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张怀西 题 字

孙之常 摄

英文翻译 莫润先 书籍设计 顾咏梅 袁振宁

梁秋卉 责任印制

张小舟 责任编辑

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XX 址 http://www.wenwu.com

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常州, 地处富饶美丽的长江三角洲, 是一座 具有悠久历史的江南文化名城。

自春秋末吴国季札受封于延陵至今,常州有文字记载的历史已达2500余年。西晋以来,一直是郡、州、府的治所。清代常州府辖八县,故有"中吴要辅、八邑名都"的美誉。常州历代名称"中吴要辅、八邑名都"的美誉。常州历代经济发达,科举鼎盛,文化昌盛,名家辈出。特别在清代,涌现了具有全国影响的五大学派:常州画派、常州词派、常州学派、阳湖文派、孟河医派、清代著名思想家龚自珍赞叹常州为"天下名士有部落,东南无与常匹俦"。

常州博物馆创建于1958年,在社会各界人士的支持下,历50个春秋岁月,经几代博物馆人的共同努力,现已发展为一座具备一定规模的地方历史综合性博物馆(含江苏省唯一的一家少儿自然博物馆)。目前馆藏文物2万余件,以良渚文化玉器、春秋原始青瓷器、宋元漆器和明清书画为收藏特色,其中南宋戗金漆奁、宋代影青观音坐像等文物弥足珍贵。

建馆50年来,曾三易馆址。建馆初期,馆址设在红梅公园内的红梅阁,后迁至天宁寺,1983年9月又迁至清凉寺,工作条件十分简陋。为了常州博物馆事业的发展,几代文博工作者艰苦奋斗,征集文物、考古发掘、制作标本、陈列展览、科学研究,取得了可喜的成果,激励着当代文博工作者奋发向前。可以说,常州博物馆的全体人员以崇尚事业、不懈努力、勇于奉献、敢于创新的精神走过了不平凡的、有作为的50年。

常州博物馆新馆于2007年4月28日在常州市 委、市政府的关心和支持下全面落成开放。新馆 外观新颖、设施齐全、功能先进、富有时代气 息。其中博物馆总面积为23095平方米(含共享 空间、技术用房),总体建筑分为五层,地上有 四层, 地下有一层。地上第一至三层为陈列展览 区, 地下一层和地上第四层为库房和办公区域。 展区面积近1万平方米,共有9个展厅,展览主 要有:常州历史文化陈列——以常州古代历史为 脉络,以常州文物精品为特色,彰显地方文化底 蕴;自然陈列——是江苏省综合性博物馆中的特 色展览, 集知识性、趣味性、互动性于一体; 谢 稚柳艺术馆——展示谢稚柳先生的艺术生涯及艺 术成就;刘国钧捐献红木家具陈列——展示稀有 珍贵的晚清整套红木家具:临时展览——承接各 种不同类型的展览。新馆开馆一年来,以新颖独 特的外观、先进完备的设施、丰富精美的陈列、 优质高效的服务迎接着四面八方的游客, 受到业 内同行和社会各界的认可和好评。

当常州博物馆新馆开馆周年正值50华诞之际,我们编辑出版了这套典藏丛书(5册)奉献给读者。典藏丛书集馆藏书法、绘画、瓷器、漆木·金银器、玉器·画像砖等文物精品近500件。我们编纂此书的目的是希望广大读者能领略到常州博物馆文物藏品的风采和独特魅力,以展展下常州的悠久历史和地方特色,激发人们热爱和高兴发展的独特资源优势,同样,典藏丛书的出版能更更地展示常州和谐、持续发展的独特资源优势,是增强城市文化软实力、科学发展实践和运用的文化发展所做出的贡献。





Changzhou lies in the beautiful and richly endowed Yangtze River Delta. It is a famous cultural city with age-long history in South China.

Since the late Spring-and-Autumn period when Ji Zha of the Wu State was enfeoffed in Yanling, the literally recorded history of Changzhou has lasted for over 2,500 years. From the Western Jin Dynasty, Changzhou was all along the seat of a prefecture or a district. In the Qing period, Changzhou Prefecture administrated eight counties, so it was praised as "an important area in the Wu land and a famous center with eight counties." For several successive dynasties Changzhou flourished economically and culturally, winning a good name in imperial examinations and brought up people of talent generation after generation. Especially in the Qing period, there appeared five nationally-influential schools, i.e. Changzhou painting school, Changzhou ci poetic school, Changzhou school of the Confucian classics in the Han period version, Yanghu literary school and Menghe medical school. It is completely reasonable that Gong Zizhen, a celebrated thinker of the Qing period, commended the city with admiration in his poetic sentences "People with literary reputation under heaven come largely from certain regions, yet those from Changzhou are matchless in number throughout Southeast China."

The Changzhou Museum was found in 1958. Through 50 years of development and with the joint efforts of generations of its workers and the generous support from various social circles, today it has become a considerable-scale integrated museum of regional history (including its children's museum of nature, the only one in Jiangsu Province). Its collections have exceeded 20,000 cultural relics with the Liangzhu Culture jades, the Spring-and-Autumn period proto-celadon, the Song and Yuan lacquer-ware and the Ming and Qing calligraphy and paintings as their characteristics, among which are a number of extremely valuable objects, such as the Southern Song period lacquered toilet boxes with gilt incised design, the Song period shadowy blue seated Avalokitesvara and other national-grade treasures.

In the 50-year course since the Museum's founding, it changed its site three times. In the early period it was located in the Hongmei Pavilion of Hongmei Park. From there it was moved to the Tianning Temple a little later and again to the Qingliang Temple in September 1983, but the condition of work was always rather poor. Nevertheless, for the development of the Museum's cause, generations of our antiquarian workers made steadfast and assiduous efforts and obtained gratifying achievements in cultural relics collection, archaeological excavation, exhibits preparation and organization, and scientific research, which impelled greatly our antiquaries' fervor of striving

for success. Indeed, the Changzhou Museum people went through an extraordinary yet fruitful 50-year course with the spirit of loyalty to the cause, unremittingly exerting themselves, willing to dedication and being bold in making innovations.

With care and support from the Party committee and government of Changzhou City, the Museum's new site was completed and began to open to the public on 28 April 2007. It is novel in appearance, complete in equipment, advanced in function and full of flavor of the times. It has a total area of 23,095 sq m (including the communal space and technical rooms). The whole building consists of five floors: four on the ground and one under it. The first to third floors are for exhibition, and the underground and fourth ones are storerooms and offices. The exhibition space measures approximately 10,000 sq m and comprises nine halls, which service mainly to the following subjects. 1) The exhibition of Changzhou history and culture. It is organized according to the developmental line of the city' s ancient history, displays select Changzhou cultural relics and reflects the basic cultural contents of the present region. 2) The exhibition of natural environments. This is a characteristic feature of our institution as a provincial integrated museum. It combines knowledge with interest and the expression of mutual actions. 3) The Xie Zhiliu art gallery. It exhibits Mr. Xie's art career and accomplishments. 4) The exhibition of the mahogany furniture Liu Guojun presented, a complete set of rare and invaluable mahogany articles handed down from the late Qing period. 5) The organization of various exhibitions in times of need. For over a year since the opening of the new building, our Museum, with its novel and unique appearance, advanced and perfect facilities, rich and fine exhibitions and excellent and effective service, have welcomed numerous visitors from all directions and won positive remarks and favorable comments from the antiquarian and museological profession and people in all walks of life.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Changzhou Museum as well as the first anniversary of the opening of its new building, we compile and publish the present series of classic books (five volumes) for offering to readers. This series shows 449 select cultural relics collected in our Museum, which fall into the classes of calligraphy, paintings, porcelain, lacquer-, gold- and silver-ware, and jades and pictorial bricks. It is our purpose that the broad readers, through these volumes, will see and appreciate the elegant appearance and distinctive charm of the Museum-collected cultural relics, get more knowledge of Changzhou's age-long history and local characteristics, and raise their feelings of loving our motherland and hometown. Meanwhile, the publication of the series will show the harmonious and sustained development of Changzhou, as well as the superiority of its unique resources. We hope that this set of books will be helpful to strengthen the city's soft cultural force and to practicing and applying the concept of scientific development, which will be also a bit of contribution of our Changzhou Museum colleagues to the city's economic and social development.

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Director of Changzhou Museum Chen Lihua

## 前言

### ...林 健

中国是最早使用漆的国家,漆木器工艺历史悠久,源远流长。考古发掘资料证实,早在新石器时代河姆渡文化、马家浜文化时期,长江下游地区已出现了木质的生产工具和部分髹漆器皿,常州漆木器制作和使用的历史即可追溯到这一时期。上个世纪70~80年代在常州东郊戚墅堰圩墩新石器时代遗址发现的木棉、木桨、木插销等,造型规整,表面平滑,反映了当时木器制作技术已经较为成熟。其中,木橹为新石器时代早期遗址所仅见。而圩墩遗址出土的一件黑色喇叭形器,出土时还带有漆皮,是迄今发现年代最早的漆器之一。

经过漫长的历史岁月,漆器和木器的制作工艺在不断提高。至宋代,漆器的生产在各方面都有较大发展,戗金、雕漆、描金漆、一色漆等髹漆工艺与过去相比有了质的飞跃。20世纪70~80年代,在常州武进村前乡、成章乡,市区清潭体育场工地、丽华新村等处,出土了不少珍贵的宋代漆器,填补了宋代漆器工艺的空白,部分器物代表了宋代漆器工艺发展的最高成就。

特别值得关注的是常州博物馆收藏的武进村前乡南 宋墓葬出土的漆木器,有漆奁、漆盒、漆镜箱、漆执镜 盒、漆粉盒,木制的桌椅,梳篦和毛笔、卷轴杆等。其 中木桌和木椅是完全根据实用家具按比例缩小制作的明 器,整体比例适度,简洁挺秀,体现了宋代家具的制作 工艺,是研究中国古代家具发展史的宝贵资料。

该地出土的3件珍贵的戗金漆器:朱漆戗金莲瓣式 人物花卉纹奁、黑漆戗金细钩填柳塘纹长方盒、朱漆戗 金人物花卉纹长方盒,前所未见。其中朱漆戗金莲瓣式 人物花卉纹奁呈莲花形,上下分四层,木胎,髹朱漆, 用戗金工艺装饰花纹,口沿镶银扣。奁盖饰一幅园林 仕女图:仕女二人,发髻高耸,长裙曳地,手中分执团 扇、折扇,正在悄声细语地谈着什么,旁有女童捧瓶侍 立,花园内还有山石、柳树、藤墩。奁壁饰折枝牡丹、 莲花、芙蓉、梅花等四季花卉。此奁花纹刻画细腻,人 物形象妩媚多姿。一般漆器的纹饰多数采用装饰性的图案,而这件漆奁的绘画却是写意味浓厚的风俗画。戗金是漆器制作的一种独特工艺,指在朱色或黑色漆地上用针尖或刀锋镂出纤细花纹,花纹内填漆,然后将金箔或银箔粘上去,成为金色或银色的花纹。过去一直认为只有到了元代才有戗金工艺,武进村前乡出土的这几件戗金漆器,证明了南宋时期的戗金工艺已发展到比较成熟的阶段。

武进村前乡南宋墓出土的一件剔犀执镜盒,也十分珍贵。它以褐色漆为地,用朱、黄、黑三色漆更叠髹成,盒面及盒柄雕刻云纹八组,漆层肥厚,刀口圆熟,藏锋清楚。剔犀是雕漆工艺的一种,雕漆制作方法是先在器胎上层层髹漆,一般为几十层,多者有达百余层,始雕刻花纹。这种工艺始创于唐,到元末明初进入繁盛时期。国内出土的宋代剔犀漆器总数不过十件左右,剔犀与一般雕漆的区别是:将二或三种颜色的漆相间堆涂起来,然后进行雕刻,并且以"云纹"为主,线条简练,流畅委婉,因此又有"云雕"之称。

馆藏宋代漆器尤为难得的是不少器物还带有铭文,如"丁酉温州五马钟念二郎上牢"、"庚申温州丁字桥巷解七叔上牢"、"湖州西王上三"、"常州嵇嗣上牢"等,它们记录了漆器的制作时间、地点及制作人姓名,是研究宋代漆器生产的第一手珍贵资料,说明在长江以南地区,已形成了许多地区性漆器制作中心,漆器作为商品生产的一部分,进入了流通领域。而"常州嵇嗣上牢"款漆碗的发现,更反映了常州当时已经有发达的漆器制造业。





1976年,在常州武进卜弋乡发现一座元墓,出土9件漆器,这批漆器的特点是漆层厚,色偏橙红,口沿和底部施黑漆,是典型的元代素面漆器。在部分朱漆碗的底部正中有朱书八思巴文"冒",汉译为"陈"字,成为鉴定元代漆器的珍贵参照物。

常州自古就有梳篦之乡的美誉,早在晋代,常州梳篦就已经闻名遐迩,迨至清代更成为宫廷御用珍品。如武进村前南宋墓出土的半月形镶珠木梳,制作就十分精致。有些木梳尽管残朽了,但却留下了金制的梳背(金栉背),显出其富贵的气派。馆藏明代的梳篦实物资料同样也反映出常州精湛的制梳工艺。

中国古代金银器以精美的造型、富丽的纹饰在工艺 美术史上散发出耀眼的光彩。黄金和白银在自然界中属 于稀有的贵金属,具有很高的经济价值。中国最早的金 银器可以追溯到1976年在甘肃玉门火烧沟发现的四坝文 化(距今3900~3400年)金、银质地的耳环和鼻环。常 州博物馆收藏的金银器也颇具特色, 既有战国时期楚国 的货币郢爰,又有南宋时期铸有商铺、工匠名号和"出 门税"字样的金牌、银锭等反映古代金融、税收方面的 实物资料,还有日常生活中使用的金银饰品。1978年金 坛茅山公社出土了29块金牌,尺寸、重量基本相同,铸 有"出门税"、"王周铺"、"行在周宅赤"、"十分 (赤) 金"等字,同时出土的银锭上也有"出门税"等 字样。从出门税的字面理解,应为向出入境过客收取的 商品货物税, "出门税"金牌和银锭是南宋时期行商纳 税的见证,为我们研究古代社会税务征稽史,提供了直 观可靠的实物资料。

宋元明清时期,随着商品经济的发展,金银器从皇 亲国戚、权臣贵富专享的奢侈品逐渐走向世俗化、商品 化,成为市民阶层也能享用的物品。武进村前蒋塘出土 的金连戒、金镯、金栉背和常州北环新村出土的金球银



发簪、金耳坠,是不可多得的宋代的金银饰品,其造型 与纹饰反映了宋代素雅的艺术风格。

明代金银器工艺精细,金银器制作大量使用了镶嵌、累丝、锤锞、焊接、铆接、錾花、鎏金、抛光等工艺。金银器装饰纹样十分繁密,大多数纹饰按照器物造型构图,将器形与纹饰结合成完美和谐的整体。馆藏明代金银饰品种类有装饰在妇女"花冠"上的花形金饰件,有梳挽发髻用的簪、钗,有耳上佩戴的耳环、耳坠,有手和腕上戴的戒指、手镯以及带饰和扣饰等。其中金蛙嵌玛瑙银簪和螳螂嵌宝石金簪格外玲珑精致,虽是妇女头面上的小插件,但却浓淡随意,俊俏可人。武进都家塘明墓出土的龙纹金带扣和挂饰,做工精致灵巧,使用了模铸、累丝、錾刻等工艺。游龙弯曲转折于寿山福海之上,生动传神,富丽堂皇,充分体现出明代金器制作的水平。

1987年11月在常州市人民公园花木商店基建工地出土了364件银器,有头饰、手饰和杂件等,镂刻精细,种类繁多。在一些手镯里圈打印有"懋大"、"裕大"、"恒义"、"仁泰"、"新和泰"等戳记,据考证均为清末民初常州比较有名的银楼名号。这批银器的发现为研究常州近代的手工业、商业和金融业,提供了宝贵的实物资料。

华夏文明源远流长,博大精深,漆木器和金银器是这条文明长河中璀璨夺目的明珠。在编辑出版常州博物馆50周年典藏丛书时,我们撷取部分馆藏漆木器和金银器编级成册,以飨读者。



## 目录

## 前 言…林 健

## 漆木器

喇叭形漆器 Flared Lacquered Object	002
木橹	002
Wooden Scull	
木桨	003
Wooden Oar	
木插销(2件) Wooden Bolts	003
"万寿常住"漆碗	004
Lacquered Bowl with the Inscription "Wan Shou Chang Zhu	
万寿常住" (Longevity)	
花瓣式漆盒 Petal-shaped Lacquered Box	005
葵口黑漆盆	006
Black-lacquered Basin with a Lobed Rim	
漆盆	006
Lacquered Basin	
黑漆唾壶	007
Black-lacquered Spittoon	
花瓣式黑漆奁	008
Petal-shaped Black-lacquered Toilet Box	
"常州"铭花瓣式黑漆碗	010
Petal-shaped Black-lacquered Bowl with the Inscription	
"Chang Zhou 常州"	
葵口朱漆盆	011
Red-lacquered Basin with a Lobed Rim	
漆盆 Lacquered Basin	011
漆盒(2件) Lacquered Boxes	012
花瓣式平底漆盘	013
Petal-shaped Lacquered Dish with a Flat Bottom	
朱漆发插	013
毛笔	014
Writing Brush	
毛笔	014
Writing Brush	
半月形包金木梳	015
Semilunar Gold-covered Wooden Comb	

朱漆戗金莲瓣式人物花卉纹奁Lotus-petal-shaped Red-lacquered Toilet Box with Gilt in	
and Flower Design	
花瓣式漆奁 Petal-shaped Lacquered Toilet Box	019
黑漆戗金细钩填柳塘纹长方盒 Rectangular Lacquered Box with Gilt Fine-incised Landson a Black Ground	
朱漆戗金人物花卉纹长方盒 Rectangular Red-lacquered Box with Gilt Incised Human	
剔犀执镜盒 Black-lacquered Handled Mirror Box with Carved Design	
漆托盏 Lacquered Cup and Saucer	027
黑漆洗 Black-lacquered Washer	027
银扣漆盒(3件) Lacquered Boxes with a Silver-covered Rim	028
花瓣式漆盘 Petal-shaped Lacquered Dish	029
漆托盖 Lacquered Cup and Saucer	029
木桌 Wooden Table	030
木椅 Wooden Chair	031
竹柄丝刷(2件) Silk-made Brushes with Bamboo Handles	032
黑漆刻花竹毛刷	032
Black-lacquered Bamboo Brush with Carved Design	
木卷轴	033



半月形镶珠木梳 Semilunar Wooden Comb Inlaid with Pearls	034
.竹篦 Bamboo Comb with Double Edges and Fine Teeth	034
竹剔子(4件) Small-sized Bamboo Picking Tools	035
八思巴文漆碗 Lacquered Bowl with Phagspa Script	036
八思巴文漆碗 Lacquered Bowl with Phagspa Script	037
黑漆碗 Black-lacquered Bowl	037
木筷	038
木勺	038
木手杖	039
雕花漆杯Lacquered Cup with Carved Design	040
透雕白鹇纹木带铃 Wooden Belt-ornaments with Openwork Silver Pheasant Design	. 041
包银木盅 Wooden Cup Covered in Silver	. 044
包银木筷 Wooden Chopsticks Covered in Silver	. 044
木梳(2件) Wooden Combs	. 045
木篦 Wooden Comb with Double Edges and Fine Teeth	. 046

## 金银器

野爱金币	048
金耳坠(2件) Gold Earrings	049
金栉背 Gold Back of a Comb	049
金牌(29件) Gold Plaques	050
银锭(3件)Silver Ingots	051
金连戒 Spiral Finger-ring in Gold	052
金镯(2件) Gold Bracelets	052
金球银簪 Silver Hairpin with a Ball-shaped Gold Head	053
牡丹纹金簪 Gold Hairpin with Peony Design	054
金蛙嵌玛瑙银簪(2件) Silver Hairpin with an Agate Head Decorated with a Gold Frog	055
梵文金簪 Gold Hairpin with Sanskrit Script	056
葫芦形金耳坠(4件) Gourd-shaped Earrings in Gold	057
堆云纹金簪(2件) Gold Hairpins with Raised Cloud Design	058
风凰缠枝花纹金饰件 Gold Omament with Interlaced Phoenix and Flower Design	059
鎏金铜带钨(6件) Gilt Bronze Belt-ornaments	060
金带扣与挂饰(3件)Gold Belt-buckle and Pendants	062
"天下太平"金饰件 (2件) "Tian Xia Tai Ping天下太平"-inscribed Gold Ornaments	063
金饰件(2件) Gold Ornaments	064
如意形金簪 Fungus shaped Hairpin in Gold	065
如意形金簪	065



螳螂嵌宝石金簪	066
佛像形金饰件 Buddha-shaped Ornament in Gold	067
嵌宝石花形金饰件(2件)Flower-shaped Gold Ornaments with Ruby inlay	068
梵文金簪 Gold Hairpin with Sanskrit Script	070
"太平通宝"金钱 Gold Coin with the Legend "Tai Ping Tong Bao太平通宝"	071
金栉背 Gold Back of a Comb	071
佛像形银饰件Buddiha-shaped Silver Ornament	072
鎏金观音银簪	073
"福寿" 纹银方盒 Square Silver Box with the Characters "Fu Shou福寿" (Happiness and Longevity)	974
银霞帔坠子 Silver Pendants of Embroidered Tasseled Cape	076
银字(4件)Silver Characters	077
银饰件(2件) Silver Omaments	078
缠枝如意形银饰件(2件) Fungus shaped Silver Ornaments with Interlaced Flower Design	079
吉祥语银饰件(4件)Silver Ornaments with Auspicious Words	080
带铃银手镯(5件)	081
银筛镜(2件) Round-sieve-shaped Magic Pendants in Silver	082
银百家锁(2件) Magic Pendants in Silver	083
绞丝银镯(2件) Three-strand-twined Silver Bracelets	084
"仁泰" 铭银镯(2件) "Ren Tai仁泰"-inscribed Silver Bracelets	084
"新和泰"铭银镯(2件) "Xin He Tai新和泰"-inscribed Silver Bracelets	085





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### 喇叭形漆器

#### Flared Lacquered Object

新石器时代马家浜文化(前4500~前3900年) Neolithic Majiabang culture (ca. 4500BC-3900BC) 高6厘米 最大径10.7厘米

1976年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

◎上端稍细,下呈喇叭状,内空,有烧灼痕迹,器表涂有 黑色涂料,出土时仍有光泽,直观上与现代漆没有差别。 它是继河姆渡文化时期漆器后中国最早的漆器。



新石器时代马家浜文化(前4500~前3900年) Neolithic Majjabang culture (ca. 4500BC-3900BC) 长120厘米 最宽18厘米 1981年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

©由较粗大的原木砍削加工而成,橹背面斜削,至橹尾渐薄,橹把与橹面结合处保留宽约4厘米的原木圆体。在两边对应处开凿一长方形凹坑。从其外形结构来看,与现代木橹基本相似,说明在距今6000年左右的马家浜文化时期,常州地区的先民已经掌握了较为先进的水上交通技术。因其填补了国内同时代这方面实物资料的空白,被誉为"天下第一橹"。



木橹

#### 木桨

#### Wooden Oar

新石器时代马家浜文化 (前4500~前3900年) Neolithic Majiabang culture (ca. 4500BC-3900BC) 通长74厘米 桨面长27.2厘米 残宽6.4厘米 1981年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

①此桨与木橹同出于圩墩遗址,由一整块原木砍削加工而成。桨叶与桨杆一体,桨叶扁平有缺损,桨杆呈扁圆柱体以方便手持,不易滑动,桨杆靠近把手处有阴刻线两条,疑为系绳之用,把手呈三角形,中间掏空。此桨短小精悍,实用价值颇高,已与现代桨无异。







## 木插销(2件)

Wooden Bolts

新石器时代崧泽文化(前3900~前3300年) Neolithic Songze culture (ca. 3900BC-3300BC) 长6.8厘米 宽3.7厘米 厚1厘米 长6.2厘米 宽3.2厘米 厚1厘米 孔径1厘米 1985年江苏常州圩墩遗址出土

②这两件长方形插销,应为某种器具上的组件。一件经过 刮削,一头较厚,类似榫头;一件中有穿孔。





"万寿常住" 漆碗 Lacquered Bowl with the Inscription "Wan Shou Chang Zhu 万寿常住" (Longevity)

北宋 (960~1127年)
Northern Song period (960-1127)
高10厘米 口径15.8厘米 底径8厘米
1982年江苏常州纱厂工地出土

◎木胎。造型为六瓣荷花形,直口,深腹,高圈足,碗外 髹黑漆,内为赭色漆,朴实而不失雅致。碗的外壁朱书 "万寿常住"和"戊戌"六字。此碗应是一件祝寿碗。 "戊戌"当是年款,可能是宋真宗咸平元年(998年), 最迟不应晚于宋仁宗嘉佑三年(1058年)。





## 花瓣式漆盒

Petal-shaped Lacquered Box

北宋 (960~1127年)

Northern Song period (960–1127)

通高8.5厘米 口径12.4厘米 底径9.4厘米

下附假圈足。器身表

○木胎。造型为扁圆六瓣花形。盖与盒身以子母口扣合, 下附假圈足。器身表面髹黑漆,至今仍光亮可鉴。



葵口黑漆盆

Black-lacquered Basin with a Lobed Rim

北宋(960~1129年) Northern Song period (960-1127) 高7.5厘米 口径17.8厘米 底径16.8厘米

◎木胎。口沿处呈六瓣花形,直腹。内外髹黑漆。外侧腹部 及近底处各有一道竹箍,盆身为木块拼合,再用竹篾作箍。 这种制作工艺属木作中的箍桶法,与漆作分属两种行业。



Lacquered Basin

北宋(960~1129年) Northern Song period (960-1127) 高5.6厘米 口径11.5厘米 底径8.8厘米

○木胎。直口,直腹,外侧腹部及近底处各有一道竹箍,由露胎处可见此盆制作方法是用木块拼合,再用竹篾作箍。内外皆髹褐色漆。





## 黑漆唾壶

#### Black-lacquered Spittoon

宋 (960~1279年)

Song period (960-1279)

高10.5厘米 盘口径20.5厘米 底径6.3厘米

1976年江苏常州武进区村前蒋塘宋墓出土

◎木胎,口部宽边及腹部用窄条薄木片圈叠成胎。大敞口,束颈,圆鼓腹,浅圈足。通体髹黑漆,漆灰较坚,器身轻巧。属当时做工考究的生活日用品。

