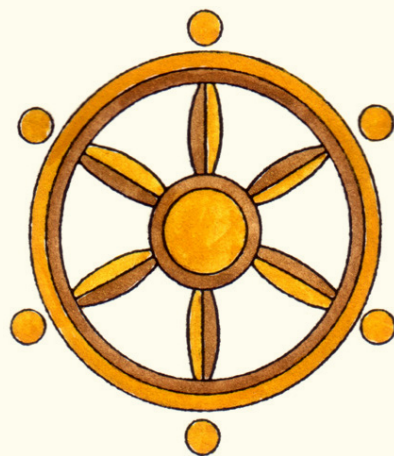


# Eight Auspicious Symbols

The eight auspicious symbols of the Buddhism of East Asia and the Himalayan region are the wheel, the conch, the parasol, the victory banner, the lotus, the vase, the two fish, and the endless knot.

Illustration: *Terese Tse Bartholomew*,  
Hidden Meanings, *Asian Art Museum*.



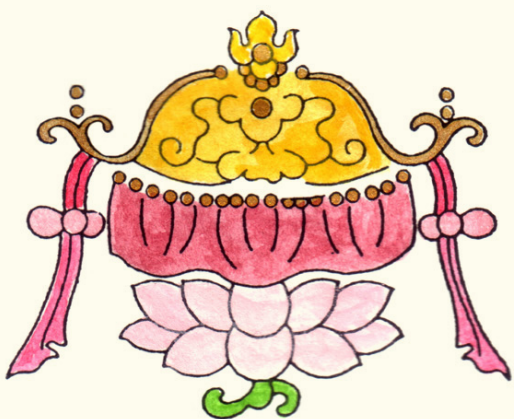
**The wheel** symbolizes the turning wheel of Buddhist doctrine that leads to perfection



**The conch** symbolizes the far-reaching sound of the Buddhist teaching



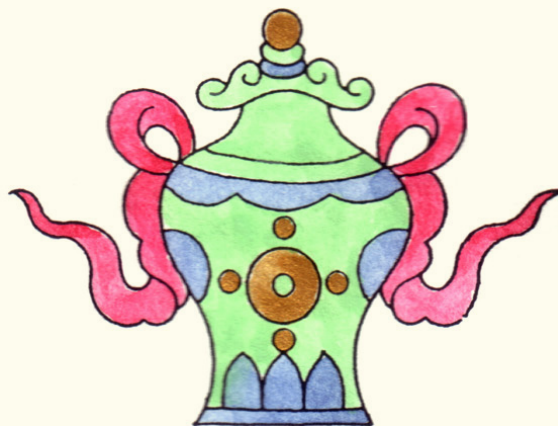
**The parasol** symbolizes protection as well as spiritual power



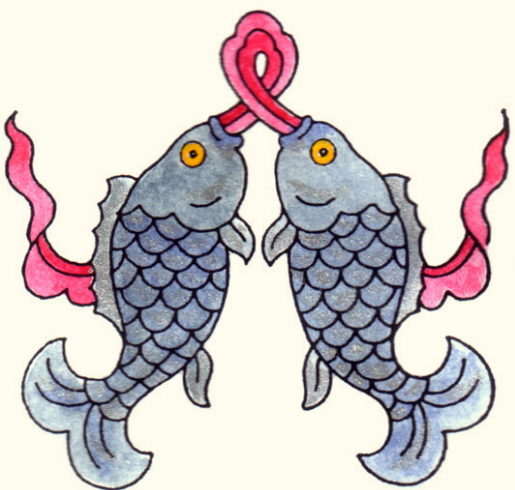
**The victory banner** symbolizes the victory of the Buddhist teaching



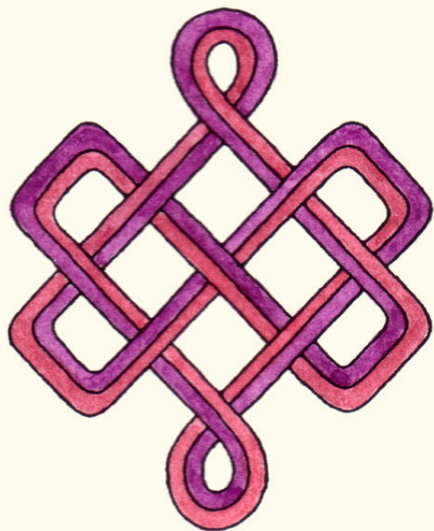
**The lotus** symbolizes purity



**The vase** symbolizes the elixir of life



**The two fish** symbolize freedom from restraint



**The endless knot** symbolizes infinite wisdom

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* (蝠) 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  
五福八仙(五蝠、八桃)紋盤 清乾隆朝  
景德鎮粉彩瓷  
Plate with peaches and bats  
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province  
Qing dynasty, reign of the Qianlong emperor (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  
萬福擺件 清代 玉石  
Bat carrying a swastika  
China; approx. 1900  
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)  
Nephrite  
*The Avery Brundage Collection*, B60J166  
The bat carries a swastika, the symbol of ten thousand, portraying a wish for ten thousand blessings.

3  
壽山福海(飛蝠、桃樹、海濤)紋小碟  
清雍正朝 景德鎮鬥彩瓷  
Saucer with birthday greeting  
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*, 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  
如意 清代 紫檀嵌玉石  
Wish-granting wand  
Approx. 1800–1900  
China  
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)  
Hardwood and 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  
佛手水盛寓意福壽 清代 玉石  
Buddha’s hand citron  
Approx. 1800–1900  
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* 壽).

6  
三多(多福多壽多子;佛手、桃、石榴)花插  
清代 玉石  
The Three Plenties  
Approx. 1800–1900  
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  
百事如意(百合、柿子)擺件 近代 玉石  
Fungus, lily, persimmons, and oval box  
Approx. 1900–1940  
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  
三陽(羊)開泰新年鴻運 近代 玉石  
Three sheep  
Approx. 1900–1910  
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)荷葉筆搨 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.

12  
連生貴子(蓮、笙、桂枝)萬代繁衍圖屏 近代 景德鎮粉彩瓷  
Plaque with boys at play  
Approx. 1900–1949  
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province  
Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration  
*Bequest of Drs. Ben and A. Jess Shenson*, 2002.26  
The sweet olive tree (*guihua*, also a homophone for “noble blossoms”) on the left of this plaque proclaims that all the boys under the tree are “noble sons,” who will pass their civil service examinations with flying colors and bring honor to their families.

13  
連生貴子(嬰戲荷花)圖果盤 明萬曆朝 景德鎮青花瓷  
Compartmented covered dish with boys at play  
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province  
Ming dynasty, reign of the Wanli emperor (1573–1620)  
Porcelain with underglaze blue decoration  
*The Avery Brundage Collection*, B60P251.a-.b  
A depiction of boys playing various games implies a wish for the owner of the vessel to bear numerous sons.

14  
馬上封侯(馬、蜂、猴)擺件 清代 玉石  
Monkey riding a horse  
Approx. 1800–1900  
China  
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)  
Nephrite  
*The Avery Brundage Collection*, B64J5  
The monkey riding on a horse is a pictorial pun for “May you immediately be elevated to the rank of marquis!”

15  
鹿祿蓋盒 清末民初 玉石  
Box in the shape of a deer  
Approx. 1900–1949  
China  
Nephrite  
*The Avery Brundage Collection*, B62J57.a-.b  
The deer, whose character *lu* (鹿) is pronounced the same as the character for salary (*lu* 祿), is a pun for wealth and rank. This box therefore conveys a wish for high rank and great wealth.

16  
功名富貴(公雞牡丹)圖紋杯碟 清雍正朝 景德鎮粉彩瓷  
Teacup and dish depicting flowers, rock, and animals  
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province  
Qing dynasty, reign of the Yongzheng emperor (1723–1735)  
Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration  
*The Avery Brundage Collection*, B70P30.a-.b  
The rooster among peony blossoms and rocks conveys: “May you be granted official rank and honors.”

17  
童子戲如意、算盤、書劍、元寶圖紋小碟 清代 銅胎畫琺瑯  
Square dish with a scene of a boy playing with lucky symbols  
China  
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)  
Brass with enamel  
*The Avery Brundage Collection*, B60P2200  
An infant holding a wish-granting wand plays with an abacus, a book, a sword, and an ingot. These motifs imply two wishes: “It will be as you wish” and “To achieve all in academics, martial arts, and fortune.”

18  
劉海佩錢戲蟾像 清末 景德鎮五彩瓷  
Figure of the deity Liu Hai and his toad  
Approx. 1850–1900  
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province  
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)  
Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration  
*The Avery Brundage Collection*, B60P1497.a  
Liu Hai, the god of wealth, dances on his three-legged toad while waving a string of coins. The Chinese word for toad and frog, *wa*, is a pun for dig. Together with the images of Liu Hai and coins, the subject matter is associated with the desire for seeking wealth, as in digging for treasures.

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  
景德鎮青花瓷  
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  
景德鎮五彩瓷  
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、綬帶鳥) 清晚期  
玉石  
Daoist goddess Magu  
1800–1911  
China  
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)  
Nephrite  
*The Avery Brundage Collection*,  
B60J119  
Magu (“Hemp Lady”), the Daoist  
goddess of longevity, is represented  
with various attributes: a peach tree, a  
long-tailed bird, and a deer carrying  
a basket of peaches and wearing a  
brocade textile decorated with the  
character for longevity. All these motifs  
are associated with prosperity and long  
life.

22  
群仙供壽圖紋葫蘆壁瓶 明崇禎朝  
景德鎮青花瓷  
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 underglaze blue  
decoration  
*Gift of Roy Leventritt*, B69P111L  
Arriving on his crane, the god of  
longevity is greeted by the Eight  
Immortals, each representing iconic  
symbols for eternal life.

23  
芝仙祝壽 (靈芝水仙天竺壽石) 紋盤  
清雍正朝 景德鎮鬥彩瓷  
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  
靈芝形筆掬 清乾隆朝 景德鎮藍釉瓷  
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.

25  
鶴鹿同春、喜福雙降 (蝠、鹿、松、喜鵲)  
圖紋手爐 清代 銅胎畫琺瑯  
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 rebuses implying  
prosperity, happiness, and longevity.

26  
耄耋 (貓、蝶) 擺件 清末民初 玉石  
Cat with kitten and butterfly  
Approx. 1850–1949  
China  
Qing dynasty (1644–1911) or Republic  
period (1912–1949)  
Nephrite  
*The Avery Brundage Collection*, B69J13  
The word for cat (*mao* 貓) sounds like  
the word for an aged person (*mao*  
耄), while the word for butterfly (*die*  
蝶) shares the sound with the word for  
an elderly person in their eighties (*die*  
耄). Together they form a visual pun for  
longevity.

27  
福壽如意 (靈芝松鶴) 擺件 近代 石英  
Brush container in the shape  
of a tree trunk with fungus of  
immortality  
Approx. 1900–1940  
China  
Quartz  
*The Avery Brundage Collection*,  
B60J171  
This container set is carved in the shape  
of a pine tree and crane, with a bat  
hovering over a clump of the fungus  
of immortality, to construct the visual  
pun (rebus): “May you have blessings  
and longevity, and may all your wishes  
come true.”



Motifs for Happiness

The character for joy or happiness (*xi* 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 patriliney, 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  
母子團圓和諧圖盤 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)圍喜鏤空佩飾 清代 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  
幸臨春宴(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  
荷塘鴛鴦紋碗 清雍正朝 景德鎮斗彩瓷  
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*, B60P1425  
Mandarin ducks are traditional motifs for a harmonious marriage. They usually swim among lotus plants, representing harmony in marriage as well as many sons.

32  
六方喜慶雙聯(喜字、石磬、繩紋)圖樽 清嘉慶朝 玉石  
Imperial spittoon with rope pattern  
China  
Qing dynasty, reign of the Jiaqing emperor (1796–1820)  
Nephrite  
*The Avery Brundage Collection*, B60J426  
The sides are decorated with the character for joy (*xi* 喜) and images of stone chimes (*qing*), forming a pun for “joyful celebration” (*xiqing*).

33  
和合二仙(寒山拾得)蓮瓣擺件 清代 玉石  
Two monks in a lotus petal boat  
1700–1800  
China  
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)  
Nephrite  
*The Avery Brundage Collection*, B60J452  
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.

34  
喜上眉梢(喜鵲登梅)圖瓶 清代 景德鎮五彩瓷  
Bottle vase with magpies and plum blossoms  
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province  
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)  
Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration  
*The Avery Brundage Collection*, B60P2+

35  
子孫萬代繁衍和諧鴨形蓋盒 清代 玉石  
Mandarin duck container  
1700–1800  
China  
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)  
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.

36  
喜上眉梢圖紋瓶 清代 套色玻璃  
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!

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE FROM THE GALLERY



Details of the Mallet vase B60P1237



Scene of Three Gods of Longevity, Emoluments, and Happiness, on the neck of the vase.





PLEASE DO NOT  
REMOVE FROM  
THE GALLERY

Scene of warriors before battle, on the body of the vase.



# Porcelain

The Chinese term *ci* encompasses all high-fired ceramics. To be called *ci*, a ceramic object must produce a musical note when struck. Among such objects is a class of wares known in the West as porcelains. Porcelain is created from kaolin (a hard, white clay) and *petuntse* (white china stone). When combined in the proper proportions and fired at high temperatures, these two materials create a glass-like, semitranslucent body. Porcelains are usually finished with a transparent glaze that is white or clear.

The Chinese began to produce high-fired, glazed wares more than three thousand years ago. The technology developed slowly over the following millennium. The kiln designs, mastery of firing temperatures, and understanding of clays and glazes necessary to produce *ci* were fully developed during the first three centuries of the Common Era by potters in Zhejiang province in the lower Yangtze River valley. These potters produced very high-fired stoneware with green and brown glazes. In the middle of the 500s, changes in taste and in the locations of ceramic centers led to the production of white-bodied wares in northern China, and this production increased during the following century. Beginning in the 700s, advanced kiln technologies were applied to these wares to produce high-quality porcelains. 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.



折枝花卉紋菱口盤 明永樂朝  
景德鎮青花瓷

**Plate with eight-foliate rim**

China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province  
Ming dynasty, reign of the Yongle emperor (1403–1424)  
Porcelain with underglaze blue decoration

*Gift of Roy Leventritt, B69P6L*  
This high-quality porcelain reflects the successful revival of porcelain manufacture in Fuliang (Jingdezhen) brought about by Emperor Yongle. All porcelain articles for the court had to follow extremely precise restrictions through a seventy-two-step production process, from extracting earth and purifying clay to potting, glazing, decorating, loading the sagger (a clay box), and firing.



刻花鏤空球形香熏 宋代  
景德鎮青花瓷

**Spherical incense burner with latticed cover**

China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province  
Song dynasty (960–1279)  
Porcelain with molded and carved decoration under glaze

*The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P1764*  
With a round shape, neatly executed lattice openwork, and two-layer serrated pedestal, this incense burner is a rare Song porcelain piece. Its high-quality clay helped prevent its spherical, hollow form from cracking or deforming during the high-firing process.



胭脂紅釉杯 清雍正朝 景德鎮單色釉瓷  
Cup

China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province  
Qing dynasty, reign of the Yongzheng emperor (1723–1735)  
Porcelain with glaze  
*The Avery Brundage Collection, B60P2089*

Glazes make a fired work impervious to liquids and give it a durable surface. Colorful glazes give visual interest to ceramic ware. No glaze, however, can make an unsuccessfully formed shape into a piece of beauty. This delicate cup is glazed in rose pink, which is applied thinly, allowing the texture of the clay to be visible when the cup is held up to light.



Treasures of the Scholar’s Studio



ON SHELF  
天臺山靈芝松鶴玉軒款筆筒 明末清初 竹根  
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.



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



牡丹花枝小水丞 清康熙朝 景德鎮釉里紅加釉上彩繪瓷  
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.



雙桃紋印泥蓋盒 清雍正朝 景德鎮粉彩瓷  
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



長方仿竹節印章 清代 玉石  
Seal in the form of bamboo  
China  
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)  
Nephrite  
Bequest of Gerard R. Pomerat, 2010.415



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掬 清代  
景德鎮灰藍釉開片瓷  
**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  
景德鎮紅釉瓷  
**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  
墨漬  
**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*, B60P452  
Inkstones can be made of stone, jade, or ceramic. Regardless of medium, each inkstone has a well for water and a smooth flat surface on which ink is made by grinding an inkstick in water. The lakeside scene on this porcelain cover was a favorite subject for China’s educated elite.



帶蓋小水盂 清乾隆朝 景德鎮青釉瓷  
**Water container**  
China; Jingdezhen, Jiangxi province  
Qing dynasty, reign of the Qianlong emperor (1736–1795)  
Porcelain with 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.

PLEASE DO NOT  
REMOVE FROM  
THE GALLERY



# 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.*

- 1

刀馬戰騎圖鼻煙壺 清晚期  
景德鎮粉彩瓷  
Snuff bottle with decoration of two warriors fighting on horseback, approx. 1800–1900  
Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration  
*Gift of Richard P. Arens, 2010.143.a–.b*
- 2

連年有餘(蓮、魚)鼻煙壺 清晚期 瑪瑙  
Snuff bottle, approx. 1800–1900  
Agate, B72M15
- 3

和合二仙鼻煙壺 清晚期 象牙  
Snuff bottle with the Two Immortals of Harmony and Mirth, approx. 1800–1900  
Ivory, B72M32
- 4

三娘教子圖鼻煙壺 清晚期  
景德鎮釉下彩瓷  
Snuff bottle with scene of a man, woman, and kneeling boy, approx. 1800–1900  
Porcelain with underglaze blue and reddish decoration  
*Gift of Richard P. Arens, 2010.144.a–.b*
- 5

童子戲燈慶元宵節鼻煙壺 清晚期 象牙  
Snuff bottle with a scene of boys at play, approx. 1880–1911  
Ivory with paint  
*Bequest of Michel D. Weill, B85M1*  
The boys are carrying lanterns, celebrating the fifteenth day of the first lunar month.

- 6

錦衣傳代(錦帶穿壺)鼻煙壺 清晚期  
翡翠  
Snuff bottle wrapped by a piece of brocade, approx. 1800–1900  
Jadeite, B72M24
- 7

東方朔偷仙桃鼻煙壺 清晚期 琥珀  
Snuff bottle with Dongfang Shuo stealing peaches, approx. 1800–1900  
Root amber, B72M13.a–.b
- 8

鍾馗驅鬼圖鼻煙壺 清中期  
景德鎮青花瓷  
Snuff bottle with Zhong Kui, the demon queller, expelling evil ghosts  
Porcelain with underglaze blue decoration  
*Gift of Richard P. Arens, 2010.426.a–.b*
- 9

文人賞蘭石圖鼻煙壺 清中期  
揚州白套赭玻璃  
Snuff bottle in “Seal School” style, approx. 1820–1880  
Glass  
*Gift of Margaret Polak, 2006.21*
- 10

魚龍鴻福春祺圖鼻煙壺 清代 1882年  
揚州白套藍玻璃  
Snuff bottle in “Seal School” style, 1882  
Glass, B72M63  
Western snuff bottle collectors named this type of bottle “Seal School” because a seal mark is often included in the decoration.

11  
金玉滿堂(金魚滿塘)鼻煙壺 清中期  
景德鎮粉彩瓷  
Snuff bottle with goldfish, approx.  
1800–1850  
Porcelain with overglaze multicolor  
decoration  
*Gift of the Asian Art Museum Foundation  
from the collection of Ransom Cook,*  
1989.32.6

12  
蘇鳳羽 遊魚圖鼻煙壺 2005年 水晶  
Snuff bottle, dated April 2005  
By Su Fengyu, Chinese, b. 1960  
Bottle: crystal with ink; stopper: jadeite  
*Gift of Ted H. Chiao,* 2005.67.a–.b

13  
博古圖鼻煙壺 清晚期 白套黑玻璃  
Snuff bottle decorated with motifs  
from the “Hundred Treasures,”  
approx. 1800–1900  
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)  
Glass, B72M20

14  
象形鼻煙壺 清晚期 白套紅玻璃  
Snuff bottle in the shape of an  
elephant, approx. 1800–1900  
Glass, B72M45

15  
葫蘆形鼻煙壺 清晚期 青金石  
Snuff bottle in the shape of a double  
gourd, approx. 1800–1900  
Bottle: lapis lazuli; stopper: ivory,  
B76M23

16  
網紋鼻煙壺 清晚期 玻璃  
Snuff bottle, approx. 1800–1900  
Glass, B76M21

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(蓮枝鯨魚)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

23  
年年如意(鯨魚、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.”

24  
五蝠(五蝠)紋鼻煙壺 清中期 影子瑪瑙  
Snuff bottle with five bats, approx.  
1750–1800  
China  
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)  
Shadow agate  
*Gift of the Asian Art Museum  
Foundation from the collection of  
Ransom Cook,* 1989.32.11

25  
一甲一名鼻煙壺 清晚期 影子瑪瑙  
Snuff bottle, approx. 1850–1900  
China  
Qing dynasty (1644–1911)  
Shadow agate  
*Gift of Wesley E. Kirkholm,* 2006.31

26  
福運如意圖鼻煙壺 清晚期 瑪瑙  
Snuff bottle with a bat descending  
from the sky, approx. 1800–1900  
Agate, B76M28.a–.b

27  
喜鵲登梅圖鼻煙壺 清晚期 影子瑪瑙  
Snuff bottle with magpies on a plum  
tree, approx. 1800–1900  
Shadow agate  
*Gift of Margaret Polak,* 2006.25



**28**  
**鋪首銜環鼻煙壺 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 a large and a small bottle gourd**, 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*).”

**30**  
**江邊獨釣圖鼻煙壺 清晚期 玻璃**  
**Snuff bottle imitating aquamarine**, approx. 1850–1900  
Bottle: glass; stopper: rose quartz  
*Gift of Dr. Vincent and Shirley Fausone, 2006.28*

**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 玉石**  
**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 銀鑿**  
**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**  
**千紫萬姝雕花鼻煙壺 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

50  
白菜形鼻煙壺 清晚期 景德鎮彩繪瓷  
Snuff bottle in the shape of a Chinese  
cabbage, approx. 1800–1900  
Porcelain with glaze  
*Gift of Margaret Polak*, 2006.19

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 椰殼  
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  
*Gift of the Asian Art Museum  
Foundation from the Collection of  
Ransom Cook*, 1989.32.16  
The Buddha’s-hand citrons, peaches, and  
pomegranate stand for an abundance of  
blessings, longevity, and many sons.

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

57  
長方扁肚鼻煙壺 清晚期 牛角  
Squarish snuff bottle, 1800–1900  
Buffalo horn, B76M25

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, B60M482

60  
開光牡丹岩石花卉紋鼻煙壺 清代  
銅胎捏絲琺瑯  
Snuff bottle, approx. 1800–1850  
Cloisonné enamel  
*Transfer from the Fine Arts Museums  
of San Francisco, gift of Hon. M. H. de  
Young*, B81M14

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 (蝸蝸、葡萄) 鼻煙壺**  
**清晚期 白套湖藍玻璃**  
**Snuff bottle decorated with katydid and grapes, 1800–1900**  
Glass, B72M21.a–.b

**64**  
**二甲傳臚圖鼻煙壺 清代 琥珀套綠玻璃**  
**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**  
**鑲金獅鈕鼻煙壺 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**  
**鋪首銜環鼻煙壺 清代 花崗石**  
**Snuff bottle with carved masks and ring handles**  
Granite  
*Gift of Margaret Polak, 2006.23*

**72**  
**彩斑紋鼻煙壺 清晚期 彩塊石**  
**Snuff bottle, approx. 1875–1900**  
Basalt  
*Gift of Margaret Polak, 2006.26*

**73**  
**葉淑英 內繪多子石榴圖鼻煙壺 1958年**  
**水晶彩繪**  
**Snuff bottle inside-painted with pomegranates, 1958**  
By Ye Shuying (Chinese, active 1930–1960)  
Crystal with ink and colors  
*Gift of the Asian Art Museum Foundation from the Collection of Ransom Cook, 1989.32.18*

**74**  
**仕女採梅、持扇圖鼻煙壺 清晚期**  
**景德鎮粉彩瓷**  
**Double snuff bottle depicting beauties, approx. 1800–1900**  
Porcelain with overglaze multicolor decoration  
*Gift of the Asian Art Museum Foundation from the Collection of Ransom Cook, 1989.32.12*

**75**  
**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*



**76**  
**王冠宇 內繪荷蓮鷺鷥、孟浩然詩句**  
**鼻煙壺 1977年 玻璃**  
**Snuff bottle painted inside with**  
**lotus, kingfisher, and calligraphy of a**  
**poem by Meng Haoran (active 713-**  
**741), 1977**  
By Wang Guanyu (Chinese)  
Glass with ink  
*Gift of Margaret Polak, 2007.54.a-.b*

**77**  
**二甲傳臚(螃蟹、蘆葦)蘭菊蝶映**  
**鼻煙壺 清晚期 透明地套彩色玻璃**  
**Snuff bottle with flowers, crab, and**  
**butterflies, approx. 1850–1900**  
Glass  
*Gift of the Asian Art Museum Foundation*  
*from the Collection of Ransom Cook,*  
*1989.32.9*  
Peonies and butterflies represent  
an accumulation of blessings and  
prosperity. Success in the final (palace)  
civil service examination is implied by  
the crab holding a stalk of reed.

**78**  
**衍玉田 內繪深山談道圖鼻煙壺 清代**  
**1895年 玻璃彩繪**  
**Snuff bottle inside-painted with**  
**landscape and camels, 1895**  
By Yan Yutian (Chinese, active late  
1800s)  
Glass with ink and colors  
*Gift of Raymond Lum, 2006.33*

**79**  
**龍紋鼻煙壺 清晚期 白套藍玻璃**  
**Snuff bottle with dragons, approx.**  
**1800–1900**  
Glass, B72M22.a-.b

**80**  
**平(蘋) 安如意紋鼻煙壺 清代 琥珀**  
**Snuff bottle in the shape of a vase**  
**with apples, approx. 1800–1850**  
Amber, B72M27

**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*

**87**  
**綠紋扁肚鼻煙壺 清晚期 瑪瑙**  
**Flattened oval snuff bottle, approx.**  
**1800–1900**  
Agate  
*Gift of the Asian Art Museum Foundation*  
*from the collection of Ransom Cook,*  
*1989.32.5*

**88**  
**溪岸觀帆圖鼻煙壺 清晚期 廣州**  
**銅胎繪琺瑯**  
**Snuff bottle with elite scholars**  
**observing boating, approx. 1875–1900**  
Enamel on metal  
*Gift of Margaret Polak, 2006.22*

**89**  
**紅龍戲珠五福(蝠)圖鼻煙壺 清晚期**  
**景德鎮青花繪紅彩瓷**  
**Double snuff bottle with dragons,**  
**approx. 1850–1900**  
Porcelain with underglaze blue and  
overglaze red decoration  
*Bequest of Drs. Ben and A. Jess*  
*Shenson, 2010.145.a-.c*

**90**  
**古式夔龍紋鼻煙壺 清晚期 北京**  
**雪花白 套紅、赭玻璃**  
**Snuff bottle with young dragons,**  
**approx. 1800–1900**  
Glass, B72M23.a-.b

*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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