

# CHINESE MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION GUIDE

edited by CMA

---



---

Miriam Clifford

Cathy Giangrande

Antony White

# CHINESE MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION GUIDE

edited by CMA

Miriam Clifford, Cathy Giangrande, Antony White

SCALA



Yilin Press

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国博物馆导览 = Chinese Museums Association Guide : 英文 / (美) 克利福德 (Clifford, M.), (美) 詹格兰德 (Giangrande, C.), (英) 怀特 (White, A.) 著; 中国博物馆协会编. — 南京: 译林出版社, 2013.8

ISBN 978-7-5447-4059-3

I. ①中… II. ①克… ②詹… ③怀… ④中… III. ①博物馆—介绍—中国—英文  
IV. ①G269.26

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第174518号

CHINESE MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION GUIDE

Edited by Chinese Museums Association with Bookshow Culture Ltd.

Copyright © Miriam Clifford, Cathy Giangrande and Antony White 2013

Copyright license arranged through Andrew Nurnberg Associates International Limited

English edition (in mainland China) copyright © 2013 by Yilin Press, Ltd

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

著作权合同登记号: 10-2013-165 号

书 名 CHINESE MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION GUIDE  
作 者 [美国] 米里亚姆·克利福德 (Miriam Clifford)  
[美国] 凯西·詹格兰德 (Cathy Giangrande)  
[英国] 安东尼·怀特 (Antony White)

编 者 中国博物馆协会

责任编辑 陆晨希 费明燕

英文校对 [英国] 彼得·布朗 (Peter Brown) 许冬平

书籍设计 邱雪峰

出版发行 凤凰出版传媒股份有限公司  
译林出版社

出版社地址 南京市湖南路1号A楼, 邮编: 210009

电子邮箱 yilin@yilin.com

出版社网址 <http://www.yilin.com>

经 销 凤凰出版传媒股份有限公司

印 刷 南京凯德印刷有限公司

开 本 889毫米×1194毫米 1/32

印 张 12.5

版 次 2013年8月第1版 2013年8月第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5447-4059-3

定 价 88.00元

译林版图书若有印装错误可向出版社调换

(电话: 025-83658316)

CHINESE MUSEUMS  
ASSOCIATION GUIDE



## Introduction

This book, edited by the Chinese Museums Association (CMA), is based on *China: Museums* published in 2009. All the museums included are related to the CMA, so a number of the original entries have been deleted, while others have been added.

Since our first edition, China's museum building explosion has continued. In 2008, the official count was 2,310 and by 2012 had increased to over 3,000 with about 100 new museums being built annually. This official count excludes private museums, new art centres and vibrant districts and villages dedicated to contemporary art and culture.

Beginning in the Republican Period and accelerating after 1949, China established a system of national, provincial and city museums. New museums of world-class quality were opened, such as those in Nanjing and Shanghai.

Unlike in the West, these museums collected, almost exclusively, Chinese art and artefacts. This is still the case, in large part, but the situation is evolving, as Chinese audiences are exposed to more travelling exhibitions from the finest museums in the world and as galleries and individuals begin to collect from other cultures as well as their own.

Out-of-date exhibition practices are quickly disappearing from Chinese museums and being replaced with more modern displays which are attracting large numbers of people. Additionally, the Chinese government has made all state museums and memorials (except ancient architecture and site museums) free of charge. The number of buildings undergoing renovation and modernization, as well as the construction of compelling and innovative new structures, is staggering. Every day, new private collections and government-sponsored museums open their doors.

The key national and provincial museums, e.g. the Capital Museum in Beijing and the Shaanxi History Museum in Xi'an, present their displays historically. Every province has its own museum dedicated to the history and culture of that region. Exhibitions are didactic in nature, showing the development of Chinese history through its art, neatly compartmentalized by dynasty or material. Over time, these museums have also acquired newly excavated treasures in the wave of stunning archaeological finds after 1949. From this period as well, a fervent pride in the new state and its institutions emerged, leading

to the founding of institutions such as the Military Museum in Beijing and the Naval Museum in Qingdao. Is the government's purpose to use the artefacts in these venues to highlight the creation of China as a unified centralized state, in addition to showing their aesthetic value? Foreign visitors are often left with this impression. The emphasis on viewing objects with an eye to history rather than for its own sake can be seen in the common practice among Chinese museums of exhibiting copies of originals – and not always thus marked. This can occur even in a so-called 'Treasure Room', where a copy or cast is lovingly displayed as the real thing; it is not necessarily meant as a deception, rather the object itself may be deemed too valuable to risk exposure. This situation is likely to change with the creation of more modern museums, with ever better methods of conservation and tighter security.

Archaeological sites are now some of the most exciting art destinations in China, as new museums are built *in situ* and excavation pits are opened to the public – a trend that began with the Terracotta Warriors. Although, traditionally, the best finds went to the provincial museum or to Beijing, site museums are now able to start displaying their treasures in newly built, state-of-the-art galleries located at the excavation site. Great exhibitions of Chinese art are now being shown in the West, but, if able, do see the original collections *in situ*. No travelling exhibition can give more than a vestigial understanding of the impact of the Terracotta Warriors amassed in their burial pit the size of an aircraft hangar; or of the alternating intimacy and grandeur of the Forbidden City; or of the radiant magic of the great ancient bronze collection in Shanghai.

It is intended that the selection and presentation of museums will contribute to the quality of a visit to China and to the beginning of an enhanced understanding of Chinese art, culture, society and history.

Miriam Clifford, Cathy Giangrande, Antony White

# Contents

## Introduction

### Section 1

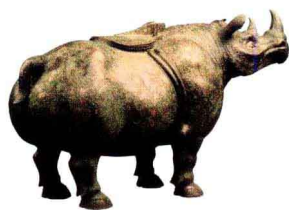
### Beijing and the North

2

- 1. Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology
- 2. Beijing Ancient Architecture Museum
- 3. Beijing Ancient Coins Museum
- 4. Beijing Art Museum
- 5. Beijing Aviation Museum
- 6. Beijing Museum of Natural History
- 7. Beijing Planetarium
- 8. Beijing Police Museum
- 9. Beijing Stone Carving Museum
- 10. Beijing Tap Water Museum
- 11. CAFA Art Museum
- 12. Capital Museum
- 13. China Agricultural Museum
- 14. China Aviation Museum
- 15. China Millennium Monument World Art Museum
- 16. China National Film Museum
- 17. China National Post and Postage Stamp Museum
- 18. China Printing Museum
- 19. China Railway Museum
- 20. Dabaotai Western Han Tomb Museum
- 21. Forbidden City and the Palace Museum
- 22. Geological Museum of China
- 23. Guanfu Museum
- 24. Jiaozhuanghu Underground Tunnel War Remains Museum
- 25. Lao She Museum
- 26. Lu Xun Museum Beijing



27. Mei Lanfang Memorial Museum
28. Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution
29. Ethnic Costumes Museum of BIFT
30. National Art Museum of China (NAMOC)
31. National Museum of China
32. National Museum of Modern Chinese Literature
33. New Culture Movement Memorial Museum
34. Poly Art Museum
35. Sino-Japanese War Memorial Museum / Marco Polo Bridge
36. Soong Ching Ling's Former Residence
37. Tank Museum
38. Xu Beihong Museum
39. Zhoukoudian Site Museum
40. Museum of Chinese Opera
41. Tianjin Academy of Fine Arts Gallery
42. Tianjin Museum
43. Tianjin Natural History Museum
44. Tianjin Science and Technology Museum
45. Hebei Provincial Museum
46. Chengde Imperial Summer Resort Museum
47. Henan Museum
48. Kaifeng Museum
49. Longmen Grottoes
50. Luoyang Museum
51. Luoyang Museum of Ancient Arts
52. Museum of Zhou Capital and Royal Six-Horse Chariot
53. Yinxu Museum
54. Linzi Funerary Horse Pit Museum of the Eastern Zhou
55. Linzi Museum of Chinese Ancient Chariots
56. Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) Museum
57. Qi State History Museum
58. Shandong Museum
59. Qingdao Municipal Museum
60. Qingdao Naval Museum
61. Qingzhou Municipal Museum
62. Coal Museum of China
63. Pingyao Confucius Temple Museum
64. Pingyao Museum (Qingxu Temple)
65. Shanxi Museum



- 66. Aihui History Museum
- 67. Harbin Architectural Museum
- 68. Heilongjiang Provincial Museum
- 69. Japanese Germ Warfare Museum Unit 731
- 70. Northeast China Revolutionary Martyrs Memorial Hall
- 71. American POW Memorial Museum-Mukden Prison Camp
- 72. Chinese Memorial Hall of the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea
- 73. Liaoning Provincial Museum
- 74. Lushun Museum
- 75. September 18 History Museum
- 76. Shenyang Imperial Palace Museum
- 77. Jilin Provincial Museum



- 78. China Art Museum
- 79. China Tobacco Museum
- 80. Himalayas Art Museum
- 81. MoCA Shanghai
- 82. Memorial Hall of First National Congress of Communist Party of China
- 83. Museum of Oriental Musical Instruments
- 84. Shanghai Auto Museum
- 85. Shanghai Bank Museum
- 86. Shanghai Kids' Museum
- 87. Shanghai Lu Xun Memorial Hall (Final Residence/The Tomb of Lu Xun)
- 88. Shanghai Museum
- 89. Shanghai Museum of Public Security
- 90. Shikumen Open House Museum
- 91. Soong Ching Ling Memorial Residence in Shanghai / Soong Ching Ling Mausoleum
- 92. Sun Yat-sen's Former Residence and Museum in Shanghai
- 93. The Memorial Hall to the Victims in the Nanjing Massacre by Japanese Invaders
- 94. Nanjing Cloud Brocade Museum and Research Institute
- 95. Nanjing Museum
- 96. Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Historical Museum
- 97. Nantong Abacus Museum
- 98. Nantong Kite Museum
- 99. Nantong Museum



100. Nantong Textile Museum
101. Suzhou Museum
102. Suzhou Opera Museum
103. Xuzhou Museum
104. Yangzhou Museum / China Block-printing Museum
105. China Grand Canal Museum
106. China National Silk Museum
107. China National Tea Museum
108. Hu Qingyu Tang Traditional Chinese Medicine Museum
109. Pan Tianshou Memorial Hall
110. Southern Song Dynasty Guan Kiln Museum in Hangzhou
111. Zhejiang Museum of Natural History
112. Zhejiang Provincial Museum
113. Ningbo Museum
114. The Museum of Hemudu Site
115. Liangzhu Museum



## Section 4

## The Yangtze

220

116. Anhui Museum
117. Hubei Provincial Museum
118. Memorial Hall of Wuchang Uprising of 1911 Revolution
119. Tonglushan Ancient Metallurgy Museum
120. China Lantern Museum
121. Chengdu City Museum
122. Chengdu Shu Brocade and Embroidery Museum
123. Chengdu Wuhou Shrine Museum
124. Dayi Liu Family Estate Museum / Rent Collection Courtyard
125. Jianchuan Museum Cluster
126. Jinsha Archaeological Site Museum
127. Liangshan Yi Ethnic Group's Slavery Museum
128. Sanxingdui Museum
129. Sichuan Museum
130. Sichuan University Museum
131. Zigong Dinosaur Museum
132. Zigong Salt History Museum
133. Baiheliang Underwater Museum
134. Chongqing Huguang Guildhall Complex
135. Chongqing Three Gorges Museum



136. Overseas Chinese Museum
137. Quanzhou Maritime Museum
138. Guangdong Marine Silk Road Museum
139. Guangzhou Museum of Art
140. Guangdong Provincial Museum
141. Guangzhou City Museum
142. Guangdong Museum of Art
143. The Museum of the Mausoleum of the Nanyue King of the Western Han Dynasty
144. The Museum of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen
145. Opium War Museum
146. Shenzhen Museum
147. Hunan Provincial Museum
148. Shaoshan Mao Zedong Memorial Museum
149. Jingdezhen Folk Kiln Museum (Hutian Kiln Site)
150. Jingdezhen Imperial Porcelain Museum
151. Jingdezhen Porcelain Museum
152. Lushan Conference Site Memorial Museum
153. Lushan Museum
154. Bada Shanren Memorial Hall
155. Nanchang Bayi (August 1st) Uprising Museum
156. Jiangxi Provincial Museum
157. Kunming City Museum
158. Yunnan Nationalities Museum
159. Yunnan Provincial Museum
160. Lijiang Municipal Museum
161. Guizhou Provincial Museum
162. The Memorial of Zunyi Meeting
163. The Museum of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
164. Guangxi Museum of Natural History
165. Hainan Museum



166. Baoji Bronze Museum
167. Emperor Qinshihuang's Terracotta Warriors and Horses and Mausoleum Site Museum
168. Famen Temple Museum
169. Hanyangling Museum
170. Shaanxi History Museum

- 171. Xi'an Banpo Museum
- 172. Xi'an Beilin Museum
- 173. Xi'an Museum
- 174. Yaozhou Kiln Museum
- 175. Inner Mongolia Museum
- 176. Ordos Bronze Museum
- 177. Guyuan Museum
- 178. Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Museum
- 179. Dunhuang Museum
- 180. Mogao Grottoes/ Dunhuang Academy
- 181. Jiayuguan Great Wall Museum
- 182. Gansu Provincial Museum
- 183. Liuwan Painted Pottery Museum
- 184. Hotan Museum
- 185. Turpan Prefecture Museum
- 186. Xinjiang Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture Museum
- 187. Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Museum

**Section 7**

**Tibet**

356

- 188. Potala Palace
- 189. Tibet Museum

**Section 8**

**Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan**

364

- 190. Hongkong Museum of History
- 191. Macao Museum
- 192. National Palace Museum in Taipei



Photographic Credits	374
Glossary	378
Chronology	380
Acknowledgements	382
Index to Art Spaces, Museums and Sites	383



Jade dragon, Neolithic period, Hongshan Culture  
National Museum of China (no. 31), Beijing

# CHINESE MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION GUIDE

BEIJING AND THE NORTH

THE NORTHEAST

SHANGHAI AND EAST CHINA

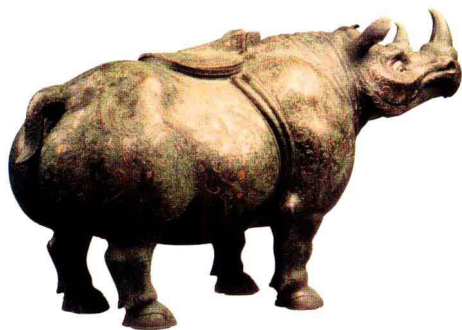
THE YANGTZE

THE SOUTH

THE SILK ROAD AND THE NORTHWEST

TIBET

HONG KONG, MACAO, TAIWAN

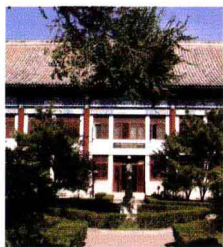


# 北京与北方



## Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology

北京大学赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆 *Beijing daxue Saikle kaogu yu yishu bowuguan*



Inside the West Gate, Beijing University, Haidian District, Beijing

北京市海淀区北京大学西校门外

Tel: (010) 6275 1667

Open: 9.00–16.30 except public holidays, last entry 16.00

[www.sackler.org/china/amschina.htm](http://www.sackler.org/china/amschina.htm)

Bookshop / gift shop

Arthur M. Sackler (1913–1987) was an American scientist, physician, collector, philanthropist and benefactor of the arts. Besides the numerous medical institutions he established, there are galleries and museums in New York, Princeton, Cambridge, MA, London and Washington, DC bearing his name. The idea for a *teaching* museum at Beijing University sprung from his desire to create a bond between people through art and archaeology. Completed in 1993, the museum was built by Sackler's wife, Jill, together with Beijing University after his death.

Because this museum was set up with a didactic purpose, it is the perfect place to begin one's journey through the art museums of China; a visit to the Sackler Museum offers a potted course in Chinese art history. When you have absorbed the information offered here, you are ready to tackle any of the larger, more complex museums you might visit, as well as appreciate more focused collections. This is certainly one of the 'must see' museums of Beijing due to the quality of the collection and its modern, uncomplicated and informative presentation.

The museum is set within the University grounds. Walk past the lovely Weiming Lake – The Unnamed Lake – which when frozen in winter becomes the University's skating park. It is well worth exploring the campus, which was once part of the Imperial Parklands. The American writer Edgar Snow, author of *Red Star over China* (1936) and protégé of Mao Zedong, is buried on a small hillside by the lake.

The Sackler Museum, carefully designed to be in harmony with the surrounding University buildings, is based on a courtyard plan of the Ming dynasty. The Gillian Sackler Sculpture Garden adjoining the museum lies in part of the grounds of the Yuanming Yuan, the Old Summer Palace. The collection originally contained objects from the holdings and excavations of the University but has been expanded to include artefacts from other archaeological institutes and museums. As you enter, a sign

Pottery figure,  
Northern Qi burial,  
Hebei

