

多如無般中國

林德心國際誌

駁論子品圖

說戒一書鑄品

參加倫敦中國藝術國際展覽會出品圖說

第一冊 銅器

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT
EXHIBITS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF CHINESE ART IN LONDON

VOLUME I. BRONZE

倫敦中國藝術國際展覽會籌備委員會編輯
商務印書館印行

(72422A)

參加倫敦中國藝術國際展覽會
出品圖說

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Illustrated Catalogue of Chinese Government
Exhibits for the International Exhibition
of Chinese Art in London
Volume I Bronze

版權所有翻印必究

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發	行	所	上	海	及	各	埠			
			商	務	印	書	館			

實價國幣叁元 外埠酌加郵費

中華民國二十五年二月初三版

六六三二上

(本書校對者翁際雲)

序

中華民國二十三年十月國民政府行政院既決定選送本國藝術品於英倫。供國際展覽。目的在使西方人士得見中國藝術之偉美。乃組織籌備委員會掌其事。籌備委員會同人以本會任務莫重於出品之徵選。因選聘藝術專家若干人別組專門委員會司徵選之責。專門委員會自是年十一月成立。徵集研討。歷時數月。中間復與英國專家交換意見。而甄選乃定。用特編輯此冊。附有照片。以備參稽。資考證。此本目錄所由成也。據目錄載出品類別爲銅器、瓷器、書畫、玉器、剔紅、景泰藍、織繡、摺扇、古書等。中國藝術之發展。自上古以迄近世。略具梗概。出品機關爲故宮博物院、古物陳列所、中央研究院、北平圖書館、河南博物館、安徽省立圖書館。而選自故宮博物院、古物陳列所者爲最多。此其大概也。

中華民國二十四年四月倫敦中國藝術國際展覽會籌備委員會

INTRODUCTION

In October, 1934, the Executive Yuan decided that we should send some of our national art treasures to the International Exhibition of Chinese Art to be held in London from November, 1935, till March, 1936. Our sole aim in so doing is to make the West appreciate the beauty of Chinese Art. An Organizing Committee was accordingly set up to carry this aim into effect. And since it is of the utmost importance that a proper selection of exhibits should be made, the Organizing Committee appointed a special Sub-Committee of Experts to take charge of this part of its work. After a friendly exchange of opinions with the members of the English Selection Committee, such a selection has now been completed.

The exhibits selected comprise Bronze, Porcelain, Painting, Calligraphy, Jade, Carvings in Red Lacquer, Cloisonné, etc. The period covered by the exhibits is from the earliest times till 1800 A.D.

The exhibits are from the Palace Museum, the National Museum, the Academia Sinica, the Honan Museum, and the Anhwei Provincial Library. Most of them come from the Palace Museum and the National Museum.

THE CHINESE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.

NANKING, April, 1935.

總目

第一冊	銅器
第二冊	瓷器
第三冊	書畫
第四冊	其他

(織繡、玉器、景泰藍、剔紅、摺扇、珍本古
書、傢具文具、考古選例、附私人玉器)

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第 一 册
銅 器

Volume I.
BRONZE

參加倫敦中國藝術國際展覽會 銅器照片總目說明

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參加倫敦中國藝術國際展覽會 銅器照片目錄

一 中國青銅器之起原

中國青銅器之發明。最遲當在商初（西紀前一五〇〇年左右）。或尙遠在其前。以我人就現存之商代銅器觀之。其製作之技巧。已極進步矣。

冶金術之起原。與製陶極有影響。故古代銅器之形制。大部與陶器相同。如鬲、甗、豆等在古陶器內極多發見。然銅器之較遲者。或出於他種器物之摹倣。如簠卽仿諸竹製之筐是也。

二 銅器之種類

銅器之種類。自使用上分別之。大致可分爲下列之五類。

- (一) 烹飪器及食器 如鬲、甗、鼎、敦、簠、簋、豆等。
- (二) 容器、溫器及飲器 如壺、壺、卣、盃、角、爵、罍、觚、觶、尊等。
- (三) 尋常用器 如盤、鑑、匱等。
- (四) 樂器 如鐘、鐃、鈺、鐃、鈴、鐸等。
- (五) 兵器 如戍、戈、矛、劍等。

註 以上一二三各類。舊時總稱爲禮器。與樂器相偶。實未確當。蓋此三類器及樂器。最初皆爲日用所需。其後遂兼爲祭祀及殉葬之用。卽兵器亦如此。故無論何類銅器。皆含有用器、禮器、明器三種用途。不能以禮器一名包括之也。

三 銅器之時代

中國銅器之有銘文者。常可藉以證明一確定之時代。就目前所知者。大體可分爲六期。

- (一) 商器 (約西紀前一七六六至一一二二年)
- (二) 西周器 (約西紀前一一二二至七六九年)
- (三) 春秋器 (約西紀前七二二至四八一年)

CHINESE BRONZE

I. BEGINNING OF THE CHINESE BRONZE

The use of bronze articles in China began, at the latest, in the beginning of the Shang Dynasty (circa 1500 B.C.). It is more than probable that their first appearance may be dated at a much earlier period, as we find that in the extant specimens of the Shang Dynasty, both the craftsmanship and the decorative designs evidence an advanced state of development.

As the potter's art exercised a good deal of influence on metal works in the early days, so we find that ancient bronze vessels were often modelled after earthenwares. For example, such forms as li (鬲), yen (甗), and tou (豆) are found in great numbers in ancient pottery, although they are best known in bronze. At a later date bronzes were modelled after objects of other make, as in the case of fu (簠) which derived its form from that of bamboo make.

II. TYPES OF THE CHINESE BRONZE

Bronze vessels classified according to their various uses may roughly be divided into five categories:

1. Cooking utensils and food vessels, such as li (鬲), yen (甗), ting (鼎), tui (敦), kuei (簋), fu (簠), tou (豆), etc.
2. Containers, heating and drinking vessels, such as lei (罍), hu (壺), yu (卣), ho (盃), chio (角), chueh (爵), chia (斝), ku (觚), chih (觶), tsun (尊), etc.
3. Vessels for ordinary use, such as p'an (盤), chien (鑑), yi (匜), etc.
4. Musical instruments, such as chung (鐘), po (罇), cheng (鉦), nao (鐃), ling (鈴), to (鐸), etc.
5. Weapons, such as yueh (戣), ko (戈), mao (矛), chien (劍), etc.

Note: The practice formerly to include all bronzes in Classes (1), (2), and (3), under the term "Ceremonial Bronzes," in contradistinction with musical bronze instruments, is rather misleading. Originally, all bronzes in Classes (1), (2), and (3), together with musical bronze instruments, were articles of daily use. It was only later on that they were used for sacrificial and funeral purposes; and this is also true of military bronze weapons. Indeed, it may be said that all bronzes, no matter of what kind, have been used for daily, sacrificial and funeral purposes. The use of the term "Ceremonial Bronzes" is therefore inadequate for classificatory purposes.

III. DATING

Chinese bronze articles that have inscriptions can usually be given definite dates on the evidence of such writing. From our present knowledge, these articles may roughly be assigned to six periods as follows:

1. The Shang Dynasty (circa 1766-1122 B.C.)
2. The West Chou period (circa 1122-769 B.C.)
3. The Ch'un Ch'iu period, or that covered by the "Spring and Autumn Annals" (circa 722-481 B.C.)

(四) 戰國器 (約西紀前四八一至二二一年)

(五) 漢器 (約西紀前二〇六至西紀二二〇年)

(六) 漢以後器

商、西周、春秋三時期。爲銅器時代中最主要者。其間變化較少。然樂器在商時尙未甚發達。鐘罍一類。當起於西周時。食器之盃。亦西周末年始發見。故單就銅器之進化。有時亦可判別其時代也。

春秋末年及戰國時。銅器之形式、花紋、文字各方面。均有劇烈之變化。其主要原因。則以春秋以前。製銅器者。盡屬於王所居之都。而春秋以後。各國均有製器。地方特性之發展。遂有各種歧異也。近時有稱此爲『秦式』者誤矣。

漢代銅器歸於素樸簡質。合於實用。漢以後則爲衰落時期。無特殊之風格矣。

四 銅器之地域

除時代不同外。苟銅器之製作地點不同。則其所表現之風格迥異。此種情況。春秋以前。尙未顯著。春秋時齊、秦、晉、楚等國之文化。在銅器中灼然可辨。如烹飪器中之敦。卽盡爲齊器。卽其顯證。戰國時器變化之繁夥。亦正以銅器產地之推廣耳。

五 中國銅器在藝術上之價值

由藝術眼光以研究中國銅器可分爲四點：

(一) 色劑 由製造銅器之原料不同。則其所發之色澤及斑銹。亦因之不同。考工記言『金有六齊』。其別如下：

六分其金而錫居一。謂之鐘鼎之齊。

五分其金而錫居一。謂之斧斤之齊。

四分其金而錫居一。謂之戈戟之齊。

三分其金而錫居一。謂之大刀之齊。

4. The period of the "Warring States" (circa 481-221 B.C.)
5. The Han Dynasty (circa 206 B.C.-220 A.D.)
6. Post-Han period

The periods covered by the Shang and the West Chou Dynasty and the "Spring and Autumn Annals" are by far the most important of the Bronze Age in China. Bronze works of these periods maintain a more or less uniform tradition. But there are certain typological changes; musical instruments, for instance, were not much developed during the Shang Dynasty, but those of the chung and po type (both clapperless bells) began to appear in the West Chou period. The hsu (盨) type of food vessels did not appear until the end of that period. Therefore, the dating of bronze may sometimes be determined by their typology.

During the latter part of the period of the "Spring and Autumn Annals" and during the time of the "Warring States," the form, decoration, and style of writing of bronzes all underwent violent changes. The principal reason for such changes was that prior to the period of the "Spring and Autumn Annals," workers in bronze all congregated in the metropolis where the Emperor resided; but after that time, they were dispersed throughout the feudal principalities. Thus local variation of every sort was brought about; and each followed a different line of development. The result is that bronze articles of this period are richer in form and show more local colour. To call bronzes of this period "Ch'in bronzes" as some do, is clearly a mistake.

Bronze wares of the Han Dynasty are usually simple and devoid of rich ornament. They are mostly for practical use. The period after the Han Dynasty is one of decline, and is devoid of any particular characteristics.

IV. PROVENANCE

Besides the difference in time, articles manufactured in different localities, assume features mutually distinct. Such a condition was not apparent before the period of the "Spring and Autumn Annals," but during that period, the states of Ch'i (齊), Ch'in (秦), Chin (晉), and Chu (楚), each had its individual production. The fact that the tui (敦) among cooking utensils were almost all Ch'i wares may be cited as a typical example of local production. The various changes stamped on the bronze works of the period of the "Warring States," were essentially due to the extension of centres of local manufacture.

V. ARTISTIC VALUE OF THE CHINESE BRONZE

Chinese bronzes studied in their technical aspect may be grouped under the following four points:

1. Patination and Composition.—The difference in the constituents of the bronze, usually results in a variety of patina or mottles of rust. "K'ao Kung Chi" (考工記) states that there are six proportions for the making of this alloy which are as follows:

Five parts of copper, and one part of tin. This is known as the alloy for making chung (a kind of clapperless bells) and ting (caldrons).

Four parts of copper, and one part of tin. This is known as the alloy for making fu-chin (axes).

Three parts of copper, and one part of tin. This is known as the alloy for making ko and chi (military weapons).

Two parts of copper, and one part of tin. This is known as the alloy for making great swords.

五分其金而錫居二。謂之削殺矢之齊。

金錫半。謂之鑿燧之齊。

考工記爲戰國時書。古人製器不盡如記中所述之劃一。近來收藏家認爲色澤之不同。乃由於原料成分之不一。然尤爲重要者。蓋爲火候之優劣。同一原料。所得結果亦有不同也。

(二) 形式 銅器繼石、陶、竹、木等器而發達。所摹仿之範圍甚廣。因而其形式甚繁。且每一類器。必有其主要之形式。而其餘則時有變化。如圓形之器每變爲方形。圈足之器每於足下加以方几。圓柱形之足變成鳥獸形或人形。蓋頂及鑿飾以鳥獸形。器身上飾以牙狀之稜等。故雖同類之器。形式多不相同。

(三) 花紋 銅器雖間有素樸而無花紋者。然花紋實爲銅器藝術之重要部分。

商周銅器之花紋中。以回紋爲最重要。此種花紋。在中國古雕刻品內最爲普遍。且古代回字正作回形以象其狀。舊時稱爲雷紋者。雷卽回也。回紋亦有時用以填補別種主要花紋之隙處。

鳥紋、獸紋、龍紋（卽所謂蟠夔紋）、饕餮紋、蟬紋等。均此時代所習見之主要花紋也。

戰國時器。類多蟠螭、蟠虺等紋。且好嵌石類。與商代之刻骨同。其錯金銀爲花紋者。尤爲美觀。

除圖案化之花紋外。在銅器中亦有作鳥獸之圖形者。春秋以後。頗爲習見。

(四) 書法 銅器之銘文中。不乏優美之書法。且可窺見中國書法之源。其較古者。甚近於圖畫。有時以文字組合類似圖畫。有時以文字錯雜於花紋之內。幾不能辨。戰國時則作鳥蟲書。以鳥或蟲形配合於文字。使類於花紋。

六 中國銅器在史料上之價值

中國銅器。不僅在藝術及考古學方面。佔重要之位置。其有關於歷

Three parts of copper, and two parts of tin. This is known as the alloy for making knives and arrow-heads.

One half of copper, and the other half of tin. This is known as the alloy for making mirrors. "K'ao Kung Chi" (考工記) is a book probably written in the time of the "Warring States;" bronzes of an earlier period were not always made in strict conformity with the formulæ prescribed in that work. Differences of colour in bronzes result from slight differences in their make-up. But what is particularly important is the proper or improper mode of firing, for the same proportion in the materials used may have different results.

2. Shapes and Forms.—Since bronze objects were often modelled after those made of stone, pottery, bamboo, wood, etc., they have, therefore, assumed in the very beginning innumerable shapes or forms. In addition, every kind of object had a combination of features, of which some kept on changing in the course of time, while others remained more or less true to their prototype. For instance a round-shaped ware may become rectangular; cylindrical legs may assume the form of a bird, an animal or a human being; the same is true with the knob of a cover or the handle or even the complete article itself. Such changes are often gradual. In some cases, it is almost possible to trace back the different stages of such changes, and group them into typological series.

3. Ornamental Patterns.—Bronze works are sometimes found plain and devoid of any ornament, but it is the decorative patterns that have attracted the greatest amount of attention from collectors.

Of the decorative patterns found on the bronze works of the Shang and Chou periods, the "hui-pattern" (回紋, i.e. rectangular spirals) is the most important. This pattern is probably the most common of all the ancient Chinese decorative features. It is a modified form of the Chinese character 回, signifying "revolving." Formerly it was called "thunder-pattern" because the ancient character for thunder was 回. On bronze vessels, the "hui-pattern" was frequently used to fill up the intervening spaces of other patterns. Patterns of birds, animals, dragons (the so-called "p'an-kuei-wen"), ogremasks, and cicadas are the principal ones prevailing in these periods.

Bronze works assigned to the period of the "Warring States" are, in a large number, adorned with the patterns of p'an-chih (蟠螭, coiled lizard) and p'an-hui (蟠虺, coiled serpent). Occasionally we meet with vessels inlaid with turquois in the same way as the incised bones of the Shang Dynasty; frequently gold and silver were used for inlaying purposes. Besides this, very often after the period of the "Spring and Autumn Annals," we come across figures of birds and animals in bronzes.

4. Styles of Writing.—The inscriptions on bronze vessels are written in different styles of writing, and many of them show fine calligraphy. As time went on, changes were made in the style of writing. Some characters in the inscriptions of an earlier date are written in pictorial writing; sometimes the characters are so disposed as to form pictures; and sometimes they are so closely mixed up with the patterns that it is difficult to discern them. A kind of script known as the script of birds and insects was in vogue, during the period of the "Warring States;" it is formed by blending the characters with the figures of birds and insects. By means of the inscriptions on bronzes then, we are able to trace Chinese writing to its origin.

VI. THE HISTORICAL VALUE OF CHINESE BRONZES IN CHINESE CULTURE

Chinese bronzes are not only important from the artistic and archæological point of view, but are also highly esteemed by scholars because of their great bearing on Chinese history and

史文化。尤爲學者所珍視。如孟鼎銘與周初之酒誥相似。散盤銘可藉以考見周厲王時矢散二國之分田。虢季子白盤銘可考見周宣王之伐玁狁。且其文與詩經相同。而宗周鐘爲厲王所自作。獻侯鼎記『成王』之名於其生時。皆中國文化上之瑰寶也。

七 本次出品概要

本次出品。以籌備時間太短。私家藏品散在各處。未能徵集。故僅就國立主要文化機關所藏。遴選精品。儘可能範圍內組成系統。

依上述銅器之種類。除兵器外。別爲四類。又新鄭及壽縣所發見之兩銅器羣。爲表現其由地域得來之特殊風格計。故各附於後。

- (一) 烹飪器及食器類。
- (二) 容器、溫器及飲器類。
- (三) 尋常用器類。
- (四) 樂器類。
 - (甲) 新鄭銅器羣。
 - (乙) 壽縣銅器羣。

culture. Many instances may be cited to illustrate this: The inscription on the yü-ting (孟鼎) resembles the "Wine Precept" (酒誥, a chapter in the "Canon of History") of the early part of the Chou Dynasty. The inscription on the San-p'an can be made use of to investigate the division of farm-land in the kingdoms of Tseh and San during the time of Emperor Li, of the Chou Dynasty. The inscription on the Kuo-chi-tze-pai p'an (虢季子白盤) throws light on the conquest of the Hsien-yuin barbarians by Emperor Hsuan of the Chou Dynasty; moreover, the language of this inscription is similar to that of the "Book of Poetry." The Chung Chou chung was cast by Emperor Li himself. The ting of the Marquis of Hsien was inscribed with the title of Ch'eng-Wang during his lifetime; this makes clear that Ch'eng-Wang is not a posthumous title. All these examples show the value of bronzes in the study of Chinese culture.

VII. THE BRONZES FOR THE PRESENT EXHIBITION

The bronzes for the present exhibition were selected mainly from the Palace Museum and the National Museum, supplemented with a few from other collections. The bronzes from the above museums may be classified into four groups (1, 2, 3, and 4). Those from Hsin-cheng and Shou-hsien are put together into two groups (*a* and *b*), not because of any classificatory reason, but because of their having been discovered in those two places.

1. Cooking utensils and food vessels.
 2. Containers, heating and drinking vessels.
 3. Vessels for ordinary use.
 4. Musical instruments.
- a.* Bronzes from Hsin-cheng (新鄭).
 - b.* Bronzes from Shou-hsien (壽縣).

(一) 烹飪器及食器類說明

本類可分爲二小類。即烹飪器與食器。兩者爲相近。故合之。

烹飪器之主要者爲鬲、鼎及敦。由鬲所蜕化者爲甗。鬲、甗及鼎均遠自商世。已極盛行。敦在古時。殆以瓦製者爲多。春秋以後。始大行於齊國。

食器之重要者。爲簠、簋及豆。豆源流最古。然傳世銅豆。未見甚古者。簠自商世已有。簠則起於西周末年或春秋時。簠後變爲簋。亦在西周末年發見。

前人不識敦。誤以爲鼎或鬲。又誤簠爲敦。簋爲簠。今並訂正。

1. Cooking Utensils and Food Vessels

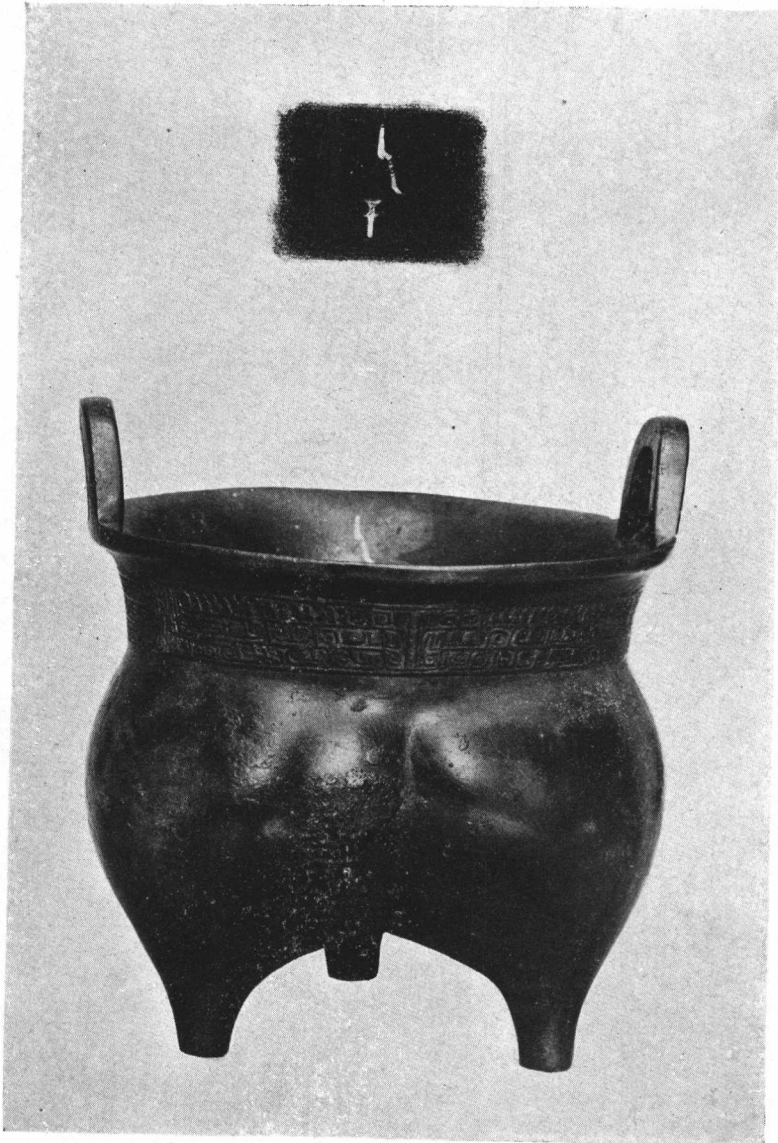
This category is sub-divided into two classes: cooking utensils and food vessels. They are put under the same category because they are closely associated in their uses.

The principal cooking vessels are the li, ting, and tui; the yen was developed from the li. The li, yen, and ting prevailed early in the Shang Dynasty. The tui, chiefly made of pottery in ancient times, gained prevalence in Ch'i State after the period of the "Spring and Autumn Annals."

The principal food vessels are the fu, kuei, and tou. The tou had its origin in remote antiquity, but it was cast in bronze only at a later period. The kuei (簋) made its appearance early in the Shang Dynasty, while the fu first appeared in the latter part of the West Chou or in the "Spring and Autumn Annals" period. The kuei developed into hsu (盥) at the end of West Chou.

Formerly scholars mistook the tui for the ting, or the hsün (鬶); the kuei for the tui, or the hsu (盥) for the kuei. These mistakes should be corrected.

甲. 鬲 屬
A. THE LI GROUP



一 父辛鬲

故宮博物院藏(以下簡稱院)
商器。

有銘。有微傷。通耳高拾伍·貳公分。口徑拾叁·玖公分。最大腹圍肆拾貳·柒公分。重市秤貳拾伍兩捌錢。

1. Li to Worship Father Hsin

With inscription. Shang Dynasty. National Palace Museum (indicated hereafter with the initials N. P. M.).



二 鳥紋方鬲 (院)

商或周初器。

舊稱蟠夔方鬲。口徑拾伍·玖公分。通耳高貳拾叁·玖公分。重市秤壹百壹拾伍兩正。

2. Square Li with Bird-pattern

Formerly called p'an k'uei square li. Shang or beginning of Chou Dynasty. N. P. M.

乙. 甗 屬
B. THE YEN GROUP



三 父 乙 甗 (院)

商器。錯金銀。

有銘。通耳高肆拾肆·伍公分。口徑貳拾柒·捌公分。重市秤拾玖斤捌兩正。

3. Yen to Worship Father I

With inscription. Inlaid with gold and silver. Shang Dynasty. N. P. M.



四 蟠螭紋方甗 (院)

周器。

舊稱蟠夔方甗。有傷。口徑貳拾伍柒公分。橫貳拾玖陸公分。通耳高叁拾柒玖公分。重市秤叁百壹拾叁兩正。

4. Square Yen with P'an-chih-pattern

Formerly called p'an k'uei square yen. Chou Dynasty.
N. P. M.

丙. 鼎 屬

C. THE TIG GROUP



五 婦 鼎 (院)

商器。

有銘。口徑拾玖·玖公分。通耳高貳拾肆·伍公分。最大腹圍陸拾肆·伍公分。重市秤壹百肆拾兩正。

5. Fu Ting

With inscription. Shang Dynasty. N. P. M.



六 饕餮鼎 (院)

器甚大。足上飾以饕餮形。周初器。
 舊稱蟠虺鼎。口徑最寬伍拾柒公分。通耳高柒拾肆·捌公分。最大腹圍壹百陸拾貳公分。重市秤捌拾壹斤正。

6. Ting with Ogre-mask-pattern

Formerly called p'an hui ting. Unusually large. With ogre-mask-patterns at tops of legs. Early Chou. N. P. M.



七 父己鼎 (院)

款足似鬲狀。商或周初器。

有銘。口徑拾玖·伍公分。通耳高貳拾肆·柒公分。最大腹圍陸拾壹·叁公分。重市秤玖拾陸兩正。

7. Ting to Worship Father Chi

With inscription. Legs shaped like the li. Shang or beginning of Chou Dynasty. N. P. M.



八 父辛方鼎 (阮)

商或周初器。

有銘。通耳高貳拾壹·貳公分。口縱拾肆·玖公分。橫拾柒·叁公分。底縱拾壹·肆公分。橫拾伍·捌公分。重市秤玖拾兩正。

8. Square Ting to Worship Father Hsin

With inscription. Shang or beginning of Chou Dynasty.
N. P. M.

九子京鼎

古物陳列所藏(以下簡稱所)

商器。

有銘。通耳高一邊貳拾叁公分。通耳高一邊貳拾貳·玖公分。口徑橫貳拾壹公分。口徑縱拾玖·柒公分。腹圍陸拾貳·叁公分。重市秤玖拾捌兩捌錢。

9. Tze-chin Ting

With inscription. Shang Dynasty. National Museum (indicated hereafter with the initials N. M.)



一〇 文方鼎 (所)

商或周初器。

有銘。通耳高貳拾柒·伍公分。口徑橫拾玖·柒公分。口徑縱拾陸·壹公分。深拾壹·伍公分。重市秤壹百壹拾陸兩捌錢。

10. Square Ting of Wen

With inscription. Shang or beginning of Chou Dynasty. N. M.



一一 獻侯鼎 (所)

周成王時器(約西紀前一〇六〇至一〇三〇年)。

有銘。通耳高一邊貳拾叁·捌公分。通耳高一邊貳拾肆公分強。外口徑拾捌公分。腹圍伍拾陸·伍公分。重市秤玖拾伍兩捌錢。

11. Ting of the Marquis of Hsien (or Hsien-hou Ting)

With inscription. Vessel of the time of Ch'eng-Wang (about 1060-1030 B.C.) of Chou Dynasty. N. M.



一二 鄧父方鼎 (院)

鼎腹作鳥紋。有八稜。作牙形。西周初年器。

舊稱錫貝鼎。有銘。口縱拾伍·柒公分。橫拾玖·伍公分。通耳高貳拾伍·陸公分。縱拾貳·貳公分。橫拾陸·壹公分。重市秤壹百零肆兩正。

12. Dun-fu Square Ting

With inscription. Bird-pattern and eight indented flanges on the body. Beginning of West Chou. N. P. M.



一三 康鼎 (院)

西周器。

有銘。口徑貳拾叁公分。通耳高貳拾貳壹公分。最大腹圍陸拾柒·玖公分。重市秤壹百零叁兩正。

13. K'ang Ting

With inscription. West Chou. N. P. M.



一四 大鼎 (皖)

附耳。西周器。

有銘。口徑叁拾捌·壹公分。通耳高叁拾壹·柒公分。最大腹圍玖拾壹·貳公分。重市秤貳拾斤正。

14. Ta Ting

With inscription. "Ears" (loop-handles) projecting upward from the body. West Chou. N. P. M.



一五 芮公鼎 (院)

芮國在今陝西朝邑。芮公器亦甚多。西周末或春秋時器。

有銘。口徑叁拾肆·伍公分。通耳高叁拾肆·柒公分。最大腹圍壹百零玖·叁公分。重市秤貳拾柒斤捌兩正。

15. Ting of the Duke of Jui (or Jui-kung Ting)

The Jui State is now Chao-i, Shensi Province. Bronze of the Duke of Jui are plentiful. End of West Chou or period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." N. P. M.

一六 蠶季鼎 (所)

足尖而短。春秋時器。

有銘。通耳高一邊叁拾肆公分。強。通耳高一邊叁拾貳·柒公分。口徑橫叁拾玖·叁公分。口徑縱肆拾公分。深拾柒·陸公分。腹圍壹百壹拾肆·貳公分。重市秤貳拾柒斤。

16. Lieh-chi Ting

With inscription. Legs short and conical. Period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." N. M.



一七 叔單鼎 (所)

春秋時黃國器 (今河南潢川)。

有銘。通耳高貳拾捌·捌公分。口徑貳拾捌公分。腹圍捌拾貳·肆公分。重市秤拾捌斤拾伍兩貳錢。

17. Shu-shan Ting

With inscription. Vessel of the Huang State, period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." Huang is now located at Huang-chuan, Honan Province. N. M.



一八 邾伯鼎 (所)

附耳。春秋時邾國器 (今山東濟寧)。

有銘。通耳高一邊叁拾·貳公分。通耳高一邊貳拾玖·玖公分。口徑橫叁拾伍·伍公分。口徑縱叁拾陸·壹公分。腹圍壹百零肆公分。重市秤拾捌斤柒兩捌錢。

18. Ting of the Earl of Shih

With inscription. "Ears" projecting upward from the body. Vessel of the Shih State, period of the "Spring and Autumn Annals." The Shih State is now located at Chi-ning, Shantung Province. N. M.



一九 蟠虺鼎 (所)

附耳。蓋有三環。可仰置。戰國時器。

通耳高貳拾陸·貳公分。口徑貳拾柒公分。深拾肆·貳公分。腹圍陸拾玖公分。連蓋重市秤壹百零伍兩捌錢。

19. Ting with Coiled-serpent-pattern (P'an-hui-pattern)

"Ears" projecting upward from the body. Three rings on the cover, which can be reversed to serve as a dish. Period of the "Warring States." N. M.



二〇 龍紋鼎 (院)

附耳。蓋有鏤空之圓頂。可仰置。戰國時器。

舊稱蟠夔鼎。通蓋高拾玖·伍公分。口徑拾陸·叁公分。最大腹圍伍拾陸·叁公分。共重市秤柒拾伍兩正。

20. Ting with Dragon-pattern

Formerly called p'an k'uei ting. "Ears" projecting upward from the body. An open-work carved knob on the cover, which can be reversed. Period of the "Warring States." N. P. M.



二一 鳳耳鼎 (院)

以鳥首代兩耳。平蓋。蓋有紐。可握。有四鳥首。可仰置。形製極奇。戰國時器。

有花紋。口徑拾叁·伍公分。通蓋高拾捌·伍公分。最大腹圍肆拾捌·捌公分。連蓋共重市秤柒拾捌兩正。

21. Ting with Phoenix-shaped "Ears"

Loop-handles in the form of the heads of bird. Flat cover with a loop-handle in the centre and four heads of bird on the margin to act as supporters when reversed. Unique in form and make. Period of the "Warring States." N. P. M.

丁. 敦 屬 D. THE TUI GROUP



二二 陳侯午敦 (所)

齊桓公時器 (西紀前三八四至三七八年)。

有銘。通耳高上叁拾肆公分。通耳高下叁拾叁·陸公分。以敦字體分上下。口徑貳拾伍·陸公分。底徑橫貳拾柒·壹公分。底徑縱貳拾伍·伍公分。底方圍壹百零伍公分。重市秤叁拾柒斤叁兩捌錢。

22. Tui of Wu, Marquis of Chen

With inscription. Vessel possessed by Huan-kung (384-378 B. C.) of the Ch'i State. N. M.



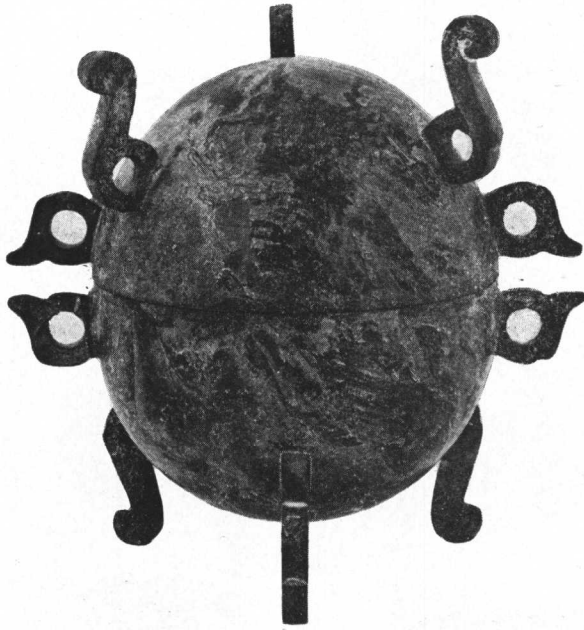
二三 雲紋敦 (所)

三足爲環形所展成。戰國時器。

高拾壹·貳公分。口徑拾柒·伍公分。深捌·肆公分。腹圍伍拾壹·捌公分。重市秤肆拾貳兩叁錢。

23. Tui with Cloud-scrolls

Three legs formed of extended rings. Period of the "Warring States." N. M.



二四 素敦^(院)

三足並蓋上三環。均爲環形所展長。戰國時器。
舊稱素鼎。口徑拾捌公分。通蓋最高拾陸·叁公分。最大腹圍叁
拾捌·叁公分。重市秤肆拾伍兩正。

24. Tui

The three legs and the three rings on the reversible cover are formed of extended rings. Period of the "Warring States." N. P. M.

戊 簠 屬

E. THE FU GROUP

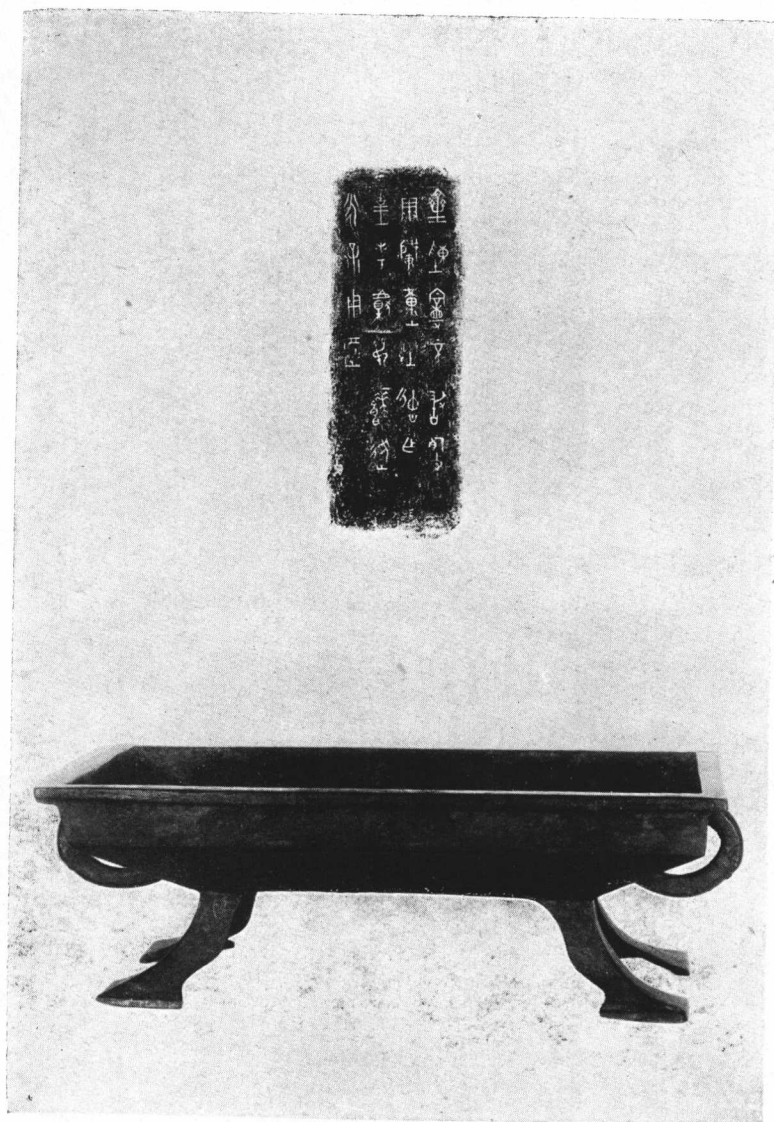


二五 召叔山父簠 (院)

春秋時鄭國器(今河南新鄭)。
有銘。口縱貳拾叁·肆公分。橫貳拾捌·叁公分。高柒·柒公分。底縱拾叁·肆公分。橫拾柒·貳公分。重市秤玖拾伍兩正。

25. Chao-shu-shan-fu Fu

With inscription. Vessel of the Cheng State (now Hsin-cheng, Honan), period of "Spring and Autumn Annals."
N. P. M.



二六 陳曼簠 (阮)

春秋時齊國器。
 舊稱齊陳曼簠。有銘。口縱拾玖·叁公分。橫叁拾壹·壹公分。高拾·捌公分。底縱柒·壹公分。重市秤壹百兩正。

26. Chen-man Fu

With inscription. Vessel of the Ch'i State, period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." N. P. M.

己 簋 屬

(舊稱敦)

F. THE KUEI GROUP

(formerly called the Tui Group)



二七 饗饗紋簋 (所)

無耳。周身花紋。極精美。商器。

高拾貳·柒公分。口徑拾捌·壹公分。底徑拾肆·肆公分。深拾·叁公分。重市秤伍拾肆兩。

27. Kuei with Ogre-mask-pattern

Without "ears." Exquisite designs all over the body.
Shang Dynasty. N. M.



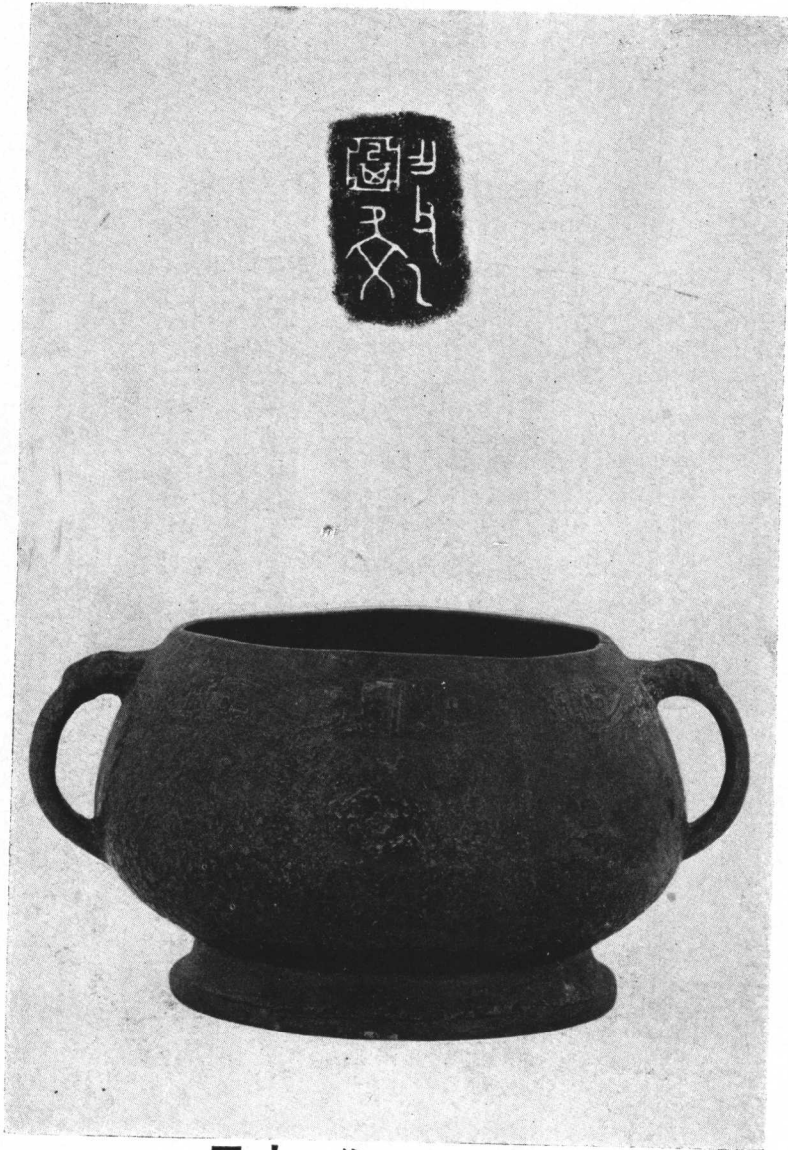
二八 父丁簋 (所)

腹作直紋。商器。

有銘。高拾陸·肆公分。口徑橫貳拾壹·捌公分。口徑縱貳拾貳·貳公分。底徑橫拾陸·玖公分。底徑縱拾柒·伍公分。深拾貳·玖公分。腹圍陸拾伍公分。重市秤壹百壹拾伍兩捌錢。

28. Kuei to Worship Father Ting

With inscription. Straight lines on body. Shang Dynasty. N. M.



二九 父乙簋 (院)

欽口。商器。

有銘。高拾貳·伍公分。口徑拾伍·壹公分。足徑拾伍·伍公分。腹圍陸拾叁·捌公分。重市秤陸拾伍兩正。

29. Kuei to Worship Father I

With inscription. Narrow-mouthed. Shang Dynasty.
N. P. M.



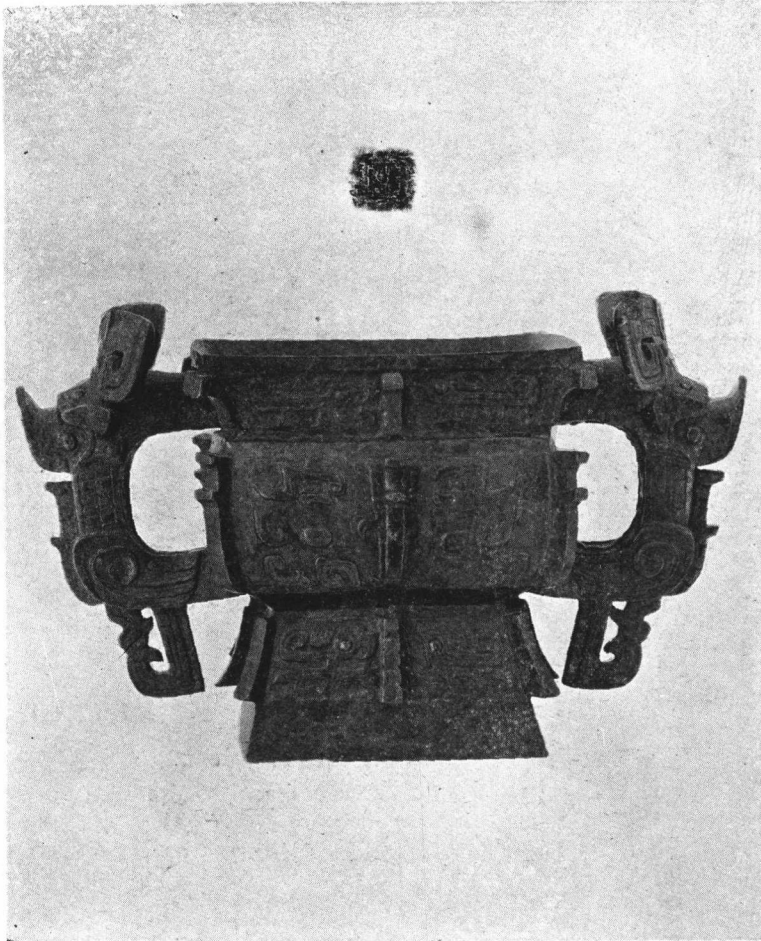
三〇 父癸簋 (院)

商器。

有銘。口徑拾捌·叁公分。高拾叁·捌公分。足徑拾肆·陸公分。腹圍伍拾·叁公分。重市秤伍拾壹兩正。

30. Kuei to Worship Father Kuei

With inscription. Shang Dynasty. N. P. M.



三一「亞」方簋(碗)

亞古代爵稱。口下作龍紋。腹作饕餮紋。腹下作鳥紋。並間以小回紋。兩耳作怪鳥形。器口周有八稜。商器。

口縱拾壹·玖公分。橫拾柒公分。最高貳拾陸公分。底縱拾貳·叁公分。橫拾肆·貳公分。重市秤壹百伍拾伍兩正。

31. "Ya" Square Kuei

With inscription. Dragon-pattern below the lip; ogre-mask-pattern on the body; and bird-pattern below the body. Two loop-handles assume the form of monstrous birds, with eight flanges round the body. These flanges are patterns of great antiquity. Shang Dynasty. N. P. M.



三二 詢辛簋 (所)

素腹。西周初年器。
有銘。高拾伍公分。口徑拾伍·壹公分。底徑拾壹·柒公分。深玖公分。腹圍肆拾陸·玖公分。重市秤肆拾叁兩貳錢。

32. Hsun-hsin Kuei

With inscription. Body plain. Beginning of West Chou.
N. M.



三三 「作寶尊彝」簋 (所)

腹作鳥紋。兩耳作鳥形。西周初年器。
有銘。通耳高一邊拾伍·壹公分。通耳高一邊拾伍·捌公分。口徑橫貳拾肆公分。口徑縱貳拾捌公分。底徑橫拾柒·壹公分。底徑縱拾柒·陸公分。深拾壹·捌公分。腹圍陸拾肆公分。重市秤玖拾伍兩捌錢。

33. "Tso-Pao-Tsun-I" Kuei

Tso, Pao, Tsun, and I (作, 寶, 尊, 彝) are the characters inscribed on the vessel. Bird-pattern on the body. Two "ears," bird-shaped. Beginning of West Chou.
N. M.



三四 烜簋 (所)

口甚侈。兩耳作獸形。花紋有金銀錯。春秋時器。

有銘。通耳高一邊拾陸·肆公分。通耳高一邊拾陸·陸公分。口徑貳拾肆·伍公分。底徑拾玖·伍公分。深拾壹·捌公分。腹圍柒拾壹公分。重市秤壹百陸拾壹兩。

34. Hsiung Kuei

With inscription. Wide-mouthed. Two "ears," animal-shaped. Pattern inserted with gold and silver. Period of "Spring and Autumn Annals."
N. M.



三五 陳侯午簋 (所)

兩耳作龍形。底連方几。齊桓公時器(西紀前三八四至三七八年)。
有銘。最高點計拾壹公分。口徑拾捌·玖公分。深玖·叁公分。腹圍伍拾捌·肆公分。重市秤肆拾捌兩壹錢。

35. Kuei of Wu, Marquis of Chen

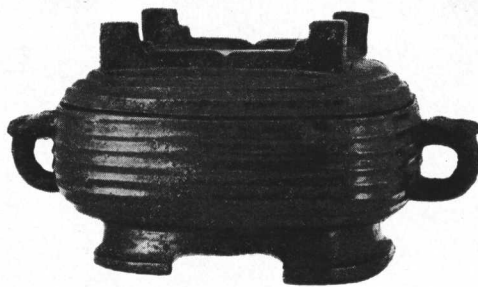
With inscription. Two "ears," dragon-shaped. Square pedestal added to round base. Vessel of Huan-kung (384-378 B. C.) of Ch'i State. N. M.

庚 盨 屬

(舊稱簋)

G. THE HSU GROUP

(formerly called the Kuei Group)



三六 饒季獻盨 (院)

春秋時器。
有銘。口縱拾捌·壹公分。橫貳拾伍·貳公分。通蓋高拾柒·捌公分。底縱拾叁·捌公分。橫貳拾壹·叁公分。共重市秤壹百叁拾兩正。

36. Hsu of Lo-chi-hsien

With inscription. Period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." N. P. M.



三七 華季盥^(所)

此器是盥。而銘中稱爲簋。可證盥由簋蛻化而成。

有銘。高拾玖公分。口徑橫貳拾壹·叁公分。口徑縱拾伍·伍公分。底徑橫貳拾壹·貳公分。底徑縱拾伍·壹公分。深捌·肆公分。腹圍陸拾玖公分。重市秤玖拾兩捌錢。

37. Hsu of Hwa-chi

With inscription. This vessel is in reality a hsu, but it is called a kuei in the inscription. This gives evidence of the fact that the hsu was developed from the kuei. N. M.

辛. 豆 屬

H. THE TOU GROUP



三八 星虬豆^(所)

兩耳作環形。腹中有三鳥圖。戰國時器。

內鑄花紋。高拾柒公分。口徑拾捌·貳公分。深玖·壹公分。底徑拾壹·柒公分。腹圍伍拾玖·陸公分。重市秤肆拾貳兩。

38. "Hsing-ch'iu" Tou

Decorated with stars and dragons. "Two ears," ring-shaped. Figure of three birds inside the vessel. Period of the "Warring States." N. M.

(二) 容器、溫器及飲器類說明

容器、溫器及飲器。在使用上頗有聯繫。蓋皆與酒有關係也。

甕、壺、卣等。用以容酒漿者。謂之容器。其源出於陶器。甕之小者稱甗。春秋戰國時間有稱罍及釶者。壺、漢時稱爲鍾。方壺稱爲鈞。春秋時又有所謂餅者。實亦壺也。

卣皆有提梁。然古卣本無提梁。昔人所稱爲方彝者。實亦卣也。

盃、角、爵、斝等。均有長足可供溫酒之用。然角、爵、斝又兼爲飲器。角無柱。而爵、斝有柱。角蓋較古之型式也。

觚、觶皆飲器。尊似觚而較大。其用途未甚明瞭。

2. Containers, Heating and Drinking Vessels

Vessels of this category in most cases are used for serving wine and are in themselves more or less related to one another in use.

Of the containers there are the lei, hu, and yu. All of them are used to hold beverages. They were developed from pottery. The lei of a small size is called a pu (甌). It was sometimes called a tan (鐔) or a min (甌) during the periods of "Spring and Autumn Annals" and the "Warring States." The hu (壺) and the square hu were called chung (鍾) and fang (鈇) respectively during the Han Dynasty. What was called p'ing (餅) during the period of the "Spring and Autumn Annals" is in reality a hu. The yu (卣) has a swing-handle, but the yu of remote antiquity, however, had no swing-handle. What was formerly called a square yi (彝) is also in reality a yu (卣).

The ho (盃), chio (角), chueh (爵), and chia (斝) are supported by long legs in order to warm wine over the fire. But the chio, chueh, and chia are also used as drinking vessels. The chueh and chia have knobbed projections on the rim while the chio has none. The style of the chio is probably more archaic than those of the other two.

The ku (觚) and chih (觶) are drinking vessels. The tsun (尊) resembles the ku but is larger. The use of the tsun is not yet ascertained.

甲. 罍 屬
A. THE LEI GROUP



三九 饕餮紋罍 (院)

頸腹之間。飾三獸首。商或周初器。

舊稱缺蓋古銅提耳大爐。口徑念叁柒公分。高念叁貳公分。底徑拾玖·玖公分。最大腹圍壹百零陸公分。重市秤壹百柒拾玖兩正。

39. Lei with T'ao-t'ieh-pattern (Ogre-mask-pattern)

Decorated with three animal heads between the neck and the body. Shang or beginning of Chou. N. P. M.



四〇 饗饗紋方罍 (院)

蓋有四鳥形。腹側飾兩獸首。商或周初器。
 舊稱古銅彝。通蓋高卅陸·肆公分。口縱拾陸·柒公分。橫拾柒·貳
 公分。底縱拾伍·柒公分。橫拾陸·壹公分。最大腹圍捌拾貳公分。
 重市秤壹百卅叁兩正。

40. Square Lei with T'ao-t'ieh-pattern

With a bird-head on each of the four corners of the cover.
 Two sides of body decorated with animal-heads. Shang or
 beginning of Chou. N. P. M.



四一 乳丁罍 (院)

頸腹間飾獸首。間以鳥形及牙稜。腹有乳。間以回紋。極精美。商或周初器。

口徑叁拾壹·叁公分。高叁拾柒公分。底徑貳拾玖公分。重市秤貳拾柒斤陸兩正。

41. Lei with "Nipples" (Bosses)

Decorated with animal-heads between the neck and the body, and bird figures at the intervals between the heads. Indented flanges and "nipples" on the body and small hui-pattern in the intervening spaces. Shang or beginning of Chou. N. P. M.

乙. 罍 屬

B. THE PU GROUP



四二 獸耳回紋罍 (所)

商或周器。

舊稱雲雷甗。高拾玖·伍公分。口徑拾陸·伍公分。底徑拾捌公分。深拾柒·肆公分。腹圍玖拾叁·陸公分。重市秤壹百叁拾肆兩捌錢。

42. Pu with Animal-shaped "Ears" and Hui-pattern

Formerly called yun-lei pu. Shang or Chou Dynasty. N. M.

四三 饗饗紋罍 (所)

商或周器。

高拾柒·陸公分。口徑拾伍·壹公分。深拾伍·肆公分。底徑拾陸·伍公分。上腰圍柒拾壹·柒公分。重市秤玖拾伍兩捌錢。

43. Pu with T'ao-t'ieh-pattern

Shang or Chou Dynasty. N. M.



丙. 甗 屬

C. THE MIN GROUP



四四 寧甗 (所)

戰國時器。

有銘。高拾陸·捌公分。深拾伍·肆公分。口徑橫拾·貳公分。口徑縱拾·伍公分。底徑橫拾壹·陸公分。底徑縱拾壹·捌公分。腹圍陸拾柒公分。重市秤捌拾捌兩捌錢。

44. Min of Ning

With inscription. Period of the "Warring States." N. M.

丁. 壺 及 鍾 屬

D. THE HU AND THE CHUNG GROUP



四五 曾伯陴壺 (院)

蓋頂如花瓣。兩耳作獸首形。附環。通體作盤雲紋。西周或春秋時曾國器。

有銘。蓋口及頂均有銘。蓋有傷。通蓋高肆拾壹·貳公分。口徑拾肆·壹公分。底徑貳拾壹·捌公分。最大腹圍柒拾陸·玖公分。重市秤拾捌斤拾貳兩正。

45. Tseng-po-ch'i Hu

With inscription. The knob on the cover divided into petals. Two "ears," animal-head-shaped and with rings. Cloud-scrolls all over the body. Vessel of the Cheng State, West Chou or period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." N. P. M.



四六 芮公壺 (院)

西周末或春秋時芮國器。

有銘。底足均傷。通蓋高叁拾柒公分。口縱玖·捌公分。橫拾貳·柒公分。底縱拾叁公分。橫拾陸·壹公分。最大腹圍陸拾玖·壹公分。重市秤拾捌斤捌兩正。

46. Hu of the Duke of Jui

With inscription. Vessel of the Jui State. Latter part of West Chou or period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." N. P. M.



四九 伯庶父壺 (陸)

耳附兩環。西周或春秋時器。
有銘。蓋有傷。通蓋高叁拾叁·叁公分。口徑拾壹公分。底徑拾伍·捌公分。最大腹圍伍拾柒·貳公分。重市秤壹百貳拾柒兩正。

49. Po-shu-fu Hu

With inscription. Rings appended to the "ears." West Chou or period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." N. P. M.



五〇 周 簠 壺 (院)

耳附兩環。西周或春秋時器。
有銘。口縱拾伍·貳公分。橫貳拾公分。高肆拾捌·肆公分。底縱貳拾壹·肆公分。橫貳拾陸·肆公分。重市秤貳拾伍斤陸兩正。

50. Chou-*mu* Hu

With inscription. Rings appended to the "ears." West Chou or period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." N. P. M.



五一 行獵圖壺 (所)

以行獵圖與花紋相間。戰國時器。
高叁拾柒·貳公分。口徑拾壹·玖公分。底徑拾伍公分。腹圍柒拾玖·伍公分。重市秤玖拾兩捌錢。

51. Hu with Hunting Pictures

Hunting-pictures intermingled with patterns inlaid with metals. Period of the "Warring States." N. M.

五二 四獸圖壺 (所)

腹有四獸圖。有提梁。戰國時器。
高叁拾·捌公分。口徑拾肆公分。底徑橫拾貳公分。底徑縱拾壹·柒公分。深貳拾玖·伍公分。腹圍陸拾陸·肆公分。重市秤捌拾兩捌錢。

52. Hu with Picture of Four Animals

Picture of four animals on the body. With swing-handle. Period of the "Warring States." N. M.



五三 鳥獸圖壺 (所)

腹有鳥獸圖。以金銀錯之。戰國時器。

兩耳有鼻。高叁拾叁·貳公分。口徑橫拾壹·壹公分。口徑縱拾·玖公分。深叁拾·陸公分。腹圍柒拾柒·柒公分。重市秤玖拾肆兩捌錢。

53. Hu with Picture of Birds and Animals

Picture of birds and animals on the body. Inlaid with gold and silver. Period of the "Warring States." N. M.





五四 龍鳳紋壺 (所)

戰國時器。

舊稱夔鳳壺。高叁拾伍·叁公分。口徑橫拾貳·貳公分。口徑縱拾捌·捌公分。底徑橫拾陸公分。底徑縱拾叁·壹公分。深叁拾·貳公分。重市秤壹百陸拾壹兩捌錢。

54. Hu with Phoenix-dragon-pattern

Formerly called k'uei feng hu. Period of the "Warring States." N. M.



五五 瓠形壺 (院)

戰國時器。

底邊似繩狀。口徑陸公分。通蓋頂高叁拾叁·伍公分。底徑捌·伍公分。最大腹圍肆拾貳·玖公分。重市秤肆拾捌兩正。

55. Gourd-shaped Hu

Period of the "Warring States." N. P. M.



五六 康具扁壺 (所)

戰國時器。

有銘。高貳拾伍·陸公分。口徑玖·肆公分。深貳拾叁·壹公分。底邊橫拾叁·貳公分。底邊縱柒·伍公分。腰厚柒·伍公分。腰橫貳拾伍·壹公分。重市秤捌拾捌兩捌錢。

56. 康具 Flat Hu

With inscription. Period of the "Warring States." N. M.

五七 馭虎圖扁壺 (所)

一旁爲獸圖。一旁爲有人馭虎之圖。有鏈狀之提梁。漢器。

鎖鍊提梁。高拾玖·陸公分。口徑橫陸公分。口徑縱伍·捌公分。底徑橫拾貳·陸公分。底徑縱肆·玖公分。深拾柒·伍公分。連鎖重市秤肆拾叁兩叁錢正。

57. Flat Hu with Picture of Tiger-driving

With picture of animal on one side of the body and picture of a man driving a tiger on the other. Swing-handle, chain-shaped. Han Dynasty. N. M.



五八 南皮侯家鍾 (所)

漢器。

有銘。高肆拾伍·玖公分。口徑拾玖·壹公分。底徑橫貳拾壹·陸公分。底徑縱貳拾壹·肆公分。深肆拾捌公分。腹圍壹百壹拾貳公分。重市秤貳拾壹斤柒兩捌錢正。

58. Chung of the Marquis of Nan-p'i

With inscription. Han Dynasty. N. M.

戊. 鈎 屬

E. THE FANG GROUP



五九 畫像鈎 (院)

頸、腹、足並有圖紋。似漢畫像。戰國時器。

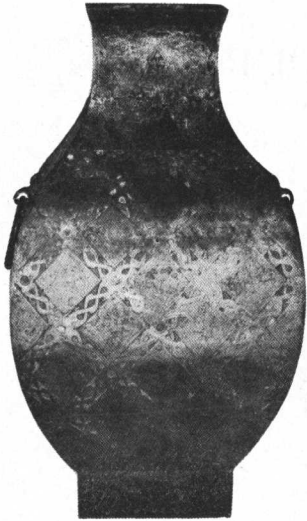
舊名古銅雙耳方壺。口縱橫均拾壹陸公分。高肆拾伍叁公分。底縱橫均拾叁肆公分。最大腹圍玖拾叁公分。重市秤壹百玖拾柒兩正。

59. Fang with Pictures

Pictures like bas-relief of the Han Dynasty on the neck, body, and base. Period of the "Warring States." N. P. M.

己. 餅 屬

F. THE P'ING GROUP



六〇 絢紋鈎 (所)

腹以絢紋作斜方格。格中作雲紋。嵌綠松石。戰國時器。

高肆拾陸·叁公分。口徑橫拾貳·貳公分。口徑縱拾貳公分。底徑橫拾肆·伍公分。底徑縱拾肆·叁公分。深肆拾壹·肆公分。腹圍玖拾捌·捌公分。重市秤拾玖斤肆兩捌錢正。

60. Fang with Rope-pattern (T'ao-pattern)

The rhombs on the body are formed of rope-pattern (t'ao-pattern) and are filled up with cloud-scrolls and inlaid with turquoise. Period of the "Warring States." N. M.



六一 孟城餅 (院)

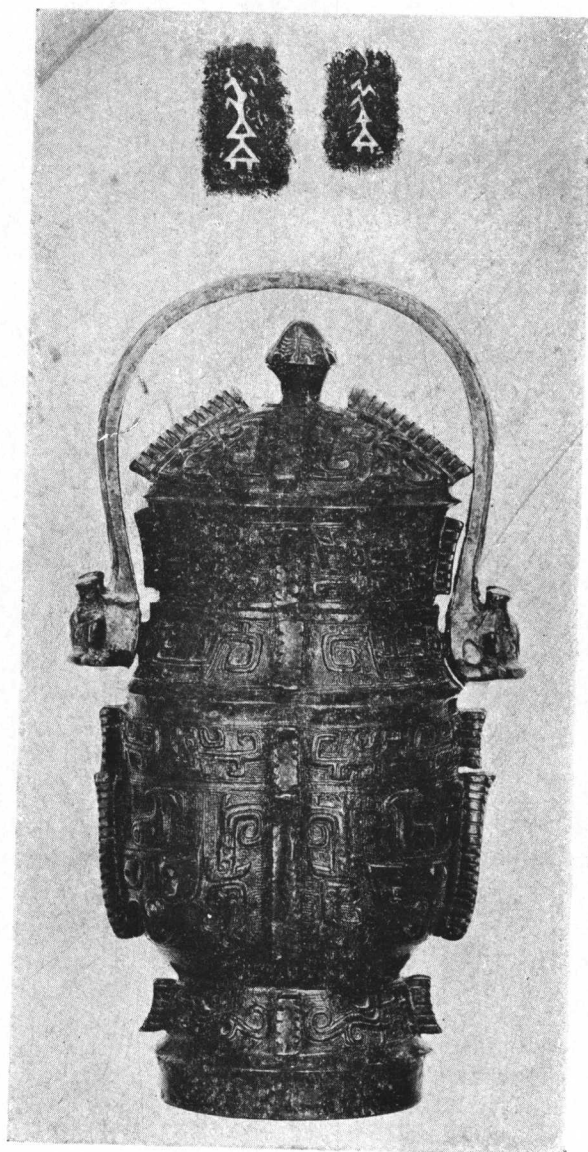
春秋時器。

有銘。舊名古銅雙環扁瓶。口殘傷。口縱玖公分。橫拾壹·貳公分。高貳拾陸·伍公分。底縱捌·叁公分。橫拾貳·肆公分。最大腹圍伍拾伍·伍公分。重市秤陸拾捌兩正。

61. P'ing of Meng-cheng

With inscription. Period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." N. P. M.

庚. 卣 屬
G. THE YU GROUP



六二 癸 卣 (院)

通身作龍紋。間以小回紋。有四稜。精美絕倫。商器。
有銘。舊名用禾卣。口縱陸·玖公分。橫柒·貳公分。通蓋頂高貳拾
叁·伍公分。底徑柒·玖公分。重市秤伍拾伍兩正。

62. Yu of 癸

With inscription. Dragon-pattern all over the body and
hui-pattern in the intervening spaces. With four flanges.
Unmatched in exquisiteness. Shang Dynasty. N. P. M.



六三 父庚卣 (院)

有喙。商器。

有銘。舊稱父庚盃。口徑捌肆公分。通蓋頂高貳拾肆·壹公分。底徑玖·柒公分。最大腹圍肆拾·柒公分。重市秤伍拾叁兩正。

63. Yu to Worship Father Keng

Formerly called ho, to worship Father Keng. With inscription and spout. Shang Dynasty. N. P. M.



六四 周乎卣 (院)

西周器。

有銘。通高貳拾貳捌公分。口縱玖捌公分。橫拾叁肆公分。底縱拾貳貳公分。橫拾伍柒公分。最大腹圍伍拾貳伍公分。共重肆拾玖陸兩正。

64. Chou-hu Yu

With inscription. West Chou. N. P. M.

辛. 盃 屬
H. THE HO GROUP

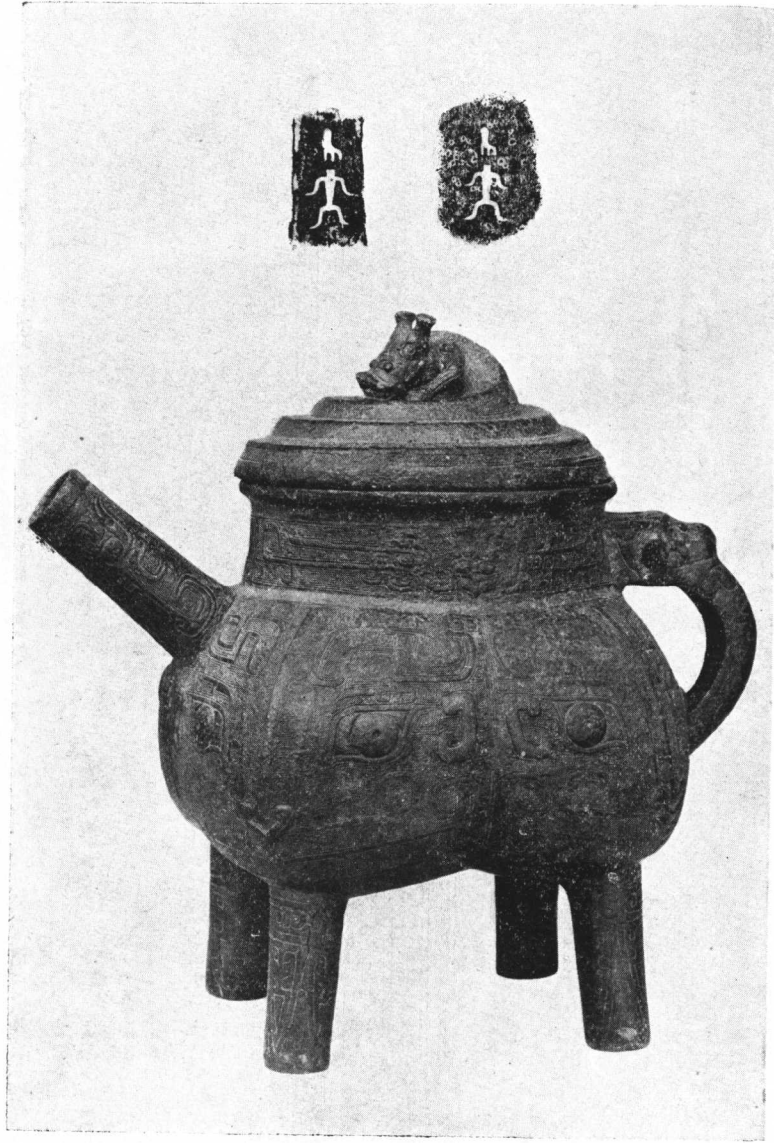


六五 父丁盃 (疏)

商器。
有銘。通蓋高貳拾捌·柒公分。口徑拾壹·柒公分。最大腹圍伍拾肆·叁公分。重市秤壹百零叁兩正。

65. Ho to Worship Father Ting

With inscription. Shang Dynasty. N. P. M.



六六 足形盃 (院)

四足。蓋頂作獸形。商或周初器。
有銘。舊名古銅壺。通蓋高貳拾柒·叁公分。口徑拾肆·壹公分。最大腹圍陸拾肆公分。共重市秤壹百肆拾柒兩正。

66. Ho Inscribed with a Character Resembling a Man's Foot

With inscription and four legs. Animal-shaped knob on cover. Shang or beginning of Chou Dynasty. N. P. M.



六七 龍紋方盃 (院)

失蓋。商或周初器。

舊稱蟠夔方盃。木蓋帶玉頂。口縱拾壹·貳公分。橫拾肆·壹公分。
通蓋頂高貳拾肆·貳公分。連木蓋帶玉頂共重市秤捌拾伍兩
正。

67. Square Ho with Dragon-pattern

Formerly called p'an k'uei square ho. Cover lost. Shang or beginning of Chou Dynasty. N. P. M.



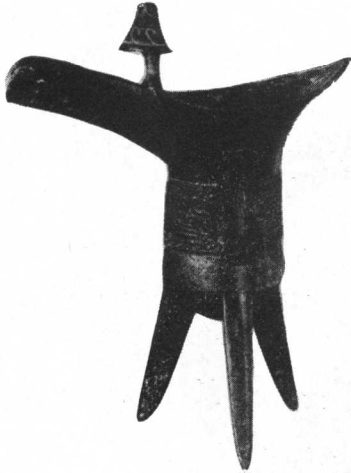
六八 獸盃 (院)

喙作獸形。無蓋。有提梁。足短。戰國或漢器。
 舊名古銅盃。帶銅蓋。口徑陸·伍公分。通梁高拾柒公分。最大腹
 圍肆拾公分。連蓋重市秤叁拾叁兩正。

68. Ho with an Animal-head-shaped Spout

Without a handle. A lizard-shaped swing-handle. Legs short. Period of the "Warring States" or Han Dynasty. N. P. M.

子. 爵屬 A. THE CHUEH GROUP



六九 一柱爵 (所)

爵均兩柱。此以兩柱合爲一柱。商或周初器。
通柱高拾玖公分。口徑橫連流拾肆·伍公分。口徑縱柒公分。腹圍拾伍·肆公分。重市秤拾叁兩正。

69. Chueh with One Projection

Generally the chueh has two separate projections on the rim, but this one has them joined into one. Shang or beginning of Chou Dynasty. N. M.

丑. 罍屬 B. THE CHIA GROUP



七〇 非子異罍 (院)

商器。
有銘。原稱古銅大爵。又稱子孫罍。口徑貳拾壹公分。最高叁拾叁·玖公分。重市秤壹百捌拾貳兩正。

70. Chia of 非-tze-i

With inscription. Shang Dynasty. N. P. M.



七一 龍紋罍 (所)

商或周初器。
舊名夔紋罍。連柱高叁拾肆·玖公分。口徑拾壹·玖公分。深拾柒·伍公分。腹圍肆拾伍·捌公分。重市秤壹百叁拾玖兩正。

71. Chia with Dragon-pattern

Formerly called k'uei wen chia. Shang or beginning of Chou Dynasty. N. M.

寅. 觚 屬

C. THE KU GROUP



七二 鈴觚 (院)

商或周初器。

舊稱古銅觚。又稱雲紋觚。有花紋。口徑拾貳·柒公分。高貳拾叁·柒公分。底徑柒·柒公分。重市秤貳拾壹兩捌錢。

72. Ku with a Bell

Formerly called ku, with cloud-scroll-pattern. Shang or the beginning of Chou Dynasty. N. P. M.



七三 回紋觚 (所)

商或周初器。

高貳拾肆·肆公分強。口徑拾肆·壹公分。深拾陸公分。重市秤貳拾伍兩叁錢。

73. Ku with Hui-pattern

Shang or beginning of Chou Dynasty. N. M.

卯. 尊 屬
D. THE TSUN GROUP



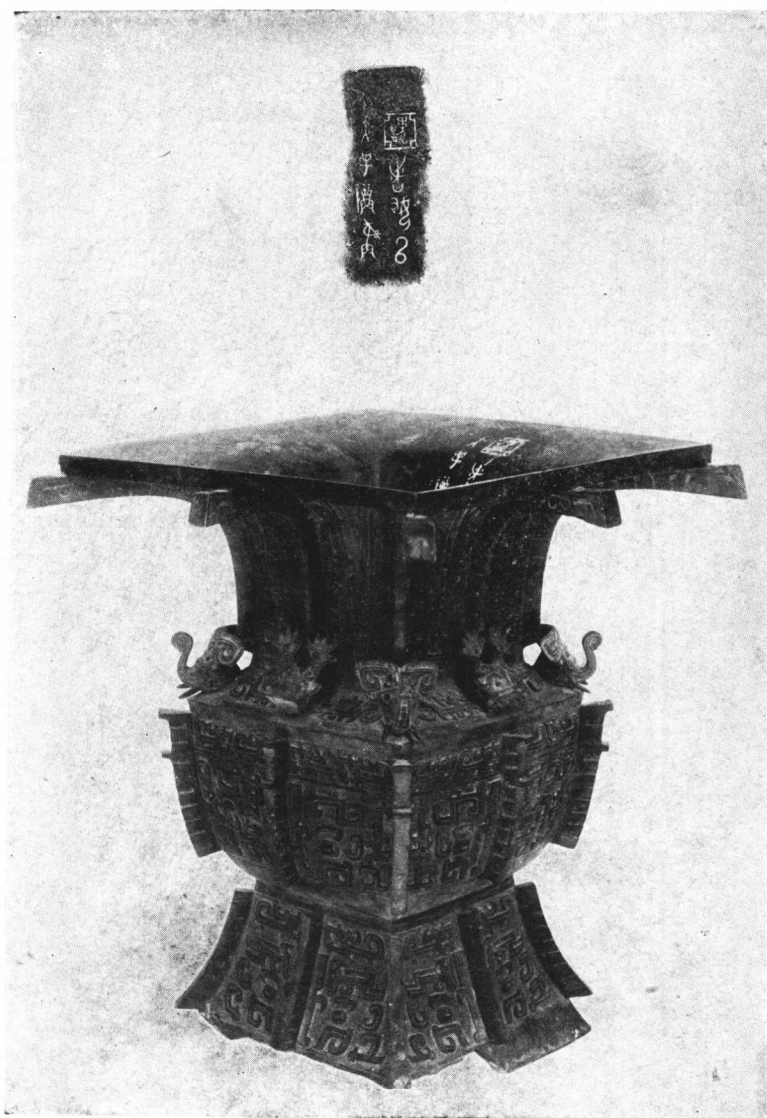
七四 父辛尊 (院)

商器。

有銘。舊名古銅痰盂。帶銅胆。口徑貳拾叁公分。高貳拾伍玖公分。底徑拾叁捌公分。最大腹圍肆拾捌公分。重市秤柒拾肆兩正。

74. Tsun to Worship Father Hsin

With inscription. Shang Dynasty. N. P. M.



七五 諸姁方尊 (院)

有八稜。腹上飾象首鹿首各四。饕餮紋與龍紋相間。隙處均飾以小回紋。商器。

有銘。口徑縱橫均叁拾叁·貳公分。高肆拾伍·柒公分。底徑貳拾貳·伍公分。重市秤肆拾貳斤捌兩正。底殘缺。

75. Chu-szu Square Tsun

With inscription. Eight flanges. Upper part of body decorated with four elephant heads and four deer heads. T'ao-t'ieh-pattern intermingled with dragon-pattern, and little hui-pattern filling up the intervening spaces. Shang Dynasty. N. P. M.

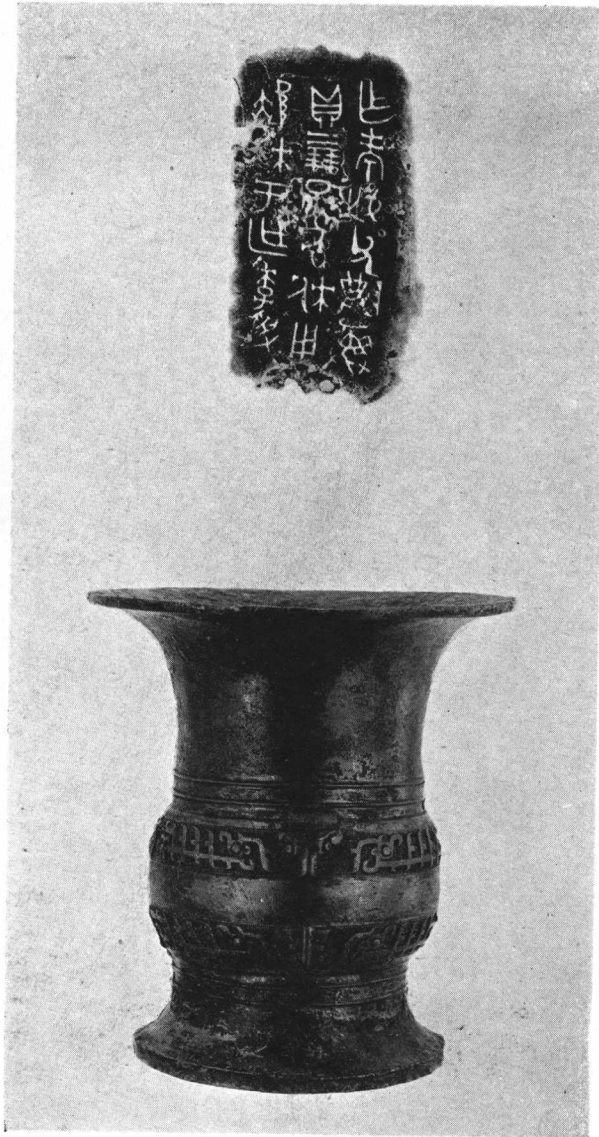


七六 邢季夔尊 (院)

腹作鳳紋。西周時邢國之器(今河北邢台)。
有銘。舊名古銅尊。口徑拾柒貳公分。高拾柒伍公分。足徑拾貳
玖公分。最大腹圍肆拾伍伍公分。重市秤陸拾貳兩正。

76. Hsing-chi-夔 Tsun

With inscription. Phoenix-pattern on body. Vessel of the
Hsing State. Period of West Chou. Hsing State is located
at Hsing-tai, Hopei Province. N. P. M.



七七 季尊 (院)

周初器。

有銘。舊名周季受尊。口徑拾捌·柒公分。高貳拾·捌公分。底徑拾叁·伍公分。最大腹圍叁拾玖·伍公分。重市秤陸拾伍兩正。

77. Chi Tsun

With inscription. The beginning of Chou Dynasty.
N. P. M.



七八 服尊^(院)

有稜。有兩耳。作龍形。通體作鳥獸及龍紋。西周器。

有銘。舊名古銅尊。口徑拾玖伍公分。高貳拾貳捌公分。底縱拾捌公分。橫拾壹貳公分。最大腹圍肆拾陸捌公分。重市秤壹百壹拾伍兩。

78. Fu Tsun

With inscription and flanges. Two dragon-shaped "ears." Bird, animal, and dragon-patterns all over the body. Period of West Chou. N. P. M.



七九 獸尊 (院)

作獸形。鳥喙。以首爲蓋。頸部下爲器。形製絕奇。春秋或戰國時器。舊名古銅天鷄薰爐。尾斷足斷。最高拾捌·玖公分。通長貳拾壹公分。最寬玖·伍公分。重市秤伍拾柒兩正。

79. Animal-shaped Tsun

The whole vessel is animal-shaped with a bird's beak. The head serves as a cover. Unique in form and make. Period of "Spring and Autumn Annals" or of the "Warring States." N. P. M.



八〇 犧尊 (院)

錯金銀及綠松石。

舊名古銅犧尊。有花紋。有傷。最高貳拾捌·陸公分。最長肆拾·伍公分。最寬拾陸·伍公分。重市秤壹百陸拾伍兩正。

80. Tsun in the Shape of Cow-like Animal

Inlaid with gold, silver, and turquoise. N. P. M.

(三) 尋常用器類說明

尋常用器。在商周時。最主要者。爲盤、鑑及匜。皆盥洗所用器也。然盤亦用以盛食物。鑑可以鑑容。而匜之有足者。可以爲温器。

盂亦鑑類也。通常稱之爲洗。大抵皆漢器也。

奩、鏡等皆漢以後器。

3. Vessels for Ordinary Use

During the Shang and the Chou Dynasty, the principal vessels for ordinary use are the p'an (盤), chien (鑑), and yi (匜). They were in most cases used as washbasins.

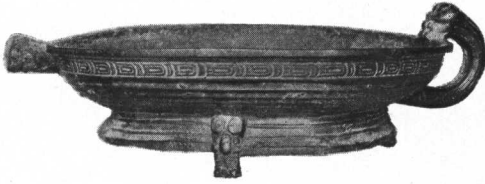
The p'an might also be used to hold food; chien might serve as a mirror; and yi with legs might serve as a heating vessel.

The yü is a kind of chien, and is commonly called hsi (洗). Such vessels, for the most part, belong to the Han Dynasty.

Lien (奩, toilet-case), and teng (鐙, lamp-stand) belong to periods subsequent to Han.

甲. 盤 屬

A. THE P'AN GROUP



八一 魚盤 (所)

有流。有鑿。三足。盤內以十三魚字組成花紋。西周器。

最高點計拾壹·肆公分。口徑叁拾捌公分。連流徑肆拾·柒公分。深柒·柒公分。底口圍玖拾·柒公分。重市秤壹百陸拾叁兩捌錢正。

81. P'an, Decorated with Fish-like Figure

With open spout, handle, and three legs. Pattern formed of thirteen fish-like figures inside the vessel. West Chou. N. M.

乙. 鑑 及 盂 屬

B. THE CHIEN AND THE YÜ GROUP

八二 蟠虺紋鑑 (院)

戰國時器。

舊稱古銅鼓。有花紋。口徑貳拾捌公分。高拾壹公分。底徑拾壹·陸公分。最大腹圍捌拾·柒公分。重市秤陸拾捌兩正。

82. Chien with Coiled-serpent-pattern

Period of the "Warring States." N. P. M.



八三 「富貴昌宜侯王」盂 (所)

漢器。

有銘。高拾柒·肆公分。口徑叁拾伍·壹公分。底徑貳拾壹·陸公分。深拾柒·壹公分。腹圍玖拾玖·伍公分。重市秤壹百壹拾柒兩捌錢正。

83. Fu-kuei-ch'ang-i-hou-wang Yü

With inscription. Han Dynasty. N. M.

丙. 匜 屬

C. THE YI GROUP



八四 陳伯元匜 (院)

春秋時陳國器。

有銘。舊名古銅彝。最長貳拾柒公分。最寬拾伍·陸公分。最高拾柒·叁公分。重市秤陸拾兩正。

84. Yi of Yuan, Earl of Chen

With inscription. Vessel of the Chen State, period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." N. P. M.

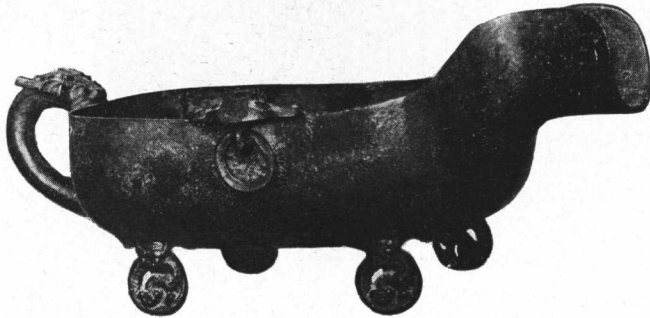


八五 魚鳧圖匱 (院)

匱內有魚鳧圖紋。春秋或戰國時器。
舊名漢魚鳧匱。最長貳拾陸·玖公分。最寬拾伍·肆公分。最高拾陸·貳公分。重市秤叁拾貳兩正。

85. Yi with Figures of Fish and Duck

Figure of fish and duck inside the vessel. Period of "Spring and Autumn Annals" or of the "Warring States." N. P. M.



八六 單環匱 (院)

足爲圓輪形。匱身附一環。春秋或戰國時器。
通長貳拾捌·陸公分。最寬拾陸·貳公分。最高拾壹·捌公分。重市秤叁拾貳兩正。

86. Yi with a Single Ring

Legs, wheel-shaped. A ring attached to the body. Period of "Spring and Autumn Annals" or of the "Warring States." N. P. M.



八七 王子匱 (院)

銘字近鳥蟲書。器作獸形。以口爲流。無足。戰國時器。

有銘。舊稱王翁匱。最大口徑拾捌·陸公分。最高拾叁·貳公分。最寬貳拾貳公分。重市秤肆拾壹兩陸錢。

87. Wang-tze Yi

With inscription. Script of the inscription similar to the "birds and insects" type. Vessel shaped like an animal. Mouth of the animal serves as spout. Without legs. Period of the "Warring States." N. P. M.

丁. 奩 屬
D. THE LIEN GROUP



八八 錯金奩 (所)

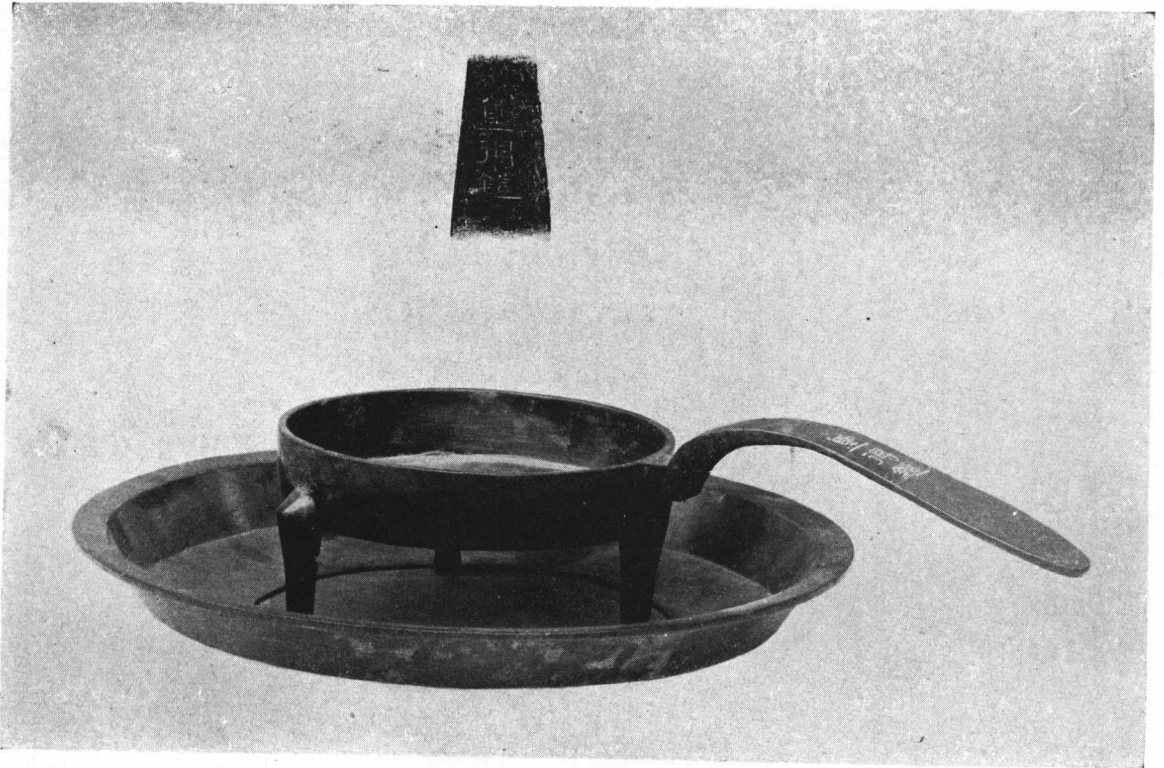
漢或漢後器。

高拾肆公分。口徑捌柒公分。底徑捌捌公分。深捌柒公分。腹圍貳拾柒玖公分。重市秤拾叁兩正。

88. Lien, Inlaid with Gold

Han Dynasty or later. N. M.

戊 鐙 屬
E. THE TENG GROUP



八九 聖得鐙 (院)

漢器。

柄有「聖得鐙」三字。盤徑貳拾叁·玖公分。鐙徑拾貳公分。通柄高捌公分。重市秤伍拾兩正。

89. Shen-te Teng

With inscription. Han Dynasty. N. P. M.

(四) 樂器類說明

銅製樂器。可別爲三小類。

(一) 執而擊者。饒鉦是也。饒多商或周初器。鉦多春秋器。蓋由饒變成者。

(二) 懸而擊者。鐘鎛是也。鐘之有銘詞者。最早爲西周末年。鎛則多春秋時器。鐘鎛之有甬者側懸。有紐者皆直懸。

(三) 中有舌者。鈴鐸是也。此類之有銘詞者極少。亦西周以後之器。

4. Musical Instruments

Musical instruments made of bronze may be sub-divided into three classes:

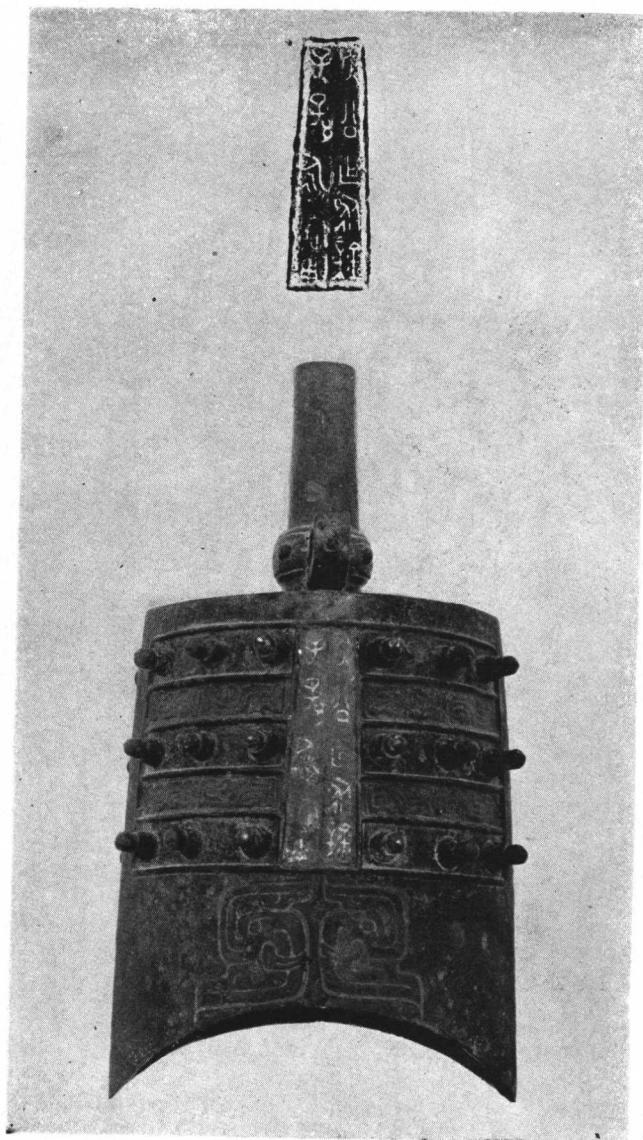
(1) Those to be held in the hand when beaten. To this class belong the nao (鐃) and the cheng (鉦). Instruments of the type of the nao, for the most part, belong to the Shang Dynasty or the beginning of the Chou Dynasty. Those of the type of the cheng, for the most part, belong to the period of "Spring and Autumn Annals," for they were developed from the nao.

(2) Those to be hung up when beaten. To this class belong the chung (鐘) and the po (鐃). A chung with inscription dates at the earliest from the end of the West Chou period. Instruments of the type of the po, for the most part, belong to the period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." The chung and po that have on the top a stout stem (or handle), from which springs a loop on the side corresponding to the front of the body are hung oblique, while those that have on the top a loop are hung verticle.

(3) Those with clappers. To this class belong the ling (鈴) and the to (鐸). Very few of them have inscriptions. They also belong to periods subsequent to West Chou.

甲. 鐘 屬

A. THE CHUNG GROUP

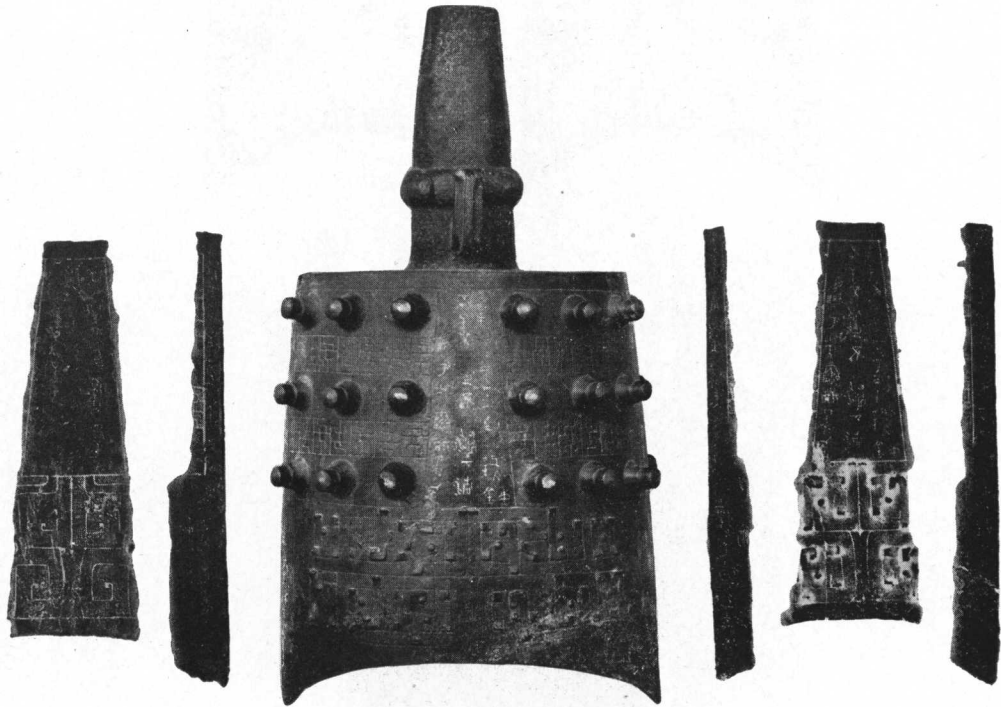


九〇 芮公鐘 (院)

西周末或春秋時芮國器。
 有銘。舊名古銅鐘。高叁拾伍·伍公分。口縱拾肆·捌公分。橫拾玖·壹公分。口圍伍拾壹·壹公分。重市秤拾陸斤捌兩正。附玉璧一。壹件。有傷。直徑拾壹·壹公分。孔徑肆·柒公分。厚零·捌公分。重市秤陸兩貳錢。

90. Chung of the Duke of Jui

With inscription. Vessel of Jui State, West Chou Dynasty or the period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." N. P. M.



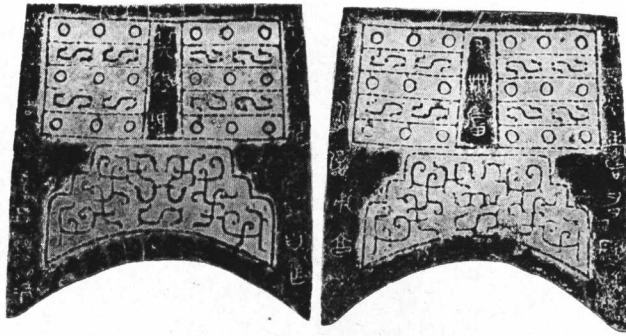
九一 工 敷 王 鐘 (院)

清乾隆二十六年(西紀一七六一年)臨江(今江西清江縣)民耕地得十一鐘。獻之。今存此一器。可寶也。工敷即吳國。春秋時吳國器。

有銘。帶銅環。有傷。高肆拾壹伍公分。口縱拾陸肆公分。橫貳拾貳肆公分。口圍陸拾叁公分。連環重市秤貳拾柒斤正。

91. Chung of the Prince of Kung-ngu

With inscription. Vessel of the Wu State in the period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." Kung-ngu was an archaic name of the Wu State. The people of Ling-kiang (now Ching-kiang Hsien) in Kiangsi Province discovered eleven chung while cultivating their farms in the twenty-sixth year of Emperor Ch'ien-lung of the Ch'ing Dynasty (1761). They were all presented to the Emperor. Only one survives at present.



九二 子蘇編鐘 (院)

春秋時器。

有銘。舊稱周從鐘。帶玉紐及木架。架上刻有[周從鐘]三字。架有散脫。鐘最長拾貳·叁公分。最寬玖·捌公分。最高貳拾貳·貳公分。連玉紐橫架共重市秤柒拾貳兩正。

92. Pien-chung of Tze-su

Formerly called tso ch'ung chung. With inscription. Period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." Pien-chung are small bells arranged according to their different sounds to form a musical set. N. P. M.

乙. 罍 屬

B. THE PO GROUP



九三 盤雲紋罍 (院)

以交龍爲紐。乳作盤雲紋。春秋或戰國時器。
舊稱蟠虺罍。通梁高伍拾柒·壹公分。頂縱貳拾叁·肆公分。橫貳拾玖·柒公分。底口縱貳拾玖·柒公分。橫叁拾陸·玖公分。最大腹圍壹百零陸·肆公分。重市秤柒拾壹斤捌兩正。

93. Po with Cloud-scroll-pattern

Formerly called p'an hui po. Two intertwining dragons serving as a loop. Cloud-scroll-pattern on "nipples" (bosses). Period of "Spring and Autumn Annals" or of the "Warring States." N. P. M.



九四 蟠虺紋罇 (院)

以交龍爲紐。乳作螺紋。春秋或戰國時器。

甕直徑拾肆·叁公分。孔徑陸·玖公分。連環共重拾肆兩正。帶玉
璧銅環。底口傷。通梁高肆拾·貳公分。頂縱拾玖·肆公分。橫貳拾
叁·壹公分。底口縱貳拾叁·柒公分。橫貳拾捌·陸公分。最大腹圍
捌拾貳·貳公分。重市秤拾柒斤正。

94. Po with Coiled-serpent-pattern

Two intertwining dragons serving as a loop. Spiral lines on "nipples." Period of "Spring and Autumn Annals" or of the "Warring States." N. P. M.



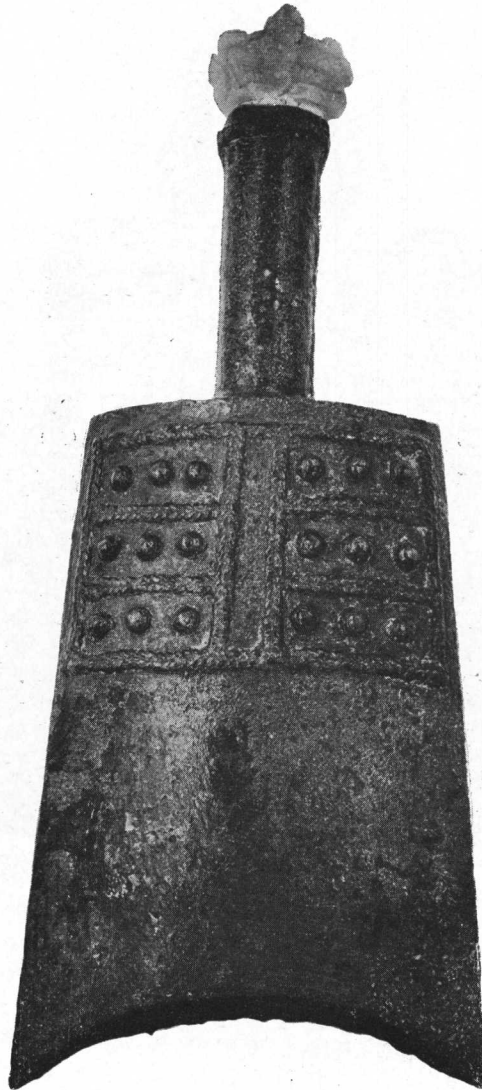
九五 交螭紋鐘 (院)

紐兩端作獸首形。乳作螺紋。春秋或戰國時器。
 通梁高伍拾叁·玖公分。頂縱貳拾柒陸公分。橫叁拾叁·貳公分。
 底口縱叁拾貳·柒公分。橫叁拾玖·伍公分。最大腹圍壹百拾肆
 公分。重市秤捌拾伍斤捌兩正。

95. Po with Intertwining-lizard-pattern

Two ends of the loop in the form of animal head. Spiral lines on "nipples" (bosses). Period of "Spring and Autumn Annals" or of the "Warring States." N. P. M.

丙. 鉦 屬
C. THE CHENG GROUP



九六 素鉦 (院)

帶木座。玉頂及木座皆乾隆時裝置。
通頂高叁拾貳陸公分。口圍叁拾伍公分。重市秤叁拾柒兩正。

96. Cheng without Decoration

Jade top and wooden stand made in the time of Ch'ien-lung. N. P. M.

(甲) 新鄭銅器羣說明

新鄭銅器羣。於中華民國十二年(西紀一九二三年)發見於河南新鄭縣城內。一坑中出成形之器七八十件。破碎者不計其數。現俱存河南博物館內。新鄭在春秋爲鄭地。此等銅器。大概爲東周時造。今選取八件。以見一斑。

a. The Hsin-cheng Bronzes

These bronzes were discovered in the city of Hsin-cheng, Honan Province, in 1923. About seventy to eighty complete pieces and innumerable fragments were found in one pit. Most of the finds are now kept in the Museum of Honan Province. Hsin-cheng belonged to the State of Cheng in the period of "Spring and Autumn Annals." These bronzes were probably cast in the period of East Chou. Eight vessels have been selected as specimens of this group.



九七 龍文鬲

高肆寸貳分。深貳寸伍分。口徑伍寸肆分。腹圍壹尺陸寸伍分。
重肆拾兩。容捌合壹勺。

97. Li with Dragon-patterns

With beautiful green mottles of rust. Museum of Honan
(indicated hereafter with the initials M. H.)



九八 牢鼎 (即牛鼎)

器形較大。前後鼻上着牛首形。

高壹尺肆寸柒分。深壹尺零柒分。口徑壹尺捌寸叁分。腹圍伍
尺捌寸叁分。耳高伍寸捌分。闊肆寸。足高陸寸伍分。重玖百肆
拾肆兩。容肆斗捌升伍合。

98. Lao Ting, or Ting Decorated with Bull-heads

Of comparatively large size. Decorated with bull-heads at
the fore and back of the body. M. H.



九九 蟠虺紋鼎 (原名甬)

器蓋全。

通蓋高壹尺伍寸捌分。深壹尺貳寸柒分。口徑壹尺貳寸柒分。
腹圍肆尺伍寸貳分。耳高叁寸伍分。闕貳寸柒分。足高肆寸捌
分。重陸百壹拾捌兩。容貳斗捌升柒合。

99. Ting with Coiled-serpent-pattern

Originally called tze. Complete with cover and body.
M. H.

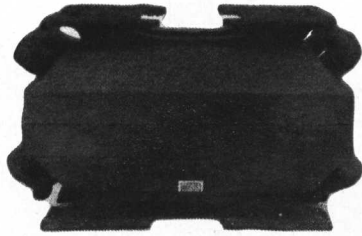


一〇〇 蟠螭紋簋 (原名敦)

通蓋高捌寸陸分。深叁寸伍分。口徑柒寸伍分。腹圍貳尺柒寸
壹分。足高貳寸玖分。重壹百捌拾肆兩。容肆升貳合叁勺。

100. Kuei with Coiled-lizard-pattern

Originally called tui. Complete with cover and body,
both of which decorated with horizontal ridges. M. H.



— 〇 — 蟠虺紋簠

器蓋全。花紋精細。

通蓋高陸寸壹分。深貳寸。口徑長玖寸叁分。闊陸寸陸分。腹圍叁尺貳寸。重壹百肆拾陸兩。容壹升玖合叁勺。

101. Fu with Coiled-serpent-pattern

Complete with cover and body. Pattern delicate. M. H.



— 〇 — 蟠虺紋壺 (原名圓壺)

頸上作山紋。其下作虺紋。間以橫紋。

高壹尺壹寸貳分。深玖寸陸分。口徑肆寸玖分。腹圍貳尺伍寸肆分。重壹百玖拾兩。容伍升捌合。

102. Hu with Coiled-lizard-pattern

Originally called yuan hu. Hill-pattern on the neck and lizard-pattern below it; horizontal ridges at the interval between them. M. H.



一〇三 蟠螭紋編鐘 (一)

高伍寸貳分。甬高叁寸肆分。上徑縱肆寸。橫貳寸玖分。下徑縱伍寸。橫叁寸柒分。腹圍壹尺貳寸伍分。重壹百叁拾陸兩正。

103. Pien-chung with Coiled-lizard-pattern (A)

M. H.

一〇四 蟠螭紋編鐘 (二)

高肆寸柒分。甬高貳寸玖分。上徑縱叁寸肆分。橫貳寸肆分。下徑縱叁寸捌分。橫貳寸捌分。腹圍玖寸伍分。重柒拾捌兩正。編鐘原有二組。共存二十一件。今選其大小各一。

104. Pien-chung with Coiled-lizard-pattern (B)

Pien-chung are small bells arranged according to their different sounds. There are two sets of pien-chung (consisting of 21 pieces) in the Museum of Honan Province. A large and a small one have been selected from each set as specimens.



(乙) 壽縣銅器羣說明

壽縣古物。發現於中華民國二十二年(西紀一九三三年)夏。器物多有散出。惟安徽圖書館尚保存七百餘件。壽縣於秦以前爲壽春。楚地。楚考烈王二十二年遷都於壽春。至楚王負芻五年。前後凡二十年(自西紀前二四一至二二二年)。皆都於此。銅器之作。當在其時。此羣銅器冶鑄之術不甚精。然可以確知爲戰國末年楚國之銅器。且其形式頗多特異者。今由安徽圖書館選取四件。

b. The Shou-hsien Bronzes

These bronzes were discovered in the summer of 1933. Many of them have been scattered away through private hands, but some seven hundred pieces of them are still kept in the Library of Anhwei Province. Before the Ch'in Dynasty, Shou-hsien was called Shou-ch'un and belonged to the State of Ch'u. Shou-ch'un was the capital of Ch'u for twenty years (241-222 B. C.), from the twenty-second year of Prince Kao-li to the fifth year of Prince Fu-ch'u of Ch'u. These bronzes were probably cast during this time, and show characteristics of the bronzes of Ch'u at the end of this particular period. Four pieces have been selected as specimens from the Anhwei Library.



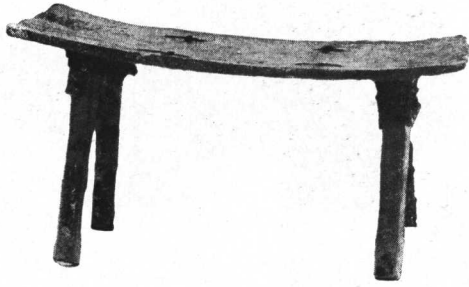
一〇五 楚王龔肯鼎

此器當爲楚考烈王作(西紀前二四一至二三八年)。形製極大。附耳。有流。三足。作獸首形。

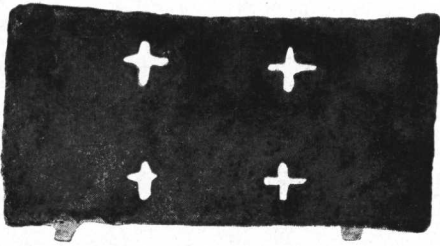
有銘。高合今度壹尺零伍分。足高玖寸貳分。口徑壹尺伍寸捌分。流長肆寸。容深肆寸柒分。重準今衡捌拾叁斤。

105. Ting of Prince Yin-ken of Ch'u

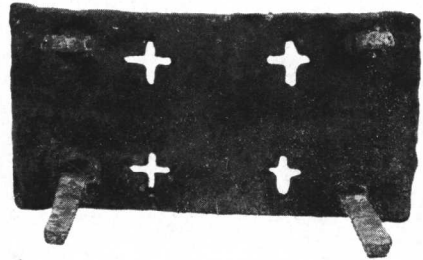
With inscription. This vessel was cast for Prince Kao-li of Ch'u (241-238 B.C.). Of unusually large bulk. "Ears" projecting upward from the sides of the body. With a spout. Three legs decorated with animal heads.



一〇六 組 (全形)



一〇六 組 (面)



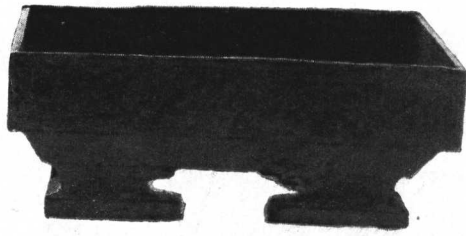
一〇六 組 (底)

此器前所末見。當係置於鼎上以供割肉者。古『𦉳』字象置刳於鼎上。有肉而以刀割之。刳即組形。與此正同。中作十字形孔。蓋以泄汁者。

器高今度肆寸玖分。左右徑長玖寸捌分。前後徑長肆寸玖分。重準今衡柒斤捌兩正。

106. Tsu (組)

Probably used for meat cutting on the ting. The archaic ideograph “𦉳” depicts a “tsu” (刳) put on a ting; on the “tsu” is meat (肉) with a knife (刀) over it. When viewed sidwise the “tsu” looks exactly like the “刳.” It has cross-shaped crevices in the centre to let fluid leak through it.

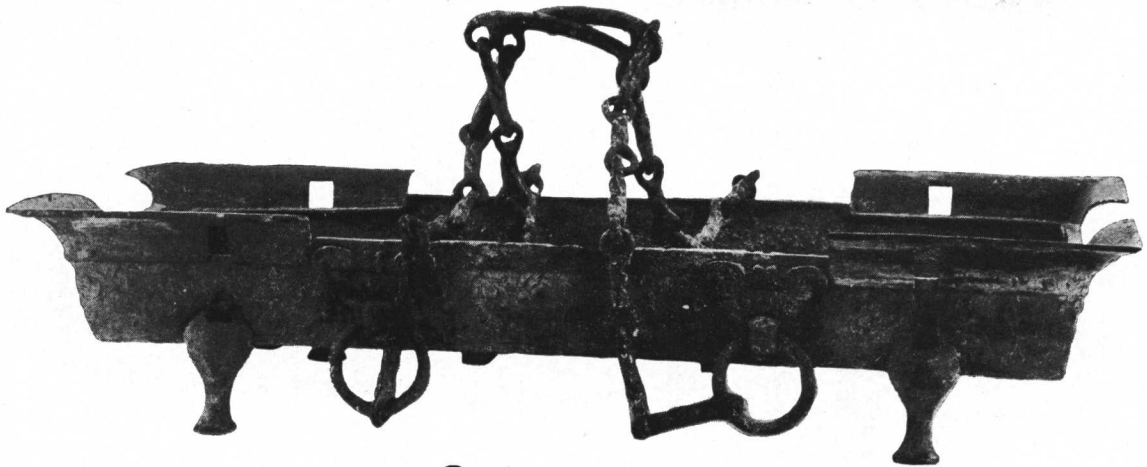


一〇七 盤雲紋簠

此次所出簠甚多。形狀皆同。
有銘。通高今度叁寸伍分。左右徑長玖寸肆分。前後徑長陸寸伍分。容深貳寸肆分。重準今衡拾斤捌兩正。

107. Fu with Cloud-scroll-pattern

With inscription. Many fu were discovered at Shou-hsien. All of them are similar in form.



一〇八 環梁方盤

此器有兩環狀之提梁。形製罕見。盤長方形。
高今度叁寸陸分。左右徑長壹尺捌寸壹分。前後徑長玖寸捌分。容深壹寸柒分。重準今衡拾陸斤捌兩正。

108. Square P'an with Two Chain-shaped Swing-handles

Unusual in form and make.