



帝王珍宝之旅

Window to the Past

西方国家对于中国和中国的一切都有着浓厚的兴趣。中国的贸易和商业新闻在电视和广播里不绝于耳；中国的旅游、文化、美食和未来在各大报纸和网站上比比皆是。对于中国过去的思考也在渐渐升温，而更多的人则更关注中国的现在，他们想从中国的历史中汲取养分，在中国的艺术、历史和文化中游走，这种旅游方式越来越受到人们的青睐。

“文化之旅在中国游中方兴未艾，”Peregrine 旅行社的保罗·兰姆表示，“在经历了大萧条、战祸、混乱等诸多磨难之后我们才走到今天，这实在令人欣慰，因为这让我们对克服眼前的挑战充满了信心，而中国的文化是最能彰显人性张力的文化。”

“帝王珍宝”之旅是与中国的各大博物馆馆长和政府官员共同策划的特色旅游项目之一，游客们可以充分领略到中国辉煌灿烂的历史文化。“帝王珍宝”之旅始于北京，在这里不仅可以游览一些著名的标志性景点，比如紫禁城、明十三陵和长城，旅游团更有机会在北京的钓鱼台国宾馆用餐，这里是各国总统和总理休闲娱乐的地方，很少对外开放。而此行的终点则设在了上海，这座城市由于有了东方明珠、豫园、玉佛寺和上海博物馆里从新石器时代直到现代的稀世奇珍而闻名遐迩。

但只有西安之行才真正令人啧啧称奇。“这里是几个世纪之前中国文化与外国文化碰撞的地方，中国也是从这里出发，一步步拓展与外国的贸易往来的。”经验丰富的导游蒂姆·欧文介绍道。

1974年，当一位普普通通的老农挖井挖出了第一尊兵马俑时，中国古代辉煌而神秘的艺术珍品就把全世界的目光统统吸引到了西安来。随着考古挖掘的进一步深入，越来越多的令人震惊的东西慢慢浮现出来。秦始皇称帝时就开始着手规划建设自己的陵寝了，为了建造这座占地两平方公里的陵墓，他动用了大约 72 万名工匠。

虽然他的残暴已经到了无以复加的地步，但秦始皇也建立了自己的功勋，他在中国建立了第一个中央集权的封建国家，但是没过多久，短命的秦王朝（公元前 221-206）就分崩离析了。秦始皇觉得自己需要一支军队，在他死后保护他不受枉死灵魂的纠缠。他的工匠至少用泥土烧制了 8000 尊陶俑，甚至包括全副武装、拿着武器的兵马俑在内。

笔者陪着 20 多人的“帝王珍宝”旅行团一路走来，在我们来到位于西安城郊的徐州汉代兵马俑博物馆之前，我们顺道先拜访了陕西省考古研究所。在这里，我们看



到了古代器物，包括兵马俑碎片在内，是如何在前来交流专业知识的德国和中国的科学家的手中一点点被拼接成形的。

让一个在地底沉睡了 2000 多年的兵马俑重新焕发生机需要长达一年的时间。科学家们通过放大镜仔细观察着兵马俑复杂的造型，并戴着胶皮手套在玻璃盒子里把一些经过 X 光检查的物品，比如青铜剑重新拼接归位。在大楼的地下室里，我们看到了一些从未与游客见面的东西：用一厘米厚的石头碎片拼出来的壁画。这些壁画栩栩如生地再现了当时的宫廷生活，充满了瑰丽的想象力。

在离开巨型兵马俑博物馆时，我们这才意识到遗址挖掘工作的艰苦性和复杂性。还有海量的工作等着人们去做，因为秦

始皇陵真正的墓室还未开启。接着，我们离开大楼的公共游览区，进入了大楼下面最大的兵马俑坑，那里足有一个飞机制造厂那么大，成千上万的兵俑和马俑已经被排列成发现时的战斗队形。走到兵马俑面前和他们拍照留念，他们仿佛是我们的至交密友一般，细看他们经历 2000 年苍桑的面庞，我们仿佛到了看自己的面孔。

在与博物馆的工作人员共进午餐后，我们来到了秦始皇陵脚下正在开挖的挖掘坑。沿着高高的木楼梯和脚手架进入 5 号坑，到处都散落着铠甲的碎片，就像一个倒置的拼图游戏。俑坑的这一端大部分还未被发掘出来，但应该只有成千上万的铠甲而已。按照秦朝的说法，铠甲是为了纪念那些在战斗中战死沙场却无处葬身的士兵，这样这些亡灵就不会回来报仇了。

近年来博物馆参观的人都有 200 万之多，其中接近四分之一是外国游客。很难想象，在皇陵开启后出现新的重大发现时这里会涌进多少人来。据说陵墓的天花板上镶嵌着珍珠，代表着满天的繁星，另外墓室里还有用水银做成的河流和湖泊。由兵马俑带来的经济效益几乎占陕西全省收入的五分之一。

第二天，我们来到了西安市考古研究所。当我们进入一个专用房间后，端坐在一张大桌子周围，大家都戴上了白手套。接着工作人员从保险箱里拿出一件宝贝来，它点燃了我们每个人的好奇心。我们争相传看着：4000 年前的青铜镜、拳头大小雕刻着龙形纹饰的金块、一组有 3000 年历史的白玉猪，一只手上正好放一只。为了保护艺术品，保护留下历史印迹的珍品，一般这些宝物都只可远观不可亵玩。这次旅行最令 ➤

迷信的秦始皇创造了兵马俑军队来保护他在另一个世界的安宁。

Superstitious Emperor Qin commissioned a terracotta army to protect him in the afterlife.



人兴奋之处：当拥有几千年历史的艺术品放在你的手上时，令人称奇不已。

同时，兰姆已经与陕西省合作，在2008年奥运会召开之际，将把“中国千年文化遗产巡回展”搬到美国去。“这是过去十年中在美国举办的最重要的中国文物展，展览将展示120多件文物，其中大多数文物从未在美国公开展出过。”兰姆说。

无论如何看待此次巡回展览、5号坑或是秦俑，一路走来，我们深深地感到：中国通往未来之路是以过去的历史为起点的。

The western appetite for China, and for things Chinese, is enormous. Radios and TVs crackle with news of trade and business; newspapers and websites abound with information about travel, culture, food, and the future of China. As more people learn about China's present, they wish to learn more about its past, and tours that take in the art and history of the Middle Kingdom are surging in popularity overseas.

“Art tours represent a significant tourism trend in China,” says Paul Lam, of Peregrine Travel Group. “It’s a

comfort to know that we have survived challenges in the past – depressions, wars, chaotic transitions – because it reassures us that we will survive the challenges of the present. And no culture demonstrates human resiliency more than China’s.”

One of these tours is “Treasures of the Imperial Dynasties,” a specialized tour designed together with museum directors and government officials in China, that offers a splendid glimpse into the history of China. The tour begins in Beijing, and it hits well-known icons like the Forbidden City, the Ming Tombs and the Great Wall. But the capital-city offerings also include dinner in Diao Yu Tai, the government state guesthouse, a place where few outsiders are allowed to enter. The tour ends in Shanghai, where it takes in Yu Garden, the Jade Buddha Temple, and the Shanghai Museum.

But it is in Xian that the tour earns the label ‘unique’. “This is where Chinese ➤

手捧古代艺术品真令人兴奋。

Handling ancient artworks is one of the highlights of the tour.



culture began to coalesce centuries ago,” says experienced travel agent Tim Irwin. “This is where Chinese trade with the outside world developed.”

Xian is also where the world awakened anew to the ancient history of China, when peasant farmers discovered the first terracotta warriors in 1974. The more archeologists dug, the more stunned they were. When Emperor Qin Shi Huang became king at the age of thirteen, he began planning this tomb, within a complex over two square kilometers, using 720,000 workers.

A ruthless emperor, Qin had his successes, including building the first centralized empire in China, the short-loved

Qin Dynasty (221 - 206 BC). But it was a bloody business, and Qin figured he’d need an army to protect him in the afterlife from angry spirits. His craftsmen created at least 8,000 terracotta warriors, including cavalry with horses, fashioned from clay and fired, with armor and weapons.

This writer accompanied two dozen travelers on the tour. Before we traveled to the Xuzhou Museum of Terracotta Warriors and Horses of the Han Dynasty, located in the Xian countryside, we stopped at the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archeological Research. Here we were shown artifacts, including warrior fragments, being assembled in labs by German and Chinese scientists who exchange their expertise.

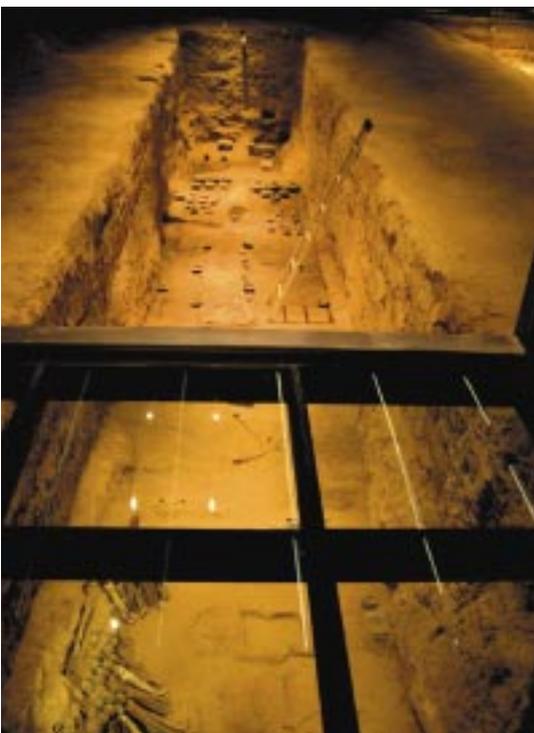
The process of recreating a warrior – many were broken during 22 centuries underground – takes a year. Some objects, such as bronze swords, are X-rayed and then restored by scientists who use plastic gloves within airtight glass cases, watching their intricate work through a magnifying scope. In a vault beneath the building we see objects not yet revealed to the public: murals reassembled from stone fragments a centimeter thick. They are captivating images of court life, some with a sense of whimsy.

Departing for the huge warrior museum ➤

对国外游客而言，在西安可以发现最值得欣赏的古迹。

The most interesting tour sights are in Xian.

The process of recreating a warrior – many were broken during 22 centuries underground – takes a year.



complex, we carried from the lab an appreciation for the magnitude and intricacies of excavating the site. There is much work ahead, because the actual tomb of Qin has yet to be opened. At the complex, we left the public viewing area to enter the largest warrior pit, where thousands of warriors and horses have been assembled in battle formation. We moved within inches of the warriors, photographing ourselves with them as if they were old friends, studying faces that, 2,000 years ago, would have studied ours.

After a lunch with the museum staff, we traveled to a working dig near the foot of Qin's tomb. Descending deep, down wooden stairs and scaffolds, into pit #5, we saw fragments of armor everywhere. This is the tip of a huge pit, mostly unexcavated, and thought to contain only armor suits, perhaps tens of thousands of them. Qin's theory was that armor honors those fallen in battle and not properly buried, so the spirits of the dead would be less likely to track him down for vengeance.

The museum is visited by over two million people a year, nearly a quarter of them from overseas. It's hard to imagine what the numbers will be after the tomb is opened and dramatic new discoveries – said to include pearls in the ceiling for stars, and rivers and lakes of mercury – are incorporated into the museum complex. Commerce related to the warriors already generates nearly a fifth of the province's income.

The following day found us at a secure compound, the Xian Municipal Institute of Archeological Research. Here we entered a special room, where we sat around a large table and put on white gloves. Then from a vault came treasures that fired our sense of wonder as we passed them around. Some of these fragile objects were stunning: a bronze mirror 4,000 years old; heavy lumps of fist-sized gold with a dragon's image carved on them; a set of white jade pigs, 3,000 years old, one balanced in each hand. The rarity of the hands-on viewing, limited to the "Treasures" tour, is for the protection of

the art. "One of the highlights of the tour was to hold artifacts that were thousands of years old in our hands, as we admired the workmanship," said one of the tourists, Engin Kadaster.

Tour leader Lam, meanwhile, has partnered with Shaanxi Province to bring the "Celebration of the Millennium Chinese Cultural Heritage" exhibition to America around the time of the 2008 Olympics. "This is the most important exhibit of Chinese artifacts to visit the States in the past decade, with over 120 items, most of them never seen in America before," says Lam.

Whether considering that traveling exhibit, or Pit #5, or the terra cotta warriors, our lasting impression is that the path to China's future travels through its past. ■

在中国以艺术文化为主题的旅行越来越受到海外游客的喜爱。

Tours that embrace the art and culture of old China are becoming popular overseas.