



雄渾與交融的盛世

# 漢風泱泱

The Majestic **HAN**

A Golden Age of Vigour  
and Cultural Integration

20.3 – 20.9  
2026

香港文物探知館

九龍尖沙咀海防道九龍公園

Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre

Kowloon Park, Haiphong Road,  
Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

星期一至三、五：上午10時至下午6時  
星期六、日及公眾假期：上午10時至晚上7時  
逢星期四（公眾假期除外）休館

Monday to Wednesday and Friday: 10am – 6pm  
Saturday, Sunday and public holidays: 10am – 7pm  
Closed on Thursdays (except public holidays)



免費入場  
Admission Free

# Preface

## 前言

漢代（前202 – 220）被譽為中國歷史上首個盛世。漢承秦制，奠下了輝煌的大一統格局，確立中國的制度根基，更將經濟、科技與文化成就發揚光大，孕育出開放進取、勇於創新的漢文化；透過鑿空西域、經略絲綢之路，推動中西文明交流，奠定中國於世界文明史上的重要地位。

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220) is reputed as the first golden age in Chinese history. Inheriting and further developing the institutions of Qin, Han dynasty laid the foundation for a brilliant and enduring unified country. It established the foundational institutions of China and advanced its economic, technological and cultural achievements, fostering a dynamic and innovative Han culture characterised by openness and enterprise. By opening up the path to the Western Regions through the Silk Road, it made its profound contributions in promoting exchanges between Chinese and Western civilisations, and firmly established the important role of China in the history of world civilisation.

### 第一單元

## 天下一統

### ——漢代的政治制度

## Section 1

# The Unified Realm – Political System of Han Dynasty

漢朝作為中國歷史上繼秦之後的第二個「大一統」王朝，承襲秦制，中央在皇帝之下設三公九卿，建立了一套結構嚴密、權責分明的官僚體系，成為國家治理的堅實框架。地方上則汲取秦朝滅亡教訓，採取封國和郡縣並存的制度。漢王朝積極拓展對外交往與貿易通道。為保障東西方商路的暢通與安全，西漢相繼設立河西四郡及在西域設立都護府，建立起一套貫通東西、協和諸族的行政與治理體系。

As China's second unified dynasty following Qin, Han dynasty inherited its predecessor's institutions, with the emperor at the centre supported by the Three Excellencies and Nine Ministers, building a tightly structured bureaucracy with clearly defined responsibilities that became a solid framework for state governance. Drawing lessons from Qin's downfall, Han adopted a dual system in its provinces, combining feudal kingdoms with commanderies and counties. Han dynasty also actively expanded its external contacts and trade routes. To ensure the smooth and secure passage of commercial traffic between the East and West, Western Han successively established the Four Commanderies of Hexi, and set up the Protectorate in the Western Regions. This created an administrative and governing system that linked the eastern and western frontiers and coordinated the various peoples.



「漢并天下」瓦當  
漢（前202 – 220年）  
河南博物院藏

**Eaves end tile with Chinese characters *Han Bing Tian Xia* (Han unifies the realm)**

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)  
Collection of Henan Museum



「關」字瓦當  
漢（前202 – 220年）  
新安縣博物館藏

**Eaves end tile with Chinese character *Guan* (pass)**

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)  
Collection of Xin'an Museum



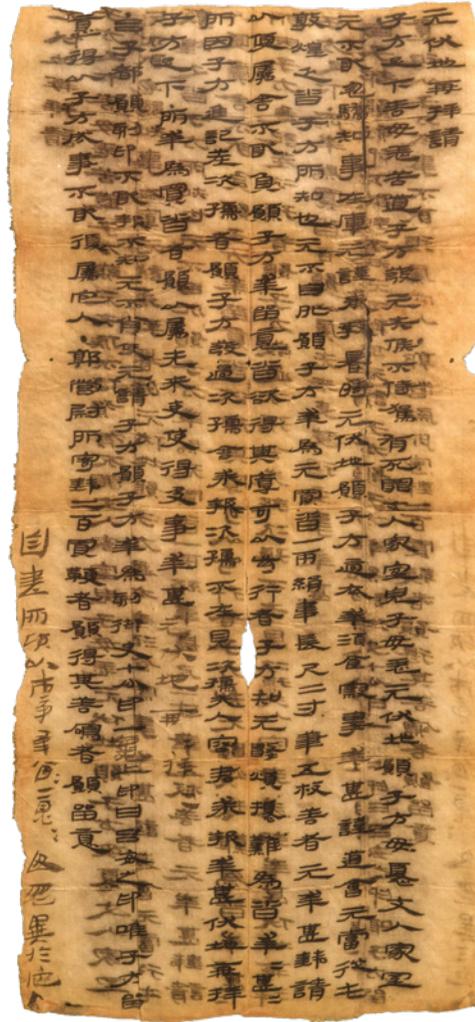
「中山內府」銅鈔  
西漢（前202 - 8年）  
河北博物院藏

**Bronze *fang* vessel with Chinese characters  
*Zhong Shan Nei Fu* (Inner Treasury of  
Zhongshan)**  
Western Han dynasty (202 BCE - 8)  
Collection of Hebei Museum

「五星出東方利中國」錦護膊  
漢（前202 - 220年）  
新疆維吾爾自治區博物館藏

**Brocade armband with Chinese characters  
*Wu Xing Chu Dong Fang Li Zhong Guo*  
(Five stars rise in the east, auspicious for the  
Central Plains)**  
Han dynasty (202 BCE - 220)

Note: The brocade armband with Chinese characters *Wu Xing Chu Dong Fang Li Zhong Guo* on display at the exhibition is a replica.



元致子方帛書  
漢（前202 - 220年）  
甘肅簡牘博物館藏

**Silk letter from Yuan to  
Zifang**  
Han dynasty (202 BCE - 220)  
Collection of Gansu Jiandu Museum



裹蹶金  
漢（前202 - 220年）  
南昌漢代海昏侯國遺址博物館藏

**Gold *nianti* hoof**  
Han dynasty (202 BCE - 220)  
Collection of Nanchang Relic Museum of Marquis Haihun State of Han Dynasty



青銅箭鏃  
漢（前202 - 220年）  
香港古物古蹟辦事處藏

**Bronze arrowheads**  
Han dynasty (202 BCE - 220)  
Collection of Antiquities and Monuments Office, Hong Kong

## Section 2

Wealth of the Country –  
Economic Development in Han Dynasty

文景時期（前180 – 前141年），在「與民休息」、「輕徭薄賦」的國策之下，社會漸趨安定，國家財力日益雄厚，史稱「文景之治」。漢文帝、武帝在位期間透過加強中央集權，最終將鑄幣權徹底集中於中央。官方所鑄五銖錢「重如其文」，並作為漢代法定貨幣全面推行。

朝廷推行「休養生息」之策，耕地廣闢，技術精進，鐵器與牛耕也由此進入空前發展的階段。畜牧業與漁捕亦獲穩步發展，成為農食經濟的重要補充。

By the reigns of emperors Wen and Jing (180 BCE – 141 BCE), under the policies of 'allowing the people to rest and recover' and 'light corvee and low taxes', society grew more stable and the state's wealth grew steadily. This period is reputed as the 'Reigns of Wen and Jing'. During the reigns of emperors Wen and Wu, Han dynasty reinforced the central authority, and coinage rights were finally concentrated in the hands of the central government. The official *Wuzhu* coin – 'its weight equal to its inscription' – became the legal currency of Han dynasty.

Under the policies of 'allowing the people to rest and recover', farmland was expanded, techniques were refined, and the use of iron tools and oxen-ploughing entered a stage of unprecedented development. Animal husbandry and fishing also developed steadily, becoming important supplements to the agrarian food economy.



五銖錢

漢（前202 – 220年）  
香港古物古蹟辦事處藏

Wuzhu bronze coin

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)  
Collection of Antiquities and Monuments Office, Hong Kong



龜茲五銖

漢（前202 – 220年）  
新疆維吾爾自治區博物館藏

Kucha Wuzhu bronze coins

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)  
Collection of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Museum



貨布銅範

漢（前202 – 220年）  
陝西歷史博物館藏

Bronze mould for casting Huobu coins

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)  
Collection of Shaanxi History Museum



銅量器

西漢（前202 – 8年）  
濟南市章丘區博物館藏

Bronze liang measuring vessel

Western Han dynasty (202 BCE – 8)  
Collection of Zhangqiu Museum



「官家平」青銅權

漢（前202 – 220年）  
南昌漢代海昏侯國遺址博物館藏

Bronze quan weight with Chinese characters Guan Jia Ping (official standard weight)

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)  
Collection of Nanchang Relic Museum of Marquis Haihun State of Han Dynasty



彩繪陶牛

西漢（前202 – 8年）  
漢景帝陽陵博物院藏

Painted pottery cow

Western Han dynasty (202 BCE – 8)  
Collection of Hanyangling Museum



鐵犁

漢（前202 – 220年）  
陝西歷史博物館藏

Iron ploughshare

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)  
Collection of Shaanxi History Museum



陶網墜

漢（前202 – 220年）  
廣東省文物考古研究院藏

Pottery net weight

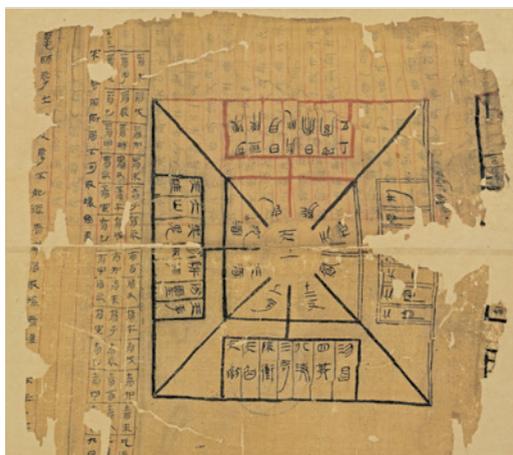
Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)  
Collection of Guangdong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

## Section 3

Harmony of Heaven and Humanity –  
Han Culture and Beliefs

漢武帝時開始推行「獨尊儒術」，儒學逐漸成為官方學說。「獨尊儒術」作為「大一統」政權的政治思想，對此後的政治、文化格局產生極其深遠影響。在儒學倡導積極入世的同時，生與死的關係也引起了上至貴族王侯、下至平民百姓的思考。升仙信仰是漢代思想與信仰的重要組成部分，風行於社會各階層。

After Emperor Wu initiated the policy of 'Confucianism as the sole orthodoxy', Confucianism gradually became the official doctrine. As the guiding ideology of grand unification, the policy of 'Confucianism as the sole orthodoxy' exerted profound influence on subsequent politics and culture. While Confucianism advocated active engagement in the world, reflection on the relationship between life and death also preoccupied the minds of nobles and commoners alike. The belief in transcendence and immortality was an important component of Han thought and faith, popular across all social strata.



帛書《陰陽五行》乙篇  
西漢(前202 - 8年)  
湖南省博物館藏

**Silk manuscript of *Yinyang Wuxing*  
(*Yinyang* and the Five Elements)  
Article B**

Western Han dynasty (202 BCE - 8)  
Collection of Hunan Museum



《儀禮》木簡  
東漢(25 - 220年)  
甘肅省博物館藏

***Yi Li* (Etiquette and rites) wooden  
slips**

Eastern Han dynasty (25 - 220)  
Collection of Gansu Provincial Museum



帶「孔子」刻文墓磚  
東漢(25 - 220年)  
香港古物古蹟辦事處藏

**Tomb brick with inscription  
*Kong Zi* (Confucius)**

Eastern Han dynasty (25 - 220)  
Collection of Antiquities and Monuments  
Office, Hong Kong



黃白釉神獸陶搖錢樹座  
東漢(25 - 220年)  
三台縣博物館藏

**Yellow and white glazed  
pottery money tree base  
with mythical beasts**

Eastern Han dynasty (25 - 220)  
Collection of Santai County Museum



銅仙人騎鹿像  
東漢(25 - 220年)  
宜賓市博物院藏

**Bronze statue of  
immortal riding a deer**

Eastern Han dynasty (25 - 220)  
Collection of Yibin Museum

## Section 4

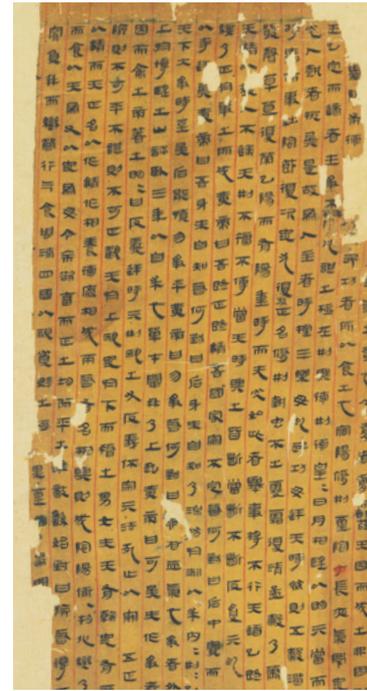
# Innovation and Model-Making – Scientific and Technological Development in Han Dynasty

漢代是中國古典科技體系形成與奠基的關鍵時期。在科學探索及技術領域，例如天文曆法、中醫藥學、數學、造紙術及農業技術方面，皆有顯著的精進與發展。

漢代建築技術同樣有長足發展，三大主要大木構架體系在此時已蘊露頭角，並漸趨完善。此外，隨著絲綢之路的暢通，漢代紡織產品遠播域外，促進當時中外物質文化交流。

Han dynasty was a crucial period in the formation and foundation of China's classical scientific tradition. In the realm of scientific exploration and technical domain, the astronomical and calendrical systems, traditional Chinese medicine, mathematics, papermaking and agricultural technique all made significant advancements and developments.

Han architecture also achieved remarkable progress. The three principal timber-frame systems of traditional construction emerged at this time and began to mature. Besides, with the opening of the Silk Road, Han textiles were carried far beyond China's borders, contributing to material and cultural exchange between China and other regions.



帛書《黃帝四經》

西漢(前202 - 8年)

湖南省博物館藏

### Silk manuscript *Huang Di Si Jing* (Four classics of the Yellow Emperor)

Western Han dynasty (202 BCE – 8)

Collection of Hunan Museum



朱紅色菱紋羅手套

西漢(前202 - 8年)

湖南省博物館藏

### Cinnabar silk gauze gloves with lozenge pattern

Western Han dynasty (202 BCE – 8)

Collection of Hunan Museum



五層彩繪陶倉樓

漢(前202 - 220年)

焦作市博物館藏

### Five-storey painted granary house

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)

Collection of Jiaozuo Museum



七層連閣式彩繪陶倉樓

漢(前202 - 220年)

焦作市博物館藏

### Seven-storey painted pottery granary house with linked pavilion

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)

Collection of Jiaozuo Museum



雙闕畫像磚  
東漢 (25 – 220年)  
成都市文物考古研究院藏

**Pictorial brick with twin gate towers**

Eastern Han dynasty (25 – 220)  
Collection of Chengdu Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology



陶屋  
漢 (前202 – 220年)  
香港古物古蹟辦事處藏

**Pottery house**

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)  
Collection of Antiquities and Monuments Office, Hong Kong



長方形灰陶灶 (附三釜兩甑)  
東漢 (25 – 220年)  
廣州市文物考古研究院 (南漢二陵博物館、海上絲綢之路  
(廣州) 文化遺產保護管理研究中心) 藏

**Rectangular grey pottery stove (with three cauldrons and two zeng rice cookers)**

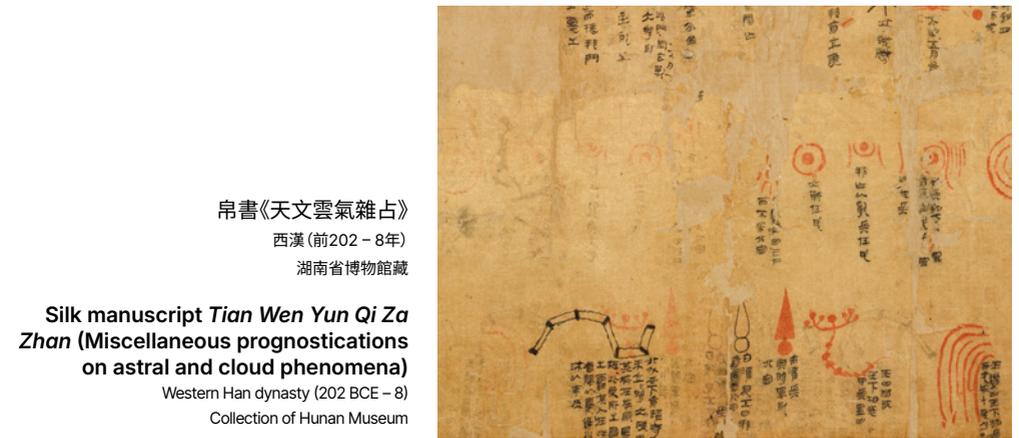
Eastern Han dynasty (25 – 220)  
Collection of Guangzhou Municipal Institute of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology (Southern Han Mausoleums Museum, Cultural Heritage Preservation, Management and Research Center of Maritime Silk Road (Guangzhou))



樓閣式陶屋  
東漢前期 (25 – 76年)  
廣州博物館藏

**Pavilion-type pottery house**

Early Eastern Han dynasty (25 – 76)  
Collection of Guangzhou Museum



帛書《天文雲氣雜占》  
西漢 (前202 – 8年)  
湖南省博物館藏

**Silk manuscript *Tian Wen Yun Qi Za Zhan* (Miscellaneous prognostications on astral and cloud phenomena)**

Western Han dynasty (202 BCE – 8)  
Collection of Hunan Museum



銅井  
東漢 (25 – 220年)  
山東博物館藏

**Bronze well**  
Eastern Han dynasty (25 – 220)  
Collection of Shandong Museum



筒形青銅滴漏  
漢 (前202 – 220年)  
南昌漢代海昏侯國遺址博物館藏

**Tubular bronze *dilou* (time-measuring device)**

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)  
Collection of Nanchang Relic Museum of Marquis Haihun State of Han Dynasty

## Section 5 Facets of Daily Life – Social Life in Han Dynasty

漢代經濟繁榮與社會穩定，為多樣化的日常生活奠定了物質基礎。精巧的配飾、華美的車駕、豐富的宴飲與娛樂活動，無不體現出當時社會的物質水平、審美情趣與精神風貌，展現出一個時代鮮活的生活氣息與文化活力，勾勒出一幅生動而立體的大漢生活畫卷。

The economic prosperity and societal stability in Han dynasty provided the material foundation for a richly varied daily life. Exquisite ornaments, splendid carriages, abundant banquets and diverse forms of entertainment, all reflected the material standards, aesthetic tastes and spiritual outlook of the time, conveying the vivid atmosphere and cultural vitality of the era and sketching a lively, three-dimensional portrait of Han life.

庖廚圖畫像石刻  
東漢 (25 – 220年)

徐州博物館 (徐州漢畫像石藝術館) 藏

### Pictorial stone with carving of kitchen scene

Eastern Han dynasty (25 – 220)

Collection of Xuzhou Museum (Xuzhou Han  
Dynasty Stone Art Museum)



透雕龍鳳虎紋玉佩

漢 (前202 – 220年)

南昌漢代海昏侯國遺址博物館藏

### Openwork jade pendant with dragon, phoenix and tiger motif

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)

Collection of Nanchang Relic Museum of Marquis Haihun State  
of Han Dynasty



禽形銅席鎮一對

漢 (前202 – 220年)

青島市黃島區博物館藏

### Pair of Bronze bird-shaped mat weight

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)

Collection of Qingdao West Coast Museum



陶繞襟衣女舞俑

西漢 (前202 – 8年)

徐州博物館 (徐州漢畫像石藝術館) 藏

### Pottery female dancing figurine in wrapped-collar costume

Western Han dynasty (202 BCE – 8)

Collection of Xuzhou Museum (Xuzhou Han  
Dynasty Stone Art Museum)



六博磚

漢 (前202 – 220年)

濟南市章丘區博物館藏

### Liubo game board brick

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)

Collection of Zhangqiu Museum



陶倒立俑

東漢 (25 – 220年)

宜賓市博物院藏

### Pottery figurine in handstand pose

Eastern Han dynasty (25 – 220)

Collection of Yibin Museum



銅牽馬俑及銅馬  
東漢 (25 – 220年)  
綿陽市博物館藏

**Bronze horse-leading figurine and bronze horse**

Eastern Han dynasty (25 – 220)  
Collection of Mianyang Museum



銅染爐  
西漢 (前202 – 8年)  
廣州市文物考古研究院 (南漢二陵博物館、海上絲綢之路 (廣州) 文化遺產保護管理研究中心) 藏

**Bronze ranlu dipping stove**

Western Han dynasty (202 BCE – 8)  
Collection of Guangzhou Municipal Institute of Cultural Heritage and Archaeology (Southern Han Mausoleums Museum, Cultural Heritage Preservation, Management and Research Center of Maritime Silk Road (Guangzhou))

銅軺車

漢 (前202 – 220年)  
甘肅省博物館藏

**Bronze yao carriage**

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)  
Collection of Gansu Provincial Museum



青銅耳杯

漢 (前202 – 220年)  
香港古物古蹟辦事處藏

**Bronze ear-cup**

Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)  
Collection of Antiquities and Monuments Office, Hong Kong



「君幸食」狸貓紋木胎漆食盤

西漢 (前202 – 8年)  
湖南省博物館藏

**Lacquered wooden plate with leopard cat motif and Chinese characters Jun Xing Shi (food for the honoured guest)**

Western Han dynasty (202 BCE – 8)  
Collection of Hunan Museum

第六單元 融通東西——漢代的對外交流

Section 6

**Integration of East and West – External Exchanges in Han Dynasty**

漢王朝與域外世界逐漸展開了大規模、全方位的交流與互動，漢武帝時期張騫兩次出使西域，開通連接歐亞的絲綢之路，是古代東方文明與西方文明間第一次大規模的交流；同時，隨著漢武帝開發南方，由東南沿海出發經南海的海上絲綢之路也得以開闢。

Han dynasty gradually entered large-scale, multifaceted exchanges and interactions with the wider world. During the reign of Emperor Wu, Zhang Qian's two missions to the Western Regions inaugurated the Silk Road, linking Asia and Europe, marking the first large-scale exchange between Eastern and Western civilisations. Concurrently, with the development of the southern region, the Maritime Silk Road was opened from the south-eastern coast across the South China Sea.

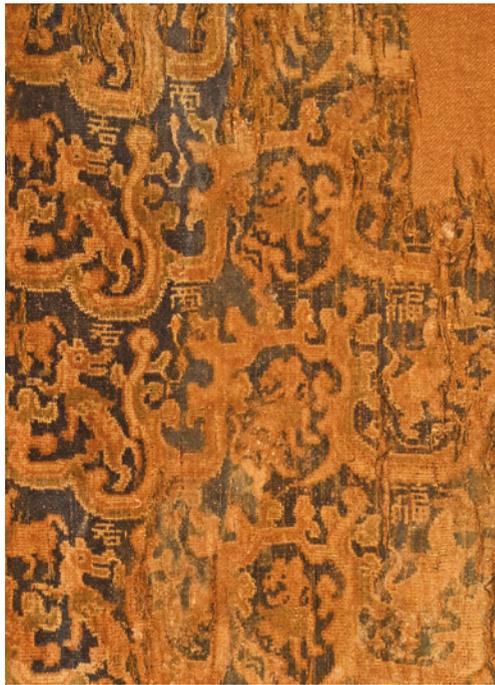


虎馬咬鬥紋金飾牌

戰國晚期 – 漢  
內蒙古自治區文物考古研究院藏

**Gold ornamental plaque with tiger and horse combat motif**

Late Warring States period – Han dynasty  
Collection of Inner Mongolia Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology



「福受佑」織錦殘片  
漢(前202 – 220年)  
甘肅省博物館藏

**Brocade fragment with Chinese characters *Fu Shou You* (receiving fortune and protection)**  
Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)  
Collection of Gansu Provincial Museum



金花球串飾(一串五顆)  
東漢(25 – 220年)  
合浦縣博物館藏

**Gold flower ball beads (a string of five)**  
Eastern Han dynasty (25 – 220)  
Collection of Hepu County Museum



蒜頭紋銀盒  
西漢(前202 – 8年)  
南越王博物院(西漢南越國史研究中心)藏

**Silver box with garlic pattern**  
Western Han dynasty (202 BCE – 8)  
Collection of Nanyue King Museum (Research Centre for the History of Xihan Nanyue Kingdom)



「羽人競渡」銅鉞  
戰國 – 西漢  
寧波市鄞州區文物保護管理中心藏

**Bronze yue axe with yuren (feathered men) boat racing motif**  
Warring States period – Western Han dynasty  
Collection of Cultural Relics Protection and Management Center of Yinzhou District, Ningbo City



鑲金銅框玻璃牌飾  
西漢(前202 – 8年)  
南越王博物院(西漢南越國史研究中心)藏

**Gilt bronze-framed glass plaque**  
Western Han dynasty (202 BCE – 8)  
Collection of Nanyue King Museum  
(Research Centre for the History of Xihan Nanyue Kingdom)



羽人划船紋櫛紋銅鼓  
西漢(前202 – 8年)  
廣西壯族自治區博物館藏

**Bronze drum featuring yuren (feathered men) with boat and jie comb patterns**  
Western Han dynasty (202 BCE – 8)  
Collection of The Museum of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region



琉璃珠  
漢(前202 – 220年)  
香港古物古蹟辦事處藏

**Glass beads**  
Western Han dynasty (202 BCE – 220)  
Collection of Antiquities and Monuments Office, Hong Kong

主辦單位 Jointly presented by

國家文物局  
National Cultural Heritage Administration

香港特別行政區政府發展局  
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Special Administrative Region

支持單位 Supported by

**內地** (依照行政區域劃分順序排列)  
**The Chinese Mainland** (In order of administrative districts)

河北省文物局  
Hebei Culture Relics Bureau  
內蒙古自治區文物局  
Cultural Heritage Bureau of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

江蘇省文物局  
Jiangsu Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage

浙江省文物局  
Zhejiang Provincial Cultural Heritage Administration

江西省文物局  
Jiangxi Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage

山東省文物局  
Shandong Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage

河南省文物局  
Henan Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage

湖南省文物局  
The Cultural Heritage of Hunan

廣東省文物局  
Guangdong Provincial Administration of Cultural Heritage

廣西壯族自治區文物局  
The Cultural Heritage Administration of Guangxi Zhuang  
Autonomous Region

四川省文物局  
Sichuan Provincial Cultural Heritage Administration

陝西省文物局  
Shaanxi Provincial Cultural Heritage Administration

甘肅省文物局  
Gansu Provincial Bureau of Culture Relics

新疆維吾爾自治區文物局  
The Cultural Heritage Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous  
Region

**香港特別行政區**  
**Hong Kong Special Administrative Region**

香港特別行政區政府發展局文物保育專員辦事處  
Commissioner for Heritage's Office, Development Bureau  
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

承辦單位 Jointly organised by

中國文物交流中心  
Art Exhibitions China

香港特別行政區政府發展局古物古蹟辦事處  
Antiquities and Monuments Office, Development Bureau  
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

協辦單位 (依照行政區域劃分順序排列)  
In association with (In order of administrative districts)

河北博物院  
Hebei Museum

內蒙古自治區文物考古研究院  
Inner Mongolia Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

徐州博物館 (徐州漢畫像石藝術館)  
Xuzhou Museum (Xuzhou Han Dynasty Stone Art Museum)

寧波市鄞州區文物保護管理中心  
Cultural Relics Protection and Management Center of Yinzhou  
District, Ningbo City

南昌漢代海昏侯國遺址博物館  
Nanchang Relic Museum of Marquis Haihun State of Han Dynasty  
山東博物館  
Shandong Museum  
濟南市章丘區博物館  
Zhangqiu Museum  
青島市黃島區博物館  
Qingdao West Coast Museum

河南博物院  
Henan Museum

焦作市博物館  
Jiaozuo Museum

新安縣博物館  
Xin'an Museum

湖南省博物館  
Hunan Museum

廣東省文物考古研究院  
Guangdong Provincial Institute of Cultural Relics and  
Archaeology

廣州博物館  
Guangzhou Museum

南越王博物院 (西漢南越國史研究中心)  
Nanyue King Museum (Research Centre for the History of  
Xihan Nanyue Kingdom)

廣州市文物考古研究院 (南漢二陵博物館、海上絲綢之路  
(廣州)文化遺產保護管理研究中心)  
Guangzhou Municipal Institute of Cultural Heritage and  
Archaeology (Southern Han Mausoleums Museum, Cultural  
Heritage Preservation, Management and Research Center of  
Maritime Silk Road (Guangzhou))

廣西壯族自治區博物館  
The Museum of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

合浦縣博物館  
Hepu County Museum

成都博物館  
Chengdu Museum

成都市文物考古研究院  
Chengdu Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology

合江縣博物館  
Hejiang Museum

綿陽市博物館  
Mianyang Museum

三台縣博物館  
Santai County Museum

宜賓市博物院  
Yibin Museum

陝西省文物交流中心  
Shaanxi Cultural Heritage Promotion Center

陝西歷史博物館  
Shaanxi History Museum

漢景帝陽陵博物院  
Hanyangling Museum

甘肅省博物館  
Gansu Provincial Museum

甘肅簡牘博物館  
Gansu Jiandu Museum

新疆維吾爾自治區博物館  
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Museum



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