廣東出土五代至清文物

Archaeological Finds from the Five Dynasties to the Qing Periods in Guangdong

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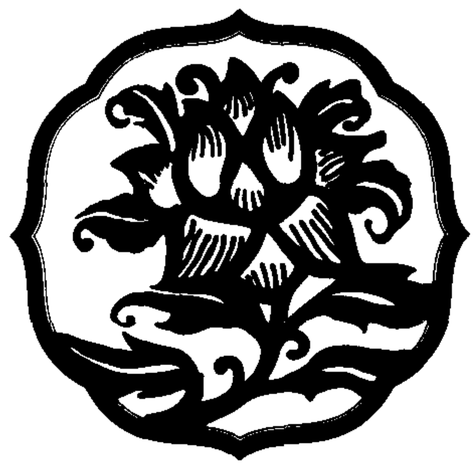
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廣東出土五代至清文物

Archaeological Finds from the Five Dynasties to the Qing Periods in Guangdong

廣東省博物館 • 香港中文大學文物館聯合主辦

Jointly presented by the Guangdong Provincial Museum and
the Art Gallery, The Chinese University of Hong Kong



香港中文大學文物館

一九八九年三月十八日至五月十四日

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China

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Archaeological Finds from the Five Dynasties to the Qing Periods in Guangdong

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前言

廣東省博物館與香港中文大學文物館自一九八四年以來，以考古資料，按照歷史發展的順序，先後舉辦了《廣東出土先秦文物》、《廣東出土晋至唐文物》展覽，還有廣州市博物館亦與香港中文大學文物館舉辦的《穗港漢墓出土文物》展覽，這些展覽均受到各屆人士好評。這次再度合作，舉辦《廣東出土五代至清代文物》展覽，將爲香港各屆人士全面了解廣東歷史發展的概貌提供方便。

五代，劉龔於公元917年在廣州稱帝，國號大越，次年改爲漢，歷五十五年，史稱"南漢"。這一時期出土的文物不多。在廣州石馬村發現一座磚室墓，分前室、過道、主室三部分。出土的器物有瓷器、銅鐵器、漆器、石器和殘絲織物等，其中青釉瓷器造形美觀、釉色晶瑩，是這一時期青瓷中罕見的精品，另在陽春縣發現"乾亨重寶"石錢範（廣州也有發現"乾亨重寶"鉛錢及鐵花盆等）。據史料記載，我國歷史上以"乾亨"爲年號的帝王有兩個，一是五代十國時期南漢高祖劉岩（917—925年），一是遼景宗耶律賢（979—983年）。遼統轄地域不包括廣東，因此，這個"乾亨"應是劉龔的年號。

宋元時期，廣東出土文物主要來自瓷窯和墓葬。宋代是我國瓷器發展史上的繁榮時期。廣東是古代對外貿易的重要門戶，有利於陶瓷業的發展。這時期的窯址分布全省各地，目前發現的窯址有幾百處之多。其中潮州筆架山，廣州西村、惠州、南海、海康、遂溪等沿海窯場成爲廣東地區重要的陶瓷生產基地。南海縣官窯，主要生產彩繪青釉瓷器，是目前我省最早發現的釉下彩瓷器，爲陶瓷裝飾技術開闢了新的途徑。海康發現的窯址分布在南渡河兩岸，瓷窯的產品主要是生活用具，瓷胎多爲灰白，施青白或青黃釉，部分窯的瓷器印有蓮花、菊花等紋飾或彩繪赭紅色花紋。其中有十多座窯發現的彩繪瓷器，與過去海康縣發現宋元時期墓葬出土的器物相似。這次展出的瓷器是這一時期的精美作品。

宋代墓葬的結構除保留磚室外，出現了石槨、灰沙墓。隨葬品主要是瓷器，有的墓還有隨葬端硯，十二生肖俑等，以及圓雕和浮雕石質青龍、白虎、鳳、雞等器物。這時期的墓葬仍沿襲火葬習俗。出土的魂罈造形美觀，有仿亭、塔等建築形式，外表施釉，飾有蓮花紋、水波紋和附加堆紋。元代墓葬發現較少，僅在順德縣大良鎮發現一座雙棺男女合葬磚石結構墓，出土器物有陶罐、鐵剪、銀器和銅錢等器物。

明清時期的墓葬，比較注意墓外的裝飾，一般都設有半圓形拜堂，明代墓葬用石灰、沙加糯米飯等分築，結構堅固緊密。隨葬品主要有絲織品，服裝、鞋襪、金飾品、石印章、筆墨、曲本和繪有花卉、山水、花鳥的扇面等器物。清代墓葬較爲重要的是大埔縣吳六奇墓，該墓出土了有，傢具、俑、炊器、賭具、案、轎等陶塑模型。這些模型，形象地反映了吳六奇生前坐堂，出巡和內庭生活的情況。陶塑人物神態生動，造形逼眞，是清代陶瓷工藝的精品。這一時期，由於海外貿易的拓展，陶瓷市場擴大，陶瓷業又得到恢復和發展。在明代中晚期，廣東瓷器大量輸出，在非洲、阿曼、新加坡、印尼等地均有發現廣東石灣、饒平九村、大埔窯場的產品。在清代除了日用瓷、建築瓷外，還出現工藝水平很高的藝術瓷。突出的有佛山石灣窯等。爲了滿足海外貿易的需求，在饒平九村窯還出土有外商來樣定貨的樣品，這標誌着廣東陶瓷發展的新水平。

這次《廣東出土五代至清代文物》展覽的籌備工作，得到香港中文大學文物館鼎力支持，謹此表示深切的謝意。

廣東省博物館

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Preface

Since 1984 the Guangdong Provincial Museum and the Art Gallery of the Chinese University of Hong Kong have launched a series of joint archaeological exhibitions devoted to the Pre-Qin and Jin to the Tang periods. With the Guangzhou Museum, the Art Gallery also mounted a highly successful exhibition of archaeological finds from Han tombs both in Guangzhou and Hong Kong. This present exhibition, "Archaeological Finds from the Five Dynasties to the Qing Periods in Guangdong" is another co-operative project along the same line and represents the final stage in this chronological study of the local culture and history of Guangdong.

In AD917 during the Five Dynasties period Liu Gong proclaimed himself emperor of the Dayue (after one year this was changed to Han) kingdom in Guangzhou. This regime, lasted for fifty-five years, is generally known as the Nanhan (Southern Han). Few cultural relics of this period were discovered in Guangdong. The only exception is a brick tomb in Shimacun, Guangzhou. The tomb was separated into front and main chambers, connected by a passage. Funerary objects unearthed range from fragmentary textile, ceramics, lacquerware to stone carvings and bronzes. The green glazed stoneware utensils are of exceptional quality. Apart from these, stone moulds for coins of the "*Qianheng*" reign were discovered in Yangchun county; lead "*Qianheng*" coins and iron flowers pots were also discovered in Guangzhou. "*Qianheng*" occurred twice in the history of China. One belonged to Liu Yan, Emperor Gaozu of the Southern Han (AD917 - 925) and the other was Yalu Xian, Emperor Jingzong of the Liao in northern China (AD979 -983). As the territory of Liao didn't reach Guangdong, therefore this "*Qianheng*" reign must be that of Liu Yan of Nanhan.

For the Song and Yuan periods the majority of the finds came from kiln and burial sites. The Song period was a most prosperous era in the history of Chinese ceramics and Guangdong, as an important doorway for overseas trade, provided an additional injection for the flourish of ceramic industry for export. Kiln sites of this period scattered all over the province. Those discovered so far amount to several hundreds, with important centres at Bijiashan, Chaozhou; Xicun, Guangzhou; Huizhou, Nanhai, Haikang and Suiqi, all situated along the coastal regions. The main products of the Nanhai Guanyao are green glazed ware with underglaze painting, the earliest occurrence of this innovative technique in Guangdong. The other major centre of underglaze painted wares is Haikang. The kiln remains are found along the banks of the Nandu River. The products are mainly daily utensils with a greyish body glazed in bluish white or yellowish green. The decorative techniques include underglaze painting and impressed designs of lotus and chrysanthemun. Brown painted wares were found in more than a dozen sites in Haikang and they are very similar to the ceramic finds unearthed in nearby Song and Yuan burials. The pieces selected for this exhibition are fine examples of this period.

In the Song period, apart from brick tombs, tombs built of stone or sandy mortar were also found in Guangdong. The main funerary objects were ceramics and in some tombs Duanqi inkslabs as well as stone carvings of the animals of the zodiac and the four quarters were also found. As in the Tang period the custom of cremation prevailed in the Song dynasty and very elaborate cremated ash containers were produced. Some of them were modeled after architectural structures, glazed and appliqued with relief bands of lotus flowers and wavy bands. Very few tombs of the Yuan period are found. The only example is the twin coffin burial in Daliangzhen, Shunde County. From this tomb pottery jars, iron scissors, silver ware and copper coins were unearthed.

For tombs of the Ming and Qing periods, more sophisticated above-ground structures were built. The most usual form is an arched altar and the tomb is normally made of lime, sand mixed with glutinous rice to form a hard mortar with rammed earth. Funerary objects range from textile, costumes, shoes and stockings, gold ornaments, to stone seals, brushes, inks, drama manuscripts and album leaves of paintings on fan. The most important tomb of the Qing period is that of Wu Liuqi in Dapu County. From that tomb three sets of pottery figurines were found, depicting the official as well as private lives of the early Qing elites. All of these figurines were finely modeled and realistically rendered.

As a result of the expansion of overseas trade, ceramic industry revived and flourished. Large quantities of porcelain and stoneware from Shiwan, Jiucun and Dapu were exported to Africa, Aman, Singapore and Indonesia. Products include not only daily utensils and architectural parts but also decorative items such as stoneware figures from the Shiwan kiln in Foshan. To cater for the taste of overseas buyers, some of the products were specially made according to foreign designs and samples. One such specimen, probably brought to Guangdong by foreign customers was found in the Jiucun kiln site in Raoping. This indicates a new and advance internal organization of the ceramic industry in Guangdong.

The preparation as well as the mounting of this present exhibition of "Archaeological Finds from the Five Dynasties to the Qing Periods in Guangdong" has been made possible with the support and co-operation of the Art Gallery, the Chinese University of Hong Kong. To all staff members of the Art Gallery we express our heartfelt thanks and appreciation.

Guangdong Provincial Museum.

前　言

《廣東出土五代至清文物》，由廣東省博物館及香港中文大學文物館聯合主辦。這次展覽標誌着本館與廣東省及廣州市文博機構合作分期介紹廣東歷代考古成果的一系列計劃的完成。連同曾經舉辦的《廣東出土先秦文物》、《穗港漢墓出土文物》和《廣東出土晋至唐文物》展覽，全面展現了從新石器時代至清代悠長歷史的文化遞遷之迹，爲嶺南文化鈎劃出較爲清晰的斷代輪廓，更實現了本館創辦以來致力發揚鄉梓文化的願望。欣幸之餘，銘感難忘的更是與粵方專家在學術交流合作上建立起來的深固友誼。

是次展覽的範圍，包括了五代南漢至清朝近千年的出土文物，乃從全省各地的遺址徵集所得，亦有來自窖藏和採集。在總數共一百一十二項的展品中，粵方提供一百項，以陶瓷爲大宗，兼及金、銀、銅、鐵、鉛、玉、石、竹、木、水晶、玻璃、紙、布等質料。展品的造型和種類是歷次最豐富的，包括食具、水具、貯藏器、明器、葬具、建築構件、漁獵工具、銅鏡、錢幣、衣物、飾物、摺扇、文房、曲本，以至雕塑、書畫等，頗能反映各時期廣東的生活風俗、經濟生產、貿易交通和工藝水平。

一般而言，歷史時期愈後，由於傳世文物和史迹增多，考古發掘的重要性相應減低，尤以明清兩代爲然。但對於僻處邊陲的地域來說，出土文物仍然有助於填補傳世文物的斷代空白，且能更鮮明地反映各時代的生活實況。清初高官吳六奇墓出土的大批陶俑和陶塑模型，即能生動地呈現吳六奇生前坐衙、出巡和內宅生活的場面，便是極佳的例子。

至於本地出土的港方展品，則來自赤鱲角深灣、沙洲、大嶼山稔樹灣、石壁、竹篙灣、糧船灣沙咀、佛堂門、東龍島、大埔、粉嶺等地，亦是以陶瓷爲主。香港這一段時期的考古資料，雖不及史前時期的豐富，也能提供不少歷史證物。例如遺址中出土的瓷器與破片，當與海外貿易有關，而沙咀明代沉船的發現，其中出土的泰國及馬來半島的陶片，則具體地說明了華南與東南亞貿易的關係。

展覽的籌備工作，由兩館共同承擔。展覽專刊的出版，荷蒙廣東省博物館朱非素女士、黃玉質、曾廣億、楊少祥諸位先生，和我校中國文化研究所饒宗頤教授惠撰鴻文，使是次展覽更具學術價值。本館同寅則負責展品攝影及本刊的編印與英譯工作。

是次展覽荷蒙中國國家文物事業管理局、廣東省文化廳、廣東省博物館鼎力支持，香港新華通訊社協助聯絡，又承市政局香港博物館及香港古物古蹟辦事處惠借珍藏，以及中國文化研究所陳方正所長多方指導，謹此敬致謝忱。

高美慶
香港中文大學文物館

Foreword

The exhibition of *Archaeological Finds from the Five Dynasties to the Qing Periods in Guangdong*, jointly organized by the Guangdong Provincial Museum and the Art Gallery of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, marks the final phase of a long-term co-operative project to introduce to the people of Hong Kong the archaeology of Guangdong in a historical sequence. Together with three previous exhibitions devoted to earlier periods, the exhibition series traces the development of local history and culture in Guangdong from the Neolithic period to the Qing dynasty. They present visual documents of Lingnan culture and define more clearly its characteristics in each period. The completion of this exhibition project is indeed a joyous occasion, bringing us closer to our objective of studying and promoting Guangdong culture. But what moves us more greatly is the friendship with the experts in Guangdong that has developed as a result of years of academic exchanges and co-operation.

The present exhibition covers almost one thousand years of history, beginning with the regional kingdom of Southern Han in the Five Dynasties to the Qing period. All the exhibits contributed by the Guangdong Provincial Museum are gathered from archaeological sites in different regions of the province, supplemented by some items recovered from caches and archaeological surveys. Ceramics appear to dominate the scene, though other materials such as gold, silver, bronze, iron, lead, jade, stone, bamboo, wood, crystal, glass, paper and cotton are well represented. The types and forms of the exhibits are the most comprehensive so far, including food and water utensils, storage jars, funerary objects, architectural parts, tools, mirrors, coins, clothing, ornaments, fans, scholar's articles and dramatic script, in addition to sculpture, painting and calligraphy. Together they not only testify to the rich material culture of China since the tenth century, but also shed light on the daily life and customs in the Guangdong region, its economic production, trade, and transportation, as well as the achievement of its craftsmen.

Generally speaking, the importance of archaeological discoveries gradually diminishes in later historical periods, particularly in the Ming and Qing dynasties. This is because of the greater number of cultural relics and historical monuments from these periods surviving to this day. But for regions in the remote corners of the empire, archaeological finds are still useful in filling some of the gaps in the artifacts passed down from ancient times. Moreover, they are capable of projecting a more vivid image of the past. A very good example can be found in the pottery figurines and models excavated from the tomb of Wu Luiqi, a high official of the early Qing period, which group together to form scenes of *yamen*, procession and household life.

As for exhibits from Hong Kong, they are selected from archaeological finds from Shenwan of Chilajiao (Shum Wan, Chek Lap Kok), Shazhou (Sha Chau), Nianshuwan (Nim Shu Wan), Shibi (Shek Pik), Zhugaowan (Penny's Bay) of Dayushan (Lantau Island), Shazui of Liangchuanwan (Sha Tsui, High Island), Fotangmen (Joss House Bay), Donglong Fort (Tung Lung), Dapu (Taipo) and Fengling (Fanling). Ceramics are again the largest group. Though archaeological materials from the period covered by the present exhibition cannot be compared to those of the pre-historical periods, they nevertheless provide important data for the study of Hong Kong history. The excavated potteries and sherds tell us about the overseas trade engaged at that time, while the discovery of Thai and Malay pottery sherds, among Chinese wares of the sixteenth century, in a Ming wreck in Shazui gives concrete evidence for the trading links between South China and Southeast Asia.

The present exhibition is again a combined effort of the Guangdong Provincial Museum and the Art Gallery. The scholarly essays contributed by Mr. Huang Yuzhi, Mr. Zeng Guangyi, Ms. Zhu Feisu and Mr. Yang Shaoxiang of the Guangdong Provincial Museum and Professor Jao Tsung-i of this University bring to this monograph the latest research results of Guangdong archaeology. The Art Gallery staff is mainly responsible for photographing the exhibits and the publication of this monograph.

Without the support and co-operation of the Chinese Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data, the Department of Culture of Guangdong Province and the Guangdong Provincial Museum, this project could not have been possible. We would also like to thank the Xinhua News Agency (Hong Kong Branch) for their assistance. To Hong Kong Museum of History of the Urban Council and the Antiquities and Monuments Office we offer a special vote of appreciation for the loan of the Hong Kong exhibits. Last but not least, we wish particularly to thank Dr. F.C. Chen, Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, for his encouragement and guidance.

Maychíng Kao
The Art Gallery
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

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39 宋 王大寶銅鏡 潮州市出生
40 宋 銅鏡 揭陽縣出土
41 宋 鐵投槍 順德縣出土
42 宋 鐵魚鏢 順德縣出土
43 宋 鐵鏃 順德縣出土
44 宋 琴式端硯 佛山市出土
45 宋 抄手端硯 高要縣出土
46 宋 石雕像 紫金縣出土
47 宋 木雕羅漢 曲江縣出土
48 元 彩繪瓷罐 海康縣出土
49 元 瓷罐 順德縣出土
50 元 青釉瓷罐 梅州市出土
51 元 瓷壺 遂溪縣出土
52 元 青瓷碗、碟 珠海市出土
53 元 青瓷大洗 潮州市出土
54 元 鐵魚鏢 順德縣出土
55 元 青釉高足杯 梅州市出土
56 宋/元 瓷片 香港稔樹灣出土
57 宋/元 青瓷片 香港石壁出土
58 元 雙耳瓷瓶 遂溪縣出土
59 元 醬釉瓷瓶 海康縣出土
60 元 三足墟 海康縣出土
61 元 彩繪枕 海康縣出土
62 元 彩繪陶瓶 深圳市出土
63 元 陶罈 揭陽縣出土
64 元 磚刻像 海康縣出土
65 元 銅鈔版 揭西縣出土
66 元 銅官印 南雄縣出土
67 明 彩繪瓷罐 海康縣出土
68 明 綠釉罐 中山市出土
69 明 刻花罐 中山市出土
70 明 綠釉罐 東莞縣出土
71 明 青瓷罐 大埔縣出土
72 明 青釉瓷碗 惠東縣出土
73 明 青瓷盤 化州縣出土
74 明 青瓷碗碟 大埔縣出土
75 明 青花碗碟 海康縣出土
76 明 瓷片 香港竹篙灣出土
77 明 蓋罐 香港石壁出土
78 十六世紀 陶片 香港沙咀出土
79 明 瓷騎牛人塑像 惠東縣出土
80 明 磚雕 陽春縣出土
81 明 墓誌銘 海康縣出土
82 明 修城磚 潮州市出土
83 明 金飾 普寧縣出土
84 明 銅鼓 揭陽縣出土
85 明 銅銃 高要縣出土
86 南明 鐵炮 香港佛堂出土
87 明 銅官印 揭陽縣出土
88 明 銅錠 西沙羣島出土
89A 明 銅錢 東沙羣島出土
89B 明 銅錢 西沙羣島出土
90 明 天王像 南雄縣出土
91 明 鐵香爐 揭陽縣出土

92　明　琵琶記抄本　揭陽縣出土
93　明　描金紙扇　大埔縣出土
94　明　百褶裙　揭西縣出土
95　清　青花罐　東莞縣出土
96　清　青花罐　開平縣出土
97　清　青花罐　西沙羣島出土
98　清　青花碗、碟、　汕頭市出土
99　清　青花杯　汕頭市出土
100　清　青花碗、碟、杯　大埔縣出土
101　清　瓷片　香港大埔出土
102　清　青花盤　大埔縣出土
103　清　和合二仙塑像　揭陽縣出土
104　清　陶坐衙模型　大埔縣出土
105　清　陶出巡模型　大埔縣出土
106　清　陶內庭生活模式　大埔縣出土
107　清　木官印　南澳縣出土
108　清　鐵鐘　香港粉嶺採集
109　清　彈丸、瓷片　香港東龍島出土
110　清　印章、印盒　陸豐縣出土
111　清　珠飾、玉環　潮州市出土
112　清　紙褶扇　潮州市出土

(除特別註明外,展品均由廣東省博物館借出)

LIST OF EXHIBITS

1 Covered jar with crossed handle, Southern Han, from Shimacun, Guangzhou.
2 Jar with looped handles, Southern Han, from Shimacun, Guangzhou.
3 Pottery jar with looped handles, Southern Han, from Shimacun, Guangzhou.
4 Pottery jar with looped handles, Southern Han, from Shimacun, Guangzhou.
5 Architectural part, Southern Han, from Shimacun, Guangzhou.
6 Iron flower pot, Southern Han, from Guangzhou City.
7 Lead cash coins, Southern Han, From Guangzhou City.
8 Stone moulds for coins, Southern Han, from Yangchun County.
9 Pot with brown painting, Song, from Haikang County.
10 Pot with brown painting, Song, from Haikang County.
11 Covered pot with brown painting, Song, from Haikang County.
12 Brown painted *kendi* and ewer, Northern Song, from Nanhai County.
13 Green glazed ewers, Southern Song, from Haikang County.
14 Small bowl with brown spots, Song, from Hainan Island.
15 Porcelain bowl, Song, from Hainan Island.
16 Green glazed dish and bowls, Southern Song, from Haikang County.
17 Celadon double-fish basins, Song, from Paracels and Chaozhou.
18 Covered porcelain box, Northern Song, from Paracels.
19 Green glazed bottle, Northern Song, from Paracels.
20 Pillow painted in brown, Song, from Haikang County.
21 Pillow painted in brown, Song, from Haikang County.
22 Pillow painted in brown, Song, from Haikang County.
23 Coffin painted in brown, Song, from Haikang County.
24 Porcelain weight in green glaze, Song, from Suiqi County.
25 Covered urn, Song, from Huazhou County.
26 Covered urn, Northern Song, from Dong'guan City.
27 Pottery urn, Song, from Zhuhai City.
28 Pottery urn, Song, from Yangchun County.
29 Brown painted vase, Song, from Foshan City.
30 Pottery basin, Song, from Jieyang County.
31 Dish, bowls and ewer, Song, from Chilajiao, Hong Kong.
32 Ceramic sherds, Song, from Shazhou, Hong Kong.
33 Pottery zodiac figures, Song, from Haikang County.
34 City wall bricks, Southern Song, from Haikang County.
35 Rooftile terminals, Song, from Jieyang County.
36 Silver ingots, Song, from Nanxiong County.
37 Copper coins, Song, from Chilajiao, Hong Kong.
38 Pair of silver bracelets, Northern Song, from Dong'guan City.
39 Bronze mirror, Southern Song, from Chaozhou City.
40 Two bronze mirrors, Song, from Jieyang County.
41 Iron spearheads, Song, from Shunde County.
42 Iron javelin heads for fishing, Song, from Shunde County.
43 Iron arrowheads, Song, from Shunde County.
44 Inkstone, Song, from Foshan City.
45 Inkstone, Song, from Gaoyao County.
46 Stone figures, Northern Song, from Zijin County.
47 Wooden *lohans*, Qingli, Northern Song, from Qujiang County.
48 Covered jar, Zhiyuan, Yuan, from Haikang County.
49 Covered jar, Zhizhen, Yuan, from Shunde County.
50 Green glazed jar, Yuan, from Meizhou City.
51 Stoneware ewer, Yuan, from Suiqi County.
52 Green glazed bowls and dishes, Yuan, from Zhuhai City.
53 Large celadon basin, Yuan, from Chaozhou.
54 Celadon basin, Yuan, from Jieyang County.
55 Celadon stemcups, Yuan, from Meizhou City.
56 Ceramic sherds, Song/Yuan, from Nianshuwan, Hong Kong.
57 Celadon sherds, Song/Yuan, from Shibi, Hong Kong.
58 Vase with twin handles, Yuan, from Suiqi County.
59 Brown glazed vase, Yuan, from Haikang County.
60 Tripod censer, Yuan, from Haikang County.
61 Painted pillow, Yuan, from Haikang County.
62 Painted vase, Yuan, from Shenzhen City.
63 Pottery urn, Yuan, from Jieyang County.
64 Inscribed tomb brick, Yuan, from Haikang County.
65 Bronze printing block, Yuan, from Jiexi County.
66 Bronze official seal, Zhiyuan, Yuan, from Nanxiong County.
67 Covered jar, Ming, from Haikang County.
68 Green glazed jar, Ming, from Zhongshan City.
69 Covered jar, Ming from Zhongshan City.
70 Green glazed jar, Ming, from Dong'guan County.
71 Celadon jar, Ming, from Dapu County.
72 Green glazed bowls, Ming, from Huidong County.
73 Celadon dishes, Ming, from Huazhou County.
74 Bowls and dishes, Ming, from Dapu County.
75 Blue and white bowl and dish, Ming, from Haikang County.
76 Ceramic sherds, Ming, from Penny's Bay, Hong Kong.
77 Covered jar, Ming, from Shibi, Hong Kong.
78 Ceramic sherds, 16th century, from High Island, Hong Kong.
79 Figurine on buffalo, Ming, from Huidong County.
80 Bricks, Ming, from Yangchun County.
81 Pottery tomb tablet, Wanli, Ming, from Haikang County.
82 City wall bricks, Ming, from Chaozhou City.
83 Gold ornaments, Ming, from Puning County.
84 Bronze drum, Ming, from Jieyang County.
85 Bronze gun, Ming, from Gaoyao County.

86 Iron cannon, Southern Ming, from Fotangmen, Hong Kong.
87 Bronze official seal, Chongzhen, Ming, from Jieyang County.
88 Copper ingot, Ming, from Paracels.
89 Copper cash coins, Ming, from Paracels and Dongsha Islands.
90 Iron Guardian figures, Wanli, Ming, from Nanxiong County.
91 Iron censer, Ming, from Jieyang County.
92 *Pipa ji* manuscript, Jiajing, Ming, from Jieyang County.
93 Folding fan, Wanli, Ming, from Dapu County.
94 Pleated skirt, Ming, from Jiexi County.
95 Covered jar, Qing, from Dong'guan County.
96 Covered jar, Qing, from Kaiping County.
97 Blue and white dish, Qing, from Paracels.
98 Blue and white dishes and bowl, Qing, from Shantao City.
99 Blue and white cups, Qing, from Shantao City.
100 Blue and white cups, dish and bowls, Qing, from Dapu County.
101 Ceramic specimens, Qing, from Dapu, Hong Kong.
102 Blue and white stem-dish, Qing, from Dapu County.
103 Pottery figurines, Qing, from Jieyang County.
104 Set of yamen figures, Kangxi, Qing, from Dapu County.
105 Pottery figurines, Kangxi, Qing, from Dapu County.
106 Pottery figurines, Kangxi, Qing, from Dapu County.
107 Wooden seal, Qing, from Nan'ao County.
108 Iron bell, Kangxi, Qing, from Fengling, Hong Kong.
109 Cannon balls and blue and white porcelain, Qing, from Donglong Fort, Hong Kong.
110 Stone seals and glass box, Qing, from Lufeng County.
111 Crystal necklace and jade bracelet, Guangxu, Qing, from Chaozhou City.
112 Folding fan, Guangxu, Qing, from Chaozhou City.

(Unless otherwise mentioned, exhibits are from the collection of the Guangdong Provincial Museum)

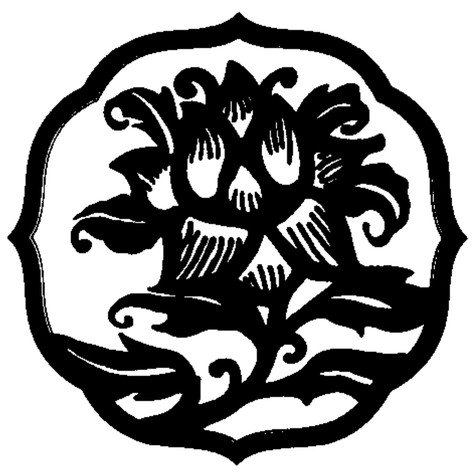
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廣東出土五代至清文物

Archaeological Finds from the Five Dynasties to the Qing Periods in Guangdong

廣東省博物館 • 香港中文大學文物館聯合主辦

Jointly presented by the Guangdong Provincial Museum and
the Art Gallery, The Chinese University of Hong Kong



香港中文大學文物館

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