



香港科技大學李兆基圖書館

香港潮州商會高佩璇展閱廳

Hong Kong Chiu Chow Chamber of Commerce Ko Pui Shuen Gallery Lee Shau Kee Library, The Hong Kong University of Science & Technology

開放時間: 星期一至五:上午九時至下午五時

星期六、日及公眾假期休息

Opening Hours: Monday - Friday: 9:00 am - 5:00 pm

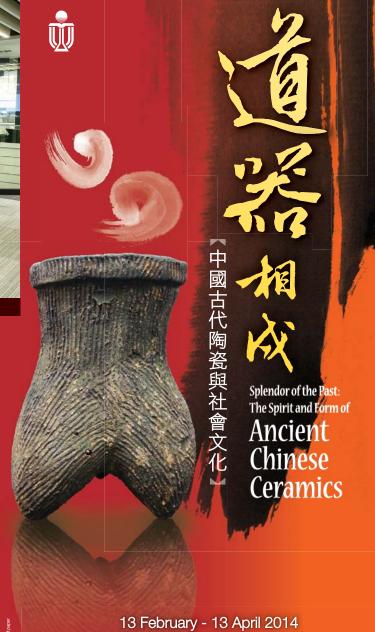
Saturday, Sunday and public holidays closed

查詢 Enquiries: 2358 6784

網址 Website: http://library.ust.hk/info/exhibit/antique-2014/

特別鳴謝鴻踪里借出展品。

Special thanks to Claire & Francis Heritage Lane for lending the exhibits.



二零一四年二月十三日至四月十三日

Co-organized by HKUST Lee Shau Kee Library and Division of Humanities 香港科技大學李兆基圖書館及人文學系聯合策劃

中國文化博大深厚,在世界各大文明中享有悠久的歷史。自新石器時代迄今,發展未嘗間斷。學者普遍認為,雖然古代中國在不同時期皆受到外來文化的影響,但中國文明的發展卻主要來自其獨特的根源。大量的考古發現證實,中國在距今至少八千年前已有陶器的製作。

本展覽所展示的文物上起公元前四千年的新石器時代,下至清代(1644-1911),其間縱橫六千年。此外,在同一時代的不同地區又出現相異的風格,如唐代由黃河以北至長江以南,即已產生多種風格的陶瓷器。還有一部分展品來自一些較為時人所忽略的朝代,如遼(907-1125)、金(1115-1234)及歷史上動盪紛亂的時期,如南北朝(317-589)。為了讓大家了解中國與世界不同文明的互動關係,部分外國文物——如古羅馬玻璃器皿、波斯三彩碗、江戶時代(1603-1867)的日本瓷器——亦一同展出,以供比較參考。

China is a nation of rich cultural tradition, having enjoyed the longest continuous development, extending from the Neolithic period up to the present day. It is prudent to conclude that even though outside influences entered China at various stages in ancient times, Chinese civilization developed mainly from its distinctive roots. Vast archaeological discoveries have proved that the great ceramic sunrise occurred at least 8,000 years ago.

The time span of this exhibition runs from the Neolithic period in the fourth millennium B.C. to Qing dynasty (1644-1911). In many periods, varying types of ceramics were made simultaneously in different areas; for example, in the Tang dynasty kilns stretching from Hebei in the north to Zhejiang in the south produced wares of great importance. This exhibition

is remarkable in exploring the fascinating lesser known periods of Liao (907-1125) and Jin (1115-1234), and the complexities of the Northern and Southern dynasties (317-589). Some other objects such as ancient Roman glass, Persian tri-colored pottery, and Japanese ceramics from the Edo period

(1603-1867) are offered as comparative

examples in this exhibition.

