Scene of Three Gods of Longevity, Emoluments, and Happiness, on the neck of the vase.
Scene of warriors before battle, on the body of the vase.
Porcelain

The Chinese term  

Porcelain

Porcelain was one of China's great contributions to world ceramics, and it supplanted silk in importance as a trade material.

Around a thousand years ago, the Chinese ceramics industry became aware that the perfect combination of materials for producing a pure porcelain body could be found near what is now Jingdezhen in Jiangxi province. By the 1300s the Jingdezhen kilns dominated porcelain production, and they continue to do so in modern times. Examples of these wares can be seen in the Chinese galleries on this floor.
Treasures of the Scholar’s Studio

ON SHELF
天臺山靈芝松鶴玉軒款筆筒 明末清初
Brush holder with motifs of longevity
Approx. 1600–1644
Inscribed with Jade Studio Yuxuan
China
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)
Bamboo root
The Avery Brundage Collection, B62M53

ON SHELF
山茶梅花桃枝鹿鶴仙境杯 明晚期 犀角
Goblet with openwork flower design
Approx. 1600
China
Ming dynasty (1368–1644)
Rhinoceros horn
The Avery Brundage Collection, B65M21
Rhinoceros-horn cups are judged on the basis of age, quality of carving, color, and the amount of material utilized to create them. Because they are less practical to use, cups in the shape of the original rhinoceros horn, like this one, are of greatest rarity.

牡丹花枝小水丞 清康熙朝
Water container
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Qing dynasty, reign of the Kangxi emperor (1662–1722)
Porcelain with underglaze red and overglaze multicolor decoration
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P1346
This water dipper (or brush washer) exemplifies the scholarly objects produced under the patronage of the Kangxi emperor. The peony branches that have underglaze red blossoms with overglaze green leaves, outlined in ink, represent a new style of decoration produced at the imperial shop in Jingdezhen.

双桃紋印泥蓋盒 清雍正朝
Covered box for seal paste
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Qing dynasty, reign of the Yongzheng emperor (1723–1735)
Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P2323
This box is designed to store seal paste. Seal paste, which contains cinnabar in various shades of red, is used for the seals often found on paintings or calligraphies. A seal is pressed into the paste to pick up the color and then is stamped onto the work. The oily paste is kept in covered boxes to retain moisture and to prevent accidents.

長方仿竹節印章 清代 象牙
Seal in the form of bamboo
China
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)
Ivory
The Avery Brundage Collection, B72M58

長方架鼓形印章 清代 象牙
Seal in the form of a drum
China; Yixing, Jiangsu province
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)
Ivory
The Avery Brundage Collection, B72M58

ON WALL
松下賢者小像 清代 象牙雕紫檀座
Old sage under pine trees
China
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)
Ivory and wood
The Avery Brundage Collection, B70M13

ON WALL
牡丹花枝小水丞 清康熙朝
Water container
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Qing dynasty, reign of the Kangxi emperor (1662–1722)
Porcelain with underglaze red and overglaze multicolor decoration
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P1346
龍鳳飛雲雙管瓶  近代  玉石
Vase with dragon and phoenix
Approx. 1900–1940s
China
Late Qing dynasty (1644–1911) or early Republic period (1912–1949)
Nephrite
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60J829
Consisting of two vases with heavenly symbols, this jade object serves multiple functions: brush washer, paperweight, and decoration for a scholar’s desk. The dragon and phoenix are symbols of heavenly deities and convey a popular wish for blessings and good fortune.

仿宋官釉荷葉蓮蓬形筆掭  清代
Dish in the form of a lotus seedpod
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)
Porcelain with crackled glaze
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P1467
Ink and colors were diluted with water in vessels like this to control the application of the brush. The ingenious design here combines two components into a lotus: one is a water container resembling a seedpod, and the second is a palette with two wells in the shape of petals.

印花夔龍團紋太白尊  清康熙朝
Water container with dragon designs
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Qing dynasty, reign of the Kangxi emperor (1662–1722)
Porcelain with modeled design under glaze
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P5+
This water container’s round body expands into a broad base that allows scholars to wash brushes for painting and writing. Around the body are circular designs in shallow relief, each enclosing a twisted dragon.

仿明宣德雙雲龍國寶款橢圓墨  清晚期
Oval inkstick
China
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)
Composite material with lacquer and gold
The Avery Brundage Collection, B67M4
To make an inkstick, a mixture of carbon powder, pine resin, glutinous rice, and other ingredients is poured into wooden molds and allowed to solidify. This inkstick is impressed with the inscription “National Treasure” within clouds on one side and two dragons on the back.

山林觀湖景硯盒  清乾隆朝  景德鎮黃釉瓷
Inkstone with cover
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Qing dynasty, reign of the Qianlong emperor (1736–1795)
Porcelain with carved decoration under glaze
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P1734
Created in a style that reflects imperial ceramics of the Song dynasty (960–1279), this lidded jar was used to hold water or ink. Green symbolizes jade, a traditional symbol of immortality and cosmic power.

仿宋官釉荷葉蓮蓬形筆掭  清代
Dish in the form of a lotus seedpod
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)
Porcelain with crackled glaze
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P1467
Ink and colors were diluted with water in vessels like this to control the application of the brush. The ingenious design here combines two components into a lotus: one is a water container resembling a seedpod, and the second is a palette with two wells in the shape of petals.

仿宋官釉荷葉蓮蓬形筆掭  清代
Dish in the form of a lotus seedpod
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)
Porcelain with crackled glaze
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P1467
Ink and colors were diluted with water in vessels like this to control the application of the brush. The ingenious design here combines two components into a lotus: one is a water container resembling a seedpod, and the second is a palette with two wells in the shape of petals.
Motifs for Blessings

The Chinese word *fu* (福), translated as blessings or happiness, encompasses all that is auspicious in life. Foremost among the motifs related to blessings is the bat, also pronounced *fu* but written with a different character. Many other traditional symbols for blessings, such as the Buddha’s-hand citron and the sheep, extend their cultural context to popular beliefs and the cult of Daoism.

1. **Plate with peaches and bats**
   - *China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province*
   - *Qing dynasty (1736–1795)*
   - Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration
   - *The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P1707*
   - The five bats (two on the back of the plate) stand for the Five Blessings—longevity, wealth, health, love of virtue, and a peaceful death.

2. **Bat carrying a swastika**
   - *China; approx. 1900*
   - Nephrite
   - *The Avery Brundage Collection, B60J166*
   - The bat carries a swastika, the symbol of ten thousand, portraying a wish for ten thousand blessings.

3. **Saucer with birthday greeting**
   - *China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province*
   - *Qing dynasty (1723–1735)*
   - Porcelain with underglaze blue and overglaze multicolor decoration
   - *The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P1579*
   - The decoration here forms two visual puns: “May your blessings be as deep as the eastern sea” and “May you live to be as old as the southern mountain.”

4. **Wish-granting wand**
   - *China*
   - *Qing dynasty (1644–1911)*
   - Nephrite
   - *The Avery Brundage Collection, B60J499*
   - This wand, bearing a head that resembles the lingzhi mushroom (the fungus of immortality), is basically a wishing wand, suggesting “May all your wishes come true.”

5. **Buddha’s-hand citron**
   - *China*
   - *Qing dynasty (1644–1911)*
   - Nephrite
   - *Gift of an anonymous donor, B69J1*
   - The name of this fruit (*foshou* 佛手) has almost the same pronunciation as the words for blessings (*fu* 福) and longevity (*shou* 寿).

6. **The Three Plenties**
   - *China*
   - *Qing dynasty (1644–1911)*
   - Nephrite
   - *The Avery Brundage Collection, B60J327*
   - The Buddha’s-hand citron, peach, and pomegranate together form a pictorial pun for the Three Plenties (Three Abundances), implying a wish for an abundance of blessings, longevity, and sons.

7. **Fungus, lily, persimmons, and oval box**
   - *China*
   - *Chalcedony (partially carnelian)*
   - *The Avery Brundage Collection, B65J5.a-b*
   - The lily, the persimmon, and the wand with a mushroom head *ruyi* (a pun on “as you wish”) form the four-character idiom: “May a hundred of your wishes come true.”

8. **Three sheep**
   - *China*
   - *Qing dynasty (1644–1911)*
   - Nephrite
   - *The Avery Brundage Collection, B60J397*
   - Vapor rises from the mouth of the large sheep, amassing as a cloud formation on its back and supporting the *taiji* (yin-yang) emblem. The sheep and the *taiji* form a pictorial pun to express the desire that the New Year will bring in prosperity.
Motifs for Prosperity

The Chinese words for deer, official salary, benefits, and emoluments all share the same sound lu. Images of the deer, for example, symbolize good wishes for a government title with a high rank and salary. Such symbols of prosperity and glory related to educated men serving or hoping to serve the court by passing the civil service examinations.

9
玉堂富貴(牡丹玉蘭)二甲歸錦(蟹、錦雞)紋盤 清康熙朝 景德鎮五彩瓷
Octagonal plate
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Qing dynasty, reign of the Kangxi emperor (1662–1722)
Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P1127
Depictions of the peony and white magnolia convey: “May your noble house be blessed with wealth and honor.” The colorful birds and double crabs indicate: “May you have a bright future with a high rank.”

10
指日高升圖盤 明天啟朝 景德鎮青花瓷
Dish
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Ming dynasty, reign of the Tianqi emperor (1621–1627)
Porcelain with underglaze blue decoration
Effie B. Allison Collection, Gift of J. V. West and B. V. Gewald, B81P7
Pointing at the sun signifies a wish for imminent elevation to the rank of marquis.

11
二甲傳臚(螃蟹蘆葦)荷葉筆掭 清雍正朝 景德鎮粉彩瓷
Ink palette with motif of two crabs
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Qing dynasty, reign of the Yongzheng emperor (1723–1735)
Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P2368
An image of two crabs clinging to a stalk of grain is a visual pun signifying a wish for a high score on the final civil service examination.
Motifs for Longevity

In the Chinese religion and practice of Daoism, some advanced practitioners of the Way (dao) tried to attain immortality. Many Daoist deities were worshiped as divine saints, protectors of life, and granters of longevity. Beginning their lives as human beings, they underwent a spiritual and physical transformation and were believed to attain a perfect existence as adepts or immortals. In their meditative practice and daily diet, certain natural ingredients, believed to confer health and longevity, functioned as symbols of immortality.

19. 道教張天師布陣圖瓷片 明成化朝
Plaque with Daoism’s founder Zhang Tianshi and his attendants
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Ming dynasty, reign of the Chenghua emperor (1465–1487)
Porcelain with underglaze blue decoration
Gift of Roy Leventritt, B69P25L
The central figure is Zhang Tianshi, the founder of Daoism, who established the religion and philosophy with a focus on perfecting the self in order to attain immortality.

20. 麻姑獻壽圖紋盤 清康熙朝
Dish decorated with Magu, goddess of longevity
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Qing dynasty, reign of the Kangxi emperor (1662–1722)
Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P376
Chinese women prayed to goddess Magu, identified by the gardening hoe and a basket of the fungus of immortality, for long life.

21. 麻姑獻壽福 (桃、鹿、絨帶鳥) 清晚期
Daoist goddess Magu
China
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)
Porcelain with underglaze blue and overglaze multicolor decoration
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P192
The fungus, narcissus, nandina, and rocks together form the auspicious phrase, “Fungus fairy offers birthday greetings!”

22. 雲芝形筆掭 清乾隆朝
Ink palette in the shape of a fungus
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Qing dynasty, reign of the Qianlong emperor (1736–1795)
Porcelain with bluish glaze and crackles
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P2051
Lingzhi, the fungus of immortality, is also a wish-fulfilling symbol because the head of the wish-granting wand ruyi resembles the fungus in shape.

23. 芝仙祝壽 (靈芝水仙天竺壽石) 高56cm 青花瓷
Plate with symbols for celebrating birthday and long life
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Qing dynasty, reign of the Yongzheng emperor (1723–1735)
Porcelain with underglaze blue and overglaze multicolor decoration
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P192
The fungus, narcissus, nandina, and rocks together form the auspicious phrase, “Fungus fairy offers birthday greetings!”

24. 群仙供壽圖紋葫蘆壁瓶 明崇禎朝
Wall vase with the Eight Daoist Immortals and Shoulao, god of longevity
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province
Ming dynasty, reign of the Chongzhen emperor (1628–1644)
Porcelain with bluish glaze and crackles
The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P2051
Arriving on his crane, the god of longevity is greeted by the Eight Immortals, each representing iconic symbols for eternal life.

25. 鶴鹿同春、喜福雙降 (蝠、鹿、松、喜鹊) 團紋手爐 清代
Handwarmer with deer, cranes, and pine trees
China
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)
Enamel on metal
The Avery Brundage Collection, 1999.34.a–c
The creatures and birds here form several pictorial rebus images of prosperity, happiness, and longevity.
Motifs for Happiness

The character for joy or happiness (喜) is associated with pleasant events, such as weddings and the arrival of newborn sons. Throughout Chinese history, boys were regarded as vital to the preservation of the patriline, because they would carry on the family name and continue to worship ancestors. In imperial society, men of the educated class sacrificed their childhood for the study of the classics, and their success in the civil service exams brought the greatest imaginable joy to the family.

28 母子團圓和谐圖盤 清康熙朝 景德鎮五彩瓷 Plate with mother and her son China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province Qing dynasty, reign of the Kangxi emperor (1662–1722) Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P243 The central scene depicts a mother and her son surrounded by crabs, shrimps, and vases of lotus and peony. This scene conveys: “May your family have numerous descendants, harmony, nobility, and happiness.”

29 雙蝶 (疊)圖喜鏡金飾 頭代 玉石 Circular plaque with butterflies flanking the character for happiness 1800–1900 China Qing dynasty (1644–1911) Nephrite Gift of R. W. Winskill in Memory of Lionel H. Pries, B86J16

30 喜臨春宴(杏林、燕)圖紋盤 清康熙朝 景德鎮五彩瓷 Plate with swallows and apricot blossoms China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province Qing dynasty, reign of the Kangxi emperor (1662–1722) Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P1534 Swallows and apricot blossoms shown together form a visual pun (rebus) implying that success in the final level of the civil service examination shall be honored by an invitation to attend the spring banquet.

31 荷塘鸳鸯纹碗 清雍正朝 景德镇斗彩瓷 Bowl decorated with mandarin ducks and lotus China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province, Qing dynasty, reign of the Yongzheng emperor (1723–1735) Porcelain with underglaze blue and overglaze multicolor decoration The Avery Brundage Collection, B60J426 Two jolly beings—Hanshan, paddling a boat using a broom, and Shide, holding a fan—were poet-monks of the Tang dynasty (618–907) and regarded as the patron saints of harmony.

32 六方喜慶雙聯(喜字、石磐、繩紋)圖樽 Imperial spittoon with rope pattern China Qing dynasty, reign of the Jiaqing emperor (1796–1820) Nephrite The Avery Brundage Collection, B60J975.a–.b Ducks are thought to mate for life. This container was once a wedding present expressing a wish that the couple have a long and harmonious marriage.

33 喜上眉梢(喜鹊蹬梅)圖瓶 Vase with magpies and plum tree 1700–1800 China Qing dynasty (1644–1911) Glass Gift of Ashkenazie and Company, 1988.37.1 Magpies shown together with the plum tree form the pictorial pun “happiness up to one’s eyebrows,” because the Chinese words for eyebrow and plum tree share the pronunciation mei. This is a typical Chinese expression meaning one is happy indeed!

34 喜上眉梢(喜鹊登梅)圆瓶 Vase with magpies and plum blossoms China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province Qing dynasty (1644–1911) Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P2+
Snuff Bottles

The Chinese specially designed bottles to hold snuff—a preparation of powdered tobacco enhanced with spices that is made to be inhaled. Introduced to the Qing court by Europeans in the late 1600s, snuff taking became an imperial habit, and many bottles were produced for the court. Besides clearing one's sinuses, snuff was also believed to relieve headaches, and by the early nineteenth century its inhalation had become a widespread practice in China. Early examples were simple in form, but by the late 1700s medicinal bottles had evolved into beautiful works of art that were viewed as collectors’ items. The appeal of these bottles to collectors continues to this day.

Snuff bottles are a reflection of Chinese art in miniature form. They are especially rich in Chinese symbols because, as objects carried on one's person, they reflect the sentiments of their owners. Their decorations frequently symbolize the owner's wishes for blessings, numerous offspring, wealth and rank, and longevity.

All objects are from The Avery Brundage Collection, unless otherwise noted.

All objects date to the Qing dynasty (1644–1911), unless otherwise noted.
23
年年如意(鲶魚、如意)鼻煙壺 清晚期 玉石
Snuff bottle with catfish and fungus, approx. 1800–1900
Nephrite
Gift of James D. Tigerman, 2000.10
Catfish and lingzhi fungus imply a wish that "one’s wishes come true year after year."

17
扁壺式鼻煙壺 清晚期 金星玻璃
Snuff bottle, approx. 1800–1900
Glass
Gift of the Asian Art Museum
Foundation from the collection of Ransom Cook, 1989.32.15

18
圓肚收口鼻煙壺 清中期 藍玻璃灑金星
Snuff bottle, approx. 1730
Glass, B72M8

19
玉仔形鼻煙壺 清晚期 綠松石
Snuff bottle in the shape of a pebble, approx. 1800–1900
Turquoise, B76M33

20
柳岸吟詩茗茶圖鼻煙壺 清中期 象牙
Snuff bottle with figures in a landscape, approx. 1800–1850
Ivory with paint
Transfer from the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, Bequest of Isabella M. Cowell, B81M10.a–.b

21
問道圖鼻煙壺 清晚期 景德鎮釉下彩瓷
Snuff bottle with figures, approx. 1800–1900
Porcelain with underglaze blue and reddish decoration
Gift of the Asian Art Museum
Foundation from the Collection of Ransom Cook, 1989.32.13

22
連年有餘(蓮枝鲶魚)圖鼻煙壺 清晚期 玉石
Snuff bottle in the shape of a catfish and lotus, approx. 1800–1900
Nephrite
Gift of Margaret Polak, 2006.51
28
碗首銜環鼻煙壺 清晚期 瑪瑙
**Snuff bottle with carved masks and ring handles**, approx. 1800–1900
Agate, B72M6

29
瓜瓞綿綿、子孫萬代圖鼻煙壺 清中期 玉石
**Snuff bottle in the shape of twin melons**, approx. 1850–1900
Coral
Gift of the Asian Art Museum Foundation from the collection of Ransom Cook, 1989.32.19

30
江邊獨釣圖鼻煙壺 清晚期 玻璃
**Snuff bottle imitating aquamarine**, approx. 1800–1850
Bottle: nephrite; stopper: stone
*Gift of Dr. Vincent and Shirley Fausone*, 2006.29
The string-like vines and tendrils make up another rebus for “Ten thousand generations of sons and grandsons (zisun wandai).”

31
太師少師 (雙獅) 鼻煙壺 清晚期 玻璃
**Snuff bottle decorated with lions**, approx. 1800–1900
Glass, B72M37

32
官上加官 (雞冠、雞冠花) 鼻煙壺 清末民初 瑪瑙
**Snuff bottle with rooster**, approx. 1850–1949
Qing dynasty (1644–1911) or Republic Period (1912–1949)
Agate
*Gift of the Asian Art Museum Foundation from the collection of Ransom Cook*, 1989.32.3

33
扁壺式鼻煙壺 清晚期 江蘇宜興瑪瑙
**Snuff bottle**, approx. 1800–1900
Agate, B72M38.a–.b

34
富貴滿堂 (牡丹、玉蘭、錦雞)鼻煙壺 清晚期 孔雀石
**Snuff bottle**, approx. 1800–1900
Malachite, B76M27.a–.b

35
郭云山 圓形扁肚鼻煙壺 清中期 江蘇 宜興紫砂
**Snuff bottle**, approx. 1825–1875
By Guo Yunshan (Chinese, probably 1800–1900)
Stoneware, B72M14.a–.b
Like teapots, snuff bottles from Yixing are characterized by a simple form with a well-polished surface.

36
古式夔龍耳鼻煙壺 清中期 玉石
**Snuff bottle with decoration on the shoulder**, approx. 1750–1850
Nephrite, B72M12

37
墨絲紋鼻煙壺 清晚期 石英
**Snuff bottle**, approx. 1800–1900
Quartz with tourmaline crystals, B72M48

38
墨絲紋鼻煙壺 清中期 石英
**Snuff bottle**, approx. 1775–1850
Quartz with tourmaline crystals
*Bequest of Isabella M. Cowell*, B68M7

39
多面開光鼻煙壺 清晚期 藍套赭玻璃
**Snuff bottle**, approx. 1800–1900
Glass, B72M10

40
瓜瓞綿綿圖鼻煙壺 清代 珊瑚
**Snuff bottle in the shape of twin melons**, approx. 1850–1900
Coral
*Gift of the Asian Art Museum Foundation from the collection of Ransom Cook*, 1989.32.19

41
多面組合鼻煙壺 清代 玻璃
**Faceted snuff bottle**, approx. 1800–1850
Glass, B72M9

42
玉仔形鼻煙壺 清中期 玻璃
**Snuff bottle in the shape of a pebble**, approx. 1750–1850
Nephrite, B62J20

43
萬壽如意紋三連體藥盒 清代 銀錾
**Medicine bottles**, approx. 1850–1900
Silver
*Gift of Margaret Polak*, B86M4

44
竹石紋鼻煙壺 清晚期 雲母殼
**Snuff bottle**, approx. 1800–1900
Mother-of-pearl, B72M34.a–.b

45
千紫萬奼雕花鼻煙壺 清晚期 碧璽
**Snuff bottle with blossoms**, approx. 1800–1900
Tourmaline
*Bequest of Isabella M. Cowell*, B68M6
46  
富貴耄耋（貓蝶牡丹）圖鼻煙壺  清晚期  玻璃  
Snuff bottle with design of a cat, butterfly, and peony, approx. 1800–1900  
Glass  
*Transfer from the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, Gift of Mrs. Morton Mitchell*, B81M5

47  
辣椒點紅梅鼻煙壺  清代  珊瑚、孔雀石  
Snuff bottle in the shape of a red pepper  
Bottle: coral; stopper: malachite  
*Gift of Margaret Polak*, 2006.24

48  
觀音菩薩攜龍鳳鼻煙壺  清晚期  珊瑚  
Snuff bottle with Avalokiteshvara (Guanyin), dragon, and phoenix, approx. 1800–1900  
Coral  
*Bequest of Isabella M Cowell*, B81M11.a–.b

49  
茄形鼻煙壺  清中期  紫晶套料  
Snuff bottle in the shape of an eggplant, approx. 1775–1850  
Amethyst and glass, B72M18

51  
龍紋鼻煙壺  清乾隆朝  玻璃  
Snuff bottle molded with dragons  
Qing dynasty, reign of the Qianlong emperor (1736–1795)  
Glass  
*Gift of Margaret Polak*, 2006.20

52  
瓜形鼻煙壺  清晚期  玉石  
Snuff bottle in the shape of a melon, approx. 1800–1900  
Nephrite, B72M3.a–.b

53  
梨形鼻煙壺  清晚期  橡殼  
Snuff bottle, approx. 1800–1900  
Coconut shell, B76M16.a–.b

54  
長壽靈芝紋鼻煙壺  清代  竹根  
Snuff bottle in the shape of a fungus, approx. 1820–1880  
Bamboo root  
*Gift of Margaret Polak*, 2001.6

55  
三多（多福多壽多子）鼻煙壺  清晚期  玻璃  
Snuff bottle decorated with the “Three Plenties,” approx. 1750–1900  
Glass  
*Transfer from the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, gift of Hon. M. H. de Young*, B81M14

56  
壽桃紋鼻煙壺  清晚期  玛瑙  
Snuff bottle in the shape of a peach, approx. 1800–1900  
Bottle: agate; stopper: metal, B72M17.a–.b

58  
陸羽品茶圖鼻煙壺  清代  
廣州銅胎畫琺瑯  
Snuff bottle depicting the tea master Lu Yu, approx. 1800–1850  
Enamel on metal, B60M483  
Lu Yu of the Tang dynasty (618–907) wrote *The Classic of Tea*. He sits leisurely on a rock, waiting for his tea to be brewed by a kneeling servant.

59  
採桑集貨圖鼻煙壺  清代  
廣州銅胎畫琺瑯  
Snuff bottle depicting figures in a garden, approx. 1800–1850  
Enamel on metal  
*Gift of Marsha Vargas*, 2006.30

60  
開光牡丹岩石花卉紋鼻煙壺  清代  
鈕胎捏絲琺瑯  
Snuff bottle, approx. 1800–1850  
Cloisonné enamel  
*Gift of Margaret Polak*, 2006.24

61  
人物故事圖鼻煙壺  清晚期  
廣州銅胎畫琺瑯  
Snuff bottles with figures, approx. 1875–1900  
Enamel on metal  
*Gift of Marsha Vargas*, 2006.30

62  
西洋人物莊園景鼻煙盒  清中期  
廣州銅胎畫琺瑯  
Oval covered snuff box, approx. 1700–1800  
Enamel on metal, B60M479
63
多子多孫 (蟈蟈、葡萄) 鼻煙壺
Snuff bottle decorated with katydid and grapes, 1800–1900
Glass, B72M21.a–.b

64
二甲傳臚圖鼻煙壺  清代  琥珀套绿玻璃
Snuff bottle with two crabs and a stalk of reed, approx. 1800–1850
Glass
Gift of Heinz Frankenstein, 2006.32

65
玉蘭菊花紋鼻煙壺  清中期  藍套白玻璃
Snuff bottle decorated with chrysanthemum and begonia, approx. 1800–1900
Glass
Bequest of Hannah B. Carmick, B85M11

66
草蟲樹葉鼻煙壺  清晚期  色斑石
Snuff bottle with leaves and insects, 1800–1900
Jasper, B72M25

67
鍾馗捉鬼圖鼻煙壺  清晚期
景德鎮釉下彩瓷
Snuff bottle with a scene of Zhong Kui, the demon queller, enjoying tea, 1800–1900
Porcelain with underglaze blue and brown decoration
Gift of Richard P. Arens, 2010.425.a–.b
Zhong Kui, the demon queller, is being entertained by his demons, whose gymnastic performance is accompanied by cymbals and gong.

68
鍾馗夜行圖鼻煙壺  清代 景德鎮粉彩瓷
Snuff bottle decorated with Zhong Kui, the demon queller, approx. 1800–1850
Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration
Gift of the Asian Art Museum Foundation from the Collection of Ransom Cook, 1989.32.20

69
鎏金獅紐鼻煙壺  清晚期  青金石
Snuff bottle with stopper in the shape of a lion, 1800–1900
Bottle: lapis lazuli; stopper: bronze with gilding, B72M7

70
仿潑墨蓮荷湖水鼻煙壺  清中期 玻璃
Snuff bottle, approx. 1800–1850
Glass, wooden stand
Bequest of Hannah B. Carmick, B85M12

71
陳仲三 內繪踏雪尋梅圖鼻煙壺  清代
1909年 玻璃彩繪
Snuff bottle inside-painted with an old man on a donkey, 1909
By Chen Zhongsan (Chinese, active 1890–1950)
Glass with ink and colors
Gift of Charles Fogg, 2003.18.a–.b
81
太師少師（雙獅）圖鼻煙壺 清晚期
琥珀
Snuff bottle, lions playing with a ball
approx. 1800–1900
Amber, B72M28

82
梨形綠鼻煙壺 清中期 玉石
Snuff bottle. approx. 1800–1900
Nephrite, B72M5.a-.b

83
鋪首銜環鼻煙壺 清晚期 瑪瑙
Snuff bottle made for the Mongolian
market, approx. 1850–1900
Agate
Gift of Roderick A. McManigal,
1991.233.a–.b

84
水仙岩石鋪首銜環鼻煙壺 清晚期 玉石
Snuff bottle decorated with
narcissus, approx. 1800–1900
Nephrite, 1999.36.a–.b

85
月下撫琴圖鼻煙壺 清晚期
景德鎮青花瓷
Snuff bottle with a scholar playing a
qin, approx. 1850–1900
Porcelain with underglaze blue decoration
Gift of Raymond Lum, 2006.34
The bottle is painted with a scholar
playing a qin, a musical instrument
with seven strings. Qin playing was
considered one of the four prime
scholarly pursuits.

86
長圓鼻煙壺 近代 瑪瑙
Flattened oval snuff bottle
Republic Period (1912–1949)
Agate
Gift of the Asian Art Museum Foundation
from the collection of Ransom Cook,
1989.32.4

All objects are from The Avery Brundage
Collection, unless otherwise noted.

All objects date to the Qing dynasty
(1644–1911), unless otherwise noted.

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