



Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology
at Peking University: A Selection (1998)

Department of Archaeology, Peking University

北京大学赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆
藏品选 (1998)

北京大学考古学系 编

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内 容 简 介

本书共选用了北京大学赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆收藏的文物精品共100件,其中陶器、瓷器、陶俑51件,金属器23件,玉、石器24件,甲骨卜辞2件。

全书用大量精美的文物图片,辅之以详细的文字说明,对每件器物进行了描述与研究,并对其所处的文化背景进行了探讨。全书图文并茂,资料均为首次公开发表,它的出版具有较高的学术价值与艺术欣赏价值。

本书可供从事文物、考古、历史、博物馆学研究的科研工作者、相关专业的大专院校师生及对中国古代物质文化感兴趣的中外人士参考。

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北京大学赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆

Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology
at Peking University

前言

1993年5月27日,北京大学赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆敞开馆门,迎接来自海内外的四方宾客。北京大学赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆的建成开放,得到美国赛克勒艺术、科技和人文基金会,以及海内外关心和支持中国考古学事业的朋友和同事的热情帮助。北京大学赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆始终将推动中国考古学、博物馆学教学和科学研究工作,促进中国与世界人民友好交流作为办馆的宗旨,并以不懈的工作实现这个目标。

随着新的考古材料的不断出土和新的考古学研究课题的不断推出,肩负着为中国考古事业培养新生力量任务的北京大学赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆,更要充分运用本馆藏藏品以提供中国考古学的实物教材。为此,博物馆始终不渝地进行收藏,以填补缺环,使现有收藏更系统、全面地反映中国考古学现状,尽力保护质地脆弱的珍贵文物,为中国考古学的教学和科研提供更充分的实物标本。

在海内外朋友的帮助下,在北大考古学系师生的努力下,北京大学赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆的收藏有了重要的进展。台湾同胞林敬超先生捐赠了中国古代玉器,韩国友人金亨石先生、申熙哲先生捐赠了长沙窑瓷器、历代陶器和青铜饰牌、带钩,工艺美术大师关宝琮先生捐赠了辽代瓷器,还有很多文物收藏家和艺术家慷慨捐赠了文物书画等。国内一些文博机构也调拨给博物馆急需的教学科研文物标本。这些文物标本充实了博物馆馆藏,拓展了北大考古学系的教学科研范围,丰富了博物馆陈列内容,使北大赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆以内容充实、形式新颖的展览回报广大观众。

1998年,时逢北京大学建校一百周年,又逢北大考古学系建立45周年,北大赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆开馆5周年,诸多喜庆汇聚一载。我们特从博物馆藏品中,特别是从近年新入藏的文物中选出一百件,以庆贺北京大学百年华诞,并借以感谢对北大赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆寄予厚爱、给予支持的诸多海内外友好人士。

这本图录是许多人辛勤工作的结晶。我们感谢摄影师祁庆国先生,他拍摄的照片真实表现了文物的文化内涵和精美外观;感谢博物馆藏品管理部门的王伟华先生和曹宏女士,文物修复部门的杨宪伟先生,他们为本图录的出版付出了很多心血和辛劳;感谢撰写器物说明的王迅、齐东方、林梅村、赵化成、赵朝洪、秦大树、曹音、葛英会诸位先生,他们不仅详细介绍了文物特点,也为有兴趣进行深入研究的人士提供了线索;感谢韩培德先生及余墨荔小姐为英文翻译修改润色;最后,我们真挚地感谢北京大学考古学系主任暨北京大学赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆馆长李伯谦先生,他的睿智学识和精心策划,使这一工作得以顺利完成。

Preface

On May 27th 1993, the Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology at Peking University opened its doors to greet visitors from all over the world. The establishment of the museum would have been impossible without support from the AMS Foundation of Arts, Sciences, and Humanities. This project has also received help from both domestic and overseas friends and peers who are concerned about and support Chinese archaeology. The mission of the Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology is to promote the teaching and research of Chinese archaeology and museology, and to encourage and increase friendly exchanges between China and other countries. Since its establishment, staff of the museum have been working hard to fulfill this goal.

The Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology at Peking University also takes upon itself the responsibility of training archaeology and museology students. Since new archaeological data are constantly being discovered and new archaeological research topics proposed, the museum realizes the importance of fully utilizing its collections for teaching and training purposes. The museum has thus never ceased to acquire new data to fill any gaps in the collections as a whole. We hope to make our collection reflect the richness and variety of Chinese archaeological data both systematically and comprehensively. In this way we may preserve these precious but fragile cultural remains and provide enough samples for the teaching and future research of Chinese archaeology.

We offer thanks to our friends all over the world. Combined with the effort made by the teachers and students of the Department of Archaeology, the collection of the Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology at Peking University has been greatly increased. Donations include that of the jade collection given by Mr. Lin Jingchao of Taiwan, that of the Changsha porcelains which includes pottery from different historical periods and the bronze plaques and belt-hooks given by Mr. Jin Hengshi and Mr. Shen Xizhe of Korea, that of the donation of Liao Dynasty porcelain by Artist Guan Baozong; and other generous donations of relics, paintings, and calligraphy given by many collectors and artists. Our sister institutes of archaeology in China also supply us with artifacts for teaching and research. All these new acquisitions not only increase the size of the museum collections and enlarge the teaching and research scope of the Department of Archaeology, but they also allow for more variety in the content of the exhibitions which, in turn, allows the museum to present a better quality of exhibit to the public.

The year 1998 is a banner year for Peking University, the Department of Archaeology and the Museum. It is the centennial year of the university, the forty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Department, and the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Museum. In order to celebrate this special year, we selected one hundred pieces of artifacts from our collection, especially from among the new acquisitions, and compiled this catalogue. Through the presentation of this catalogue, we would like to express our appreciation to everyone who has given any kind of support and aid to the successful establishment and development of the Museum.

This catalogue is a result of collective efforts. We would especially like to thank the photographer, Qi Qingguo, whose pictures do the quality and value of the objects much justice. We would also like to thank Wang Weihua and Cao Hong of the Collections Management in the museum and Yang Xianwei

of the Restorations Division, whose hard work and effort in the making of this catalogue are greatly appreciated. We thank Wang Xun, Qi Dongfang, Lin Meicun, Zhao Huacheng, Zhao Chaohong, Qin Dashu, Cao Yin, and Ge Yinghui who wrote detailed explanations and descriptions of the various objects to aid people interested in the further research of related aspects. Peter Hannam and Erika Evasdottir also deserve thanks for their aid in the revision of the English translations. Finally, we are very grateful to Li Boqian, Director of the Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology, for his wise knowledge and advise, without which this catalogue could never have come to fruition.

谨以此书献给北京大学百年华诞

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陶 器 · 瓷 器 · 陶 俑 (1—51件)

Pottery · Porcelain · Figurine (nos.1—51)



1. 三足罐

陶器

新石器时代中期

老官台文化(公元前6000—前5000年)

高14.3、口径12.6、底径5厘米

1983—1984年陕西省南郑县龙岗寺遗址

第406号墓出土

陕西省考古研究所赠

编号: 96.0070/M406.3

Guan Tripod

Pottery

Middle Neolithic Period

Laoguantai Culture, (6000—5000 b.c.)

Height: 14.3cm rim diameter: 12.6cm base diameter: 5cm

Burial no. 406, Longgangsi, Nanzheng County, Shaanxi Province

Excavated 1983—1984

Gift from the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology

96.0070/M406.3

炊器，夹砂陶，手制。侈口，束颈，深腹，平底。根据器底部边缘留有足根的痕迹，并依同类型器物的器型推断该器物应该有三个圆锥形矮小足（现见到的足为复原足）。器内和器上部颜色为暗红色，中部以下为深褐色。从口沿至器底通体施有斜细绳纹。

这件器物是老官台文化的典型器之一。老官台文化是以陕西华县老官台遗址命名的。它是在公元前6000年前后分布在渭河流域的一支史前文化，其重要遗址还有陕西省临潼白家、西乡李家村、宝鸡北首岭、甘肃省秦安大地湾等。

龙岗寺遗址发现于1959年，1983年至1984年发掘了一处保存基本完整的新石器时代墓地，其中七座墓葬属于老官台文化。第406号墓的随葬品除了这件三足罐外，还有两件陶钵和一件陶壶。

(曹 音)

This cooking vessel is handmade using coarse clay tempered with sand. The flared mouth is connected with the deep body by a constrained neck. On the basis of the traces of feet on the flat base and a topological study of the same kind of objects, three cone shaped feet can be reconstructed. Both the inside wall and the upper part of the outside wall of the object are dark reddish, and the bottom dark brown. The entire vessel from rim to base is decorated with very fine cord marks.

This is one of the typical kinds of pottery in the Laoguantai Culture. The Laoguantai Culture, named after the site of Laoguantai in Hua County, Shaanxi Province, is a prehistoric culture dating back to 6000 b.c., and is distributed in the Wei River valley, a branch of the Upper Yellow River. Other important sites in Shaanxi Province that have yielded remains of this archaeological culture include the site of Baijia at Lintong; Lijiacun at Xixiang; Beishouling at Baoji; it has also been found at the site of Dadiwan at Qinan of Gansu Province.

The site of Longgangsi was discovered in 1959. Excavations in 1983 and 1984 unearthed a complete Neolithic period burial ground, in which seven burials have been dated to the Laoguantai Culture. Other than this *guan* tripod, burial no. 406 also yielded two pottery bowls and one pottery ewer.

(Cao Yin)



2.彩陶深腹盆

陶器

新石器时代晚期

仰韶文化庙底沟类型(公元前4000—前3500年)

高16.9、口径23.1厘米

河南陕县出土

北京大学考古学系藏品

编号: 96.0076/T65 or H46(3)

Painted Basin

Pottery

Late Neolithic Period

Yangshao Culture, Miaodigou Type(4000—3500 b.c.)

Height: 16.9cm diameter: 23.1cm

Shan County, Henan Province

Excavated

Collection of the Department of Archaeology, Peking University

96.0076/T65 or H46(3)

盛储器，泥制陶，手制。侈口，口沿以下器壁略鼓，腹内敛，小平底。陶胎细而坚硬，乳白色，器口沿及上腹部在白色陶衣上饰黑彩。口沿处的两条弦纹之间饰以圆点。肩、腹部绘两种花纹：七组连续的花瓣纹和一组植物叶脉纹。

仰韶文化是在公元前5000至前2500年期间分布于黄河中游的新石器时代晚期文化，通常被划分为四期，第二期遗存称庙底沟类型，其主要分布范围在渭河流域和伊洛河流域。这种侈口、深腹、小平底，饰以阴阳纹结合构成的花瓣纹的陶盆是庙底沟类型的典型器之一。有学者认为花瓣纹是类似蔷薇科的花卉植物的花瓣。

(曹 音)

The container is handmade using a fine,hard clay.Under the flared mouth is a slightly protruding body which starts to narrow in the middle and ends on a small flat base.A creamy white slip is applied to the whole vessel,on top of which are decorations painted in black paint.These designs include string-bows and dots at the rim and a band composed of seven groups of petals and one group of plant stems on the shoulder and body.

The Yangshao Culture is a late Neolithic culture dated between 5000 and 2500 b.c.and is distributed in the middle of the Yellow River valley.It is usually divided into four phases,the second of which is referred to as the Miaodigou Type and is mainly distributed in the Wei River and the Yi-Luo River valleys.This kind of basin with a flared mouth,deep body,small flat base,and with petal decoration is very typical of the Miaodigou Type.It is suggested that the flower in the design belongs to the rose family.

(Cao Yin)