芮公"和"芮太子"铭文的青铜器,由此把芮国这样一个因久远而略显陌生的古国推到了考古学家的视野之中。芮国的具体史迹,长久以来都缺乏明确记载,除开片言只语的零星记录,这古老封国的历史早已在岁月流逝中湮没无迹。直到梁带村的考古发现横空出世,芮国这页尘封已久的历史又被翻开。这一重大发现对于周代封国以及芮国历史的研究无疑都有着极其重要的学术价值。梁带村出土了各类文物三万六千余件(组),其中金器四十八件、铁器两件、青铜器六千一百七十七件、玉石器一千三百件,这些对研究两周历史、礼乐制度、物质文化等都有着极其重要的价值。

承陕西省文物局、陕西省考古研究院和韩城市政府的信任与厚意,在上海博物馆建馆六十周年之际,精心遴选一百四十三件(组)梁带村出土文物来沪展示。此次"金玉华年"特展是梁带村发现以来面向社会最大规模的一次集中展示,其中有许多展品还是首次与公众见面,上海博物馆对此深表荣幸。早在2004年,上海博物馆即得到陕西省文物局与诸多同行的大力支持,携手举办"周秦汉唐文明大展",成为当年沪上重要的文化话题。相信此次合作推出"金玉华年"特展,必将同样为上海的观众带来一次难忘的艺术体验与精神享受,让更多民众认识、了解、热爱我国的悠久历史与传统文化。

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预祝展览圆满成功!

**ア東邊** 君 上海博物馆馆长

#### **Preface IV**

The discovery of the Zhou dynasty cemetery at Liangdaicun, Hancheng, Shaanxi province, ranked among the National Top Ten Archaeological Discoveries in 2005, is one of the most important archaeological discoveries of the Shang and Zhou dynasties in recent years. According to historical documents, Han and Liang were the two vassal states once active in the region of today's Hancheng. The finds of inscribed bronzes of "Rui Gong" and "Rui Tai Zi" from Liangdaicun, however, revealed another anicnet state – Rui which was unknown to us before. The long-sealed page of the Rui State in the Chinese history has never been opened until the archaeology excavation at Liangdaicun. Undobtedly, the discovery is crucial to the research of the Rui State history and the Zhou feudalism. The large amount of unearthed relics are also of significant value in the research of the history, the system of rites and music, and material culture of the Zhou dynasty.

With the help of Shaanxi Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage, Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeologoy and Hancheng City, a special exhibition of "Golden Age of the Rui State" with 143 pieces (sets) of archaeological treasures from Liangdaicun is to be held at the Shanghai Museum to celebrate her 60th anniversary. This is the largest public display of the Rui State treasures since its excavation, and many of them have never been shown to public before. The Shanghai Museum is very grateful for such an honor. In 2004, we recieved great support from Shaanxi Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage and other cultural institutions of Shaanxi as well and co-organized successfully the exhibition "The Civilization of Zhou, Qin, Han, and Tang Dynasties", which turned out an important cultural event of Shanghai. We believe that "Golden Age of the Rui State", another result of cooperation, will again offer visitors an impressive artistic and spiritual experience, and let more people understand and love the long history and traditional culture of China.

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I sincerely wish the exhibition a great success!

Chen Xiejun
Director of the Shanghai Museum

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#### 560号墓、300号墓、502号墓、586号墓、33号墓、西区18号墓

560号墓、300号墓、502号墓、586号墓、33号墓均为西周晚期墓葬,西区18号墓为春秋早期墓葬。其中502号墓、33号墓、560号墓为单墓道甲字形竖穴土坑墓,可能分别为一代芮君或夫人之墓。余者为没有墓道的中型竖穴墓,应为芮国较高级别的贵族墓。西区18号墓墓主则具有武职身份。

此六座墓葬的葬具皆为一椁两棺,另有置棺的棺架,并有荒帷等棺饰。随葬品包括铜、陶、玉、漆、蚌、象牙、骨器等。502号墓等还出土有殉车、殉葬的木俑。出土的青铜器中有晋、毕、虢、蓼等诸侯国之器,反映了芮国与这些国族的交往。出土玉器的时代比较复杂,502号墓的玉璋改形于龙山文化器物,立鸟玉佩为商代晚期遗物,飞鸟玉佩的时代为西周早中期,300号墓的玉项饰则由西周穆王时期的器物改制而成。

#### Tomb 560, 300, 502, 586, 33, and Tomb 18 in the west area of the cemetary

Tomb 560, 300, 502, 586, and 33 are tombs of the late Western Zhou dynasty (early 9<sup>th</sup> Century-771 BC), while Tomb 18 in the west area of the cemetery belongs to the early Spring and Autumn (770-early 7<sup>th</sup> Century BC) Period. Among them, Tomb 502, 33, and 560 are of a ventical earthen pit with a single tunnel in the shape of the Chinese character "甲". The occupants are probably the kings of the Rui State and their wives. Other toms are simply of a medium-sized ventical earthen pit with no passage. The occupants should be high-ranked nobles. The burial goods found in Tomb 18 in the west area of the cemetery reveal that the tomb belongs to a military official.

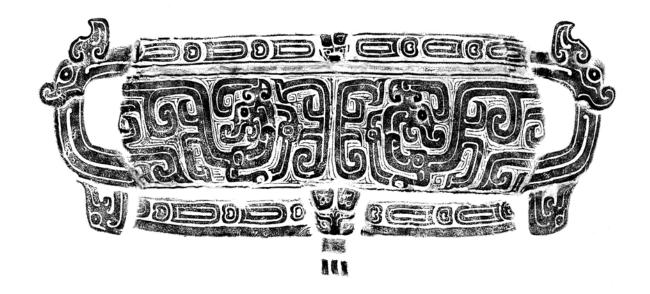
Each of the six tombs has a three-layered coffin, inside which are two layers of inner coffins supported by a wooden structure and covered with decorative parts such as canopy and curtains. Burial goods include objects made of bronze, pottery, jade, lacquer, ivory, bone and mussel shell. Sacrificed chariots and wooden figurines are found in Tomb 502. The bronzes are from different states such as Jin, Bi, Guo, Liao, and etc., evidencing the contacts between these states and the Rui State, and the jades are of different time periods. The jade *zhang* (scepter) from Tomb 502 is a modified piece originally of the Longshan culture (ca. 3000-2000 BC). The two jade pendants from the same tomb, one in the shape of a standing bird and another of a flying bird, respectively belong to the late Shang dynasty (13<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> Century BC) and the early-to-middle Zhou dynasty (11<sup>th</sup>-late 10<sup>th</sup> Century BC). The necklace from Tomb 300 uses jade pieces from the period of King Mu of the Western Zhou dynasty (late 11<sup>th</sup> Century-early 10<sup>th</sup> Century BC).

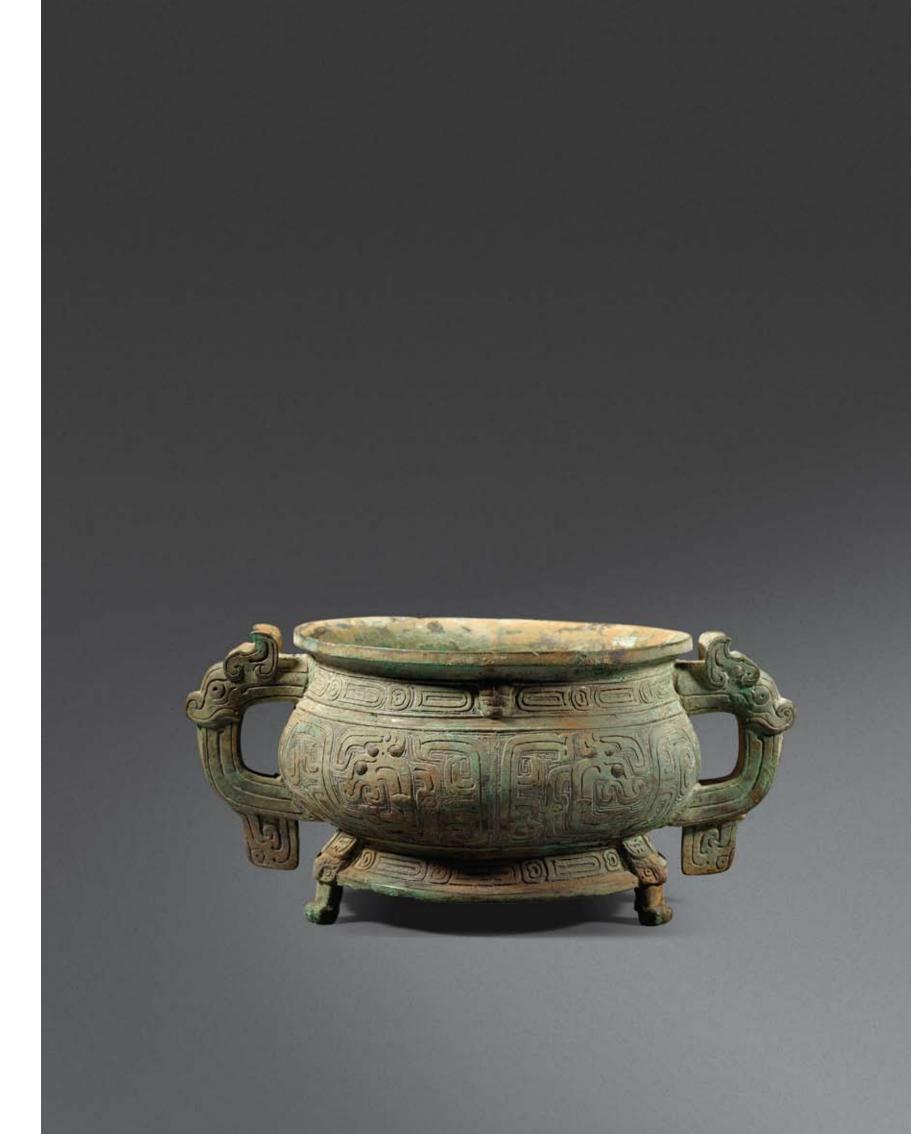
1 回首龙纹簋 M586:38 高12.6厘米 口径17.8厘米 梁带村芮国墓地586号墓出土

#### Bronze gui (food vessel) with dragon pattern

H 12.6 cm, diam. (mouth) 17.8 cm From Tomb 586, Rui State cemetery, Liangdaicun

侈口,方唇,束颈,下腹微垂鼓,圜底近平,圈足下附三个矮支足。 腹两侧附兽首形双耳, 兽舌下伸向内弯曲成半环形耳体, 耳下有近方形垂 珥。颈部饰一周重环纹,分别被对称的高浮雕兽首和双耳间隔成四段,腹 部饰两组相对的回首曲体龙纹,中间有相背窃曲纹间隔,并有细线雷纹衬 底,圈足周围饰一周重环纹,被三支足上部的兽面纹间开,支足作兽爪 形。底部有烟炱。





12 毕伯県 M502:96 高22.0厘米 口径21.8厘米 梁带村芮国墓地502号墓出土

#### Bronze Bi Bo *ding* (food vessel)

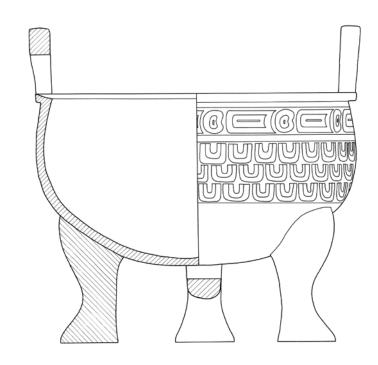
H 22.0 cm, diam. (mouth) 21.8 cm From Tomb 502, Rui State cemetery, Liangdaicun

窄方唇,口微敛,折沿内斜,方形立耳,深腹微鼓,圜底,三兽蹄形 足。足中空,内有陶范。腹部纹饰分为上下两区,口沿以下饰重环纹,间以 素纹窄带,下接三行交错排列的垂鳞纹。

腹内壁有铭文五行25字:

毕白(伯)克肇乍(作)朕不(丕)显皇且(祖)受命毕公淵(肆)彝 用追亯(享) 万(考) 子孙永宝用。







#### 15 立鸟玉佩

M502:62 高5.1厘米 宽3.4厘米 梁带村芮国墓地502号墓出土

#### Jade pendent in the shape of standing bird

H 5.1 cm, W 3.4 cm

From Tomb 502, Rui State cemetery, Liangdaicun

出土于墓主面部左前方。青白色玉,质地细腻,透明感强,抛光甚好。似取自圆形玉料,故器背呈弧形,且有中间厚上下薄的现象。两面均有纹饰,正面鹦鹉作站立状。双线压底纹随形转,嘴部饰斜线羽状纹,喙形目,有凸出的叶芽状冠,身饰双线云纹组合的翅膀及背翎,腿足饰双线云纹,尾部饰斜线羽状纹。颈背、腿部及尾部,各有一个对钻向器侧的小穿。背面饰龙纹,在鸟首及身部的位置,为正面龙首连接折曲的龙身,龙身由菱纹构成。鸟尾、足部被雕成另一侧视的张口龙首。纹饰风格有殷墟玉器的特点,为商代晚期玉器。其制作应是先据鹦鹉形体的需要割锯出轮廓,并雕出所要表现纹饰,后在另一面雕出龙纹。











#### 27号墓

27号墓为带有南北两条墓道的中字形竖穴土坑墓,时代为春秋早期。葬具为一椁两棺,并有 荒帷等棺饰。出土随葬品的种类丰富、数量众多。青铜礼器有七鼎六簋和成套的编钟、编磬。簋 上的"芮公"铭文,显示了墓主为一代国君的身份,一般认为27号墓是芮桓公之墓。

#### **Tomb 27**

Tomb 27, dating back to the Spring and Autumn Period (770-early 7<sup>th</sup> Century BC), is a vertical earth-pit tomb with two tunnels at south and north sides in the shape of the Chinese character "中". It has one outer coffin, two layers of inner coffins and decorative structures such as canopy and curtains. Its abundant burial goods include a set of seven *dings* and six *guis* (food vessels) and a set of *zhong* and *qing* (musical instruments). The inscription "Rui Gong" on the *guis* suggests the owner of the tomb is the king of the Rui State and his name is generally thought as King Huan.

Bronzes found in the tomb belong to the early-to-middle Western Zhou dynasty (11<sup>th</sup>-late 10<sup>th</sup> Century BC) and the early Spring and Autumn Period (770-early 7<sup>th</sup> Century BC). It includes the first-seen new types of bronzes, like the covered *zun* (wine vessel) with animal mask design and the triangular *ge* (dagger-axe) with loops, as well as the oldest bronze *chun yu* (musical instrument) ever found in archaeology, showing its critical significance for the study of the origin and transmission of the instrument. Another rare occurrences of the tomb is its burial gold. All the 48 pieces of gold wares were found worn by the owner, giving important proofs for the studies of the function and craftsmanship of the Zhou gold. Among its 249 pieces of jades, *ges* (dagger-axe) and *bis* (disc) are of the late Shang dynasty (13<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> Century BC), and the remarkable set of chest ornament assembled with strings of agate beads and 7 jade *huangs* (arcshaped pendent) is of the late Shang dynasty as well as the Western Zhou dynasty (13<sup>th</sup>-771 BC).

#### 31 窃曲纹鼎

M27:1000、1002、1006、1009、1003、1010、1011 最大鼎高32.3厘米 口径37.5厘米 最小鼎高22.4厘米 口径27.0厘米 梁带村芮国墓地27号墓出土

A set of bronze *ding* (food vessel) with stylized animal pattern Largest: H 32.3 cm, diam. (mouth) 37.5 cm Smallest: H 22.4 cm, diam. (mouth) 27.0 cm From Tomb 27, Rui State cemetery, Liangdaicun

共七件,形制、纹样相同,大小依次递减,为一套列鼎。敛口,宽折沿,方唇,附耳,浅半球形腹,圜底,三蹄足。口沿下饰一周窃曲纹,其下装饰一道凸弦纹为界栏。这种鼎是春秋早期青铜鼎中最常见的样式。



#### 32 芮公簋

M27:1007、1008、1012、1013、1015、1023 高23.5厘米 口径19.8厘米 梁带村芮国墓地27号墓出土

Bronze Rui Gong *gui* (food vessel) H 23.5 cm, diam. (mouth) 19.8 cm From Tomb 27, Rui State cemetery, Liangdaicun

共六件,形制、纹饰、大小基本相同,重量略有差异。隆盖,中间置圈状捉手,器身敛口,鼓腹,平底,圈足 下承接三低矮扁兽足。腹两侧附兽首形双耳,兽角呈螺旋状。盖缘与器口外沿各饰一周窃曲纹;盖面及腹部铸有数周 瓦棱纹; 耳两侧装饰重环纹; 圈足饰一周垂鳞纹; 支足上部饰兽面纹。

内底及捉手内分别铸有6字铭文:

内(芮)公乍(作)为旅殷(簋)。



#### 48 七联璜玉组佩

M27:200~206、198 长105.0厘米 梁带村芮国墓地27号墓出土

A set of chest ornaments with seven jade *huangs* (arc-shaped pendent) and strings of agate beads

L 105.0 cm From Tomb 27, Rui State cemetery, Liangdaicun

出土于墓主胸、腹部。由七件玉 璜、一件圆形玉牌和数百颗玛瑙珠分 三排串联而成。圆形玉牌位于颈后, 应起集束作用。七件玉璜自上而下大 小递减,其中六件带有纹饰。每件璜 两端各有三个并排穿孔,用于穿缚连 接,此外还有数量不等的穿孔,这些 穿孔可能用于穿缚其他种类装饰物。

自上而下第三件璜(M27:202), 青玉,豆青色,质地细腻,微透明, 局部受沁有灰白色斑纹。璜体较窄, 正背面均留有两周旋切痕。一端琢有 龙纹,"臣"字眼,有龙角,龙身仅 琢制一组重环纹,另一端在外缘切一 缺口。长11.2厘米,宽2.3厘米。

自上而下第四件璜(M27:203), 白玉,冰青色,润泽细腻,半透明。 单面饰高冠双凤鸟纹,翎尾,勾转相 交。长10.2厘米,宽2.0厘米。



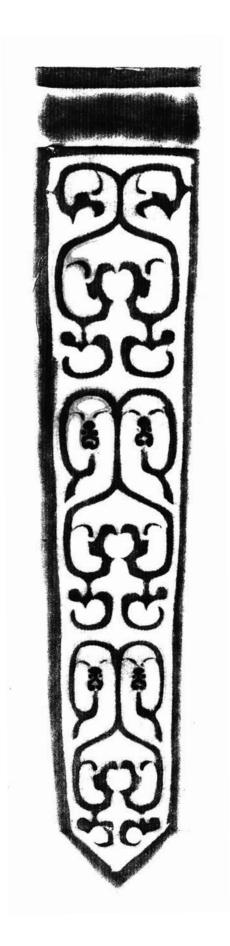


75 **镂空龙纹金剑鞘**M27: 1221
长18.7厘米 宽4.0厘米
梁带村芮国墓地27号墓出土

Gold openwork scabbard with dragon pattern L 18.7 cm, W 4.0 cm From Tomb 27, Rui State cemetery, Liangdaicun

出土于墓主腰部左侧。剑鞘的前端呈三角形,两 侧呈圆弧形,一侧中部有穿孔,近口部背面有带状穿 孔。整器纹饰镂空而成,正面纹饰分三组,每组有四 条变体龙纹;背面有镂空方格和三角形。此金剑鞘与 玉剑(M27:247)配套使用,为目前考古发现中仅 见。重187.44克。







76 **玉剑**M27: 247
长29.0厘米 宽3.6厘米
梁带村芮国墓地27号墓出土

Jade sword L 29.0 cm, W 3.6 cm From Tomb 27, Rui State cemetery, Liangdaicun

出土于墓主腰部。青黄玉,受沁呈棕褐色。剑锋作 柳叶形。剑体中间起脊线。剑柄前端作兽面纹,兽耳部 有穿孔,是为剑格,下端呈长方形,底部有切割痕。这 件器物是相当罕见的商周时期玉剑实物资料。







#### 26号墓、19号墓

26号墓、19号墓为单墓道甲字形竖穴土坑墓,时代为春秋早期。葬具都是一椁二棺,并有荒帷等棺饰。两座墓与27号墓并排埋葬,一般认为是27号墓墓主芮桓公的两位夫人。

26号墓出土五鼎四簋等青铜礼器,铜器铭文中有"仲姜",考古工作者结合文献记载推测,可能是芮桓公的正夫人芮姜。墓中还出土了一组六件器形小巧、铸造精美的青铜弄器,生动地展示了周代贵族的生活情趣。

两座墓葬出土玉器的来源广泛,有红山文化的玉猪龙、商代小臣ح城等,是为早期玉器的代表,梯形牌玉组佩等则有明显的春秋早期风格,为玉器断代提供了标准;出土的成套玉项饰、玉腕饰、玉握饰、玉踝饰等是目前保存最为完整的成套玉饰;26号墓的玉握为目前发现的最为复杂和奢华的周代玉握。

#### **Tomb 26 and 19**

Tomb 26 and 19 are vertical earth-pit tombs with a single tomb tunnel, resembling the shape of the Chinese character "甲". Both tombs date back to the early Spring and Autumn Period (770-early 7<sup>th</sup> Century BC), and contain one outer coffin and two layers of inner coffins, along with coffin decoration - canopy and curtains. Being juxtaposed to Tomb 27, the tomb of King Huan of the Rui, the two tombs are supposed to be his two wifes.

Unearthed from Tomb 26 are a set of ritual bronze vessels containing 5 *dings*, 4 guis and some others. Based on the inscription "Zhong Jiang" on some of the pieces and relevant documentary records, archaeologists conclude that the tomb should belong to Lady Jiang of the Rui, major wife of King Huan of the Rui., Additionally, a set of 6 miniature bronzes from the tomb presents vividly the noble's life in the Zhou dynasty.

Jades discovered in the two tombs are from different periods of time. A pig-shaped dragon of the Hongshan culture (ca. 4700-2900 BC) and a *qi* (axe) inscribed with "Xiao Cheng Xi" of the Shang dynasty (16<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> Century BC) are examples of early period jade. The ornament set with a jade plaque and strings of beads represents the typical style of the early Spring and Autumn Period. It can be a standard piece for jade dating. Furthermore, the set of jades that consist of a necklace, 2 bracelets, 2 anklets, and 2 *wo* ornaments (a piece/string of jade ornaments placed in the hands of the deceased) from Tomb 26 are the most complete sets of orhamental jade extant today. And its pair of *wo* ornaments is the most complicated and luxurious ever found.

#### 91 仲姜鼎

M26:142、143、145、146 最大鼎高39.8厘米 口径44.8厘米 最小鼎高31.3厘米 口径37.5厘米 梁带村芮国墓地26号墓出土

Bronze Zhong Jiang ding (food vessel)
Largest: H 39.8 cm, diam. (mouth) 44.8 cm Smallest: H 31.3 cm, diam. (mouth) 37.5 cm
From Tomb 26, Rui State cemetery, Liangdaicun

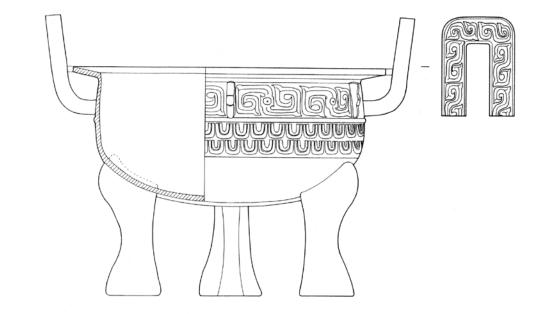
出土共五件。形制、纹饰基本相同,大小、重量依次递减。本图录收入四件。口微敛、斜沿较宽、方唇、浅半 球形腹,圜底,三蹄足。腹部两侧设附耳,附耳与口沿之间以两个小横梁连接。口沿下置有六道扉棱。腹上部装饰一 周窃曲纹,腹下部为垂鳞纹,两种纹样之间界以一道凸弦纹,耳的外侧面饰有窃曲纹。

M26:142、143、146的内壁有铭文两行8字,自右向左为:

中(仲)姜乍(作)为趄(桓)公隣(尊)鼎。

M26:145的内壁有临时錾刻铭文两行8字,自底而上,自左向右为:

中(仲)姜乍(作)为趄(桓)公隣(尊)鼎。





#### 94 芮太子鬲

M26:147 高18.5厘米 口径24.8厘米 梁带村芮国墓地26号墓出土

#### Bronze Rui Tai Zi *li* (food vessel)

H 18.5 cm, diam. (mouth) 24.8 cm From Tomb 26, Rui State cemetery, Liangdaicun

器体较大,宽平折沿,薄方唇,短束颈,腹外鼓, 断面呈椭三角形,平裆,矮蹄足。腹部与足相对应处各 有一个月牙形扉棱,扉棱两侧均饰六道阴线。口沿下饰 一周窃曲纹,腹部为卷龙纹。

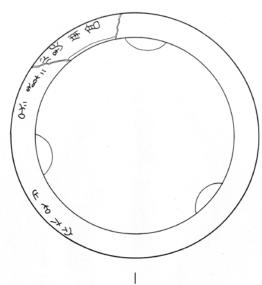
口沿部呈顺时针方向铸有铭文14字(含重文2):

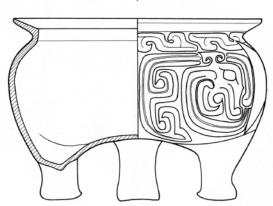
内(芮)大(太)子乍(作) 盝(铸) 盈(鬲)子<sub>=</sub> (子子)孙<sub>=</sub>(孙孙)永宝用亯(享)。

《芮国金玉选粹》命名该器为"芮太子白鬲",所谓 "白"字当为"作"字之误释,现更正为"芮太子鬲"。











#### 100 镂空龙纹方盒

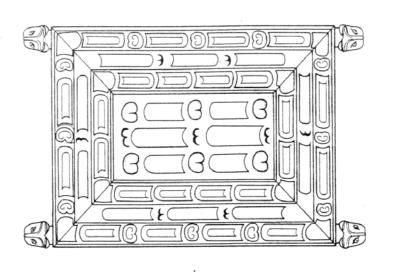
M26:135 高10.6厘米 长14.0厘米 宽10.9厘米 梁带村芮国墓地26号墓出土

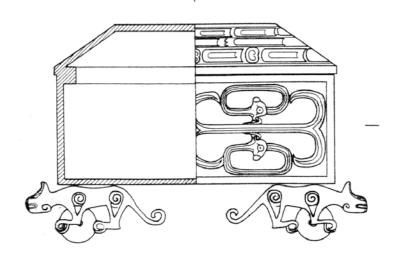
Bronze square openwork box with wheels H 10.6 cm, L 14.0 cm, W 10.9 cm From Tomb 26, Rui State cemetery, Liangdaicun

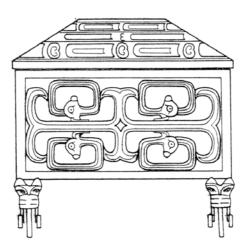
26号墓出土一组小巧而精致的青铜器,共六件, 计有镂空龙纹方盒、双层龙纹方鼎、窃曲纹圈足匜、 龙纹小锿、垂鳞纹罐、单把罐。可能是墓主生前把玩 的"弄器"。

此为弄器之一。器体由盒身和底下四小兽足组成。 盒身顶部平顶,四周为斜坡状,盒身为长方形,下接四 足。足作卧虎状,前后肢间有小轮,四虎安置方向皆位 于盒体长边一侧,与盒壁垂直,同一边两虎尾部相对, 虎首皆朝向盒左右侧。器盖顶部作镂空重环纹,盖之四 壁为两周重环纹间饰一周镂空重环纹。盒体每一侧面由 透孔镂雕的形式表现龙纹,共四个,龙纹对称并列,相 互纠缠。













### 136 龙纹柄玉匕首

M26:185 长10.5厘米 宽2.3厘米 梁带村芮国墓地26号墓出土

Jade dagger with dragon pattern on handle L 10.5 cm, W 2.3 cm From Tomb 26, Rui State cemetery, Liangdaicun

出于墓主腰下右侧。青玉,浅豆青色,玉质细腻光 润, 半透明, 局部受沁有棕黄色斑点。整体呈匕首状, 中部凸脊,首尖作圆弧状,厚刃。柄首饰镂空"S"形 同体双龙纹, "臣"字眼,卷鼻,下吐獠牙,嘴角有一 小穿孔。柄端有一对钻穿孔。





137 小臣茲玉戚 M26:652 直径11.8厘米 梁带村芮国墓地26号墓出土

Jade Xiao Cheng Xi qi (axe)

Diam. 11.8 cm From Tomb 26, Rui State cemetery, Liangdaicun

出土于墓主腰下左侧。青玉,豆青色,微透,因受 沁有棕黄色斑纹,局部白化。圆形扁平体,较厚,中央 穿孔,两侧有对称六道齿棱。缘面刻有"小臣磁徒"四 字。时代为商代晚期。





#### 周代的"饰棺"

按照古代文献的记载,周代贵族在葬仪过程中,为了不使人们直接看见亲人的棺柩,需要以华美的装饰物对棺柩进行遮蔽,这就是周代贵族丧葬制度中的重要组成部分——"饰棺"之仪。历年的周代考古发掘中,在一些高等级墓葬中不断有相关的遗存被发现。

陕西省的考古工作者根据近年来的考古新发现,特别是韩城梁带村芮 国墓地的考古资料,结合文献记载和以往学者的探讨,对于"饰棺"制度 进行了深入的研究,大致厘清并复原了当时使用的基本状况。

"饰棺"的内容分为棺饰、翣两部分。

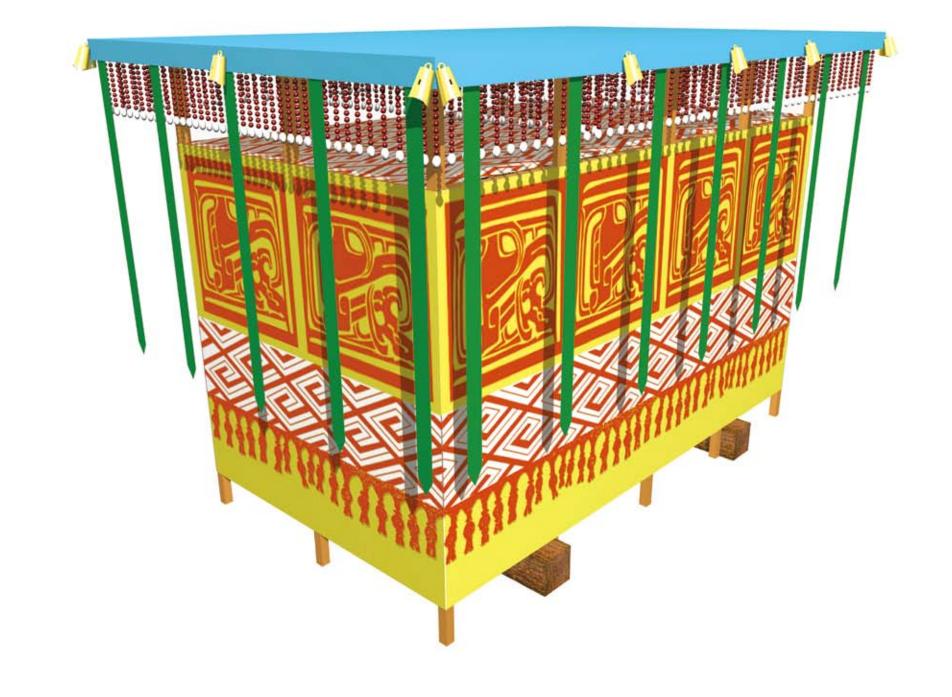
"棺饰"主要是指覆罩于棺柩之外的荒帷及其框架墙柳,以及接结于柳架上的池和铜鱼、贝、振容等饰件。

"荒帷"是棺饰的主要部分。先以木竹类材料构成框架,侧框称墙,顶架称柳,即所谓"墙柳"。再加布帛于墙柳外,覆于顶面者为"荒",缝于四周者称"帷"。荒帷就是民间俗称的棺罩,至今在陕西、山西的一些农村丧葬活动中还能见到。

"池"应是另加于荒帷之上的饰物,当高于并且大于荒帷,也是用竹木类材质做方形框架。现可见到的架顶框呈现出"口"、"目"、"目"、"目"、"田"等形状的横向或纵向梁架结构。架上覆盖青色布,架下悬系铜鱼、珠、贝组成的串饰,在其四角及与横向串饰的衔接部位,往往还有一件或两件铜铃。"振容"是系垂于池架的草绿色薄纱条带,并可能画有其他色彩。

"翣"是在送葬过程中由人举持而随棺柩行进的仪仗器具,其顶端多呈三叉形。质地种类可能较多,但从西周中晚期到春秋早期多为铜片制作,故得以保存而为后人考古所见。使用翣的目的亦是为遮蔽灵柩。使用之后作为随葬品,一般放置于外棺顶上,或者树立、倚靠于外棺旁。

展览中的饰棺模型,就是在学者的研究基础上,以韩城梁带村芮国墓地考古资料为依据模拟复原而成的。



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