















樂與洪

香港故宮文化博物館首批受贈藏品展

PASSION FOR COLLECTING

Founding Donations to the Hong Kong Palace Museum 15.03.2024-31.03.2025













左上角起順時針: 班禅源流之九世班禪,攻玉山房主人葉承耀捐贈。獸面紋方鼎,利張錫齡捐贈。獨角翼馬形牌飾,夢蝶軒捐贈。花卉盆景圖平頭案,黑洪祿及張秉愛伉儷捐贈。火車頭式鐘,吳鎮科捐贈。漩渦紋壺,鄭維揚捐贈。 「一把蓮」暗花紋盤,達文堂捐贈。福山壽海龍紋如意,李佳捐贈。《千秋》,馮永基教授捐贈 ◎馮永基教授。《養精蓄銳國》,胡始康先生捐贈。閱稿成對,嘉木堂捐贈。花卉圖雙耳瓶,鍾棋備捐贈。 ◎香港故宮文化博物館

Clockwise from the upper left corner: The Ninth Panchen Lama from The Origin of the Panchen Lineage, gift of Dr S. Y. Yip Collection. Rectangular ritual cauldron with animal masks, gift of Nancy Maria Chang. Plaque in the shape of horned and winged horses, gift of Mengdiexuan. Altar table with flowers and plants in pots and vases, gift of Hei Hung Lu & Chang Ping Wen, Locomotive clock, gift of Henry Ng Chun For, Jar with spirals, gift of Warren Cheng. Dish with a lotus bouquet, gift of Dawentang. Ruyi sceptre with shou character, dragons, and lotus scrolls, gift of Carrie Li. Dynasties, gift of Prof Raymond Fung @ Prof Raymond Fung & Wen, Locomotive Clock, gift of Prof Raymond Fung & Wen, Locomotive Clock, gift of Grace Wu Bruce. Vase with flowers and rocks, gift of Cheung Kee Wee. @ Hong Kong Palace Museum



展覽

主題:「樂藏與共:香港故宮文化博物館首批受贈藏品展」

地點:展廳六

展期:2024年3月-2025年3月

展品:本館受贈藏品(多類)

展覽分為五大單元



• 「第一單元:耀眼之藏」,金屬器

• 「第二單元:以畫明志」,書畫

• 「第三單元:典雅妍秀」,家具

• 「第四單元: 梵音常響」, 宗教藝術

• 「第五單元:以土為器」, 陶瓷

耀眼之藏:金屬類文物



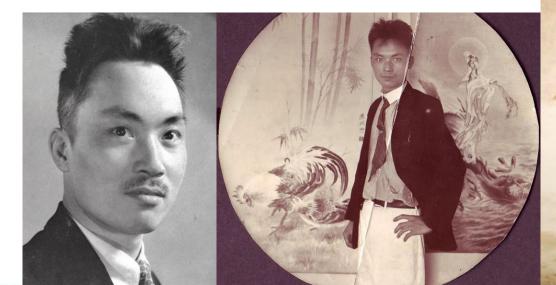
- 金屬類文物是受贈文物中最具特色的類別,不但數量眾多,且種類、年代、 地域跨度極大,涵蓋了歷代金器、商周時期(公元前1600-265年)青銅 器和清朝(1644-1911年)琺瑯器。
- 夢蝶軒金器是當中最多之藏品類別,兩批捐贈數量共千餘件。
- 本單元展陳受贈的金器、青銅、銅胎琺瑯、鐘錶等文物,除呈現出金屬文物 的精緻工藝,也呈現本館為重現歷史光澤的不懈努力。



以畫明志:書畫類



- 首批受贈的書畫類文物以二十世紀廣東繪畫為主,在藝術上,這些畫作是用色絢麗,寫實精巧之作。
- 本單元特選胡藻斌先生之繪虎遺作,並輔以相關歷史研究, 講述其不凡的藝術事蹟。





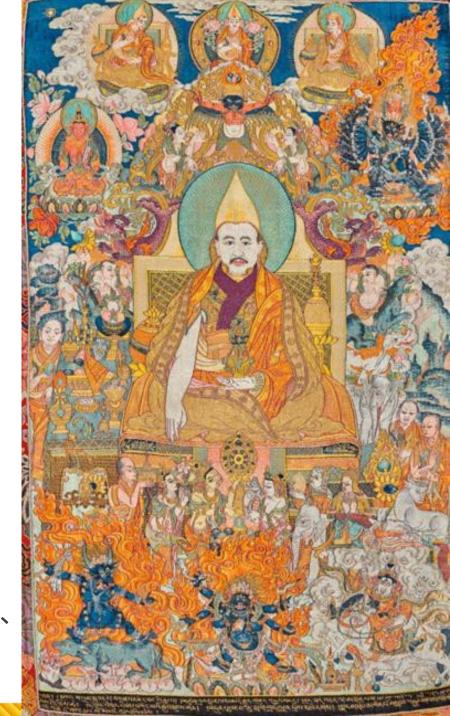
典雅妍秀:家具類



- 首批受贈家具藏品以明朝(1368-1644年)為主,明式家具結合質地堅固的物料、機巧科學的榫卯和簡潔雅緻的雕刻,充分體現出明代士人生活的閑適與風雅。
- 這些明式家具因年代久遠,且為生活用具,並不適合立即展出,在本館保存部門的精心清理和修復下,這些精工之作重新煥發出原來的風貌,也彰顯出原藏家的卓越眼光。

梵音常響:宗教藝術類

- 宗教類文物以佛教文物為主,佛教自東漢時傳入中土,在僧侶、譯經師和供養人等的助力下,開 改了波瀾壯闊的傳播史,對人民思想、社會和藝 術影響深遠。
- 「唐卡」為藏文音譯,是藏族用棉布麻布為底,施以繪畫顏色,用彩緞織物裝裱而成的掛軸畫。
- 在七世紀的吐蕃王朝時代就已出現,一般是直立條幅,但也有橫幅形唐卡。
- 唐卡多懸掛於寺院中,描繪主要神祇及其事蹟的 主題包括了佛、菩薩、明王、護法、天王、天女、 曼陀羅、祖師級人物和民俗圖案等。



HK PM

以土為器:陶瓷類

- 在首批受贈文物中,陶瓷類文物數量眾多,主要為新石器時期(約公元前 18000-公元前1500年)陶器和明清兩代(1368-1911年)御用青花瓷器兩類。
- 陶瓷是香港收藏家們追捧的文物類別,貴者價值連城。成立於1960年的著名 收藏家組織「敏求精舍」,成員多為社會菁英,精心收藏御用瓷器,並不時以 私藏捐贈博物館。









參考珍品

可瀏覽香港故宮文化博物館官方網站的虛擬實境展覽作參考。



登入 | 繋∨ | 😭 預約参觀 >

樂藏與共—香港故宮文化博物館首批受贈藏品展

瀏覽虛擬實境 →

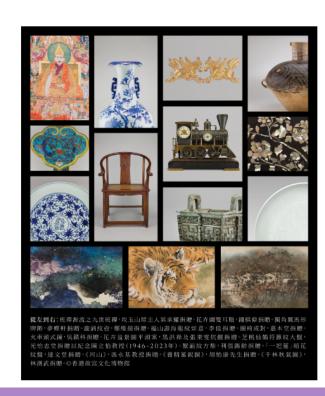
在香港設富文化博物館2022年閩幕前後,眾多香港收藏家和藝術家慷慨揭贈了個人驕 藏,助力博物館建立了首批收藏,以示對本館推廣中華文化使命的支持。不到兩年,本 館接受揭贈的藏品數量已超過1,100件。

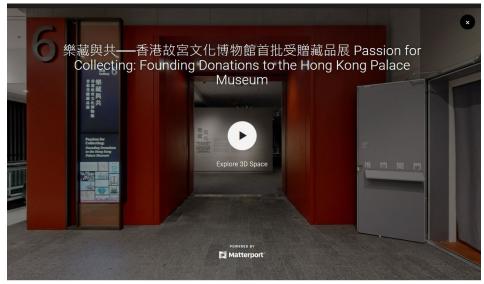
香港故宮文化博物館透過嚴謹的入藏程序,以及展覽、研究、保護、和教育工作,讓公 眾得以欣賞這些揭贈文物之美,了解其歷史和文化價值,亦弘揚十二家揭贈方樂藏與共 的精神,表彰他們對傳承中華文化的重大貢獻。慨贈文物不但體現出捐贈方獨特的鑑藏 能力和創作活力,也彰顯了香港豐厚的文化底蕴,以及作為中國藝術文物收藏與研究中 心的獨特地位。

從數千年前新石器時期的彩陶,到象徵永恆的黃金飾物和青銅器、清麗絕美的明清瓷 器、典雅精緻的古典家具、華麗多彩的琺瑯器,再到現當代的鐘錶和書畫,讓我們一同 遊歷於拐贈人和文物的萬千故事,體會他們如何發展收藏事業、進行藝術創作,並感受 他們在收藏、創作與分享過程中的喜悅。

香港故宮文化博物館官方網站 的藏品照片可以參考及使用, 但請標明出處:

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發掘更多

虛擬實境



配合主題創作示例 - 福山壽海龍紋如意(金屬)





從掐絲琺瑯工藝的製作過程



從如意的寓意和象徵

配合主題創作示例 - 雪野雙雄圖(書畫)



胡藻斌(1897 - 1942年) 雪野雙雄圖 約1930年代

鏡片;紙本設色

© 香港故宮文化博物館 © Hong Kong Palace Museum



隱喻國家應自強



傲獅圖中獅子相親相依的姿態 →關愛家庭成員

胡藻斌(1897-1942年)

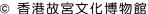
傲獅圖 1930年

鏡片;紙本設色



配合主題創作示例 - 圈椅成對(明式家具)





香港故宮文化博物館 Hong Kong Palace Museum



圈椅成對 明萬曆至崇禎(1573-1644年) 黃花梨



從珍品的功能及榫卯結構的寓意 (人體工學)



從工匠的技藝(榫卯結構)

配合主題創作示例 - 班禪源流之薩迦班智達(唐卡)



班禪源流之薩迦班智達 約1936年 織錦



從製作的過程和所需時間



從修行和宣教功能

學習資源:萬物有靈



- © 香港故宮文化博物館
- © Hong Kong Palace Museum

萬物有靈:國際博物館兒童教育的新方向

重溫國際著名博物館教育專家莎倫·謝弗博士的講座,探討如何在兒童的早期學習中運用博物館藏品和實物教學模式。

下載(只提供英文版本) 业



以物件作教學及轉化成創作的切入點

INTRODUCTION TO OBJECT-BASED LEARNING



Objects are everywhere! They are ubiquitous in nature and offer great diversity. They can be new or old, large or small, familiar or unfamiliar, all with a story and myriad ways to be understood. Objects are found in the natural environment—pine cones, flowers, rocks, shells, and gems—but also represent the innovative thinking of human beings—from ancient pots and everyday dishes to regal garments or commonplace shoes. From the earliest days of a child's life, objects are a source of information and allow a child to construct meaning about his world.

The idea of learning from objects is relevant for educators in the formal learning environments of schools as well as for professionals working in informal learning spaces like museums, libraries, and other cultural institutions. Objects offer rich opportunities for children to learn about themselves, their culture, and the greater world. This is an idea that has been valued within the museum field for some time, yet is new for many educators in schools.

Learning from objects is a concept deeply embedded in museums, with their emphasis on collecting, studying, preserving, displaying, and interpreting objects. As caretakers of collections, museum professionals value objects and understand that each represents a unique account of some happening in the world. Museums draw from their collections to tell stories through exhibitions that will enlighten the visiting public. This focus on the concrete stuff of the world defines the nature of the museum.

Educators in formal learning environments also have a unique opportunity to enrich children's understanding of their world through the power of objects. Lessons crafted around carefully selected objects offer possibilities to engage students in thoughtful and meaningful exploration of ideas as well as create habits of mind that are essential in the twenty-first century. Objects can be commonplace and inexpensive or treasured artefacts examined on visits to museums. In either case, an object-based approach to learning inspires curiosity, increases engagement, and offers new insights into educational content.

OBJECTS AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS



A gardening pot

Collections are equally appropriate for classroom learning. In preparation for a new story or class novel, select a few meaningful objects from the story and display the collection as an introduction to the study.

This decorative gardening pot is a perfect object for introducing The Empty Pot by Demi (1996). Other objects that could be added to the collection would be other pots, packets

of seed, or gardening tools. This simple collection of objects can be the catalyst for a conversation about an upcoming story for young children. This approach encourages children to think critically about the objects and then propose how these objects might be relevant to the story. After reading the book, return to the conversation and the children's new insights.



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連結古今及生活經驗

MAKING CONNECTIONS — THE FAMILIAR AND THE UNFAMILIAR

Many museums collect objects from long ago. Collections from the past often include unfamiliar artefacts and are a source of curiosity for children. Simple, unfamiliar objects gain meaning when compared to present-day objects.

A pair of hairpins



These beautiful HAIRPINS, believed to have been worn by a empress of China's Guangxu period at an imperial wedding, can be compared to hair fasteners/accessories that young children wear today, although the latter are certainly not made with the same precious stones or materials.

比較古代珍品與現今物品的異同



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連繫學生的生活經驗