



造像

器物

① 陶加彩仕女俑

仕女俑身穿襦裙，身材豐腴，有細長雙眼，櫻桃小口，臉部圓潤而神情安詳，其髮型以厚重的鬢髮圍繞面孔，稱「拋家髻」。

Ⓐ 明逾滿月神禽獸青銅鏡

此鏡弦紋高圈將紋飾分為兩區，內區紐座外圍繞四對瑞獸紋。弦紋高圈外環繞一銘文，銘文外環繞四朵花卉及十二隻神獸紋。

Ⓔ 青銅十蹄足辟雍硯

硯盤下接十枚蹄形足，足端外侈。其造型爽朗明快，緊湊穩妥，是唐硯中極精之品。

② 陶加彩鎮墓獸

凸睛豎眉，山羊鬚，扇形大耳，頭上長出火炬狀物，額上皆附有小支角，胸腋綴花弁紋飾，左右有火焰式翅膀，極具震懾力。

Ⓑ 折股金釵

一對金釵以掐絲拼成花葉紋後鑲嵌四色玻璃和寶石，其餘填滿焊金珠紋。唐代金器的主要母題有花鳥、龍鳳及纏枝花卉。

Ⓒ 鞏縣窯白釉貼花雙龍柄壺

壺口貼有獅首，壺身另有貼花，具中亞特色，可與古希臘的雙耳壺作比較。壺左右各置一龍首弧形柄，是唐代陶瓷常見器型。

③ 陶加彩駱駝

駱駝頭部仰起，張嘴嘶鳴，眼睛圓凸，耳朵呈環形，且背有長尾。此雙峰駱駝是產自中亞地區的巴克特利亞—大夏一帶的品種。

Ⓒ 鞏縣窯白釉渣斗

渣斗又名唾壺，用於盛裝唾吐物，亦可用於盛載肉骨魚刺或茶渣。鞏縣窯為唐代北方主要窯場，白瓷中有部分作為貢品。

Ⓓ 「日月光金」銅錢

「日月光金」錢是回鶻錢幣，與回鶻信仰摩尼教有關。錢文除正面的漢文外，背面為草體的突厥魯尼文。

④ 陶加彩胡人文官俑

唐代風氣開放促使萬邦來朝，而胡人來中土除了經商或伎樂外，也有在朝中作官。此胡人文官俑身形較纖瘦，雙目有神。

Ⓓ 魯山窯黑釉藍白斑罐

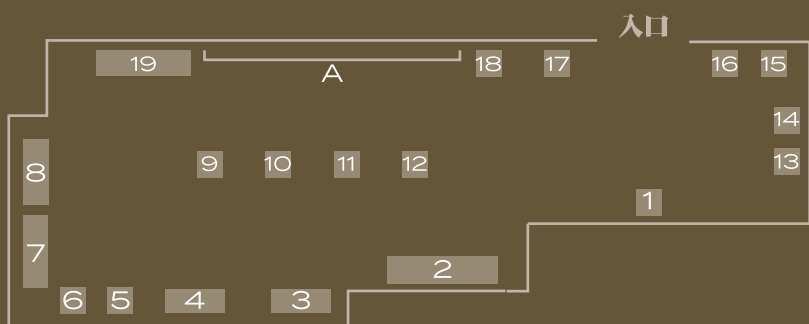
河南魯山窯為古代著名民間窯場，在唐代發展鼎盛，工匠利用釉中含鐵量的不同，燒製出各種色調的花釉瓷，聞名天下。

⑤ 陶加彩文官俑

此俑在墓葬中守衛主人，通常只出現在官階高的大墓中。其頭戴梁冠，站立端莊，身穿寬袍大袖的朝服，乃盛唐時官員的服飾。

Ⓔ 鎏金鋪首一對

這對大鋪首應繫於王公大臣的石墓門前，藉兇猛的獸面來嚇跑盜墓者或邪靈。唐大明宮遺址曾出土相似但體積較小者。



- ① 鎏金鋪首一對
- ② 陶加彩馬俑一對+鎏金馬飾+拉馬俑一對
- ③-④ 陶加彩駱駝俑一對+拉駝胡人俑一對
- ⑤ 陶加彩胡人俑四件
- ⑥ 陶佛首+陶佛龕殘件
- ⑦ 陶加彩駱駝俑+大食人俑+釉陶/白釉/玻璃執壺
- ⑧ 石比丘尼羅氏墓誌銘
- ⑨ 白釉貼花雙龍柄壺
- ⑩ 黃釉絞胎三足盤+黑釉藍白斑罐
- ⑪ 陶加彩伶人俑/胡漢侏儒俑五件
- ⑫ 黃釉陶印花紋雙耳杯+銀/三彩盤口瓶二件
- ⑬-⑭ 陶加彩鎮墓獸一對
- ⑮ 灰陶十二峰/青銅帶蓋十蹄足硯二件
- ⑯ 陶加彩文官俑
- ⑰ 陶加彩仕女俑+白釉渣斗+滑石薰籠
- ⑱ 青銅鏡兩件+寶石金釵/金梳三件
- ⑲ 唐+西域+日本貨幣十三件
- Ⓐ 唐代形勢圖（公元741年）

- ◎ 借展人
(以筆劃為序)
松隱閣
夢蝶軒
鴻踪里
- ◎ 主辦單位
香港洛士文基金
- ◎ 呈獻
般哥展覽館
- ◎ 策展人
梁冠文



Figures

① Painted Pottery Court Lady

This court lady wears ruqun attire, consisting of a jacket over a long skirt. She has a plump body, long and narrow eyes, a small mouth, and a round face with a calm expression.

② Painted Pottery Tomb Guardian Creatures

The tomb guardian creature is very impressive. It has protruding eyes, flaring eyebrows, goat-like beards, large ears, small horns on its forehead, and two flame-like wings.

③ Painted Pottery Camels

This two-humped camel is identifiable as a Bactrian camel native to Central Asia. With its head lifted up, it opens its mouth to growl. It has protruding round eyes, ring-like ears, and a long tail.

④ Painted Pottery Figure of a Foreign Civil Official

The cosmopolitan openness of the Tang dynasty attracted people from around the world. Foreigners in Tang China typically were merchants, musicians and performers, servants and officials.

⑤ Painted Pottery Figure of a Civil Official

This figure was a high-ranking guardian of a tomb. He is dressed in the typical Tang dynasty Chinese Court dress of a long, wide-sleeved tunic over a long gown with a wedge-shaped cap on his head.

Artifacts

A A Bronze Mirror with Auspicious Creatures

This bronze mirror is divided into an inner and outer area. The inner area features four pairs of auspicious creatures. Around the loop of bow-string bands is a circular inscription. Beyond the inscription are twelve auspicious creatures and four groups of floral motifs.

B Gold Hairpins

This pair of gold hairpins was filigreed with motifs of flowers and leaves and then inlaid with red, white, blue, and green glass and gemstones. The remaining space was filled with a fine beaded texture.

C Gongxian Ware White-Glazed Spittoon (Zhadou)

A *zhadou* was used as a spittoon and placed on dining tables to hold bones and food scraps or tea leaves. Gongxian was the primary kiln site in northern China during the Tang dynasty. Some white wares were produced as tributary goods.

D Lushan Ware Black-Glazed Jar with Blue and White Splashes

The Lushan kilns were famous civilian kilns located in Lushan County, Henan, and flourished in the Tang dynasty. Lushan ceramic artists became famous throughout China for creating glazes of various colors by adjusting the iron content in the glazes.

E A Pair of Gilt-Bronze Knockers (Pushou)

This pair of large *pushou* knockers were likely installed on the front door of an aristocratic stone tomb. Carved with animal faces, they were meant to ward off thieves and evil spirits.

F Ten-Legged Bronze Inkstone

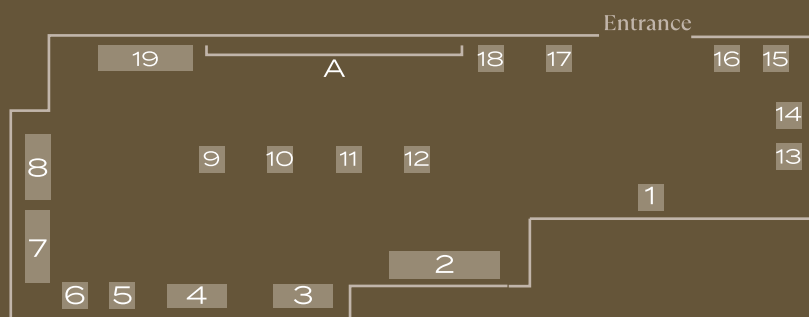
This inkstone has 10 horse-hoof legs that slant outwards slightly. With a straightforward design and a compact and balanced form, this is a very fine example of Tang dynasty inkstones.

G Gongxian Ware White-Glazed Amphora with Dragon Handles

The mouth features lion heads, and the main body is decorated with shallow reliefs of floral pattern - both originating from Central Asia. This object can be compared to amphorae of classical Greece.

H The "Sun, Moon, Light, Gold" Copper Coin

This coin bears inscriptions of "Sun, Moon, Light, Gold" in Chinese on the front, and in cursive Turkic runes on the back. The inscriptions were related to Manichaeism, the religion of the Uyghurs.



- ① A Pair of Gilt-Bronze Knockers
- ② A Pair of Painted Pottery Horses+ Gilt-Bronze Horse Ornament+ A Pair Painted Pottery Grooms
- ③-④ A Pair of Painted Pottery Camels+ A Pair of Foreigner Painted Pottery Grooms
- ⑤ Four Painted Pottery Figure of Foreigners
- ⑥ Pottery Head of a Buddha+Pottery Relief Fragment of a Buddhist Stele
- ⑦ Painted Pottery Camel+ Painted Pottery of an Arabian+ Glass/ Glazed Pottery/ White-Glazed Jug
- ⑧ A Stone Epitaph of a Nun
- ⑨ White-Glazed Amphora with Dragon Handles
- ⑩ Amber-Glazed, Marbled Pottery Platter+ Black-Glazed Jar with Blue and White Splashes

- ⑪ Three Painted Pottery Figures of Performers+ Two Painted Pottery Dwarfs
- ⑫ Yellow and Green-Glazed Pottery Skyphos+ A Silver and a Sancai-Glazed Pottery Vase
- ⑬-⑭ A Pair of Painted Pottery Tomb Guardian Creatures
- ⑮ Grey Pottery Inkstone with Twelve Peaks+ Ten-Legged Bronze Inkstone with Lid
- ⑯ Painted Pottery Figure of a Civil Official
- ⑰ Painted Pottery Court Lady+White-Glazed Spittoon+Steatite Stone Censer
- ⑱ Two Bronze Mirrors+A Pair Gold Hairpins+ Gold Comb
- ⑳ Thirteen Coins of Tang Dynasty+ Western Regions+Japan
- A The Map of Tang Dynasty (A.D. 741)

© List of Lenders (by alphabetical order)

Claire & Francis Heritage Lane
Mengdiexuan
Songyin Ge

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Indra and Harry Banga Gallery

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Davis Leung Koon Man