



珍珠

来自江河海洋的珍宝

PEARLS

Treasures from the Seas and the Rivers

中国国家博物馆 N10 展厅

2016 年 9 月 27 日 — 2017 年 1 月 8 日

Gallery N10, National Museum of China

September 27, 2016 to January 8, 2017

主办

中华人民共和国文化部

中国国家博物馆

卡塔尔博物馆管理局

An exhibition presented by

Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China

National Museum of China Qatar Museums

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Organizers

中华人民共和国文化部
Ministry of Culture of the
People's Republic of China

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来自江河海洋的珍宝

TREASURES FROM THE SEAS AND THE RIVERS

珍珠是怎样形成的？

珍珠是一种由碳酸钙（90-92%）、有机物质（4-5%）和水（4-5%）组成的固体，由有壳的软体动物生成。那些认为珍珠可以由一粒沙子形成的观点是完全错误的。

大多数珍珠的产生是由于寄生虫意外侵入贝壳而引起的。寄生虫在生长的同时能够破坏“外套膜”，就是分泌外壳物质的器官。寄生虫替代了贝壳的表皮细胞，这些“脱落”的细胞继而自行分裂，形成珍珠囊，珍珠就将在那里生长。

很少有人知道，所有的软体动物贝类都可以产生珍珠！谁真正了解珍珠如何形成的真相？借助本次展览，卡塔尔博物馆管理局将为您提供答案，这个答案来自于卡塔尔数千年历史中成千上万的采珠人的经验和智慧。

How is a pearl formed?

A pearl is a concretion composed of calcium carbonate (90-92%), organic material (4-5%) and water (4-5%) formed by a mollusc with a shell. The idea that a pearl is formed around a grain of sand is totally wrong.

Most pearls arise from the intrusion of a parasite in a seashell. The parasite can, while progressing, damages the 'mantle', the organ producing the shell material. The parasite displaces the cells that make the shell, and these 'lost' cells then proliferate, forming a cyst, where a pearl will grow.

Few people realise that all mollusc shells can produce pearls! Who really understands the truth about the formation of pearls? With this exhibition, the Qatar Museums will provide answers, as a tribute to the memory of the thousands of pearl divers who for millennia were part of the history of Qatar.





上：各种不同软体动物的珍珠。

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Above: A variety of pearls from various molluscs. Qatar Museums Collections. © Christian Creutz

右上：这是大自然赐予的独特瑰宝，在寄生虫侵入鲍鱼，鲍鱼作出反应并将其嵌入到珍珠贝时生成。

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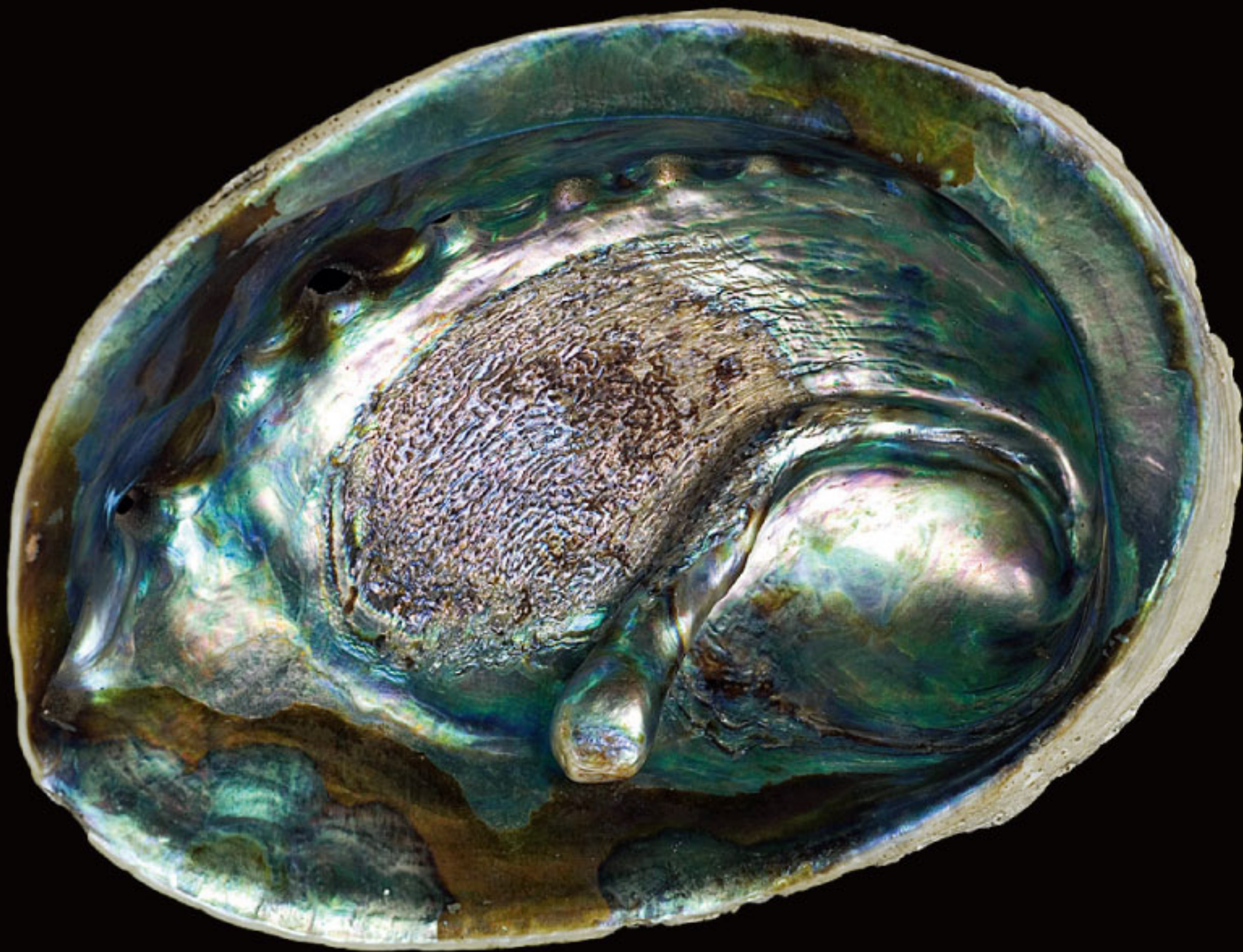
卡塔尔博物馆管理局收藏

Right top: A unique treasure of natural history, produced when a worm invaded this abalone. The mollusc reacted and embedded it inside the mother of pearl. Qatar Museums Collections. © Christian Creutz

右下：被困在大牡蛎里的鱼“蜕变”成珍珠。一个因为“入侵者”而形成珍珠的罕见案例。© 克里斯汀·克罗伊茨

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Right bottom: A fish trapped in a large oyster has been “transformed” into a pearl. A rare example of the formation of a pearl due to an “invader”. Qatar Museums Collections. © Christian Creutz



珍珠首饰

PEARL JEWELLERY

本次展览将为我们提供一次近距离观赏最精美的珍珠饰品的珍贵体验。来自世界各地包括海湾地区、欧洲和亚洲的 100 余件珍宝 “ 齐聚 ” 在这里。

展品包括卡地亚令人惊叹的杰作，宝格丽设计、伊丽莎白·泰勒佩戴过的珍珠耳环，奥地利女大公玛丽·瓦莱瑞佩戴过的华丽头冠，以及其它六个欧洲贵族佩戴过的王冠等。本次展览的另外一个亮点是民族和部落的珍珠饰品，诸如来自西藏的头饰和罗马时代的首饰。总之，此次展览展品的种类之多、范围之广是前所未有、独一无二的。

Masterpieces by Cartier; pearl earrings designed by Bvlgari and worn by Elizabeth Taylor; a spectacular tiara worn by Archduchess Marie Valerie of Austria and six royal tiaras from other European monarchies... Other highlights include ethnographic and tribal pieces of pearl jewellery, such as headdresses from Tibet and pieces that date back to Roman times. The diversity and breadth of the collection is truly unique.

1. 皇家汉诺威王冠

金、银和珍珠组成的王冠，属汉诺威王室所有。

顶部巨大的珍珠来自太平洋地区的珍珠牡蛎。

德国 约 1830 年

卡塔尔博物馆管理局收藏

1.The Royal Hanover Tiara
Gold and silver tiara, with pearls. The huge pearls on top are from Pacific Ocean' s pearl oysters (Pinctada maxima). Royal House of Hanover. Germany, circa 1830.
Qatar Museums collections

2. 藏族男性佩戴的耳环及原装盒。荧荧绿松石

间镶嵌着一颗明亮的珍珠。这种单个的耳环是达赖喇嘛身边的高级官员佩戴的饰品。

卡塔尔博物馆管理局收藏

2.Tibetan male earring in its original box. Placed between the turquoise beads is a single shiny pearl. This kind of single earring was worn by high ranking officers around the Dalai Lama. Circa 1900. Qatar Museums Collections.

3. 用天然珍珠制作的伊丽莎白·泰勒佩戴过的

宝格丽珍珠耳环。

卡塔尔博物馆管理局收藏

3.Elizabeth Taylor's Bvlgari earrings made from natural pearls. Qatar Museums Collections.

4. 由钻石和海湾珍珠制成的头冠

这个头冠属于雷恩·斯宾塞伯爵夫人，已故的威尔士王妃戴安娜的继母和知己。

卡塔尔博物馆管理局收藏

4.Tiara made from diamonds and Gulf pearls. Origin: England, circa 1890. This tiara belonged to Raine, Countess Spencer, stepmother and confidante of the late Diana, Princess of Wales. Qatar Museums Collections.

5.“ 冰封 ” 项链

秋冬季节，树枝、果实表面都会披上一层美丽的冰晶，这种自然景观令居住在德国的越南首饰设计师杨森寿大受启发。他用富有挑战性的技术将密集的淡水珍珠覆盖到大小不同的银质球体上，模拟树枝表面披上冰晶时的晶莹剔透。

卡塔尔博物馆管理局收藏

5.The Vietnamese artist Sam Tho Duong, living in Germany, tried to interpret with pearls the growing of ice crystals on the branches of trees.The technique is challenging, as all pearls (several thousand) are fixed individually on silver balls. The branches are made of oxydized silver, and the pearls are Chinese freshwater cultivated pearls. 2011. Qatar Museums Collections.

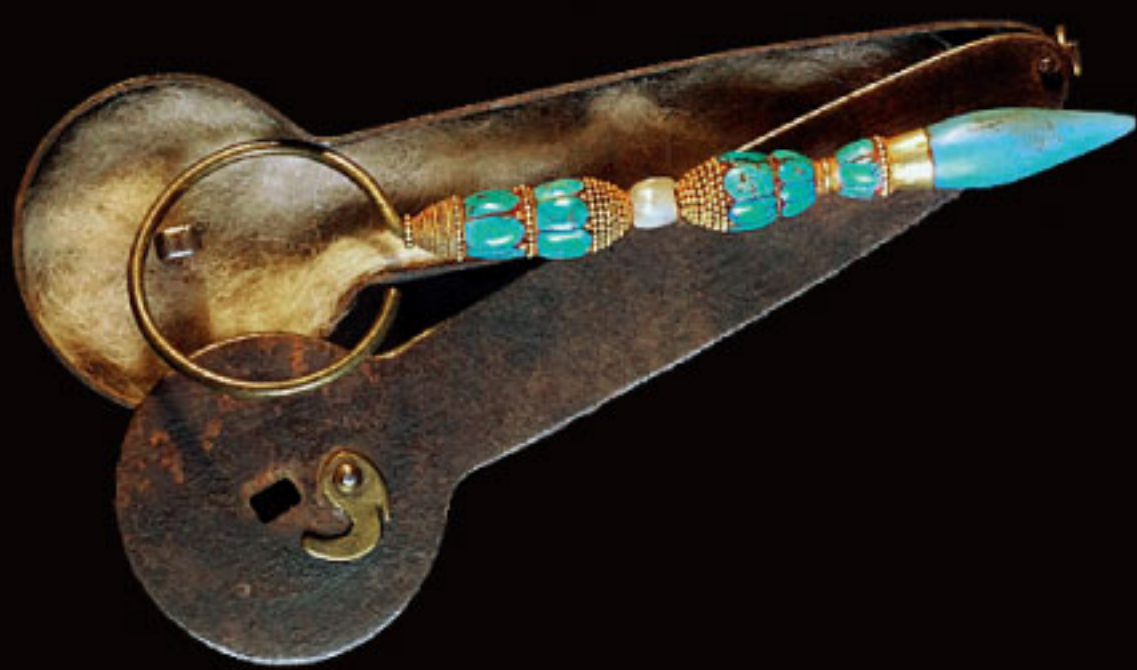
1



4



2



3



5



海湾地区的珍珠捕捞

FISHING PEARLS IN THE GULF

这个展览突出了珍珠对海湾区域和卡塔尔的重要性。7000 多年以前海湾地区就开始了珍珠的捕捞。很多年以来，出口珍珠裸珠是卡塔尔等国的唯一收入来源。因此，珍珠散珠成为该地区的丰富文化遗产和特色的重要组成部分。早在 3000 年以前，海湾珍珠就被用于与北欧和中国的交易。

The exhibition highlights the importance of pearls to the Gulf region and Qatar. Pearls were being fished in the Arabian Gulf more than 7,000 years ago. For many years, exporting loose pearls was the only source of income for countries such as Qatar and as a result they became a significant part of the region's rich heritage and identity. Gulf pearls were being traded with northern Europe and China as long as 3,000 years ago.



上：这个珍珠交易箱子里装满了用来鉴定和采购珍珠的工具：珍珠筛、天平、红布和判定珍珠等级的工具书。

侯赛因·阿尔法丹收藏 卡塔尔

© 克里斯汀·克罗伊茨

Above: This pearl dealer chest contains equipment needed to evaluate pearls and to buy them: sieves, scale, red cloth, and a conversion book to evaluate them. Hussein Alfardan collection, Qatar. © Christian Creutz.



左上：卡塔尔博物馆管理局传统船舶藏品中收藏着珍珠捕捞船的经典样品。其中一些展示在位于多哈的伊斯兰艺术博物馆的海湾里。

卡塔尔通讯社

Left top: The Qatar Museums traditional boat collection conserves classical examples of pearl fishing boats. Some of them are exhibited in the bay of the Museum of Islamic Art in Doha. Qatar News Agency.



左下：潜水采珠人准备潜入水下两分钟，有时更长。绳子的一端拴着石头来加速下沉，绳子的另一端由拉绳人控制。

卡塔尔通讯社

Left bottom: Pearl divers prepare to descend for two minutes, sometimes longer. One rope has a stone attached to accelerate the descent, while the other is held and controlled by pullers. Qatar News Agency.

中国·卡塔尔 2016

2016 中国卡塔尔文化年是中国与卡塔尔之间在文化和外交领域为期一年的庆祝活动。作为活动的一部分，卡塔尔博物馆管理局自豪地为中国观众呈现此次珍珠展。它将展示卡塔尔有着 7000 年历史的独特一面：珍珠采集。虽然今天捕捞船只和采珠人的歌声已经从卡塔尔的海岸上消失，但是这段艰辛却又壮丽的过往仍然留存在卡塔尔人的记忆中。

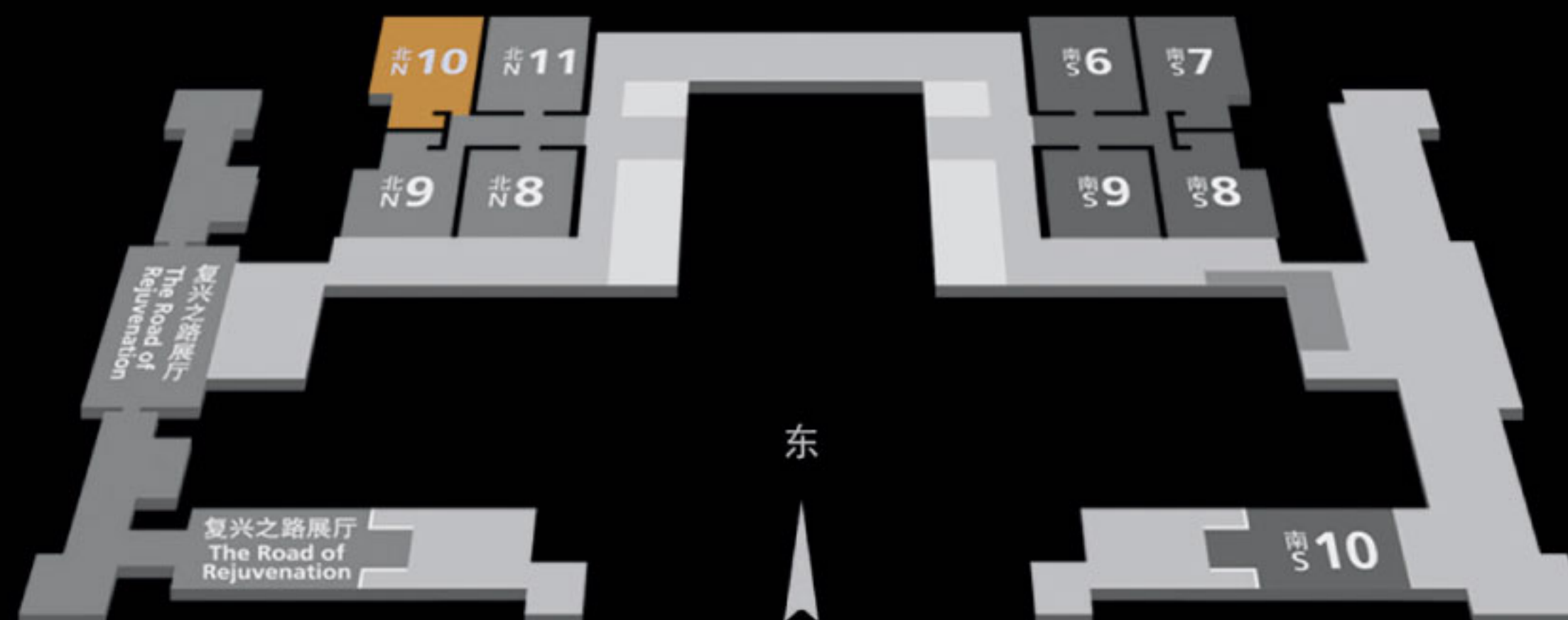
Qatar • China 2016

Qatar China 2016 Year of Culture is a year-long celebration of the cultural and diplomatic links between Qatar and China. As part of the activities, Qatar Museums is proud to present the exhibition PEARLS. It will showcase a unique aspect of Qatar's history which lasted more than 7,000 years: the pearl diving. Even if the boats and the songs of the divers have vanished from the Qatar seascape, this difficult but magnificent past is still fresh in the memory of the Qatari people.



中国国家博物馆

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CHINA



展厅位置示意图
Gallery location



中国国家博物馆
官方网站
www.chnmuseum.cn



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