百等潜療珍

西北大学历史博物馆藏品集

西北大学文博学院考古专业 编

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百年学府春华秋实的人文背景 文物聚珍考古学人的几代见证

百年学府聚珍

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校园内唐太平坊实际寺遗址纪念亭



校园文史楼前孔子青铜塑像

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前 言

在举世闻名的古丝绸之路的起点,周秦汉唐等十三个王朝定都的地方——西安,有一座百年的高等学府——西北大学。丰厚的历史背景和浓郁的文化氛围,为西北大学的人文社会科学,特别是历史学、考古学和文物保护学等学科营造了良好的教学和科研条件。

西北大学位于西安古城墙的西南角外,北边一箭之地横亘着全国保存最好的由唐长安皇城墙改建的明代城墙。校园位于唐长安太平坊遗址之上,曾是豪门贵宅和古刹名寺的重点分布区域。在近年发掘的实际寺遗址中,出土了大量佛教文物,使人自然联想到当年著名诗人贾岛或曾造访到此,写下了"鸟宿池边树,僧敲月下门"的千古名句。那古刹钟声,余音犹在耳旁。

秦砖汉瓦、唐碑宋铭,托起了中国西北地区最大的一座高校博物馆——西北大学历史博物馆。它的前身是公元 1939 年建立的教育部西北艺术文物考察团文物室,以后先后更名为西北大学历史系文物室、西北大学考古专业文物陈列室、西北大学文物陈列馆。公元1996 年正式定名为西北大学历史博物馆。

西北大学历史博物馆是目前我国成立时间较早、藏品比较丰富的高校博物馆之一。现有馆舍约700平方米。除文物库房和办公室外,博物馆陈列分为通史陈列展室、考古成果展室和校园考古出土文物展室三部分。馆藏各个时代的各类文物标本二万件左右,其中三级以上文物一百三十余组件。馆藏文物主要来源于文博学院考古专业的田野考古调查与发掘、兄弟单位交换调拨、社会各界人士捐赠及社会流散文物征集等,其中考古发掘出土品占了相当大的比例。

作为高校历史博物馆,其职能首先是服务于综合性大学历史学、考古学、文物学、博物馆学和文物保护学等相关学科专业的教学与科研工作以及大学生的人文素质教育。作为教学标本,对其要求主要不在于文物等级的高低,而在于它是否具有典型性,能否作为某一时期物质文化的代表,并由众多典型器物构成一个前后大致衔接的发展序列,这是我们



通史陈列展室

建立通史陈列展室的目的。该室展品包括自旧石器时代到明清时期的典型文物标本。如旧石器时代的砍砸器和细石器,新石器时代的磨制石器和彩陶,夏商周三代的甲骨文和青铜器,秦汉的瓦当、陶文,南北朝的瓷器和陶俑,隋唐的墓志和佛教遗物,宋至明清的陶瓷器等,形成了较为完整的体系。其中也不乏有较高的艺术与历史研究价值的文物,如被誉为"天下第一珍珠"的仰韶时期穿孔珍珠,罕见的仰韶文化陶塑人像和龙山时代的陶祖,商代河北藁城遗址的青铜器,字迹清晰的殷墟甲骨刻辞,以"四神瓦当"为代表的一大批造型精美的秦汉瓦当,具有很高历史研究价值的秦封泥,十分难得的隋唐时期面食制品以及北宋的铜钹等。在实际教学中,学生们置身于精美的历史文物回廊,亲手触摸、掂量文物,如此近距离地观察文物,使教学过程分外生动活泼,也培养了学生注重实践、勤于观察的良好学风。

考古成果展室展出历年来考古专业教师与学生们考古发掘出土的重要文物。西北大学考古专业成立于公元1956年,是我国高校中最早建立的考古专业之一。四十多年中,结合田野考古教学实习,先后参加了西安半坡遗址、临潼姜寨遗址、周原遗址、秦始皇陵兵马俑坑、咸阳秦宫殿遗址等著名遗址的发掘,独立发掘了扶风案板遗址、西安老牛坡遗址、华县梓里遗址、商县紫荆遗址、城固宝山遗址、万州中坝子遗址等。其中华县梓里仰韶文化墓葬的成组陶器,扶风案板遗址和宝鸡石嘴头新石器时代的大量陶、石、骨器,西安老牛坡遗址和城固宝山遗址的商代陶器的展出,大大丰富了这座历史悠久的博物馆藏品的种类和数量,提高了藏品级别。特别是案板遗址史前的陶抄、陶塑人像、喇叭口瓶,宝山遗址商代遗物有柄尊形杯、竹节形高柄器座、高柄豆、双鉴圈足尊等,具有重要的科研价值,受到学术界的普遍重视与关注。考古发掘品数量与质量的优势,对考古专业教学、研究起了极大的推动作用。

校园考古工作,在我国高校中史无前例,具有鲜明的特色。校园考古出土文物展室主



校园考古文物展室

要展示西北大学校园范围内发掘出土的汉、唐、明、清时期的大量文化遗物。其中最为重要的是属于唐长安太平坊实际寺的众多佛教文物,如石佛像、铜佛像、石佛座、净水瓶、三彩器以及瓦当范、石围棋盘和棋子等。由于唐代高僧鉴真曾在实际寺受俱足戒,故这些文物的发现与陈列,更是引起了国内外文物考古、历史和佛教界的高度重视。此前已在实际寺遗址上建亭立碑,以供观瞻,成为西北大学又一道古色古香的风景线。

西北大学历史博物馆的发展,一方面得益于陕西丰富的文物资源,另一方面有赖于考古、历史、文物保护专业较为雄厚的教学科研力量。西北大学历史学科创建于公元 1937年,是西北地区创建最早的学科之一,在长达六十四年的发展过程中,历史学科中颇具特色的考古学不断发展,形成了史前考古、商周考古、汉唐考古和陶瓷器研究、玉器研究、青铜器研究、古文字研究等稳定的科研方向。一批学有专长的教师,勤奋耕耘,完成了多项国家级科研项目,出版了数十种专著和考古发掘报告,在海内外权威与核心等刊物上发表了数百篇学术论文。这一切保障了历史博物馆的学术定位。作为目前我国高校中不多的文物保护学专业,创建十多年来在教学实践中,对馆藏的珍贵文物给予了有效保护,并使藏品丰富的西北大学历史博物馆成为自己理想的教学科研基地。

西北大学历史博物馆发展到今天,其作用已超出一般教学科研范围,它在校园文明建设和对外文化交流中日益发挥着重要作用。历史博物馆常年向社会开放,已接待国内外知名学者和政要以及各界人士数万人,成为传播科学文化知识,促进精神文明建设的重要阵地。

随着新世纪的到来,西北大学历史博物馆将进一步加强建设,拟在近几年内,建成数字化历史博物馆,使历史博物馆从设施到管理全面现代化,从而更好地为西北大学的教学、科研服务,成为培养优秀人才的一个重要基地。

PREFACE

Xi 'an—the starting point of the famous Silk Road, the capital of thirteen dynasties, such as the Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang—where a time-honored university—Northwest University (NWU) lies in. The rich historical background and cultural atmosphere contribute to a good education and research for the humanities, especially for history, archeology and relics preservation in Northwest University.

Northwest University is located in the southwest corner of the ancient city-wall in Xi 'an. To its north is the magnificent Ming city-wall, which is best preserved in China. Where the university is situated and to its west were Taiping Lane and Xishi Relics respectively in the Tang time. In the 70 's, the broken bricks and tiles of Tang could be easily found here, which could help people imagine the commercial prosperous scene at that time. With the excavation of the Shiji Temple Site, a great number of Buddhism relics were unearthed, which reminds people of a well-known poet Jiadao, who had visited here and left us a famous poem "while birds are resting in the trees, a monk is knocking the door in the moonlight". And the bell in that ancient monastery seemed still ringing around.

The Qin brick, the Han tile, the Tang tablet and the Song inscription make History Museum of Northwest University—the biggest university museum in northwest region in China—built up. It was the relics-room of Northwest Art and Relics Investigation Group of Education Ministry, founded in 1939. And later it was named successively as relics-room of History Department, as relics exhibition room of archeology major, as relics exhibition all of Northwest University. Until 1996 had it received its formal name-History Museum of Northwest University.

This museum is one of the early-built, rich-collection university museums in China. It covers an area of 700 square meters and holds three exhibition-halls, besides offices and relics storerooms. These three halls are General History Exhibition Hall, Archeological Findings Exhibition Hall and University Excavated Relics Exhibition Hall. There are about 20000 relics samples in different ages and different varieties, among which more than 130 samples are over grade-3. These relics are mainly from the investigation and excavation by the arche

ological teachers and students, from the exchanges among the other museums and institutes, from the donations and collections by society, and among them the excavated relics take a quite great proportion.

As the university museum, its main function is to serve the teaching and research on history, archeology, museology, relics, and relics preservation and other related majors and education on undergraduates 'humane quantity. As the teaching samples, the relics are judged not by their grade, but by their typicalness and representative of the material culture in a fixed period, which will help the archeologists build a relics-development sequence, which is the exact purpose of the establishment of the General History Exhibition Hall. The typical relics are exhibited in this hall in chronology from Paleolithic Age to the Ming and Qing time, such as choppers and microliths in Paleolithic Age, polished stone artifacts and painted potteries in Neolithic Age, oracle-bone inscriptions and bronze vessels in the Xia, Shang and Zhou periods, tile-ends and inscriptions on the pottery in the Qin and Han time, porcelains and pottery figurines in the South and North period, epitaphs and Buddhism remains in the Sui and Tang time, and porcelains from the Song dynasty to Qing dynasty and so on. Among them there are some relics with high art and historical value, such as the perforated pearl in Yangshao period, named as the First Pearl under Heaven, the rare pottery zoophoric sculpture in Yaoshao culture and phallus in Longshan chlture, the bronzes in Gaocheng remains, Hebei in the Shang time and the clear-writing oracle-bone inscriptions in Yin Ruins, the clay seals with quite high research value in the Qin, a great many of endtiles with clean lines in the Qin and Han dynasties, symbolized by the Four Gods tile-ends, the precious flour-made products in the Sui and Tang time and the bronze cymbals in the North Song. During the practical teaching process, the students find themselves in the historical relics corridor. They could touch the relics and watch them in so near distance, which make the teaching vividly and improve the ability of the students 'practice and observation.

The important excavated relics by the archeological teachers and students are exhibited