

鄂州馆藏文物精品图录

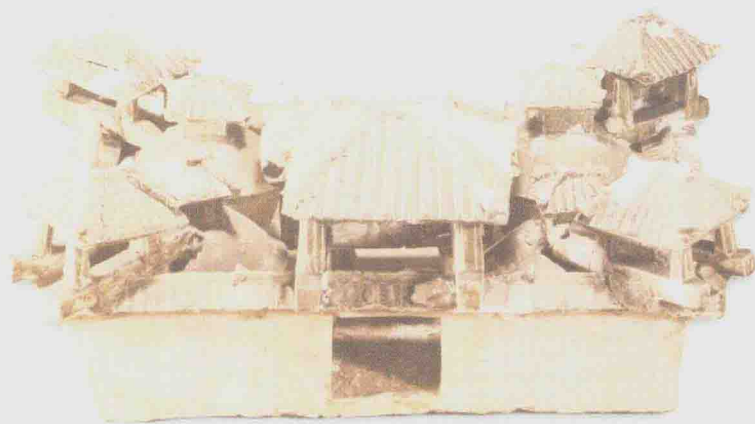
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总序

刘玉堂

“鄂”，既是湖北省的简称，又是今鄂州市的一个古老称谓；“武昌”，既是今天现代化大都市武汉的组成部分，也是古代鄂州市的一个响亮名称。鄂州，不愧为一座历史悠久的古代都市和欣欣向荣的现代城市。

五千年前，当文明的曙光洒在鄂州这块土地上的时候，勤劳的先辈们便留下了光辉的足迹。新中国成立以来的历次文物考古调查结束显示，今天的鄂州城乡，留下了新石器时代的众多聚落遗址。进入商周以来，鄂之先民便开始在这里采矿冶铸，迎来了鄂州历史上的第一个辉煌期。特别是楚之先祖熊渠，承先人筚路蓝缕之志，拓土开疆，使鄂州被率先纳入楚国版图，而鄂州所拥有的铜矿资源，成为楚国强盛的重要物质基础。汉三国六朝，鄂州进入第二个辉煌时期，尤其是孙权来鄂，改鄂为“武昌”后，武昌不仅仅是东吴都城所在，更是绾毂四方的枢纽。由武昌往西、南是“海上丝绸之路”的一个重要节点，罗马帝国的商人纷纷前来拜谒孙权，互赠礼物；往东，武昌所产的铜镜，源源不断地输送至东瀛日本；往北，中原地区的高僧大德纷纷来到武昌，潜心译经，弘扬佛法。晋代，庾亮、王羲之中秋南楼赏月留下“南楼佳话”。想当年，武昌凭其十万之众的人口，成为东吴当之无愧的政治、经济和文化中心。唐、宋、元时代，鄂州进入第三个辉煌时期，这也是鄂州历史上文化最彰显的年代，无数文人墨客驻足鄂州，留下丰富的文化遗产，如唐代元结、李白、李阳冰等，宋代的苏轼兄弟与“苏门四学士”等，元代的丁鹤年等，都在鄂州留下具有深远影响的作品。这“三个辉煌”，基本上奠定了鄂州历史文化在全国所具有的特殊地位。

20世纪初，当中华民族还在痛苦承受封建帝制压迫的时候，辛亥革命摧枯拉朽，在举世瞩目的武昌首义中，鄂州人居功甚伟：程正瀛打响了反帝反封建的第一枪；彭楚藩成为首义第一烈士；吴兆麟担当起临时总指挥的重任。他们为民主共和道路的开辟赴汤蹈火、视死如归。俄国革命的炮声传到中国后，鄂州相继又出现了范鸿劫、刘伯垂这样的先知先觉人士，作为中国共产党的早期领导者、组织者，他们名垂青史。

历史是现实的镜子，文化是城市之根。在文化越来越成为一个国家或地区核心竞争力重要因素的今天，鄂州悠久的历史文化资源，既是鄂州理论创新、文化建设的精神动力，也是鄂州当今社会治理、经济发展的理论支撑。我们惊喜地发现，近年来，在鄂州的发展进程中，历史文化一直发挥着极其重要的作用。

习近平同志说：“要系统梳理传统文化资源，让收藏在禁宫里的文物、陈列在广阔大地上的遗产、书写在古籍里的文字都活起来。要以理服人，以文服人，以德服人，提高对外文化交流水平，完善人文交流机制，创新人文交流方式，综合运用大众传播、群体传播、人际传播等多种方式展示中华文化魅力。”正是从这个意义出发，鄂州市文体新广局组织编撰了《鄂州历史文化丛

书》。在我看来，它既是一套总结历史、展示遗产、延续文脉的地方文化读物，也是一部以古鉴今、激励意志、促进发展的理论普及读本。

历史由一代代人创造，文化由一代代人传承。不难看出，本丛书的编者在编撰过程中，付出了很大的艰辛和努力。我坚信，鄂州的文化工作者通过丛书的编撰、出版与发行，将会更加自觉地承担起促进先进文化建设的职责和弘扬优秀传统文化的重任，以祖先“筚路蓝缕，以启山林”的精神，为鄂州文化大发展大繁荣创造出更加辉煌的业绩！

序

饶浩洲

鄂州是一座历史悠久的文化名城，境内山秀水灵，物产丰饶，是宜居宜业之地。早在5000多年前的新石器时代，古代先民们就聚居于此；虞夏时称樊国，殷商时为鄂国；西周时期，楚国国君熊渠封其子熊红为鄂王，修筑鄂王城，使这里成为楚国别都和封邑；秦汉时期，设为鄂县；三国时期，吴王孙权取“以武而昌”之意，改鄂县为武昌，在这里建都称帝，成就一方霸业。之后，武昌或为州治，或为县治，直到1914年改为鄂城县；1983年，成立省辖鄂州市。

悠久的历史孕育了鄂州灿烂的文化，留下了丰富而独特的文化遗产。全国第三次文物普查资料显示，鄂州境内发现各类文物点473处，包括全国重点文物保护单位3处、省级文物保护单位16处，这些丰富而独特的文化遗产，为鄂州市深深烙上了“湖北省历史文化名城”“湖北省文物大市”的印记。

鄂州市博物馆创建于1959年，是政府设立的地方综合性博物馆，馆藏新石器时代、商代、西周、东周、三国六朝、唐宋等历史时期的陶瓷器、铜铁器、金银玉石器、简牍、漆木器、书画文献等各类文物七万余件，馆藏文物总量在全省地市级博物馆排名中名列前茅。

本书中收录的距今4000多年的龙山文化彩陶，展现了原始先人绝妙的艺术想象力和制陶工艺水平。三国六朝时期的青瓷仓廩院落、孙将军门楼、四系罐、盘口壶、狮形插座、蛙形水盂、三足盖砚、虎子、茧形扁壶、五联罐及仓、灶、乐俑、牛车等，全面揭示了三国吴都的青瓷文化面貌及其重要地位。其中青瓷仓廩院落、孙将军门楼、五联灯、熏笼、茧形扁壶堪称绝品。

青铜器中既有造型凝重、弥足珍贵的商周青铜乐器编钟、钮钟，酒器觚、爵，礼器鼎、敦、壶、罍、盘，兵器秦式剑、错金铭文铁剑、复合剑、戈、矛等，亦有构思奇巧、风俗别致的汉、三国六朝生活用具镜、鏃斗、熨斗、三足炉、青铜灯盏等。特别值得一提的是东吴“黄武”“黄龙”“赤乌”“永安”等纪年铭文铜镜的推出，反映了“古铜镜之乡”鄂州在三国东吴时期作为铸镜中心的独特地位。

金银玉石类文物中精选的商周、三国六朝等各代佳品，做工精湛、匠心独运，令人赏心悦目。特别是商周、三国六朝时期的金玉之器，其璧、璜、玦及金辟邪、天禄、象、蛙、壶等金饰件，无一不是上乘之作。

漆木器中汉、三国时期的盘、耳杯等，繁缛的纹饰与精美的造型，充溢着一种玮奇神秘、浪漫飘灵的风韵。木牍的出土，是鄂州市近二十年来重大的考古发现与收获，展示了不为人知的古代社会生活的丰富画卷。

书画中的名流雅士，如李阳冰、黄庭坚、赵之谦、杨守敬等，无一不为人们耳熟能详，其书画文章为时人所推崇。

新建成的鄂州市博物馆（三国吴都博物馆）规划用地45亩，总建筑面积2万余平方米，其中陈列展览面积近万平方米，按照国家一级博物馆的标准建设、布局。主体建筑采用仿汉高台建筑形式，塑造出吴王古都的王者之象，极具庄严雄浑之气。主陈列楼内设有“鄂楚历史文化陈列”“三国历史文化陈列”“铜镜文化陈列”“民俗文化陈列”“书画艺术陈列”“鄂州与名人”6个陈列展厅。展陈风格定位为面向大众，面向旅游，雅俗共赏。

值此新馆开放之际，为答谢各级领导和社会各界多年来对我们的关心与支持，我们从馆藏文物中遴选160余件精品，编辑出版了这本《鄂州馆藏文物精品图录》。

今后，博物馆将充分发挥新馆展陈设施优势，充分利用馆藏文物精品，在做好文物收藏保护和科学研究的基础上，加大力度办好展览，拓展对外交流，让更多的文物走出深闺，公开亮相；让更多的民众近距离欣赏文物，感知艺术，触摸历史，使博物馆成为传承历史、传播文明、传授知识的窗口和民众感知历史、欣赏艺术、美育休闲的文化艺术殿堂。

我们期待您从这里开始，穿越鄂州，读懂鄂州，见证鄂州！

PREFACE

Ezhou is a famous cultural city with a long history. With its beautiful landscape and fertile land, it is an ideal place for both living and business. Early as in the neolithic era more than 5,000 years ago, our forefathers have been living here. It was called State of Fan during the era of Youyu and the Xia Dynasty, and State of E in the era of the Shang Dynasty. During the period of the West Zhou Dynasty, Xiong Qu, the monarch of the State of Chu, conferred the title Prince of E upon his son Xiong Hong and ordered the building of the city of Prince E. As a result, the place became another capital of the State of Chu. During the period of Qin and Han Dynasties, the county of E was set up here. During the period of Three Kingdoms, Sun Quan, the king of the State of Wu, changed the name of the place from the county of E into Wuchang, which contained the meaning of "rising to prosperity through armed struggle". Sun Quan built up his capital here and established his imperial cause and supreme reign here. Later, Wuchang became the seat of either county government or prefecture government until 1914, when it was changed into Echeng County. In 1983, it was transformed from a county into Ezhou City.

The long history of Ezhou has given birth to its splendid culture of rich and unique cultural heritages. During the third national archaeological survey in Ezhou, 473 cultural relics sites including 3 national key cultural relics protection units, and 16 provincial cultural relics protection units. Because of these valuable cultural heritages, Ezhou has been honoured as the "Famous Historical and Cultural City in Hubei", "City of Cultural Relics in Hubei", etc.

Founded in 1959, Ezhou Museum is a government-funded local comprehensive museum, whose total collection of cultural relics rank the second among the prefecture-level museums in the province. There are more than 70,000 items of various kinds of cultural relics from neolithic age, Shang Dynasty, Zhou Dynasty, East Zhou Dynasty, Three Kingdoms period, Six Dynasties, and Tang and Song Dynasties, including potteries, porcelains, bronze wares, iron wares, gold articles, silverware, Jade ornaments, stone objects, lacquered wares, wood objects, bamboo and wood slips, calligraphy, paintings, and documents.

Among pottery and porcelains, the colored potteries of Longshan Culture more than 4000 years ago demonstrate the ingenious artistic imagination and exquisite pottery craftsmanship of our ancestors. The porcelain culture and its position in the capital of the State of Wu during Three Kingdoms period is revealed in a panoramic manner in porcelain articles of Three Kingdoms period and Six Dynasties, such as porcelain granary and courtyard, gate tower of general Sun, four-string pot, tray-mouthed pot, lion-shaped sockets, frog-shaped jar, inkstone with a three-legged lid, tiger cubs, cocoon-shaped flat pot, five connected pots,

storehouse, cooking stove, musicians, and ox-cart. And porcelain granary and courtyard, gate tower of general Sun, five connected lamps, incense burner, and cocoon-shaped flat pot can be called masterpieces.

Bronze wares include the imposing and precious bronze musical instruments of Shang and Zhou dynasties, such as bronze chimes, knob bells, wine vessels like Gu, Jue, sacrificial vessels like Ding, Dui, pot, Lei, plate, weapons like Qin-style sword, iron sword with gold inscription, compound sword, dagger-axe, and spear. There are also ingeniously conceived everyday utensils of the Han Dynasty, Three Kingdoms period and Six Dynasties, which reflect the unique custom of the time. For example, mirrors, Jiaodou, iron, bronze lamps, and so on. What are especially worth mentioning are the year-numbering bronze mirrors with inscriptions of "Huang Chu", "Huang Wu", "Huang Long ", and "Chi Wu", which reflect the position of Ezhou -- the town of ancient bronze mirrors -- as the center of mirror-making in the State of Wu during Three Kingdoms period.

Carefully selected cultural relics of gold, silver, Jade and gem articles from the Shang and Zhou Dynasties as well as from the periods of Three Kingdoms and Six Dynasties are all exquisitely and ingeniously crafted. They form a feast to the eye. The collection has especially displayed the gold and jade articles from Shang, Zhou, Three Kingdoms period, and Six Dynasties. Among them, jade discs, semi-circular jade pendant, penannular jade ring, gold amulet, Tianlu, elephant, frog, pot, and other gold ornaments are all masterpieces of gold, silver and jade items from the Han Dynasty, the periods of Three Kingdoms and Six Dynasties.

The extremely elaborate emblazonry and exquisite modeling of lacquered wood plates and ear-shaped cups during the Han Dynasty and the period of Three Kingdoms give off an extraordinary, strange, romantic and unrestrained charm. The excavation of inscribed wooden tablets is an important archeological discovery in Ezhou during the past two decades. They present a panoramic view of the social life in ancient time, which has remained unknown to us.

Celebrities and refined scholars good at calligraphy, painting or both, such as Li Yangbing, Huang Tingjian, Yang Shoujing, and Liu Yong, were all household names. Their calligraphic works, paintings and writings were admired by their contemporaries.

The newly constructed Ezhou Museum (Museum of the Capital of State of Wu during the period of Three Kingdoms) covers an area of 45mu. It has a total structure area of more than 20,000 square meters, among which the exhibition area is nearly 10,000 square meters. The building and arrangement of the museum is conducted in accordance with the standards for first-class museums of the country. Inside the main building there are six exhibition halls: the History and Culture of E and Chu, the History and Culture of Three Kingdoms period, Bronze Mirrors, the Folk Culture of Ezhou, Calligraphy and Painting, Celebrities in Ezhou. Oriented to the wide public and tourism, the exhibition suits to both refined and popular tastes. Built in imitation of elevated terrace of the Han dynasty, the museum takes on an imperial look of the ancient capital of State of Wu. Imposing and majestic, the museum has become a window to transmit the history, spread

civilization, and impart knowledge, and the palace of culture and art for people to know about the history, appreciate art and aesthetics, and have recreation.

In order to express our thankfulness to the leaders at all levels and people of various circles in the society for their care and supports during the past years, we have, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of this new museum, selected more than 150 most important items from the collection of the museum and edited and published this Picture Book of Best Cultural Relics Collected in Ezhou Museum. In the future, the museum will make full use of the exhibition and display facilities of the new museum and make full use of the best cultural relics collected in the museum. On the basis of the collection and protection and scientific research of cultural relics, the museum will strengthen its efforts in holding exhibitions, expand channels of exchange with the outside world, and reveal more cultural relics to the public so that they can appreciate cultural relics, know about art, and keep in touch with the history at a close distance. We will strive to make bronze mirrors of Ezhou and the capital of Wu in the period of Three Kingdoms into a cultural namecard to showcase the image of Ezhou.

We will make full use of the exhibition and new facilities in future. On the basis of the collection, protection and scientific research of relics, the museum will strengthen its efforts in holding exhibitions, expand channels of exchange, and reveal more relics to the public so that they can appreciate cultural relics, know about art, and keep in touch with the history at a close distance.

We are expecting that from here, you start a journey to travel through Ezhou, understand Ezhou and witness its development!

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| 西晋 青瓷鸡首壶 | 31 | Celadon Chicken-Spout ewer |
| 西晋 青瓷鸡首壶 | 31 | Celadon Chicken-Spout ewer |

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| 三国吴 | 青瓷蛙形水盂盖三蹄足砚 | 32 | Celadon Tripodia Ink-Stone with Frog-Shaped Water Pan Cover |
| 晋 | 青瓷盆 | 32 | Celadon Basin |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷三足酒樽 | 33 | Celadon Tripodia Zun |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷蛙形水注 | 34 | Celadon Frog-shaped Water Dropper |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷蛙形水注 | 35 | Celadon Frog-shaped Water Dropper |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷笔架式蛙形水注 | 35 | Celadon Frog-Shaped Water Dropper |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷蛙形水注 | 36 | Celadon Frog-shaped Water Dropper |
| 西晋 | 青瓷花瓣饰水盂 | 36 | Celadon Water Yu with Petal Decoration |
| 西晋 | 青瓷对鸟钮盖扁罐形盒 | 37 | Celadon Flat-Can-Shaped Box with Coupled-Bird Knob Lid |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷狮形插座 | 38 | Celadon Lion-Shaped Holder |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷猫头鹰插座 | 39 | Celadon Owl-Shaped Holder |
| 西晋 | 青瓷狮形插座 | 40 | Celadon Lion-Shaped Holder |
| 西晋 | 青瓷兽形插座 | 40 | Celadon Zoomorphic Holder |
| 西晋 | 青瓷羊插座 | 41 | Celadon Sheep-Shaped Holder |
| 西晋 | 青瓷插座 | 42 | Celadon Holder |
| 晋 | 青瓷虎子 | 42 | Celadon Tiger-Shaped Chamber Pot |
| 晋 | 青瓷虎子 | 42 | Celadon Tiger-Shaped Chamber Pot |
| 三国吴 | 硬陶水井 | 43 | Pottery Well |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷带盖式井亭水井 | 44 | Celadon Well with Roofed Well Pavilion |
| 西晋 | 青瓷水井 | 45 | Celadon Wells |
| 西晋 | 青瓷莲花纹碗 | 46 | Celadon Lotus-flower shaped Bowl |
| 西晋 | 青瓷彩斑纹碗 | 46 | Celadon Bowl Color Markings |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷榻 | 47 | Celadon Shelf |
| 西晋 | 青瓷鸟形杯 | 48 | Celadon Bird-Shaped Cup |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷牛车 | 49 | Celadon Ox Wagon |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷碓 | 50 | Celadon Pestle |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷磨 | 51 | Celadon Mill |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷灶 | 52 | Celadon Stove |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷灶 | 53 | Celadon Stove |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷厕圈 | 54 | Celadon Toilet and Sty |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷鸡舍 | 55 | Celadon Hen House |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷乐俑 | 56 | Celadon Figurines of Musicians |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷乐俑 | 56 | Celadon Figurines of Musicians |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷双人乐俑 | 57 | Celadon Figurines of Musicians and Dancers |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷骑士俑 | 58 | Celadon Cavalry Rider Figurine |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷庖厨俑 | 58 | Celadon Cook Figurine |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷骑士俑 | 59 | Celadon Cavalry Rider Figurine |
| 三国吴 | 釉陶佛像 | 59 | Glaze Pottery Buddhist |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷人面形镇墓兽 | 60 | Celadon Tomb-Guarding Beast with Human Face Pattern |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷人面形镇墓兽 | 61 | Celadon Tomb-Guarding Beast with Human Face Pattern |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷犬俑 | 61 | Celadon Statue of Dog |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷鳄鱼形镇墓兽 | 62 | Celadon Crocodile-Shaped Tomb-Guarding Beast |
| 三国吴 | 青瓷穿山甲 | 62 | Celadon Pangolin |
| 宋代 | 吉州窑褐彩梅竹纹梅瓶 | 63 | Brown-Painting Prunus Vase From Jizhou Kiln |

青铜器 Bronze Ware

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|----------------|----|---|
| 商代 青铜觚 | 66 | Bronze Gu Vessel |
| 商代 饕餮纹铜觚 | 67 | Gu Vessel with Ogre-mask Motif |
| 商代 青铜爵 | 68 | Bronze Jue Vessel |
| 战国 青铜甬钟 | 69 | Bronze Bell with cylindrical handle on top |
| 战国 青铜钮钟 | 70 | Bronze Bell with Knobs |
| 东周 青铜鐎于 | 71 | Bronze Chunyu |
| 战国 青铜鼎 | 72 | Bronze Ding |
| 战国 青铜敦 | 73 | Bronze Dui |
| 战国 青铜缶 | 74 | Bronze Fou |
| 战国 青铜簠 | 75 | Bronze Fu, Square Grain Receptacle Used at Sacrificial Ceremonies |
| 战国 青铜盆 | 76 | Bronze Basin |
| 东汉 铜托盘三足炉 | 76 | Copper Tripodia Stove with Pallet |
| 东汉 青铜灯 | 77 | Bronze Lamp |
| 东汉 铜釜 | 78 | Bronze Fu |
| 东汉 青铜铎斗 | 79 | Bronze Jiaodou, an Ancient Tripodia Cooking-Vessel with a Handle |
| 东汉 青铜熨斗 | 80 | Bronze Iron |
| 三国吴 青铜长颈瓶 | 81 | Bronze Flask |
| 三国吴 黄武元年罐形铜釜 | 82 | Copper Jar-Shaped Kettle with Inscription of Huangwu Yuannian |
| 三国吴 青铜人骑兽形灯盏 | 83 | Bronze Zoomorphic Oil Lamp with Rider |
| 三国吴 铜龟形砚滴 | 84 | Bronze Turtle-shaped Water Jet |
| 西晋 铜漏水板 | 84 | Bronze Floor Drain |
| 西晋 铜漏水板 | 84 | Bronze Floor Drain |
| 秦 扁茎青铜剑 | 85 | Bronze Sword with Flat Hilt |
| 战国 复合青铜剑 | 85 | Composite Bronze Sword |
| 战国 青铜铭文戈 | 86 | Bronze Dagger-Axe with Inscription |
| 战国 青铜矛（鑌） | 86 | Bronze Spear (Zun) |
| 三国吴 错金铭文环首铁刀 | 87 | Iron board sword inlaid with gold and loop handle end |
| 三国吴 将军孙𤣥错金银铜弩机 | 88 | Bronze Crossbow inlaid with gold and silver of General Sun Lin |
| 三国吴 铁戟 | 90 | Iron Halberd |
| 三国吴 铁矛 | 90 | Iron Spear |
| 战国 四叶镜 | 91 | Mirror with Four Leaves |
| 战国 四山镜 | 91 | Mirror with Four Shan-Characters |
| 西汉 昭明镜 | 92 | Mirror with Inscription Beginning with Nei Qing Yi Zhao Ming |
| 东汉 漆言纪博局镜 | 93 | TLV Mirror with Inscription Beginning with Qi Yan Ji |
| 东汉 鸟兽纹带龙虎镜 | 94 | Mirror with Dragon and Tiger Design and Bird and Beast Band |
| 东汉 三羊神人鸟兽画像镜 | 94 | Mirror with Immortals and Birds-Beast and Inscription Beginning with San Yang |
| 东汉 建安六年重列神兽镜 | 95 | Multi-Level Immortals and Mythical Beast Mirror with and Inscription of Jian'an Liunian |
| 三国魏 黄初二年同向式神兽镜 | 96 | Equidirectional Immortals and Mythical Beast Mirror with Inscription of Huangchu Emian |
| 三国吴 黄武六年对置式神兽镜 | 97 | Contraposition Immortals and Mythical Beast Mirror with Inscription of Huangwu Liunian |
| 三国吴 黄龙二年重列神兽镜 | 98 | Multi-Level Immortals and Mythical Beast Mirror with Inscription of Huanglong Emian |
| 六朝 鎏金画纹带环状乳神兽镜 | 99 | Gilt Mirror with Band Design and Mythological Creatures |

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| 六朝 画纹带环状乳神兽镜 | 100 | Gilt Mirror with Band Design and Mythological Creatures |
| 六朝 四乳画纹带神兽镜 | 101 | Gilt Mirror with Band Design and Mythological Creatures |
| 六朝 阳燧 | 102 | Bronze Sui (ancient flint tool) |
| 六朝 三日重列神兽镜 | 103 | Multi-Level Immortals and Mythical Beast Mirror with Inscription of San Ri |
| 六朝 吾作重列神兽镜 | 104 | Multi-Level Immortals and Mythical Beast Mirror with Inscription of Wu Zuo |
| 六朝 吾作重列神兽镜 | 105 | Multi-Level Immortals and Mythical Beast Mirror with Inscription of Wu Zuo |
| 六朝 吾作重列神兽镜 | 106 | Multi-Level Immortals and Mythical Beast Mirror with Inscription of Wu Zuo |
| 晋 兽首镜 | 107 | Mirror with design of animal head |
| 晋 桃形四叶八凤镜 | 108 | Peach-Shaped Mirror with Four leaves and Eight Phoenixes |
| 晋 四叶八凤佛(像)兽镜 | 109 | Mirror with design of four leaves, eight phoenixes, Buddha and animal |
| 唐代 海兽葡萄镜 | 110 | Animal-and-Grape Mirror |
| 唐代 双鹊鸳鸯花枝镜 | 111 | Mirror with Patterns of Coupled-Magpies, Mandarin Ducks and Flower Branch |
| 唐代 真子飞霜镜 | 112 | Lobed Mirror with An Inscription Seal Zhen Zi Fei Shuang |
| 元代 龟鹤齐寿镜 | 113 | Mirror with Longevous Turtle and Crane |

金银玉石器 Gold, Silver, Jade Ware and Jewelry

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|---------------|-----|--|
| 新石器时代 石铲 | 116 | Stone Adze |
| 新石器时代 石铤 | 116 | Stone Spade |
| 新石器时代 石锤 | 117 | Stone Hammer |
| 新石器时代 石箭镞 | 117 | Stone Arrow head |
| 商代 石钺 | 118 | Stone Spade |
| 商代 石铤 | 119 | Stone Adze |
| 商代 玉璜 | 119 | Jade Huang |
| 商代 玉玦 | 120 | Jade Jue |
| 商代 绿色玉佩 | 120 | Green Jade Pendant |
| 战国 玉璧 | 121 | Jade Bi |
| 东晋 扁壶形金饰件 | 122 | Gold Flat-Pot-Shaped Ornament |
| 东晋 神兽纹镂空山形金饰片 | 123 | Gold Reticulated Hill-Shaped Ornament Piece, Immortals and Beast |
| 东晋 六瓣形金花片 | 124 | Gold hexapetalous flower piece |
| 六朝 圆形白虎金饰片 | 124 | Round Gold Ornament Piece with a White Tiger Pattern |
| 六朝 圆形镂空金饰片 | 125 | Round Reticulated Gold Ornament Piece |
| 六朝 “吉宜子”桃形金片 | 125 | Peach-Shaped Gold Piece with Inscription of Ji Yi Zi |
| 六朝 嵌玛瑙石金钗 | 126 | Gold Hairpin with Inlaid Agate |
| 六朝 三环金钗 | 126 | Gold hairpin with three circles |
| 三国吴 金镯 | 127 | Gold Bracelet |
| 三国吴 金镯 | 127 | Gold Bracelet |
| 三国吴 金天禄 | 128 | Gold Tianlu(a kind of auspicious beast) |
| 三国吴 金辟邪 | 128 | Gold Bi Xie(ward off evil spirits) |
| 三国吴 金象 | 129 | Gold Elephant |
| 三国吴 金鸳鸯 | 130 | Gold Mandarin Ducks |

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| 三国吴 金蟾蜍 | 131 | Gold Toad |
| 三国吴 金俑 | 132 | Gold Figurine |
| 三国吴 银唾盂 | 133 | Silver Cuspidor |
| 西晋 磨花玻璃碗 | 134 | Glass Bo with polished floral design |

漆木器及简牍 Lacquer Ware
Bamboo and Wooden Slips

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|------------|-----|---|
| 三国吴 漆屐 | 136 | Lacquered Clogs |
| 三国吴 漆木镶石砚 | 137 | Ink-Stone with Lacquered Wood Edge |
| 三国吴 漆盘 | 138 | Lacquer Disk |
| 三国吴 漆耳杯 | 139 | Lacquered Ear Cup |
| 三国吴 木牍 | 140 | Wooden Slips |
| 三国吴 赤乌八年铅券 | 141 | Lead Moulage with Inscription of Chiwu Banian |

书画文献 Painting, Calligraphy and
Rare Documents

| | | |
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| 北宋 黄庭坚《松风阁》 | 144 | Songfeng Pavilion By Huang Tingjian |
| 清初 查士标山水轴 | 145 | A Landscape Scroll Painting of Zha Shibiao |
| 唐代 怡亭铭摩崖石刻 | 146 | Cliff-side Inscription at Yiting Pavilion |
| 清代 杨守敬行书对联 | 148 | A Running Hand Couplets by Yang Shoujing |
| 清代 刘墉行书条屏 | 149 | A Running Hand Hanging Scroll by Liu Yong |
| 清代 钱维城《湖山清晓图手卷》 | 150 | A Hand Scroll of Morning Lake and Hills by Qian Weicheng |
| 清代 蒋廷锡花鸟四条屏 | 152 | A Flower-and-Bird Quadruple Hanging Scrolls by Jiang Tingxi |
| 清代 倪涛花卉轴 | 153 | Qing Dynasty: A Flower Scroll by Ni Tao |
| 清代 何维朴山水轴 | 153 | Landscape Scroll Painting by He Weipu |
| 清代 赵之谦花卉屏 | 154 | A Flower Hanging Scroll by Zhao Zhiqian |
| 清代 单懋谦行书轴 | 155 | A Running Hand Scroll by Shan Maoqian |
| 清代 沈肇年隶书八言联 | 156 | An Eight-Character Official Script Couplets by Shen Zhaonian |
| 清代 闵孝荃行书屏 | 157 | A Running Hand Hanging Scroll Painting by Min Xiaoquan |
| 清末 谈宏材人物中堂 | 158 | A Figure Central Scroll Painting by Tan Hongcai |
| 清末民初 程门花鸟轴 | 159 | A Flower-and-Bird Scroll Painting by Chen Men |
| 清末民初 熊象方行书四条屏 | 160 | A Running Hand Quadruple Hanging Scroll Painting by Xiong Xiangfang |
| 民国 金练九篆书八言联 | 161 | An Eight-Character Seal Character Couplet by Jin Lianjiu |
| 近代 喻雨田《海屋添筹图》条屏 | 162 | Wishing Hanging Scroll Painting by Yu Yutian |
| 近代 刘复行书条屏 | 163 | Hand Hanging Scroll by Liu Fu |
| 现代 张肇铭、龚孟贤合作花鸟图轴 | 164 | A Flower & Bird Scroll Painting jointly drawn by Zhang Zhaoming and Gong Mengxian |
| 现代 朱峙山花卉轴 | 165 | A Flower Scroll Painting by Zhu Zhishan |
| 民国二年 中华民国总统黎元洪 授给杨德彪的首功证 | 166 | First-Class Merit Citation Awarded by President Li Yuanhong to Yang Debiao in 3rd Year during era of Republic of China |

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