



中國出土文物

畫冊目錄

**CHINESE ALBUMS
OF ARCHAEOLOGY**

中国出土文物画册

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**CHINESE ALBUMS
OF ARCHAEOLOGY**

GUOZI SHUDIAN

China Publications Centre

Peking, China

文化大革命期间 出土文物

84-343

《文化大革命期间出土文物》(第一辑)

出土文物展览工作组编

在文化大革命期间, 中国各地出土了大批珍贵的历史文物。遵照毛主席“古为今用”的方针, 为了对广大群众进行历史唯物主义教育, 反映中国无产阶级文化大革命期间考古发掘和文物保护工作的新成就, 在北京故宫举办了“文化大革命期间出土文物展览”。本书从河北、湖南、陕西、湖北、北京、河南、安徽、新疆、山东、山西等10个省、市、地区的展品中, 选出了从原始社会晚期到明代的各类历史文物约260件, 其中有彩色图版34幅。附有说明。

26 × 35厘米 精装

84-343

Cultural Relics Unearthed During the Great Cultural Revolution (Vol. I)

Photo Album in Chinese

Edited by the Group in Charge of the Exhibition of Cultural Relics

A large number of valuable historical relics were unearthed in various places in China during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In line with Chairman Mao's principle of "making the past serve the present", an exhibition was held at the Palace Museum in Peking for mass education in historical materialism and review of new achievements in archaeological excavation and protection of cultural relics.

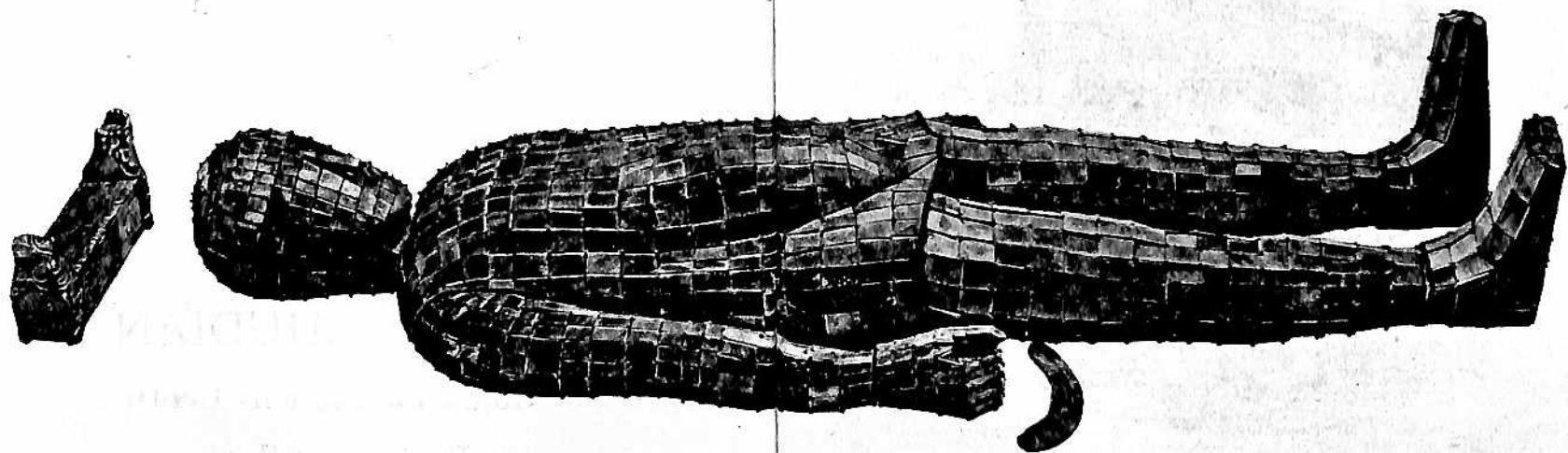
This album contains photographs of historical relics from late primitive society to the Ming dynasty, numbering approximately 260 pieces, selected from those found in Hopei, Hunan, Shensi, Hupeh, Honan, Anhwei, Shantung and Shansi Provinces, the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Peking. With 34 coloured plates and explanations in Chinese.

de luxe edition

26 × 35 cm

金缕玉衣(男) 西汉 河北满城

Jade suit (male) sewn with gold thread. Western Han dynasty. Unearthed at Mancheng, Hopei Province



鎏金舞马衔杯银壶 唐 陕西西安

Silver pot with gold figure of prancing horse. Tang dynasty. Unearthed at Sian, Shensi Province

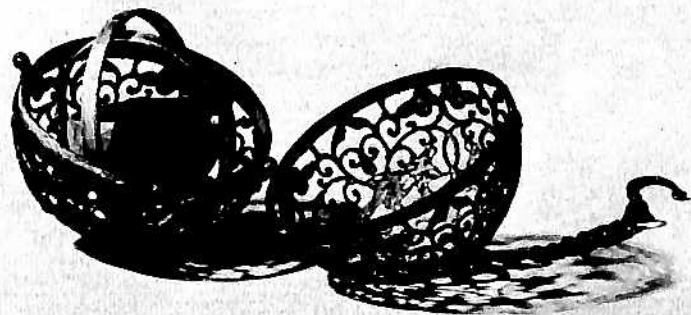
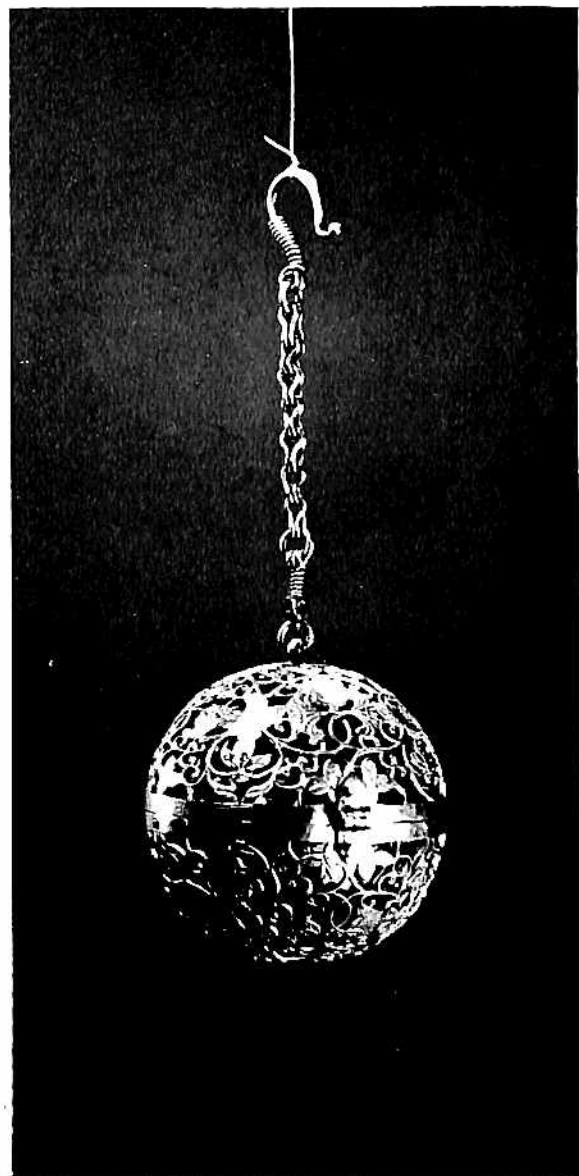


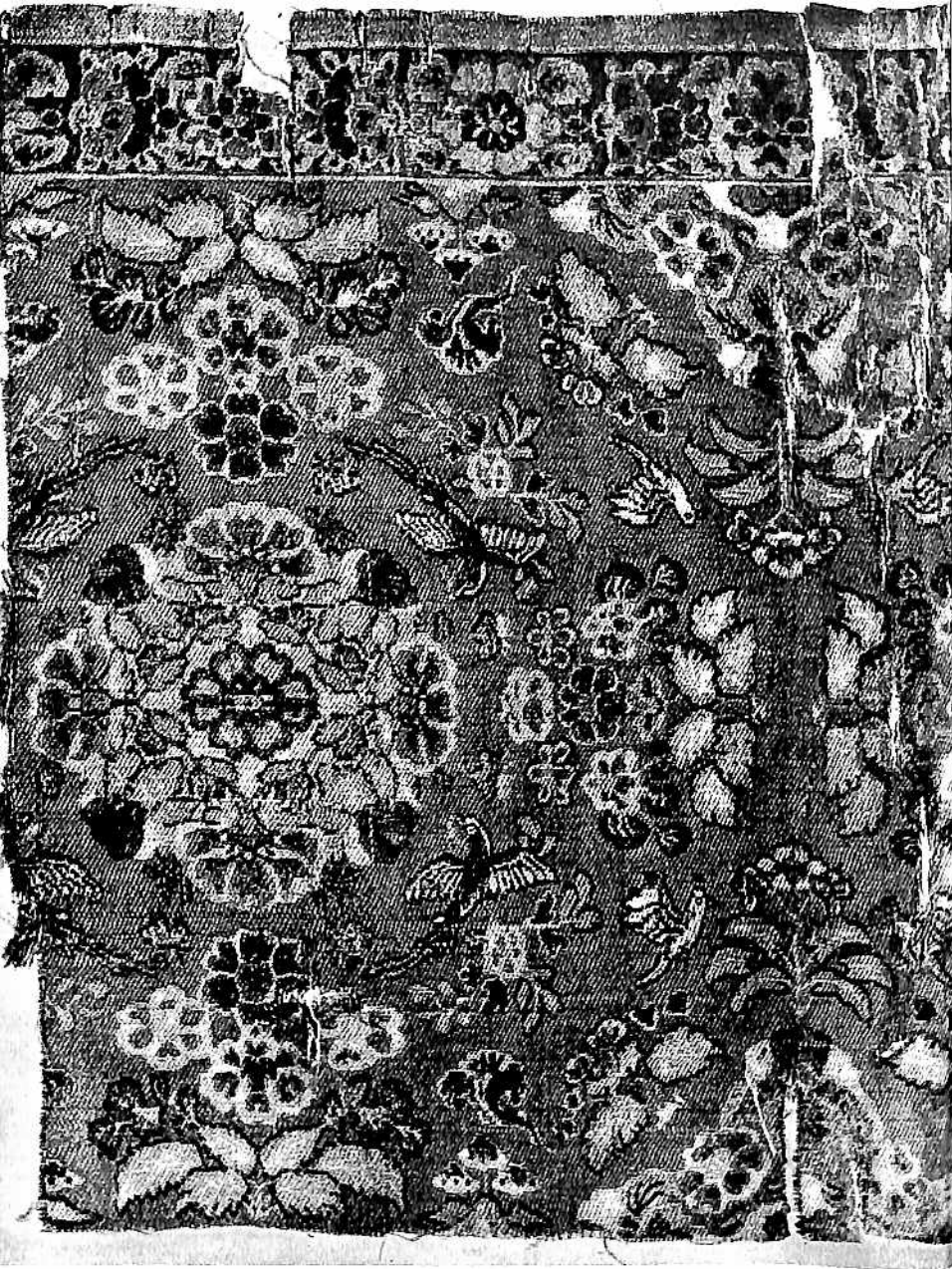
镂空银熏球
唐 陕西西安

(下)
镂空银熏球(开启)

Carved openwork: silver ball for heating over brazier. Tang dynasty. Unearthed at Sian, Shensi Province

(lower photo) Ball taken apart





花鸟纹锦（部分） 唐 新疆吐鲁番

Brocade with bird-and-flower design (section). Tang dynasty. Unearthed at Turfan, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region



乐舞杂技陶俑群
西汉 山东济南

Clay figurines: musicians, dancers, acrobats. Western Han dynasty. Unearthed at Tsinan, Shantung Province

新中国出土文物

85E-116

《新中国出土文物》画册

北京外文出版社 出版

中国是历史文化悠久的国家。新中国成立以来，中国共产党和中国政府十分重视文物保护和发掘工作，并取得了重大成就。这本画册介绍了新中国成立以来出土的文物，从原始社会至明代，共选辑了二百多幅文物图片，按历史发展顺序编排。其中彩色图片占92幅。

有英、法、德、日、朝鲜、西班牙及越南文说明。
26×32厘米。 彩色护封，精装，外有套盒。

85E-116

Historical Relics Unearthed in New China

Published by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking

China has a long history and very early civilization. Ever since the founding of New China, the Party and government have paid great attention to the work of excavating and preserving antiquities, and

many things have come to light. Presented here is a collection of historical relics from primitive society to the Ming Dynasty, unearthed in New China.

There are 200 illustrations (92 in colour), arranged chronologically.

222 pages

32 × 26 cm

Linen cover with coloured plastic jacket and box

Chinese edition with separate list of explanations in English, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Spanish or Vietnamese.

- (1) 陶 鬲 (水器) 山东潍坊出土
新石器时代(约公元10,000年前-4000多年前)

Pottery *Kuei* (water pitchers). Neolithic Age
(c.10,000-4,000 B.C.) Unearthed at Weifang,
Shantung Province

- (2) 西汉中山靖王刘胜妻窦绾墓随葬品：鎏金铜器“长信宫灯” 河北满城出土
西汉(公元前206—公元24年)

Gilded bronze figurine with "eternal fidelity" lamp, from Tou Wan's tomb (Tou Wan — wife of Liu Sheng, Prince Ching of Chungshan of the Western Han dynasty, 206 B.C. — A.D. 24). Unearthed at Mancheng, Hopei Province

- (3) 三彩骆驼 河南洛阳出土
唐(公元618—907年)

Three-colour glazed camel. Tang dynasty (618 — 907) Unearthed at Loyang, Honan Province

- (4) 铜 罍 (酒器) 河南安阳出土
商(公元前16世纪—公元前11世纪)

Bronze *Chia* (wine vessel). Shang dynasty (c. 16th — 11th centuries B.C.) Unearthed at Anyang, Honan Province



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

丝绸之路

84—344

《丝绸之路》(汉唐织物)

新疆维吾尔自治区博物馆 编
出土文物展览工作组

本书辑录了中国新疆维吾尔自治区和甘肃省出土的从汉代到唐代的丝绸织物66幅, 是一批十分珍贵的实物资料。

这些丝绸织物, 反映了中国古代劳动人民在纺织方面高度的工艺水平。同时, 对于促进古代中外贸易往来和文化交流, 也起了积极作用。因此, 本书在研究中国古代纺织工艺、花纹图案和中西方文化交流方面, 都有重要的历史和科学价值。

26×35厘米 彩色胶版精印, 精装。

84-344

The Silk Road

(Fabrics from the Han Dynasty to the Tang Dynasty)

Photo Album in Chinese

Edited by the Museum of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and the Group in Charge of the Exhibition of Cultural Relics

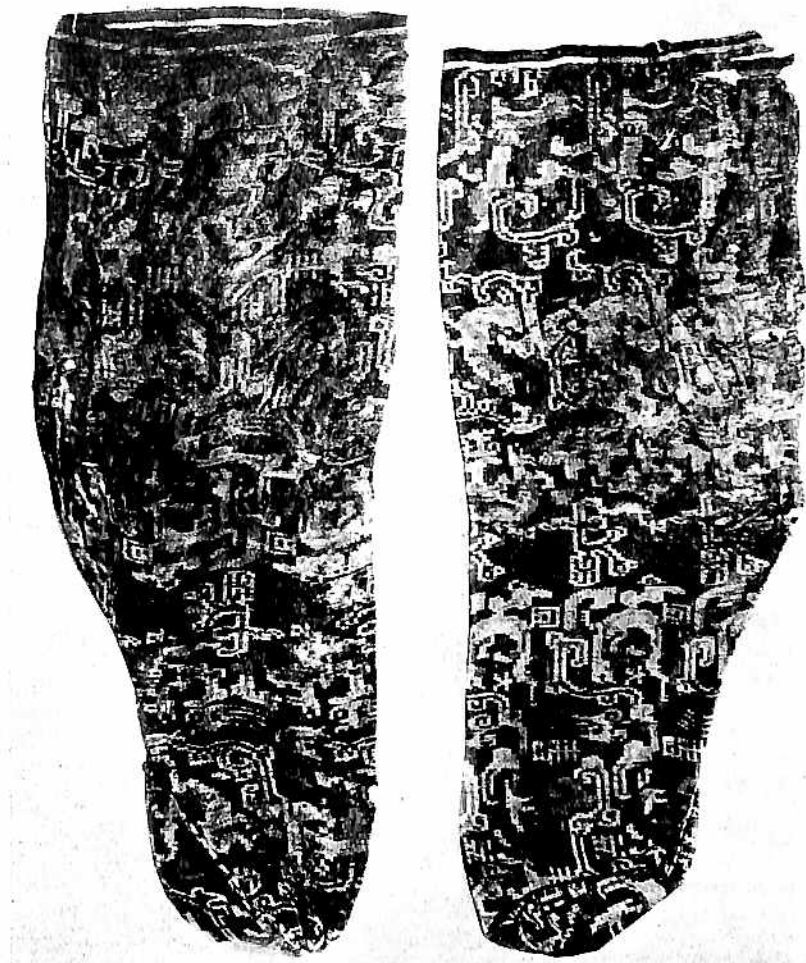
This album contains photographic reproductions in colour of 66 selected pieces of silk and other fabrics, dating from the Han to the Tang dynasty (c.206 B.C. to A.D. 907), unearthed in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Kansu Province. It provides valuable, substantive material testifying to the high artistry and craftsmanship in the manufacture of silk and other textiles by the Chinese labouring people in ancient times. These textiles played a positive role in promoting trade and cultural exchange between China and other countries.

The Silk Road is of important historical and scientific value to people interested in ancient Chinese textile technology, its designs and patterns, and in early cultural contacts between China and the West.

de luxe edition

colour plates

26 × 35 cm



“延年益寿大宜子孙”锦袜 东汉

Brocade socks “prolonging life and benefitting after generations”. Eastern Han dynasty



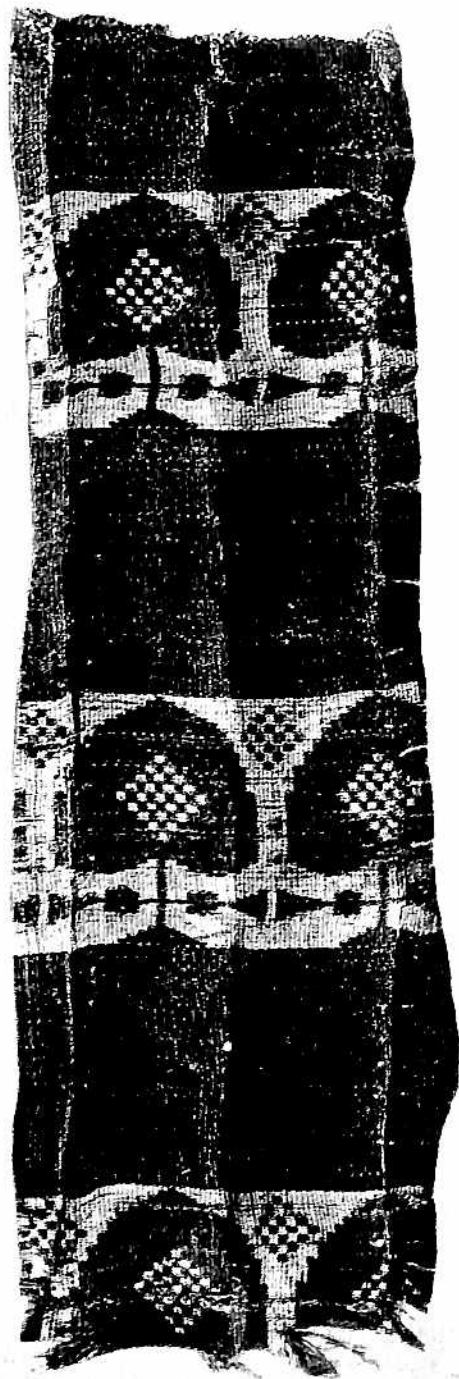
绿色蜡缬纱
(部分) 唐

Green gauze with
"hunting" design (sec-
tion). Tang dynasty



联珠对鸡纹锦 唐

Brocade with designs of "pearls and twin chicks".
Tang dynasty



树纹锦 北朝

Brocade with tree design. Northern dynasties

故宫博物院藏 工艺品选

84—364

故宫博物院藏工艺品选

故宫博物院编著

这本画册包括从故宫藏品中遴选出来的，自商至明、清的历代工艺品，计有玉、石器、漆器、金银器、珐琅器、牙、竹、木雕等共一百件，制成图版。从画册中可以看出中国劳动人民无穷的创造才能，同时画册也揭露了反动统治者将其利用封建特权搜括来的民脂民膏用在骄奢淫逸的生活享受上，从一个侧面使我们看到了反动封建统治者必然灭亡的真理。

画册全部用铜版纸彩色胶印。文字部分除前言、图版目录外，对各类器物中具有代表性的四十件文物并有重点说明。

前言及图版目录另有英、日文说明书。

23.5×26厘米 精装

84-364

Selected Handicrafts from the Collections of the Palace Museum

Edited by the Palace Museum

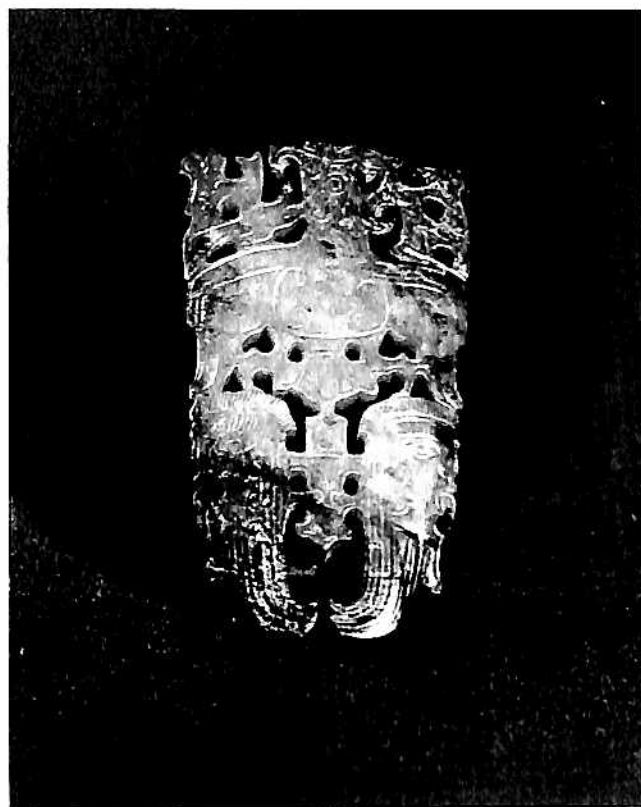
Presented in this album are photographic reproductions of Chinese handicrafts from ancient Shang (c. 1600-1100 B.C.) to the Ming and Ching dynasties (c. 1400-1900), selected from the collections in the Palace Museum, Peking. They include jades, stoneware, lacquers, gold and silver articles, enamelware, ivory, bamboo articles, wood carvings, etc., totalling one hundred pieces. Besides displaying the tremendous creative ability of the Chinese working people, these handicrafts also divulge bygone reactionary rulers' licentious squander of the wealth they extorted from the people by means of their feudal privileges. A revealing sidelight cast by the objects is the inevitable doom of the reactionary feudal rulers.

All the photographs are reproduced in colour on art paper. Text includes a foreword, a list of plates and special accounts of 40 representative pieces. Explanations in Chinese, English and Japanese.

30 pages

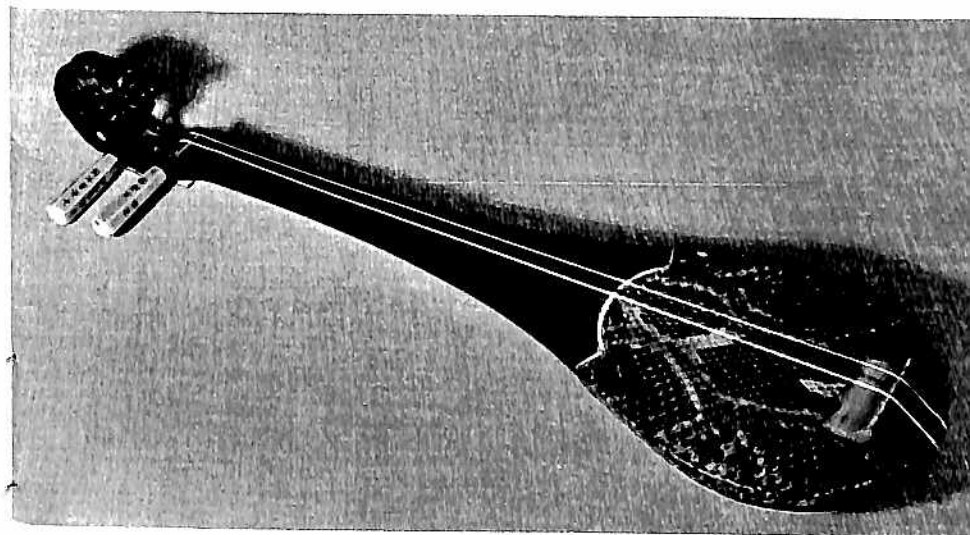
de luxe edition with brocade cover

23.5 × 26 cm



黄玉鹰攫人首佩 (商)

Yellow jade pendant in the shape of an eagle preying on a human head. Shang dynasty



小忽雷 (唐)
(附: 韩滉款)

Hsiao Hu Lei (fiddle). With inscription by Han Huang. Tang dynasty

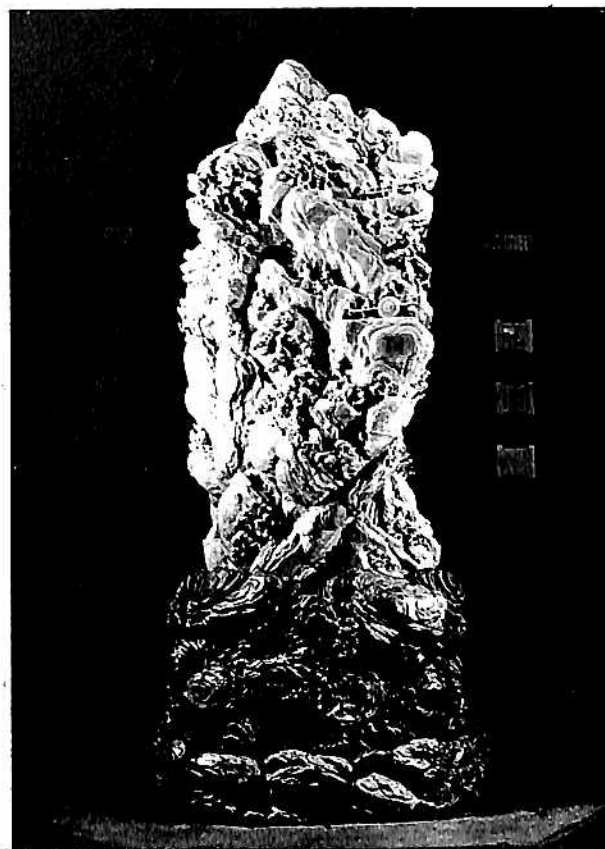




剔红栀子花园盘 (元)

(附: 底部及张成款)

Carved red lacquer plate with gardenia-flower design.
With view of bottom and inscription by Chang Cheng
the maker. Yuan dynasty



青玉“大禹治水图”山子和细部
(清, 1788年)

Nephrite hill carved with a scene of Ta Yu harnessing
a river. With close-up (below). Ching dynasty

长沙楚墓帛画

84—357

长沙楚墓帛画

文物出版社编

《长沙楚墓帛画》是一九七三年五月，在长沙市城南子弹库的楚墓中最新发掘出来的一件稀有的艺术珍品。这幅帛画与早年出土的《晚周帛画》时代大体相同，是战国中期的作品。但从技巧上看，这幅帛画要比《晚周帛画》更为成熟。画中的人物部位、比例准确，运笔潇洒，线条云流风动，采用单线勾勒和略有渲染的画法，人物略施粉彩，是迄今发现用这种画法最早的一件作品，为研究中国先秦美术史提供了珍贵的资料。附有中、日、英、法文说明。

27×36厘米 盒装

84-357

Silk Painting from a Chu Tomb in Changsha

Edited by the Cultural Relics Press

This silk painting is a rare work of art discovered in May 1973 in an ancient tomb of the State of Chu (c. 475-221 B.C.) at Tsetanku in the southern suburbs of Changsha. A product of the mid Warring States Period, it is roughly contemporaneous with the silk scroll of the late Chou dynasty that was unearthed some years ago, but shows a more mature artistic skill than the latter. The parts of the human body in the painting are accurately proportioned. Single, flowing brushstrokes are used to delineate the figures, to which pastel shades are then applied. It is one of the earliest examples of this type of painting so far discovered and provides exceedingly useful material for the study of the fine arts of the Warring States Period.

With explanations in Chinese, Japanese, English and French.

boxed

27 X 36 cm.



人物御龙帛画 战国中期作品

Harnessing a dragon. Mid Warring States Period

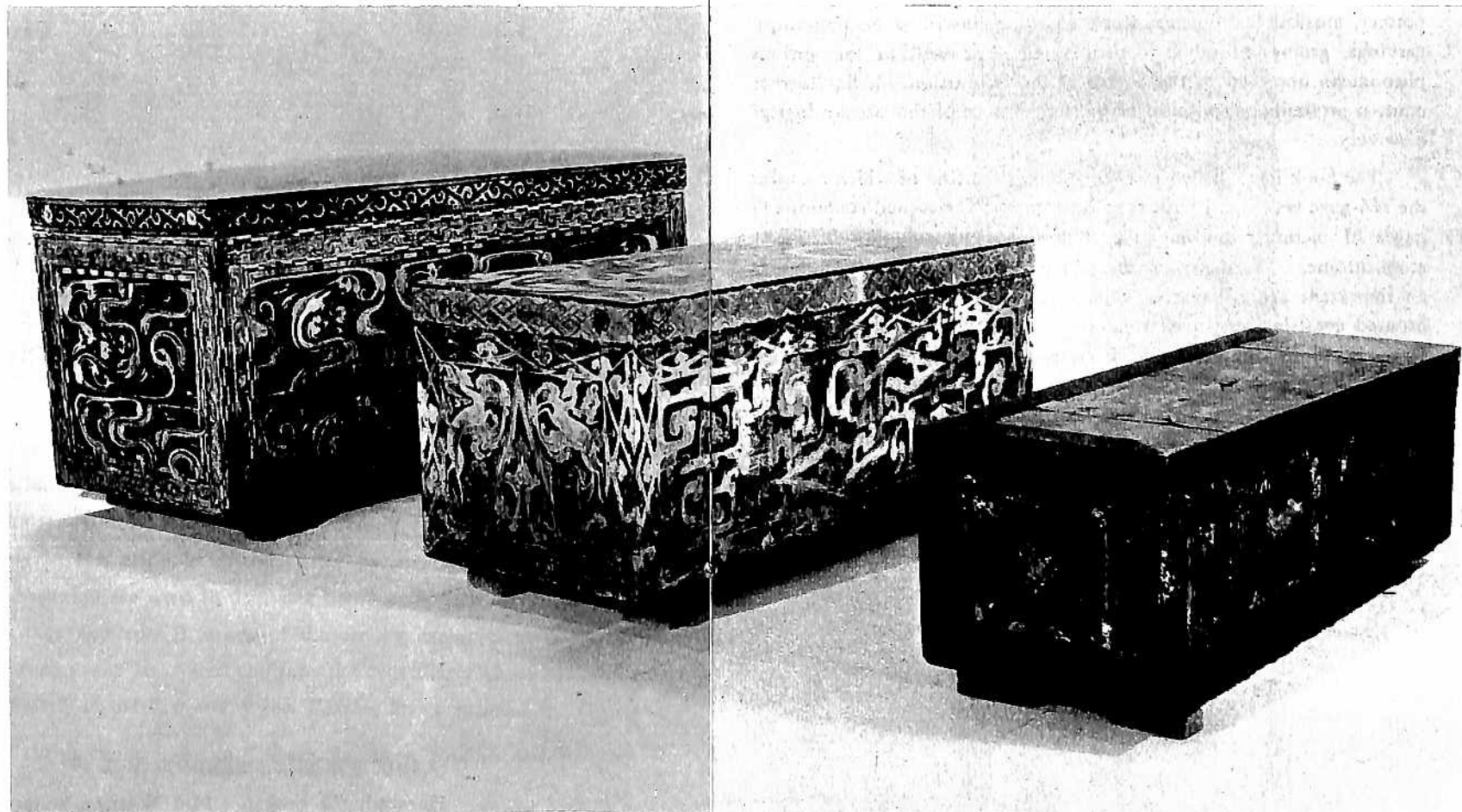
长沙马王堆 一号汉墓

84—358

长沙马王堆一号汉墓（上、下集）

湖南省博物馆 合编
中国科学院考古研究所

长沙马王堆一号汉墓是一座保存完整的大型木椁墓。墓主人为一女性，尸体保存完好，未腐烂。根据出土器物考证，这座墓是中国西汉前期，即惠帝至文帝时期（公元前194—156年）软侯家属的墓。墓内随葬器物很多，共千余件，丰富多彩，工艺精美，均保存完好。



本书是该墓的正式发掘报告，根据实际出土的全过程，科学考察的结果以及历史文献的有关记载，对该墓墓室和葬具结构，尸体保存和病理现象，以及彩绘帛画、丝织品、漆器、陶器、乐器、木俑、竹筒、粮食、食品、雕器等各类出土器物和发掘过程中收集到的各种现象，分别进行了详细的记录、介绍和考证，并对该项考古发现的意义作出初步的评价。

本书分上、下集，上集是文字报告，计166页，附插图114幅，下集是图版，计244页，图292幅，分别用彩色胶版与单色影写版精印。

长沙马王堆一号汉墓的发掘，是中国考古工作的一项重要收获，早已引起了国际上各界人士的重视。本书的出版，对考古学、历史学、美术史、工艺史、科学技术史和其他有关学术方面，均有一定的参考价值。

本书附有英文提要。

26×35厘米 精装

黑地彩绘棺、朱地彩绘棺、锦饰内棺

(left to right) Coffin with coloured designs on dark background; coffin with coloured designs on red background; innermost coffin draped with silk

The Han Tomb No. 1 at Mawangtui, Changsha (Vols. I-II)

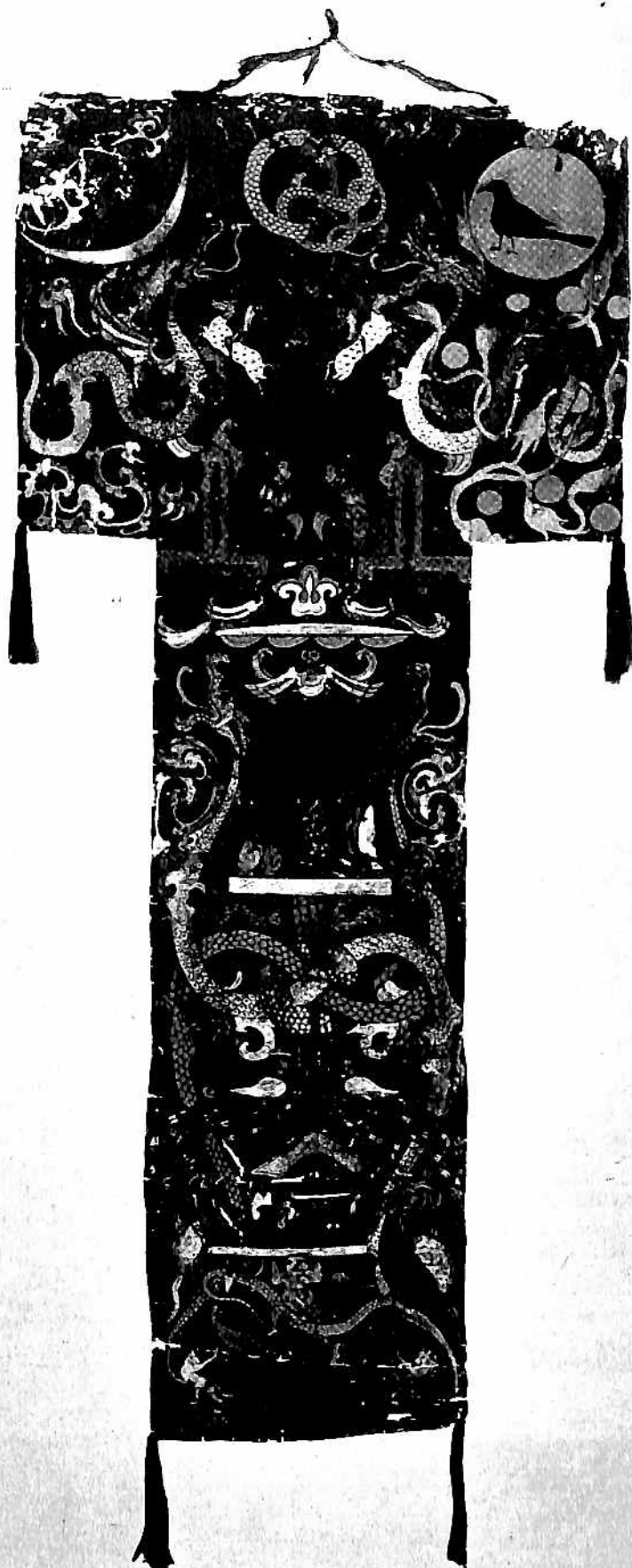
Edited by the Museum of Hunan Province and the Institute of Archaeology,
Academia Sinica

The Han Tomb No. 1 at Mawangtui, Changsha, is a well-preserved tomb of large size with a wooden sepulchral chamber and multiple wooden coffins. The corpse is that of a woman, which was discovered in remarkably good condition, showing no signs of decay. A study of the relics unearthed has established that the tomb belonged to a family member of a certain Marquis of Tai who lived in the early Western Han dynasty, during the reigns of Emperors Hui-ti and Wen-ti (194-156 B.C.). A rich and varied collection of burial objects of exquisite workmanship, totalling over a thousand pieces, have been brought to light, most of which are still intact.

This book is the official report on the excavation of the tomb. On the basis of the complete process of the excavation, the results of scientific investigations, and pertinent records in historical documents, it has recorded, described and authenticated in detail the structure of the tomb chamber and coffins, the state of preservation and pathological manifestations of the corpse, the various objects unearthed (which included silk paintings, textiles, lacquers, wood and bamboo articles, pottery, musical instruments, wood figurines, inscribed bamboo slips, carvings, grain and other foodstuffs, etc.), as well as the various phenomena observed in the course of the excavation. It has further made a preliminary appraisal of the significance of this archaeological discovery.

The book is published in two volumes, the first of which contains the 166-page text report with 114 illustrations. The second contains 244 pages of pictures, totalling 292, reproduced by coloured offset or monochrome. The discovery and excavation of this ancient tomb is an important achievement in Chinese archaeology and one that has aroused great interest in international circles. The publication of this book provides a valuable work of reference to the study of archaeology, history, the history of fine art and handicrafts, the history of science and technology, and other related branches of learning.

With an English abstract de luxe binding 26 × 33 cm.



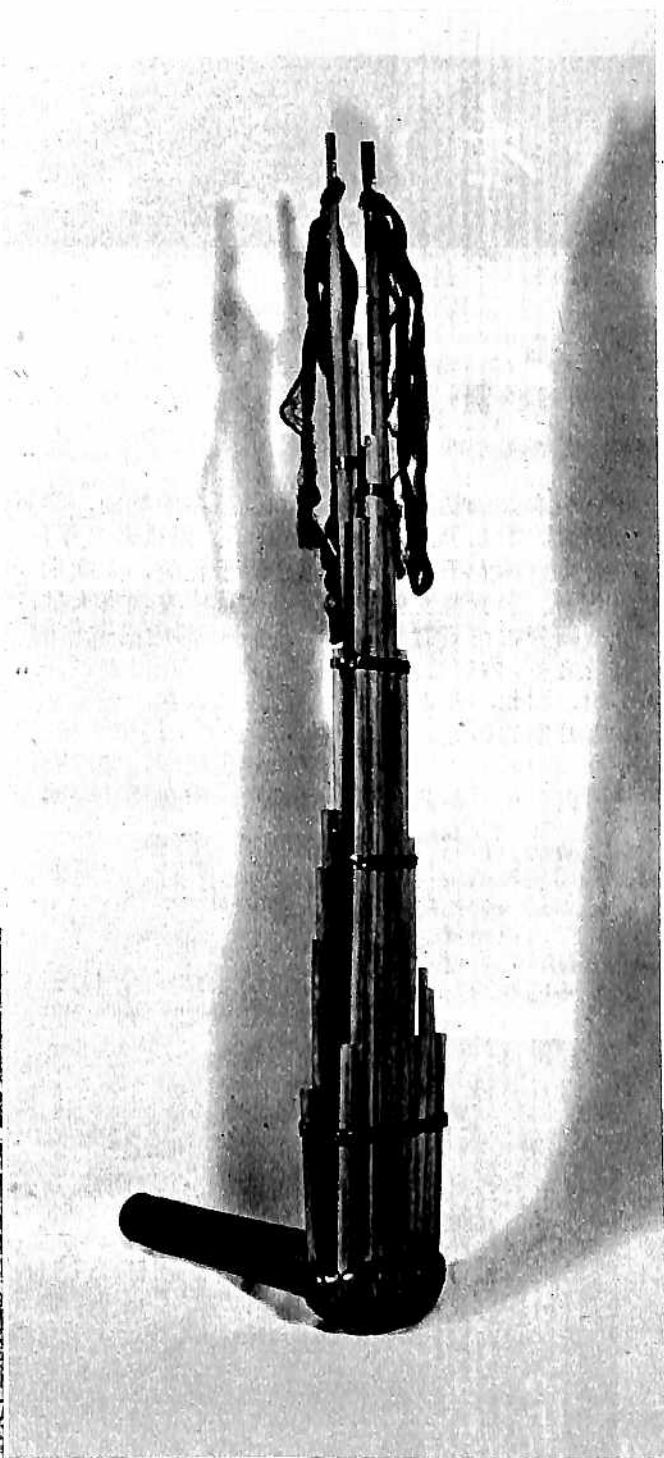
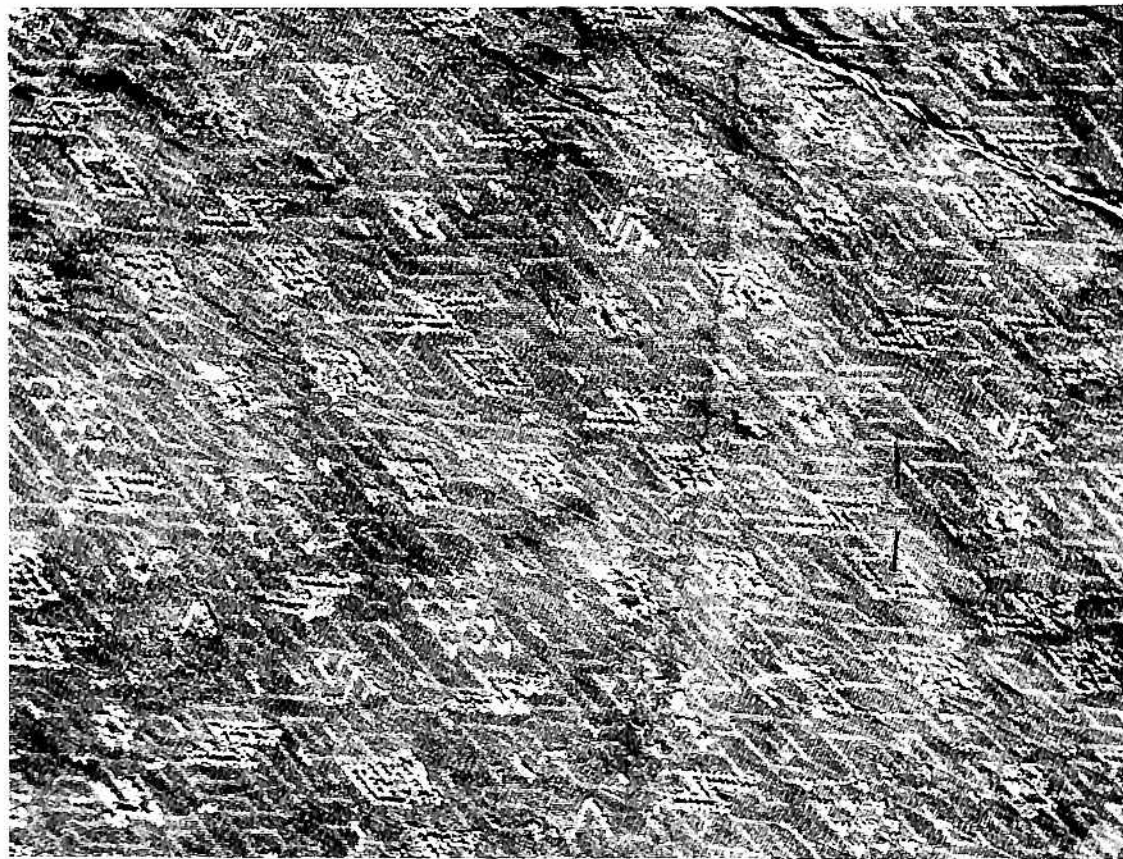
彩绘帛画

Coloured painting on silk



素纱单衣
Robe of plain gauze

起毛锦
Brocade



竽
Yu (musical instrument with 22 pipes)

李贤墓壁画

84-359

唐李贤墓壁画集

陕西省博物馆编

本画册收集的全部是李贤墓中的壁画。李贤是唐高宗与武则天的第二子，死于公元684年。唐景云二年(公元711年)，追赠为章怀太子，后与其妃合葬于乾陵，为武则天陵墓的陪葬墓之一。李贤墓发掘于1971年，墓中发现有大批珍贵壁画。这些壁画分布在墓道两壁、天井过洞，前后甬道和前后墓室上。其数量之多，内容之丰富，色彩之鲜艳，在已发掘的唐墓中是极少见的。因此，在考古上是一次重要收获。这批珍贵壁画对研究盛唐时期的历史、艺术以及宫廷生活，提供了极重要的实物资料。

画册选入壁画五十幅，彩色精印，并附有研究论文，可供历史工作者和艺术工作者参考。附有英文说明。

37 × 26厘米 活页 匣装

观鸟捕蝉图
Watching birds and catching cicadas



84-359

Murals from the Tomb of Li Hsien of the Tang Dynasty

(tentative title)

Edited by the Museum of Shensi Province

The murals reproduced in this album are from the tomb of Li Hsien, second son of Emperor Kao-tsung and Empress Wu Tse-tien of the Tang dynasty. He died in A.D. 684, was posthumously awarded the title of Prince Chang-huai in A.D. 711, and subsequently reinterred with his wife in one of the attendant tombs in the Chienling Mausoleum of Empress Wu Tse-tien.

His tomb was unearthed in 1971 and with it a wealth of splendid mural paintings were brought to light. They covered the walls of the entrance passage, the archways at the bottom of the air shafts, the front and rear raised passages, and the outer and inner tomb chambers. A collection so numerous, so rich in content, and in such resplendent colours has rarely been found in any of the other Tang tombs so far excavated. Its discovery is therefore an important addition to

archaeological treasures and furnishes substantive materials of the greatest import to the study of the history, art and court life of the Tang dynasty at the zenith of its power.

Presented in this album is a selection of 50 paintings, reproduced in colour, supplemented by a research article for the reference of historians and art workers. With explanations in English.

portfolio 36 × 37 cm.



仪仗图之一
(选头部特写)

An honour guard



游猎出行图（部分）
Off to the hunt (section)

李重润墓壁画

84—360

唐李重润墓壁画集

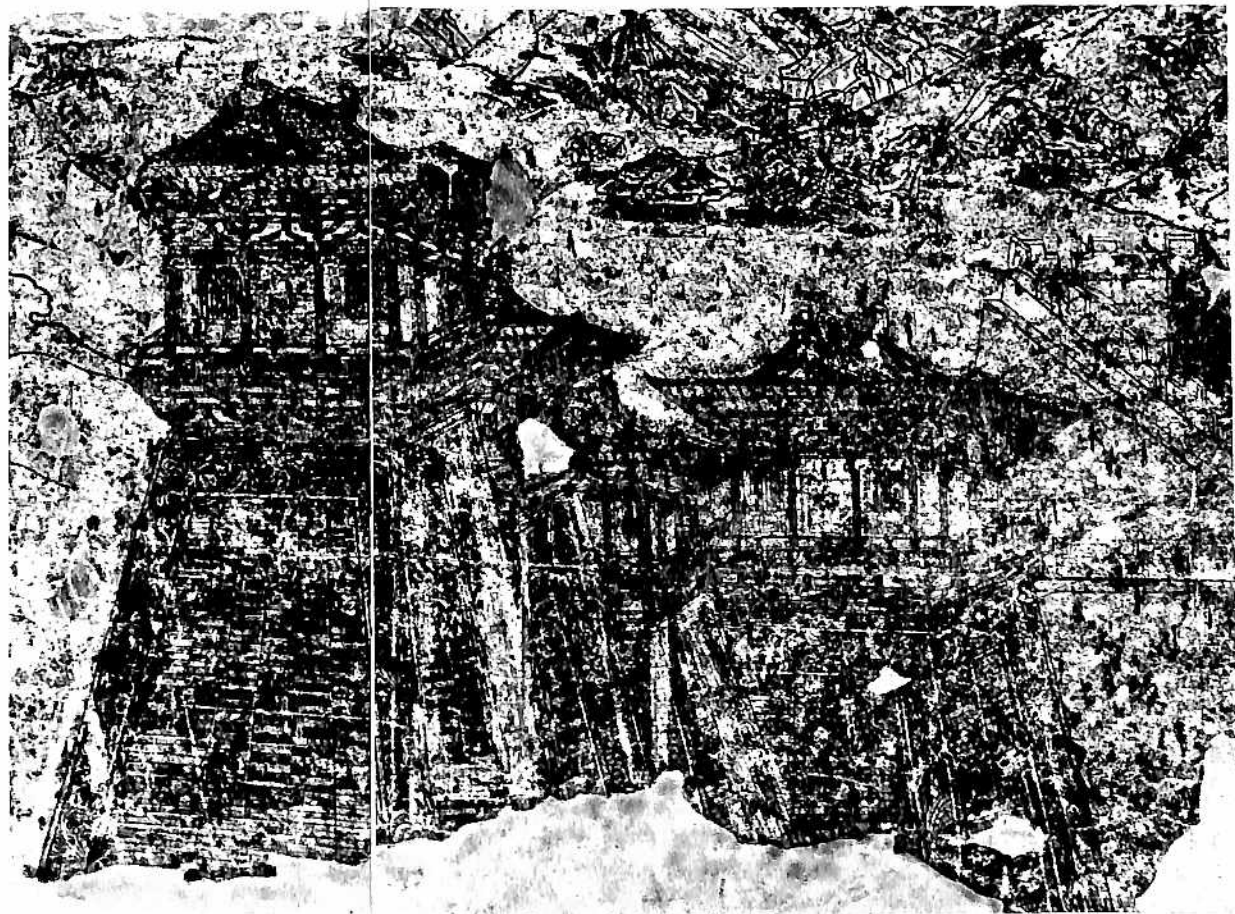
陕西省博物馆编

本画册收集的全部是唐李重润墓中的壁画。李重润是唐中宗长子，死于公元701年，后追赠为懿德太子，陪葬乾陵。该墓于1971年发掘。此墓规模宏大，壁画琳琅满目，犹如一座唐代地下壁画陈列馆。这批珍贵壁画，篇幅巨大，布局谨严，为研究唐代有关历史、文物、以及皇室仪仗和埋葬制度，提供了重要资料。这本画册选入壁画四十幅，彩色精印，并附有研究论文，可供历史工作者和艺术工作者研究、教学或参考之用。附有英文说明。

37×26厘米 活页匣装

阙楼图

The look-out tower



84-360

Murals from the Tomb of Li Chung-jun of the Tang Dynasty

(tentative title)

Edited by the Museum of Shensi Province

Collected in this album are murals from the tomb of Li Chung-jun, eldest son of Emperor Chung-tsung of the Tang dynasty. He died in A.D. 701, was posthumously awarded the title of Prince Yi-teh, and buried in one of the attendant tombs in the Chienling Mausoleum. Excavated in 1971, this spacious tomb with its dazzling array of murals resembles more an underground fresco museum. It contains a rare collection of wall paintings of immense size, disposed in strict order, which provide important data for the study of the history and cultural relics of the Tang dynasty, and of its imperial rites and burial system.

Forty murals, reproduced in colour, have been selected for this album, which includes also a research paper as study, teaching or reference material for historians and art workers. With explanations in English.

portfolio

36 × 37 cm.



侍女图
Maids-in-waiting



侍女图
Maids-in-waiting

李贤墓壁画

84—361

唐李贤、李重润墓壁画集

本书系收《唐李贤墓壁画集》、《唐李重润墓壁画集》的单页彩图共90幅，加衬卡纸，合编为精装本。附有英文说明。

图90页 39×53厘米 绸面精装



84-361

Murals from the Tombs of Li Hsien and Li Chung-jun of the Tang Dynasty

(tentative title)

A collection of 90 coloured prints, mounted on pasteboard, selected from the two albums "Murals from the Tomb of Li Hsien of the Tang Dynasty" and "Murals from the Tomb of Li Chung-jun of the Tang Dynasty". With English explanations.

90 plates

brocade cover

39 × 53 cm.

打马球（李贤墓墓道口西壁壁画）

Playing ball (painting on west wall of entrance passage in Li Hsien's tomb)



汉唐壁画

84—366

汉唐壁画

北京外文出版社 出版

《汉唐壁画》选自新中国成立以来，主要是无产阶级文化大革命以来，考古发掘的从西汉末至唐（公元前一世纪——公元八世纪）时期的十三座封建皇族和官僚坟墓中的壁画。壁画主要描绘了封建统治者穷奢极欲的享乐生活和劳动人民生产斗争的情况，揭示了中国汉唐封建社会的阶级矛盾。这些壁画也反映出当时画工们的精湛技艺和绘画艺术的发展水平，内容丰富，色彩绚丽，是研究中国汉唐绘画艺术的宝贵资料。

画册共选入壁画96幅，其中彩色40幅。

另有日、英、法文说明。

26×32厘米 精装

84-366

Murals of the Han and Tang Dynasties

Published by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking

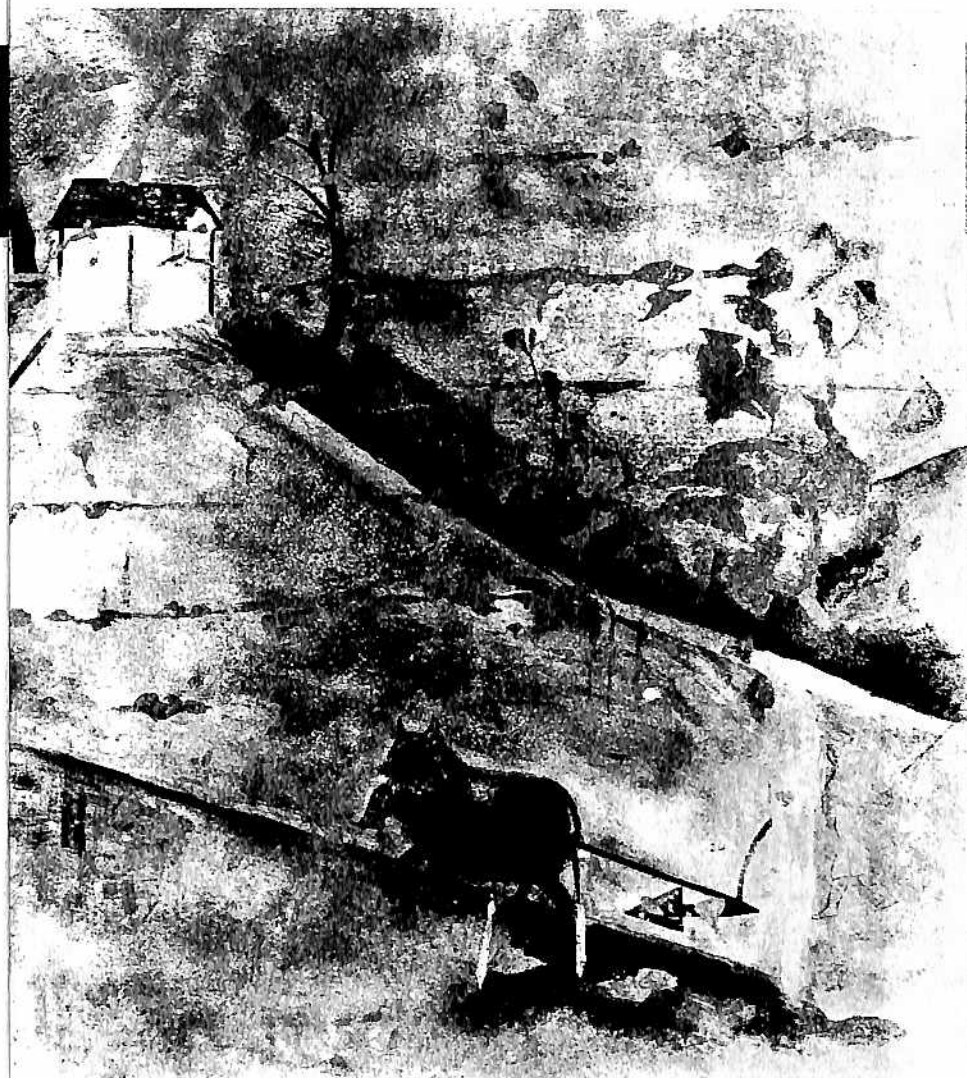
This is a selection of murals in thirteen tombs of members of feudal imperial households and court officials from late Western Han to Tang (1st century B.C. to A.D. 8th century), excavated since the founding of new China, especially since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution began. In the main, these describe the extravagant life of the feudal rulers and the struggle for production of the working people, and reveal the class contradictions of the feudal society of the Han and Tang dynasties. The highly varied content and rich colours also reflect the fine skill of the painters and the level of development of the art at that time, providing valuable materials for the study of the painting art of the Han and Tang periods.

96 pictures, with 40 in colour

26 X 32 cm.

cloth

Chinese edition with separate list of explanations in English, French or Japanese



牛 耕（约公元一世纪）
东汉墓壁画 山西省平陆县

Ploughing with oxen (c. 1st century). Mural in
an Eastern Han tomb at Pinglu County,
Shansi Province



宴 饮 (约公元前一世纪)
西汉墓壁画 河南省洛阳市

Feasting (c. 1st century B.C.). Mural in a Western Han tomb at Loyang, Honan Province



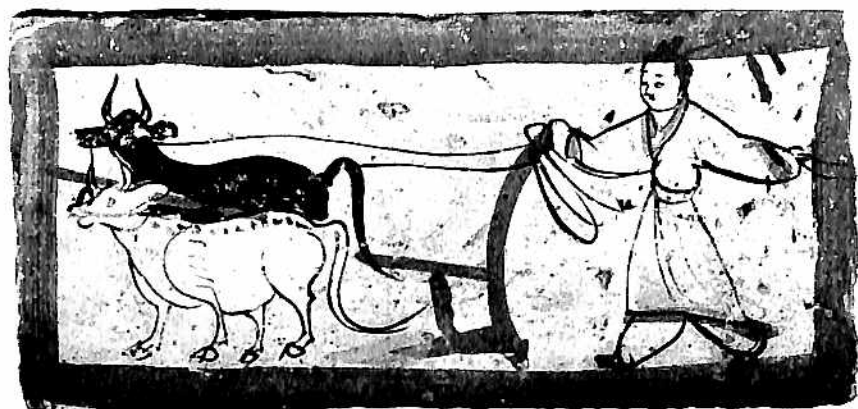
主记史 (主管记录文书) (约公元二世纪)
河北望都一号东汉墓壁画

Keeper of the Records (c. 2nd century).
Mural in the Eastern Han Tomb No. 1 at
Wangtu, Hopei Province



乐舞百戏 (局部) (约公元145—220年)
内蒙古和林格尔东汉墓壁画

Pageant of songs and dances (section) (c.
145-220). Mural in an Eastern Han tomb at
Holingol, Inner Mongolia
Autonomous Region



(1)

甘肃嘉峪关魏、晋墓砖画
(约公元220—316年)

Brick paintings in tombs of the Wei and Chin dynasties at Chiayukuan, Kansu Province (c. 220-316)

- (1) 牛耕
Ploughing
- (2) 牧畜
Animal husbandry
- (3) 驿使 (古代送公文的)
Courier



(2)



(3)



狩猎 (公元630年)
唐 李寿墓壁画 陕西省三原

Hunting (A.D. 630). Mural in the tomb of
Li Shou of the Tang dynasty. Sanyuan,
Shensi Province

明信片

210
87 E-206

中华人民共和国出土文物

这套明信片介绍的出土文物，有的是新石器时代（约公元前4000年）的陶盆，有的是商、周时代（约公元前12—9世纪）的出品，还有汉、唐、宋、元（即公元2世纪到公元14世纪）时期的文物。

彩色图片10张 中、英文说明。

87 E-190

《中国出土文物》第二集

北京外文出版社 出版

新中国成立后，中国文物、考古工作者在工农兵群众协助下，发掘了大批古代遗址和墓葬，发现了大批珍贵历史文物。这些文物对于研究和了解中国历史文化具有重要的科学价值，它们反映了中国古代劳动人民丰富的想象力和高度的工艺水平。《中国出土文物》（二）明信片所介绍的是其中的一部分。

彩色图片12张

有阿拉伯、英、法、德、日、朝鲜、罗马尼亚、俄、西班牙、泰米尔、乌尔都、越南、世界语等文版。

87 C E F-200

大同古建筑

这套明信片介绍中国山西省大同的一部份古代建筑，其中有北魏（公元386—534年）时期的云冈石窟，辽代（公元916—1125年）的下华严寺，金代（公元1115—1234年）的上华严寺，以及明代（公元1368—1644年）的九龙壁等。

彩色图10幅 中、英、法文说明。

87 C E F-201

辽塑——大同下华严寺

这套明信片介绍中国山西省大同的一座有900多年历史的古庙下华严寺中的辽代塑像。这些塑像比例自然，表情生动，是中国不可多得的古代艺术作品。

这次是首次以彩色版精印，并有一部分特写画面，是研究辽代雕塑的珍贵资料。

彩色图10幅 中、英、法文说明。

87 C E F-197

故宫

《故宫》图片主要介绍北京“故宫博物院”——中国明、清封建帝王宫廷的建筑及其附属物，共分为三套出版。第一套介绍故宫的建筑物；第二套介绍故宫建筑的附属物；第三套介绍故宫建筑的室内装饰。

现在出版的是第二套，主要介绍故宫建筑的附属物。内容有：太和门铜狮、太和殿日晷、铜龟、铜鹤、铜炉、御花园铜麒麟、乾清宫嘉量、承光门铜象、皇极门九龙壁等共12张。彩色铜版精印。标题为中、英、法文并列。



POSTCARDS

87E-206

Cultural Relics Unearthed in the People's Republic of China

The relics shown on these postcards include a clay basin of the New Stone Age (c. 40th century B.C.), artifacts of the Shang and Chou dynasties (c. 12th — 9th century B.C.), and cultural objects of the Han, Tang, Sung and Yuan dynasties (2nd — 14th century).

A set of 10 postcards in colour

Captions in Chinese and English

87E-190

Cultural Relics Unearthed in China (2)

Published by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chinese archaeologists and museum workers with the assistance of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have excavated many ancient sites and tombs, discovering a wealth of valuable cultural relics. These objects, reflecting the rich imaginative power and high artistic skill of the Chinese labouring people in ages past, are of important scientific value to the study of Chinese history and culture. A few of these finds are shown in the illustrations on these postcards.

A set of 12 postcards in colour

Captions in Arabic, English, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Rumanian, Russian, Spanish, Tamil, Urdu, Vietnamese or Esperanto

87CEF-200

The Ancient Buildings of Tatung

This set of postcards shows some of the ancient structures of Tatung in China's Shansi Province. The subjects included are the caves of Yunkang of the Northern Wei Dynasty (A.D. 386-534), the Lower Hua-yen Monastery of Liao (916-1125), the Upper Hua-yen Monastery of Kin (1115-1234) and the Nine-Dragon Screen of Ming (1368-1644).

These coloured pictures will give the reader a general impression of ancient architecture in the Tatung area of China.

A set of 10 postcards in colour

Captions in Chinese, English and French

87CEF-201

Sculpture of Liao Dynasty

— Lower Hua-yen Monastery, Tatung

Presented here are specimens of Liao Dynasty sculpture which have been preserved in the old Lower Hua-yen Monastery at Tatung in Shansi Province, China. Lifelike in proportions and detail, these relics dating back nearly a thousand years are rare objects of ancient Chinese art.

The present set of pictures, printed for the first time in colour and including a number of fine close-ups, gives a general idea of Liao Dynasty sculpture.

A set of 10 postcards in colour

Captions in Chinese, English and French

87CEF-197

The Former Imperial Palaces (Set II)

The Former Imperial Palaces is a series of picture postcards showing the imperial palaces of the Ming and Ching dynasties in feudal times in Peking. There are three sets: I showing the buildings themselves, II with views of accessories, and III showing interior decorations.

The present set II shows accessories to the buildings, i.e. various ornamental objects, including a sun-dial, an ancient standard measure, the Nine-Dragon Screen, and a bronze lion, crane, tortoise, elephant, unicorn and censer.

A set of 12 postcards in colour

Captions in Chinese, English and French

中国新出土文物

11E-1262

《中国新出土文物》 (英文版)

北京外文出版社 出版

在无产阶级文化大革命期间,中国的文物、考古工作者,在毛主席革命路线的指引下,在广大工农兵群众的支持和协助下,开展了大规模的文物保护和发掘工作,发掘和清理了很多文化遗址和古墓葬,发现大批的珍贵历史文物,包括公元前二千年一直到十七世纪明朝的文物。其中不少文物是以前很少发现或第一次发现的。这些历史文物,对于研究和了解中国历代的政治、经济、文化、军事和中外友好往来等方面的情况,具有重要的科学价值。

本书对文化大革命期间中国的出土文物和几项重点发掘工作,作了详细介绍。

72面 18.5×13厘米 平装

11E-1262

New Archaeological Finds in China

Published by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's archaeological workers, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and supported and assisted by the broad worker, peasant and soldier masses, have done a great deal of work in preserving and excavating cultural objects. They have unearthed and classified many historical sites and tombs, and discovered a great number of valuable relics dating from 2,000 years B.C. to the Ming Dynasty in the 17th century. Among the relics are many new, or rarely seen, finds important in the scientific study and understanding of the political, economic, cultural and military aspects of different dynasties in Chinese history, as well as of the friendly intercourse that existed between China and other lands.

This book describes some of the excavations and the cultural objects unearthed during the Cultural Revolution.

72 pages

18.5 × 13 cm.

paper

84E-354

Chinese Arts and Crafts

Published by the Light Industry Publishing House and the Foreign Languages Press, Peking

With their long history and exquisite technique, Chinese arts and crafts stand as a gem in the treasure house of China's national culture and art. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's policies of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "letting a hundred flowers blossom; weeding through the old to bring forth the new," these age-old arts not only inherit from fine traditional techniques but give them new life, so that China's arts and crafts now flourish in great variety.

The album *Chinese Arts and Crafts* contains 222 photographs of works produced in China in the last few years. They are classified into seven groups: sculpture and carving; pottery and porcelain; textiles, embroidery and lace; lacquer; cloisonne and metalwork; basketry; others. Varied in motif, all praise the great victories of China's socialist revolution and construction, portray the heroic figures of workers, peasants and soldiers, present the new in the land of China, and express the revolutionary unity of China's various nationalities and the militant friendship of the world's people. After some changes and raising of standards, not a few works on traditional themes have emerged fresh and new to depict the fighting spirit of working people in different historical periods against feudal oppression. Likenesses of some of China's ancient scientists and inventors appear among the items. Others are of natural scenes which carry a new significance and reflect the vitality and beauty of the socialist era.

With explanations in English.

216 pages

25 × 32 cm.

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