

《名城之光：长沙历史文化陈列》 P1-99

作者：长沙博物馆

翻译：钱楚

“History and Culture of Changsha” P1-99, by Changsha Museum

Translated by Chu Qian (In Publication)

Sample Chapters:

Pdf 81 (P67)

桃花岭

Taohualing

唐墓

Tang Tombs

位于湘江西岸中南工业大学桃花岭，1987 年发掘。该墓为竖穴土坑墓，由甬道、前室、中室、后室四部分组成，墓室底部铺地砖下葬两具石棺，属夫妻合葬，墓主可能为唐代晚期潭州地区高级军政长官及其夫人。墓室上部遭盗扰，棺室因藏于铺地砖下得以保全，出土金银器、青铜器、瓷器、玉石器等珍贵文物 50 余件。

Taohualing (“Peach Blossom Hills”), located in Central South University to the western bank of Xiang River, was discovered in 1987. It is a vertically dug-out pit, composed of the walkway, the front, middle and back chambers. Tiles were laid to the bottom of the chamber, underneath which two stone caskets rested; they were for a couple, likely a high-level military general of Tanzhou in the late Tang Dynasty and his wife. Lootings affected the top part of the chamber; due to the ground tiles, the casket partition remained safe, and housed more than fifty articles such as gold and silver ware, bronze, clay, jade and so forth.

茶情茗趣

Pleasure of Tea-Drinking

唐代饮茶之风盛行，饮茶器具十分考究。桃花岭唐墓出土了一套较为完整的银质、瓷质饮茶器具，包括碾茶器、贮茶器、点茶器、饮茶器等，与陆羽《茶经》记载的茶具组合基本相合，反映了唐代上层贵族的茶饮风尚。

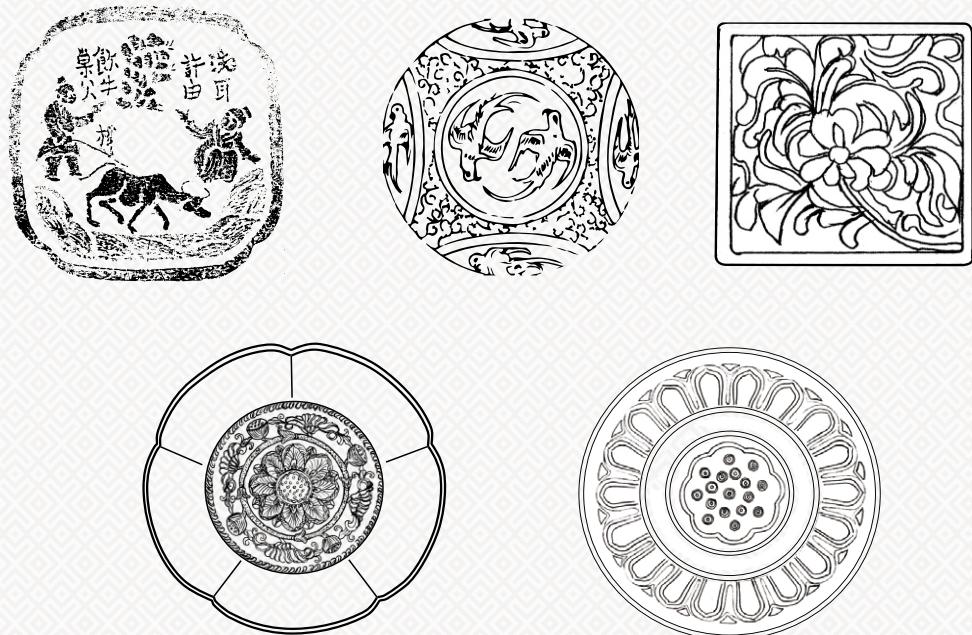
In Tang Dynasty, tea-drinking became so popular that people started to put a lot of effort into the objects associated with this activity. Tea sets excavated in Taohualing are of silver and porcelain, containing pieces for grinding, storing and drinking tea, as well as conducting tea ceremonies, consistent with what Lu Yu detailed in the *Classic of Tea*. They reflect the tea culture of Tang upper classes.

唐·阎立本《斗茶图》

Tang Dynasty

A Tea Rivalry, by Yan Liben

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桃花岭唐墓出土器物拓片及线描图

唐代饮茶之风盛行，饮茶器具十分考究。桃花岭唐墓出土了一套较为完整的银质、瓷质饮茶器具，包括碾茶器、贮茶器、点茶器、饮茶器等，与陆羽《茶经》记载的茶具组合基本相合，反映了唐代上层贵族的茶饮风尚。



唐·阎立本《斗茶图》

桃花岭唐墓出土器物拓片及线描图

Prints and Sketches of Objects found in Tang Tombs, Taohualing.

CHANGSHA HISTORICAL A THE LIGHT OF THE CITY ND CULTURAL DISPLAY 067

Pdf 82 (P68)

杜甫 (712-770)

字子美

唐代著名诗人

河南巩县（今河南省巩义）人

Du Fu (712-770) Tang Danasty

Poet

Courtesy Name: Zimei

Born: Gongyi, Henan Province

自称少陵野老，后世称杜拾遗、杜工部。

唐代伟大的现实主义诗人，被誉为“诗圣”。唐
大历四年（769）至大历五年（770），杜甫先后
三次寓居潭州，留下了近百首诗篇。

Self-addressed as the “Wild Man of Shaoling”, Du Fu was also referred to as “Du of the Ministry of Works” and so forth by later generations. An epitome of the Tang Dynasty Realism school, he was revered as the “Poet-Sage”. Between 769 AD to 770 AD, Du Fu made three stays in Tanzhou where he had written close to a hundred poems.

发潭州

夜醉长沙酒，晓行湘水春。岸花飞送客，樯燕语留人。贾傅才未有，褚公书绝伦。名高前后事，回首一伤神。

Setting Out from Tanzhou

At night I grew drunk on Changsha wine,
In the morning I traveled on Xiang River in spring.
Airborne flowers bid farewell to the guests from shore;
swallows on the mast chirped to make me stay.

Jia Yi's talent is not to be found nowadays.
Chu Suiliang's brushwork defied the usual norm.
Great fame, yet forlorn deaths,
how sad it is to contemplate on that.
(Translated by Chu Qian)

欧阳询 (557-641) 字信本

唐代著名书法家

潭州临湘（今湖南长沙）人

Ouyang Xun (557-641) Tang Danasty

Calligrapher

Courtesy Name: Xinben

Born: Changsha (Linxiang, Tanzhou), Hunan Province

官累迁太常卿、银青光禄大夫、给事中、
太子率更令、弘文馆学士。与虞世南、褚遂良、
薛稷并称唐初四大书法家。其书法度严整，自成
一家，被后世书家奉为圭臬，称为“欧体”。宋
《宣和书谱》誉其正楷为“翰墨之冠”。

Having served many important positions including the ceremonial director, his majesty's distinguished scholar and the judge of rites and penal affairs, Ouyang Xun was referred to as one of the "Four Stroke Masters of Early Tang", together with Yu Shinan, Chu Suiliang and Xue Ji. His unique style showcases solemnness and is regarded as the benchmark of Chinese calligraphy. *List of Calligraphy Compiled in Xuanhe Era* of Song Dynasty extoled his regular script as "dwarfing all other brushworks".

《九成宫醴泉铭》拓片（局部）

Stone Rubbings of *Inscription for the Sweet Spring in Jiucheng Palace* (Section)

李邕
字泰和
唐代著名书法家
广陵江都（今江苏扬州）人
(678-747)

Li Yong (678-747) Tang Dynasty
Calligrapher
Courtesy Name: Taihe
Born: Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province

曾任户部员外郎、澧州司马、括州刺史、
北海太守等职，人称李北海。行书碑法大家，
书法风格奇伟倜傥，传世碑刻有《麓山寺碑》
《李思训碑》等。《麓山寺碑》现立于岳麓书院
内，唐开元十八年（730）李邕撰文并书，江夏
黄仙鹤勒石。因文、书、刻工兼美，故称“北海
三绝碑”。

Having served Lizhou, Kuozhou and the Department of Personnel, Li Yong had also been the administrative chief of Beihai ("North Sea"), thus duly nicknamed. He was a semi-cursive-script master and an expert of stele brushwork. Imposing at the same time liberating, his style permeated his stele works like the *Lushan Temple Stele* and *Li Sixun Stele*. Currently standing in the Yuelu Academy, *Lushan Temple Stele* was written in 730 AD, and was carved into stone by Huang Xianhe of Jiangxia. It is an example of the perfect combination of poetry, calligraphy and engraving.

《麓山寺碑》拓片（局部）

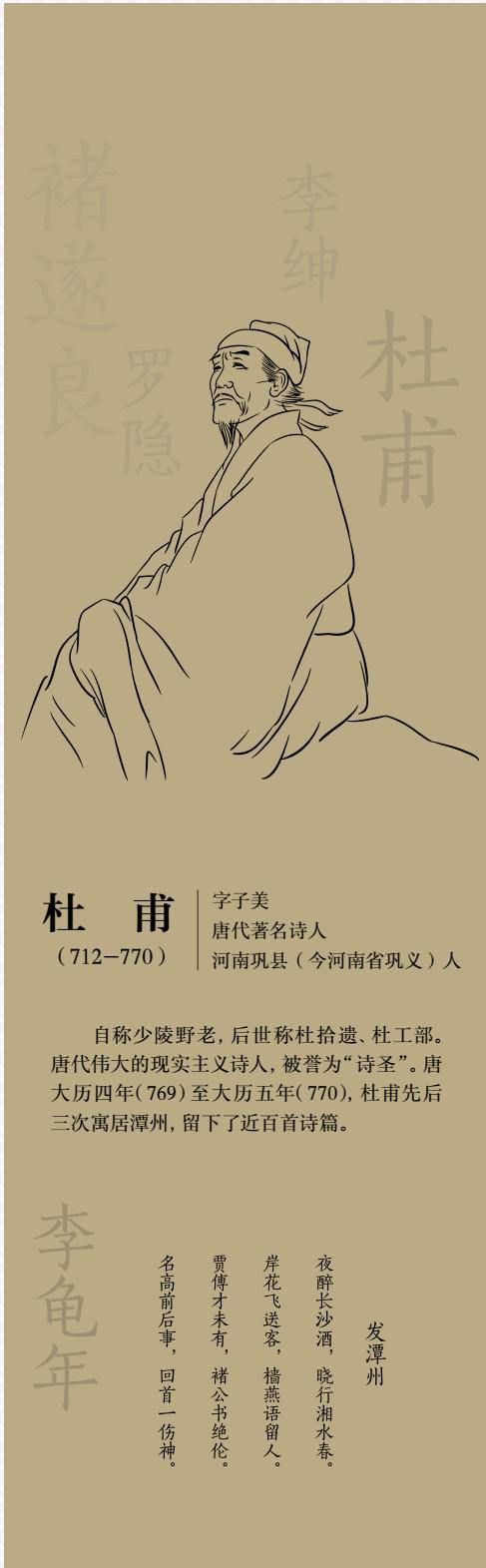
Rubbings of *Lushan Temple Stele* (Section)

人文荟萃

Gathering of Talents

唐代，长沙社会经济发展，一方面大批唐代官宦、文人或谪居、或游历潭州，为长沙留下了丰富的历史诗篇；另一方面，随着唐代科举制度的确立，潭州学风炽盛，人才辈出。这一时期，潭州人文荟萃，群星璀璨，文化艺术呈现出繁荣的局面。

In the Tang Dynasty, both the society and economy developed in Changsha. Large quantities of Tang officials and literati, who either traveled or were demoted to Tanzhou, left numerous historic poems in Changsha. As the imperial examination system of the Tang Dynasty was confirmed, it became a fashion to study, and lots of talents emerged in succession. During the time, Tanzhou saw gathering of talents, resplendent art and flourishing culture.



杜甫

(712—770)

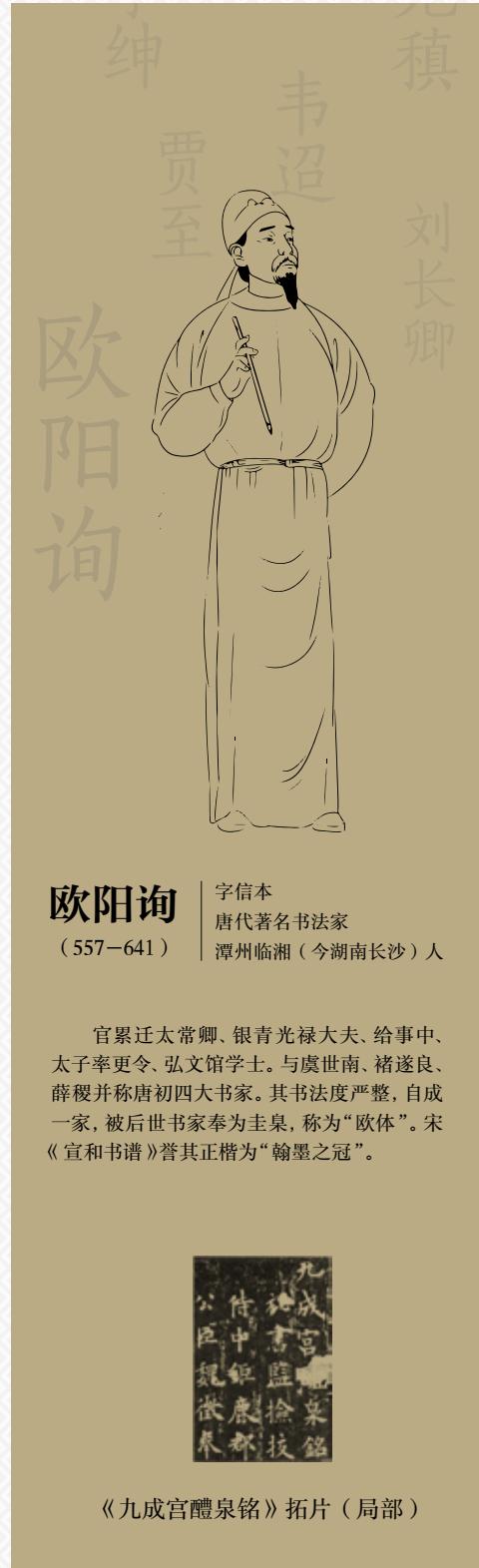
字子美
唐代著名诗人
河南巩县（今河南省巩义）人

自称少陵野老，后世称杜拾遗、杜工部。
唐代伟大的现实主义诗人，被誉为“诗圣”。唐
大历四年（769）至大历五年（770），杜甫先后
三次寓居潭州，留下了近百首诗篇。

李龟年

名高前后事，
回首一伤神。
贾傅才未有，
褚公书绝伦。
岸花飞送客，
樯燕语留人。
夜醉长沙酒，
晓行湘水春。

发潭州



欧阳询

(557—641)

字信本
唐代著名书法家
潭州临湘（今湖南长沙）人

官累迁太常卿、银青光禄大夫、给事中、
太子率更令、弘文馆学士。与虞世南、褚遂良、
薛稷并称唐初四大书家。其书法度严整，自成
一家，被后世书家奉为圭臬，称为“欧体”。宋
《宣和书谱》誉其正楷为“翰墨之冠”。



《九成宫醴泉铭》拓片（局部）



李邕

(678—747)

字泰和
唐代著名书法家
广陵江都（今江苏扬州）人

曾任户部员外郎、澧州司马、括州刺史、
北海太守等职，人称李北海。行书碑法大家，
书法风格奇伟倜傥，传世碑刻有《麓山寺碑》
《李思训碑》等。《麓山寺碑》现立于岳麓书院
内，唐开元十八年（730）李邕撰文并书，江夏
黄仙鹤勒石。因文、书、刻工兼美，故称“北海
三绝碑”。



《麓山寺碑》拓片（局部）

Pdf 83 (P69)

怀素

字藏真

唐代著名书法家

永州零陵（今湖南零陵）人

（737-799, 一作 725-785）

Huaisu (737-799, or 725-785) Tang Dynasty

Calligrapher

Courtesy Name: Cangzhen

Born: Lingling, Hunan Province

幼年出家，俗姓钱，其代表作《自叙帖》称“家长沙”。以“狂草”著称，史称“草圣”。与张旭齐名，合称“颠张醉素”，是中国草书史上两座高峰。李白赞其“草书天下称独步”，黄庭坚称其“一代草书之冠冕也”。

Ordained as a monk at a young age, Huaisu's family name was Qian. His signature piece *Huaisu's Autobiography* recorded him as a “native of Changsha”. Known for his flamboyant cursive script, he was the Cursive-Sage, and was often referred to as “Zhang the crazy and Su the drunk” alongside Zhang Xu, another cursive wizard in China. Poet Li Bai commended that Huaisu had no rival across the nation when it came to cursive script, a statement also agreed to by Song-Dynasty scholar Huang Tingjian.

《自叙帖》（局部）

Huaisu's Autobiography (Section)

裴休

字公美

晚唐著名政治家、书法家

河内济源（今河南济源）人

（791-864）

Pei Xiu (791-864) late Tang Dynasty

Politician, Calligrapher

Courtesy Name: Gongmei

Born: Jiyuan, Henan Province

官至兵部侍郎兼领诸道盐铁史、吏部尚书、中书侍郎和宰相。改革漕运积弊，抑制藩镇专横，颇有政绩，后潜心研究佛学，世称“河东大士”，有“宰相沙门”美称。唐大中年间贬任湖南观察使，在任期间获唐宣宗李忱御笔“密印禅寺”题额，重建佛教南禅五大宗之一——沩仰宗密印禅寺。僖宗年间监制浏阳石霜寺，使

湖南佛学大开。

Aside from being the prime minister at one time, his political career spanned several important posts at the Ministry of War, Ministry of Personnel and Central Secretariat. He scored considerable political achievements, such as revolutionizing maritime transportations and putting an end to feudal misrule. Later in life, Pei devoted himself to Buddhism, and received titles of “a Bodhisattva east of the river” and “a Sangha Prime Minister”. After he was demoted and became censor of Hunan in Dazhong Era, he organized the reconstruction of the Miyin Zen Temple and was granted by Emperor Xuanzong of Tang (Li Chen) a plaque with his majesty’s brushwork. The temple was under one of the five branches of Zen Buddhism called Guiyang sect. In Emperor Xizong’s time he also supervised the establishment of Liuyang Shishuang Temple, and promoted Buddhism’s spread in Hunan greatly.

题泐潭

泐潭形胜地，祖塔在云湄。

浩劫有穷日，真风无坠时。岁华空自老，消息竟谁知。到此轻尘虑，功名自可遗。

For Letan Temple

In Letan’s amazing landscape, stupas for the saints is by the cloudy bank.

Misfortune will not last forever, and the truthful air will never sink.

As my age and appearance waned, nobody knows my news.

Here I downplay worldly thoughts, and let good deeds redeem themselves.

(Translated by Chu Qian)

孙思邈

被尊称为“药王”

唐代著名医药家

京兆华原（今陕西铜川市耀州区）人

（581-682）

Sun Simiao (581-682) Tang Dynasty

Herbalist

Revered as “King of Herbs”

Born: Yaozhou District, Tongchuan City, Shanxi Province

中国古代全面系统研究中医药的先驱者。

晚年隐居浏阳孙隐岩，撰有《千金要方》《千金翼方》。《千金要方》是中国最早的临床百科全书，被国外学者推崇为“人类之至宝”，对后世中医学的发展影响深远。

A pioneer in the systemic study of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), Sun Simiao authored *Thousand Ducat Prescriptions* and *Supplemental Wings to the Thousand Ducat Prescriptions*. The earliest clinical encyclopedia in Chinese history, *Thousand Ducat Prescriptions* is heralded as “a treasure to humanity” by foreign scholars for its profound impact on TCM’s development.

《千金要方》

Thousand Ducat Prescriptions

