



**MyBox: Easy Tools Set
Stories of Images**

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1 Introduction

This is desktop application based on JavaFx to provide simple and easy functions. It's free and open sources.

1.1 Resources Addresses

Contents	Link
Project Main Page	https://github.com/Mararsh/MyBox/
Source Codes and Compiled Packages	https://github.com/Mararsh/MyBox/releases
Submit Software Requirements and Problem Reports	https://github.com/Mararsh/MyBox/issues
Data	https://github.com/Mararsh/MyBox_data
Documents	https://github.com/Mararsh/MyBoxDoc
Mirror Site	https://sourceforge.net/projects/mara-mybox/files/
Cloud Storage	https://pan.baidu.com/s/1fWMRzym_jh075OCX0D8y8A#list/path=%2F

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'Mararsh / MyBox'. The top navigation bar includes links for Pull requests, Issues, Marketplace, and Explore. Below the navigation bar, there are sections for Code, Issues (41), Pull requests, Discussions, Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, Insights, and Settings. A red circle highlights the 'Code' button in the top right of the main content area. The repository details show a master branch, 1 branch, and 90 tags. A red circle highlights the 'Releases' section on the right, which shows a latest release labeled 'v6.5.8'.

1.2 Documents

Name	Version	Time	English	Chinese
Development Logs	6.7	2023-1-21	html	html
Shortcuts	6.5.6	2022-6-11	html	html
Functions list	6.6.2	2022-11-30	html	html
Packing Steps	6.3.3	2020-9-27	html	html
Development Guide	2.1	2020-8-27	PDF	PDF
User Guide - Overview	6.7	2023-1-21	html PDF odt	html PDF odt
User Guide - Data Tools	6.7	2023-1-21	html PDF odt	html PDF odt
User Guide - Document Tools	6.7	2023-1-21	html PDF odt	html PDF odt
User Guide - Image Tools	6.7	2023-1-21	html PDF odt	html PDF odt
User Guide - File Tools	6.7	2023-1-21	html PDF odt	html PDF odt
User Guide - Network Tools	6.7	2023-1-21	html PDF odt	html PDF odt
User Guide - Media Tools	6.7	2023-1-21	html PDF odt	html PDF odt
User Guide - Development Tools	6.7	2023-1-21	html PDF odt	html PDF odt
Examples - Notes	6.6.1	2022-11-16	html	html
Examples - Information in Tree	6.6.1	2022-11-16	html	html
Examples - Favorite Address	6.6.1	2022-11-16	html	html
Examples - SQL	6.6.1	2022-11-16	html	html
Examples - JShell	6.6.1	2022-11-16	html	html
Examples - JEXL	6.6.1	2022-11-16	html	html
Examples - JavaScript	6.6.1	2022-11-16	html	html
Examples - Math Function	6.6.1	2022-11-16	html	html
Examples - Row Filter	6.6.1	2022-11-16	html	html
About - Color	6.6.1	2022-11-16	html	html
About - Coordinate System	6.6.1	2022-11-16	html	html
About - Media	6.6.1	2022-11-16	html	html
About - Data Analysis	6.6.1	2022-11-16	html	html
Palette - Common Web Colors	6.7	2023-1-21	major all	major all
Palette - Chinese Traditional Colors	6.7	2023-1-21	major all	major all
Palette - Japanese Traditional Colors	6.7	2023-1-21	major all	major all
Palette - Colors from colorhexa.com	6.7	2023-1-21	major all	major all
Palette - MyBox Colors	6.7	2023-1-21	major all	major all
Stories of Images	6.7	2023-1-21	html PDF odt	html PDF odt

2 Cover of 2023 Rabbit Year

MyBox: Set of Easy Tools v6.7

Stories of Images

The screenshot shows the main interface of MyBox: Set of Easy Tools v6.7. At the top left is the logo "My Box" and the text "MyBox: Set of Easy Tools v6.7". At the top right are window control buttons. A blue dashed box highlights the text "Stories of Images" in the top right corner. The interface is divided into several sections, each featuring a large stylized Chinese character "兔" (Rabbit) and a corresponding image:

- Document Tools:** Shows a stone rabbit statue with a swallow flying above it.
- Image Tools:** Shows a white rabbit statue sitting cross-legged with a fan, surrounded by bamboo and flowers.
- File Tools:** Shows a yellowish stone rabbit statue with pink flowers in the background.
- Network Tools:** Shows a stone rabbit statue with red flowers and a butterfly.
- Data Tools:** Shows a green stone rabbit statue with a butterfly and a small plant.
- Media Tools:** Shows a stone rabbit statue with green plants and a butterfly.
- Recent Accessed:** Shows a stone rabbit statue with red and white flowers.
- Settings/设置:** Shows a white stone rabbit statue with pink lotus flowers.
- About:** Shows a white stone rabbit statue with purple peacock feathers.

2.1 Image 1

2.1.1 Mention



Jade rabbit: Shang Dynasty, AnYang, HeNan(1300 BC-1046BC), National Museum

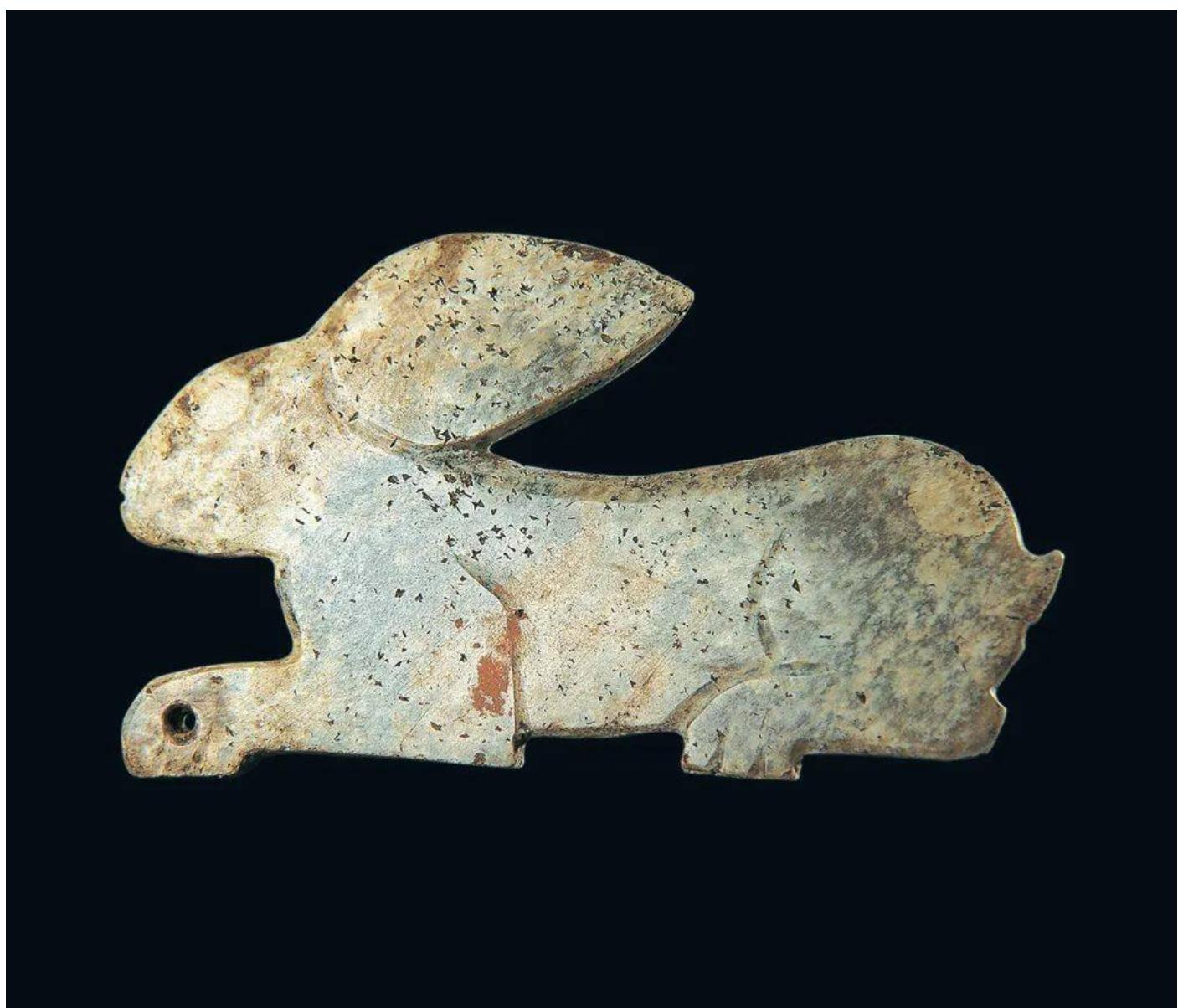
Handwriting: Ming Dynasty, ShenDu(1357-1434)

Wicker and the swallow: Yuan Dynasty(1271-1368), ShengChangNian, "Picture of wicker and the swallow", [Beijing Palace Museum](#)

In Chinese culture, a day is divided into twelve pieces and represented by twelve animals. The duration between 5:00am and 7:00am is named "Mao". At this time, the sun hasn't shown its face yet while the moon's brilliance hasn't receded yet. Jade rabbit is another name of the moon, so it is also called as "Mao Rabbit".

The twelve animals also name years circularly. This year is turned to be "Rabbit Year".

2.1.2 Jade Rabbit



2.1.3 The Picture



2.1.4 Similar

WuHan Mesuem collects [a set of terracotta animals in Sui Dynasty\(581-618\)](#)

National Museum collects a [bronze mirror of Sui Dynasty\(581-618\)](#) and [a set of terracotta animals in Tang Dynasty\(618-907\)](#)

Beijing Palace Museum collects a [bronze mirror of Sui Dynasty\(581-618\)](#)

2.2 Image 2

2.2.1 Mention



Jade Rabbit: [Qing Dynasty\(1636-1912\), set of jade animals](#), Beijing Palace Museum

Handwriting: Han Dynasty, XuShen(58-147)

Bamboo: Qing Dynasty, ShiTao(1642-1708), "Picture of bamboo, stone, and plum-blossom" [Shanghai Museum](#)

This rabbit holds a fan in right hand and some leaves in right hand, like an ancient scholar. "WuGang cuts laurel" is chinese myth. WuGang is a celestial who did wrong thing and is punished to go to palace on the moon to cut a laurel which is always healed. The laurel is never hurted and only drops one leaf from the moon to the earth in every Aug 16. This leaf can bring infinite treasures to the finder. This Jade rabbit holds such leaves which means wish of endless wealth.

[The jade animals are soooo slippery and cute!](#)

2.2.2 Jade Rabbit



2.2.3 The Picture



一葉一清靜一花一妙齊
只覺消息子料得心中藏
援筆寫畫
取適頃絕去古今畫格推進
仙輒敢云爾與驚遠屬寄

2.3 Image 3

2.3.1 Mention



Jade Rabbit: Song Dynasty, paperweight(1274), QuZhou, ZheJiang, QuZhou Museum

Handwriting: Tang Dynasty, WuZeTian(699)

Peach blossom: Qing Dynasty, YunShouPing, "Gallery of flowers and scenery"(1675) [Beijing Palace Museum](#)

"Flower and bird painting" is one important type of Chinese traditional painting art. It may represent all of plants and animals.

2.3.2 Jade Rabbit



2.3.3 The Picture



2.4 Image 4

2.4.1 Mention



Jade Rabbit: Shang Dynasty(1600 BC—1046 BC), black jade, TianJing Museum

Handwriting: the Warring States, bamboo slip of Qin(476 BC-210 BC)

Plum blossom: Qing Dynasty, ZhuDa, "Picture of ancient plum blossom"(1682) [Beijing Palace Museum](#)

Chinese literati express their perceptions and emotions by "Meaningful Painting". Only with water and ink, the lines, concentration, and blank generate the topic of painting.

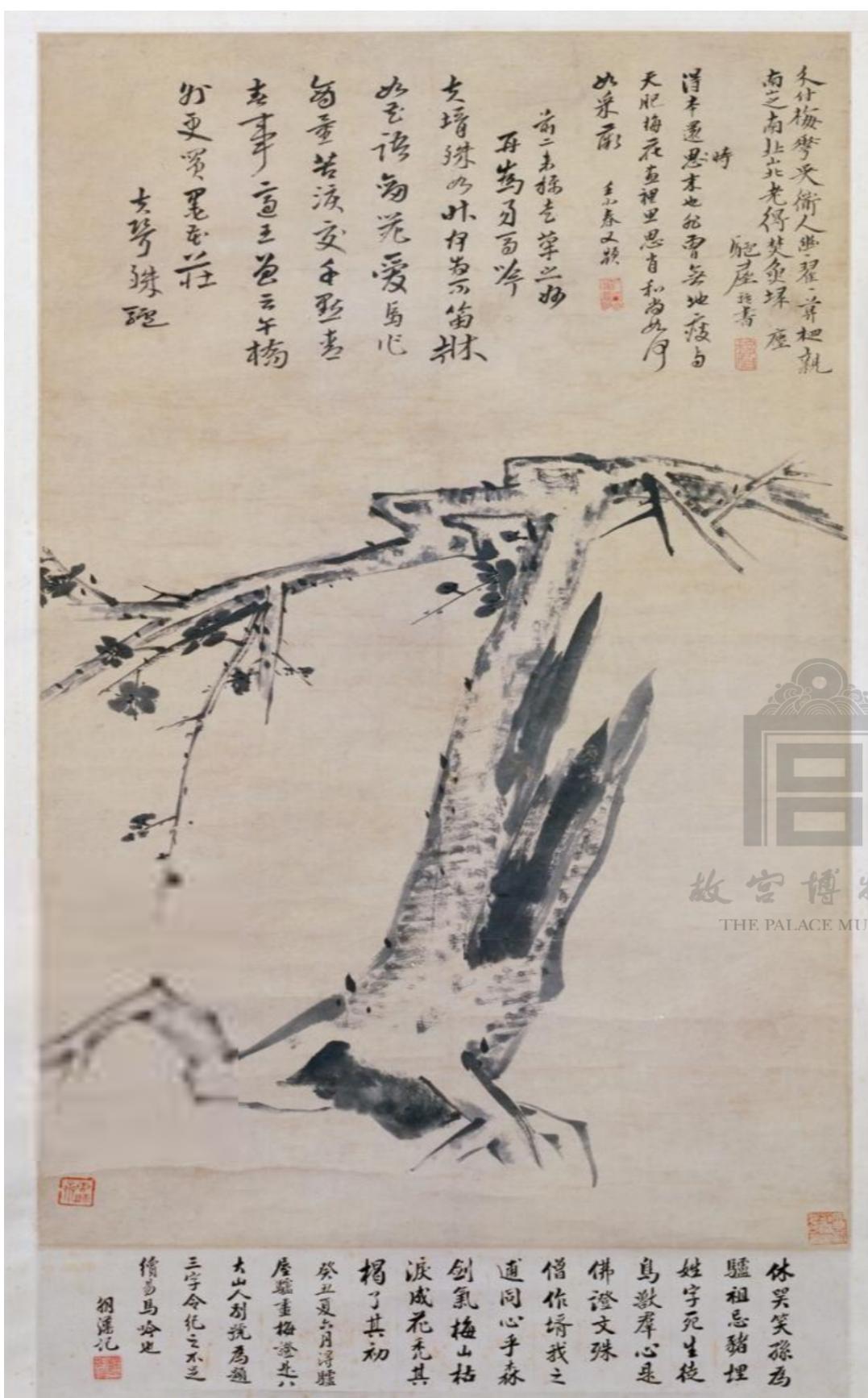
Colors are filled in this ink painting, because I believe ancient would hope descendants living colorful lives.

"淋婴之子" provides the standard picture of this black jade rabbit. Thanks!

2.4.2 Jade Rabbit



2.4.3 The Picture



2.5 Image 5

2.5.1 Mention



Jade Rabbit: Ming Dynasty, earring, Dingling(1620), Beijing Dingling Museum

Handwriting: Han Dynasty(202 BC-220)

Laurel and chrysanthemum: Ming Dynasty, LvJi(1439—1505), "Picture of laurel, chrysanthemum and birds", [Beijing Palace Museum](#)

Butterflies: Song Dynasty(1127-1279), LiAnZhong, "Picture of butterflies in sunshine of spring", [Beijing Palace Museum](#)

In Chinese myth, the rabbit is generally with rabbit head and person body and holding a jade pestle to make elixir for Western Mother Queen in the palace on the moon. This means the wish of long life.

From gate of 2000+ years ago to earring of 400+ years ago, this little rabbit is always working hardy.

2.5.2 Jade Rabbit



2.5.3 The Picture





2.5.4 Similar

Beijing Palace Museum collects a [portrait brick in Han Dynasty\(25-220\)](#)

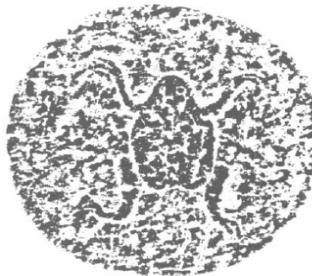
Beijing Palace Museum collects a [bronze mirror of Han Dynasty\(25-220\)](#)

Beijing Palace Museum collects a [bronze mirror of Tang Dynasty\(618-907\)](#)

Beijing Palace Museum collects a [bronze mirror of Tang Dynasty\(618-907\)](#)



1



4



2



3



5



1.汉代画像石 玉兔捣药纹

山东嘉祥出土

2.汉代画像石 月（玉兔、蟾蜍）纹

江苏徐州出土

3.汉代画像石 蟾蜍纹

山东嘉祥出土

4.汉代画像石 月（蟾蜍）纹

河南南阳出土

5.汉代画像石 日（金乌）纹

河南南阳出土

6.汉代画像石 日（金乌）纹

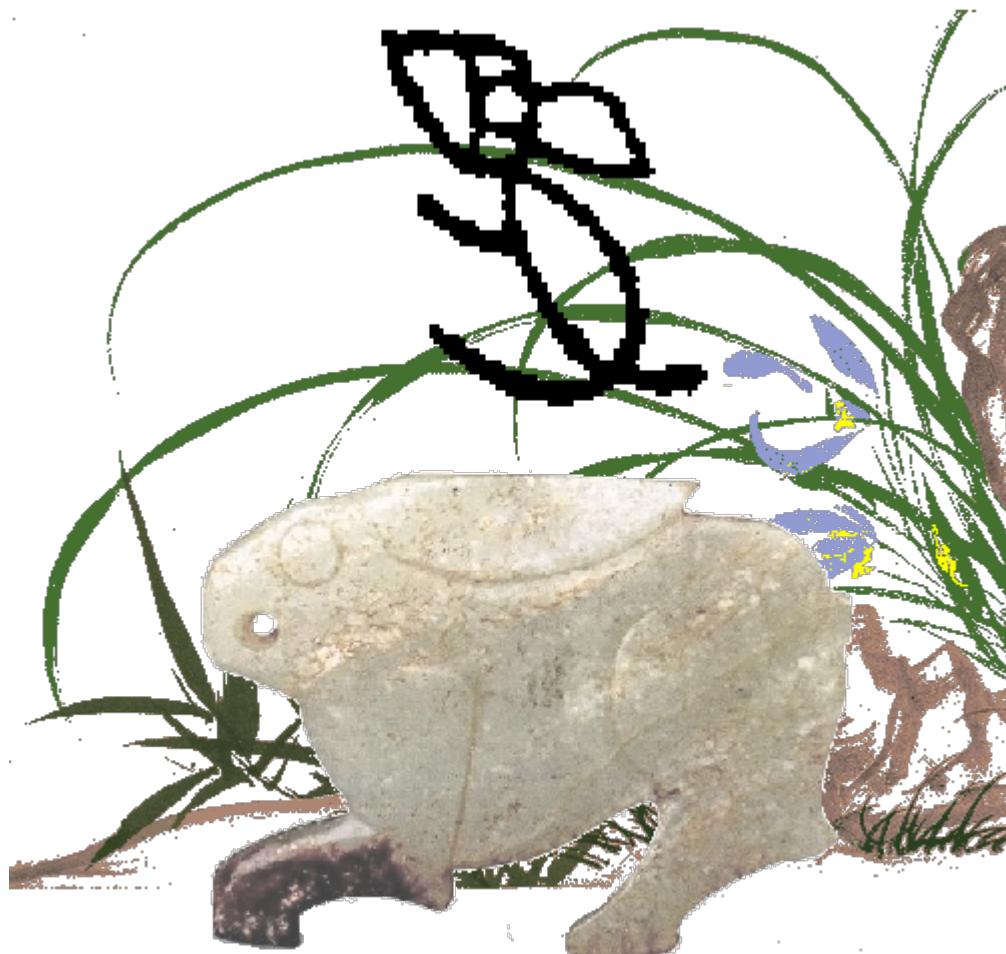
江苏徐州出土



6

2.6 Image 6

2.6.1 Mention



Jade Rabbit: Zhou Dynasty, Guo Kingdom(1046 BC-655 BC), HeNan [Guo Kingdom Museum](#)

Handwriting: Shang Dynasty, FuHao Tomb(1250 BC-1192 BC)

Orchid: Yuan Dynasty, ZhaoMengFu(1254-1322) "Picture of orchid, bamboo, and stone", [Shanghai Museum](#)

In Chinese culture, "Four Nobles" are plum blossom, orchid, bamboo, and chrysanthemum. They mean exalted and respectable characters which traditional scholars aspire.

Beijing Palace Museum collects [picture of plum blossom\(1097-1171\) in Song Dynasty](#)

Beijing Palace Museum collects [picture of butterflies and chrysanthemum in Song Dynasty\(1127-1279\)](#)

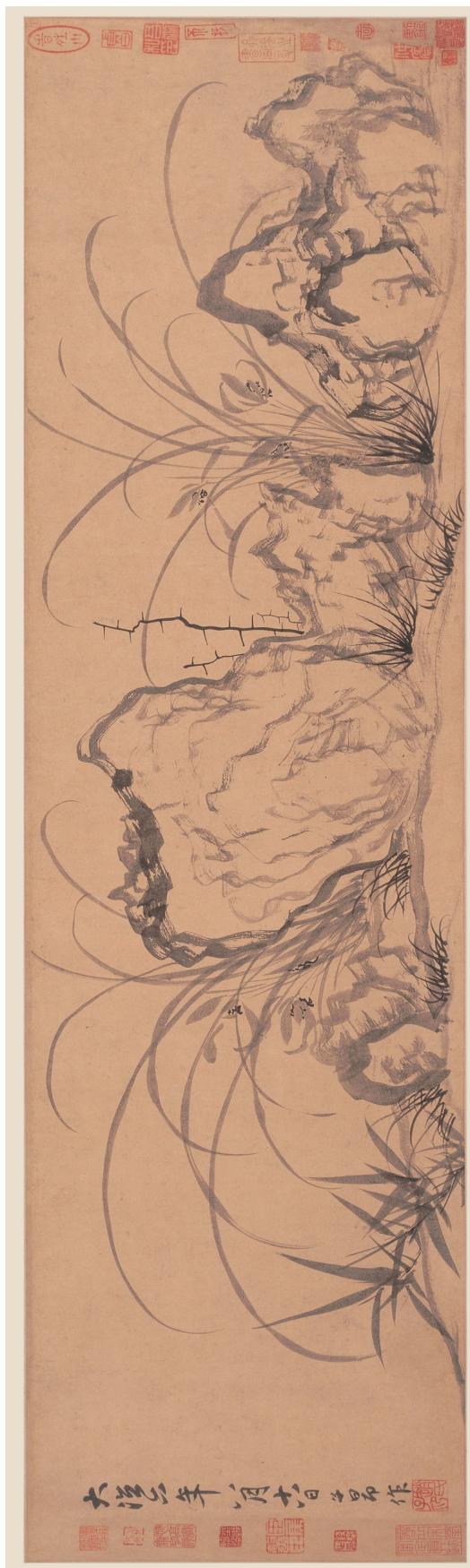
2.6.2 Jade Rabbit



7

乐艺会

2.6.3 The Picture



2.7 Image 7

2.7.1 Mention



Jade Rabbit: Shang Dynasty(1600 BC—1046 BC), JingJie Tomb, Shanxi, Shanxi Institute of Archaeology
Handwriting: Han Dynasty(202 BC-220)

Begonia: Song Dynasty, LinChun, "Picture of begonia"(1174-1189), Taipei Palace Museum

Rhododendron and morning glory: Qing Dynasty, QianWeiChen(1720-1772) "Picture of flowers", [Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, USA](#)

"Academy Painting" is one type of Chinese traditional painting art. It came from requirements of official painting academies or royal courts. This genre focuses realism and the paintings express delicate details.

Beijing Palace Museum collects [picture of Song Dynasty\(1082-1135\)](#)

Beijing Palace Museum collects [picture of Qing Dynasty\(1766\)](#)

2.7.2 Jade Rabbit



2.7.3 The Picture





2.8 Image 8

2.8.1 Mention



Jade Rabbit: Yuan Dynasty(1271—1368), belt, National Museum

Handwriting: Yuan Dynasty, DengWenYuan(1258—1328)

Lotus: Qing Dynasty, YuZhi, "Gallery of flowers and birds"(1736-1799), Beijing Palace Museum

Painters had low social positions in ancient China. Example, YuZhi and his brother YuXing worked for royalty of Qing Dynasty, and his paintings are inherited while nobody knows the information about when he was born and died.

2.8.2 Jade Rabbit



2.8.3 The Picture



2.9 Image 9

2.9.1 Mention



Jade Rabbit: the Warring States(476 BC-221 BC), WuXi, Jiangsu, HongShan Site Museum

Handwriting: Yuan Dynasty, ZhaoMengFu(1254-1322)

Peony: Qing Dynasty, YuXing(1736-1767), "Picture of peony and birds", [Beijing Palace Museum](#)

Not only scholars like plants, all Chinese enjoy beautiful flowers from ancient times to the present.
Peony means the wish of riches and honours for both the family and the country.

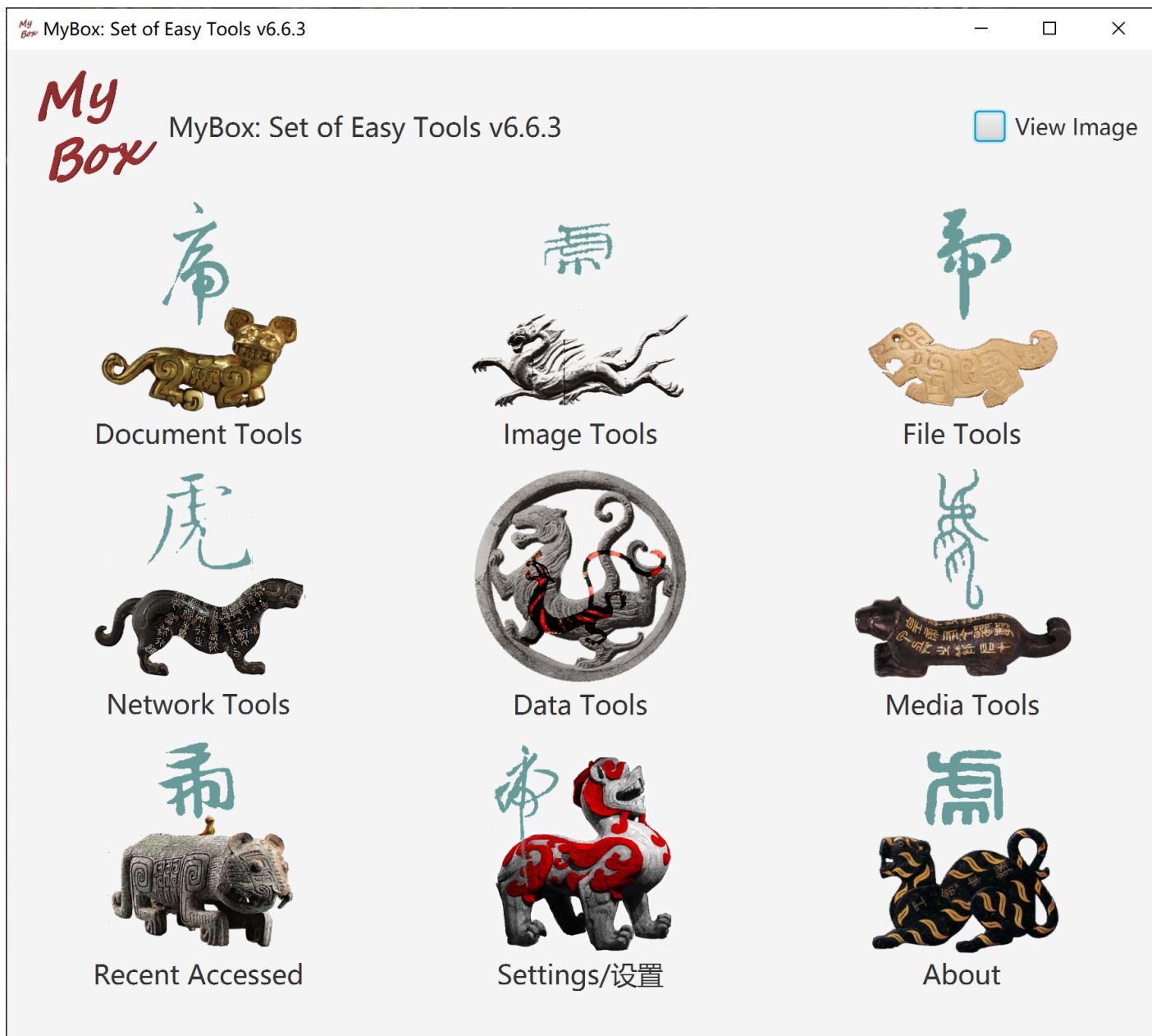
2.9.2 Jade Rabbit



2.9.3 The Picture



3 Cover of 2022 Tiger Year



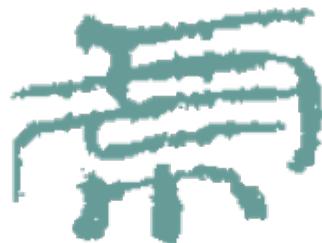
3.1 Image 1



Handwriting: Yuan Dynasty XianYuShu(1246-1302)

Golden army credential: Warring States Qin Kingdom(475 BC-221 BC) XiAn Museum

3.2 Image 2



Handwriting: Western Han Dynasty(202 BC-8)

Brick portrait: Southern Dynasties(420-589) ChangZhou Museum



虎纹砖
Bricks with tiger design

南朝(420~589年)
Southern Dynasties (420AD-589AD)
1976年常州淹城前戚家村出土

微博 @狩夜猫

3.3 Image 3



Handwriting: Eastern Jin Dynasty WangXiZhi(303-361)

Jade: Shang Dynasty FuHao Tomb(1250 BC-1192 BC) Anyang Yinxu Site Museum

3.4 Image 4



Handwriting: Tang Dynasty LiuGongQuan(778—865)

Bronze army credential: Warring States King of Qin(356 BC-311 BC) Shaanxi History Museum

3.5 Image 5



Embroidery: Warring States Chu Tomb(1042 BC-223 BC) Jingzhou Museum
Pottery tile: Han Dynasty(202 BC-220) Beijing Palace Museum





3.6 Image 6



Handwriting: Spring and Autumn Annals(1046 BC-221 BC)
Bronze army credential: Qin Dynasty YingZhen(259 BC-210 BC) National Museum of China

3.7 Image 7



Handwriting: Yuan Dynasty ZhaoMengFu(1254—1322)
Bronze: Shang Dynasty(1600 BC-1046 BC) Jiangxi Museum

3.8 Image 8



Handwriting: Northern Song Dynasty HuangTingJian(1045-1105)
Stone: Southern Dynasties(420-589) ChangZhou Museum



微博 @狩夜猫

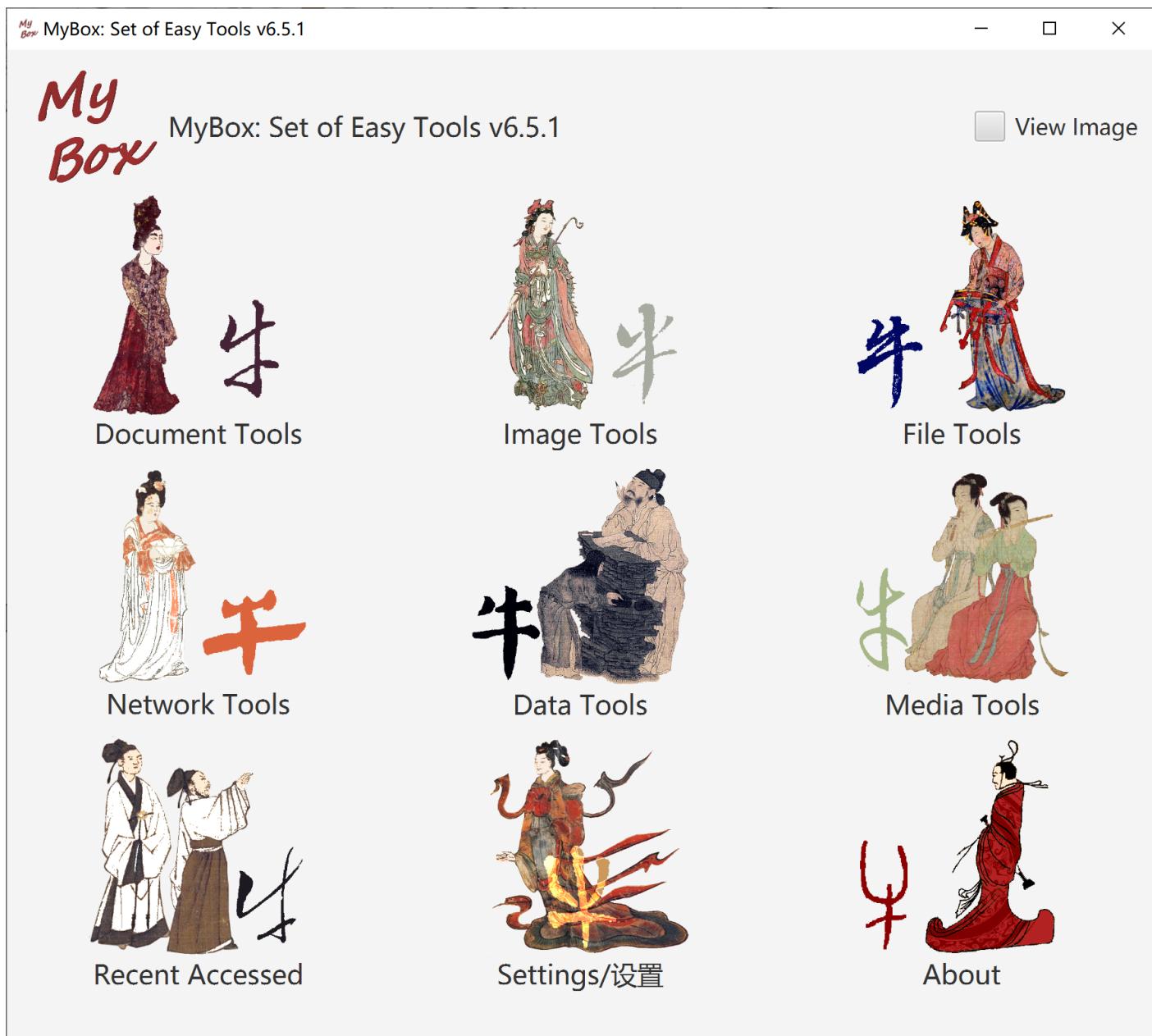
3.9 Image 9



Seal: Han Dynasty(202 BC-220)

Bronze transportation credential: Western Han Dynasty ZhaoMo Tomb(137 BC-122 BC) Nanyue King Museum

4 Cover of 2021 OX Year



4.1 Image 1



Handwriting: Southern Song Dynasty(1236-1283) Wen Tian Xiang

Fresco: Tang Dynasty(710) Shaanxi(109.175098,34.752134)



书画纵横

4.2 Image 2



Handwriting: Ming Dynasty(1521-1593) Xu Wei

Fresco: Ming Dynasty(1368-1644) Shanxi(111.11494,35.50649)



4.3 Image 3



Handwriting: Northern Song Dynasty(1037-1101) Su Shi

Fresco: Liao Dynasty(907-1125) Inner Mongolia(120.059204,43.870084)



114. 寄锦图（局部二）

辽（907~1125年）

人物高约160厘米

1994年内蒙古阿鲁科尔沁旗东沙布日台乡宝山村2号墓出土。原址保存。
墓向95°。位于石室南壁。寄锦图中的三侍女，立于妇人之后。均着交领
窄袖衫，长裙，围抱肚，垂绦带。一人手持笔，一人手捧盒，一人手端四足圆凳，环侍于主人身旁。

（撰文：孙建华 摄影：庞雷）

Mailing the Brocade (Detail 2)

Liao (907-1125 CE)

Figures height ca. 160 cm

Unearthed from Tomb M2 at Baoshancun
in Dongshaburitai, Ar Horqin Banner, Inner
Mongolia, in 1994. Preserved on the original site.

4.4 Image 4



Handwriting: Western Han Dynasty(168 BC) Ma Wang Dui tomb

Fresco: Five Dynasties Period(924) Hebei(114.596854,38.807284)



4.5 Image 5



Handwriting: Tang Dynasty(709-784) Yan Zhen Qing

Painting: Tang Dynasty(723-787) Han Huang, Beijing Palace Museum



4.6 Image 6



Handwriting: Tang Dynasty(646-691) Sun Guo Ting

Painting: [Southern Tang Dynasty\(910-980\) Gu Hong Zhong, Beijing Palace Museum](#)

4.7 Image 7



Handwriting: Modern(1893-1976) Mao Ze Dong

Painting: Southern Song Dynasty(1131-1218) Liu Song Nian, Taipei Palace Museum



4.8 Image 8



Handwriting: Spring and Autumn Period(550 BC) Hou Ma Treaty

Lacquer painting: Northern Wei Dynasty(484) Shanxi(113.359314, 40.063904) Datong Municipal Museum



4.9 Image 9



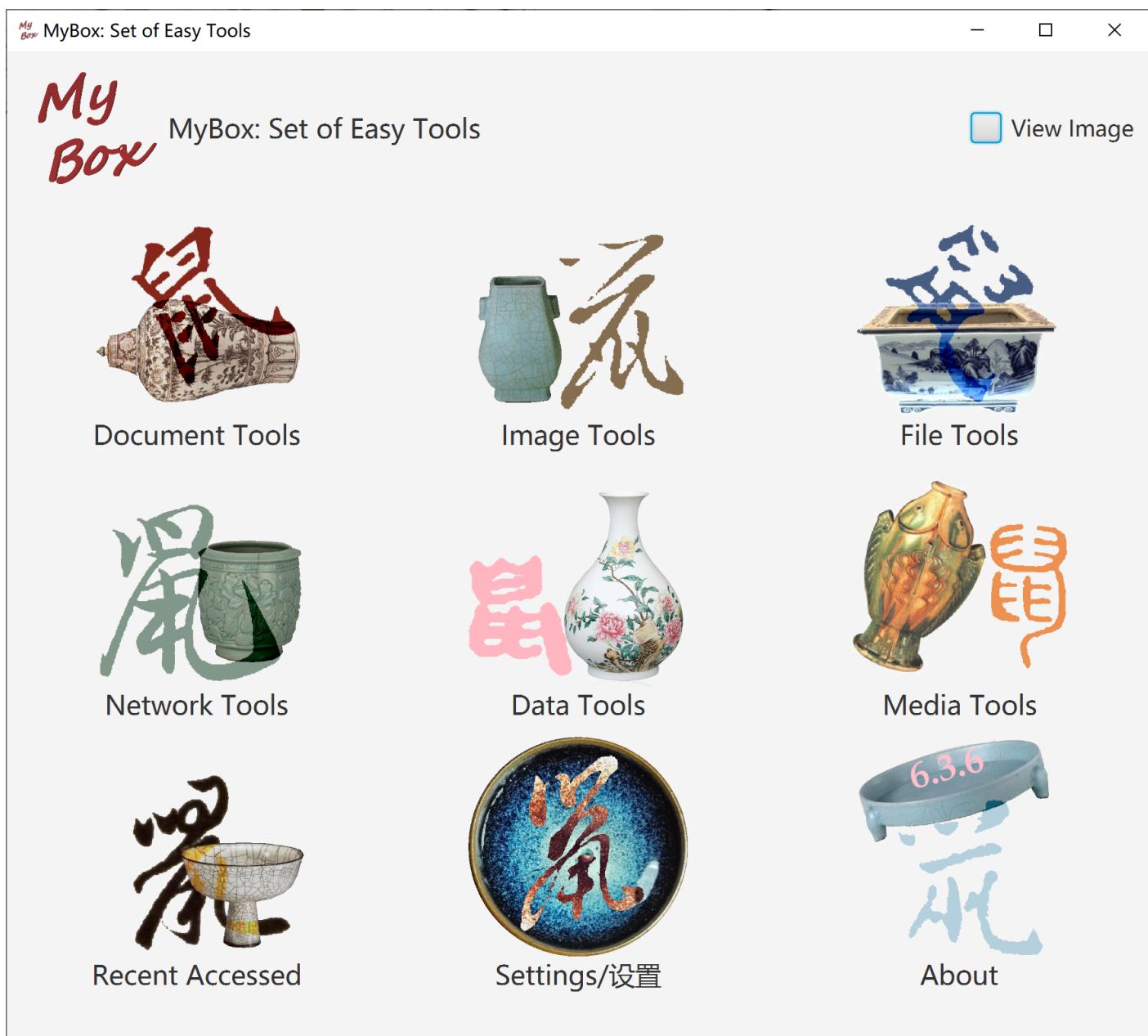
Handwriting: Zhou Dynasty(1046 BC-256 BC) Oracle

Silk painting and pattern: [Warring States Period\(403 BC-221 BC\) Hunan\(112.933419,28.23129\) Hunan Provincial Museum](#)





5 Cover of 2020 Rat Year



5.1 Image 1



Handwriting: Tang Dynasty(618-907) LiuGongQuan
Porcelain: Ming Dynasty(1368—1644) Nanjing Museum

5.2 Image 2



Handwriting: Eastern Jin Dynasty(317-420) WangXiZhi
Porcelain: Southern Song Dynasty(1127-1279) Taipei Palace Museum

5.3 Image 3



Handwriting: Qing Dynasty(1636-1912) ZhengBanQiao
Porcelain: Qing Dynasty(1636-1912)

5.4 Image 4



Handwriting: Northern Song Dynasty(960-1127) MiFu
Porcelain: Southern Song Dynasty(1127-1279) Sichuan Porcelain Museum

5.5 Image 5



Handwriting: Qin Dynasty(221 BC-207 BC)
Porcelain: Qing Dynasty(1636-1912) Beijing Palace Museum

5.6 Image 6



Handwriting: Eastern Han Dynasty(25-220) XuShen
Porcelain: Tang Dynasty(618-907) Nanjing Museum

5.7 Image 7



Handwriting: Yuan Dynasty(1271-1368) ZhaoMengFu
Porcelain: Yuan Dynasty(1271-1368) Taipei Palace Museum

5.8 Image 8



Handwriting: Ming Dynasty(1368—1644) DongQiChang
Porcelain: Song Dynasty(960-1279) Beijing Palace Museum

5.9 Image 9



Handwriting: The Three Kingdoms(220-280) CaoZhi
Porcelain: Song Dynasty(960-1279) Beijing Palace Museum

6 Cover of Year 2019

MyBox: Some Easy Tools

View Image

My Box

MyBox: Some Easy Tools

PDF Tools

Image Tools

File Tools

Network Tools

Data Tools

Media Tools

Recent Accessed

Settings/设置

About

The screenshot shows the main interface of the MyBox application. At the top left is the logo 'My Box'. The title 'MyBox: Some Easy Tools' is at the top center. On the right are window control buttons (-, □, X) and a checkbox labeled 'View Image'. Below the title, there are two rows of tool icons. The first row includes 'PDF Tools' (with a calligraphic seal icon), 'Image Tools' (with a circular dragon pattern icon), 'File Tools' (with a golden dragon icon), and 'Network Tools' (with a horse-drawn carriage icon). The second row includes 'Data Tools' (with a stack of bamboo slips icon), 'Media Tools' (with a laughing figure icon), 'Recent Accessed' (with a bronze vessel icon), and 'Settings/设置' (with a circular dragon pattern icon). An 'About' icon is also present. A large red checkmark is overlaid on the bottom right corner of the screenshot.

6.1 Image 1



Song Dynasty(1112) KaiFeng(114,34) Painting/Handwriting

6.2 Image 2



Outline: Western Han Dynasty(122 BC) GuangZhou(113, 23) Carved Jade

Texture: Western Han Dynasty(168 BC) ChangSha(113, 28) Silk/Embroidery

6.3 Image 3



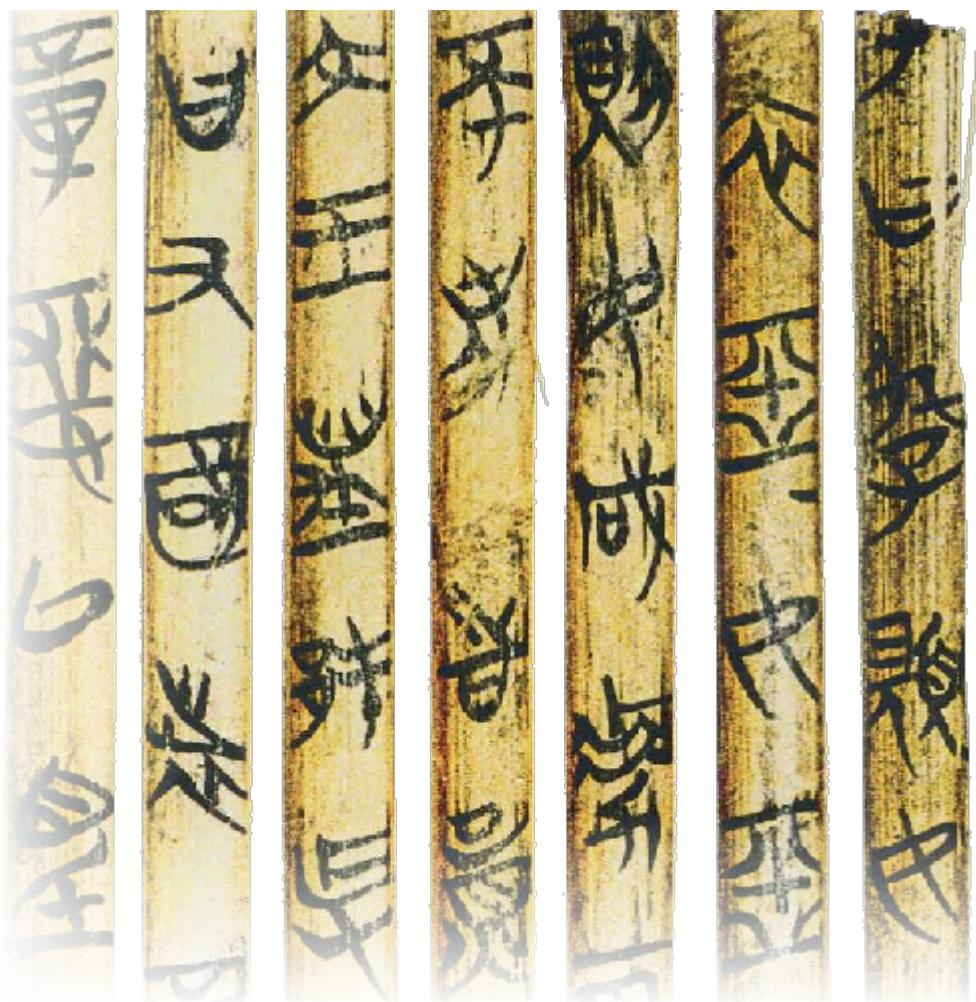
Tang Dynasty(618-907) XiAn(109,34) Iron/Copper/Golden

6.4 Image 4



Eastern Han Dynasty(25-220) SiChuan(104,30) Brick Portrait

6.5 Image 5



Warring States Period(300 BC) JingMen(112,31) Bamboo Strips

6.6 Image 6



Eastern Han Dynasty(25-220) SiChuan(104,30) Brick

6.7 Image 7



Shang Dynasty(1200 BC) AnYang(114,36) Bronze

6.8 Image 8



Western Han Dynasty(168 BC) ChangSha(113, 28) Lacquer

6.9 Image 9



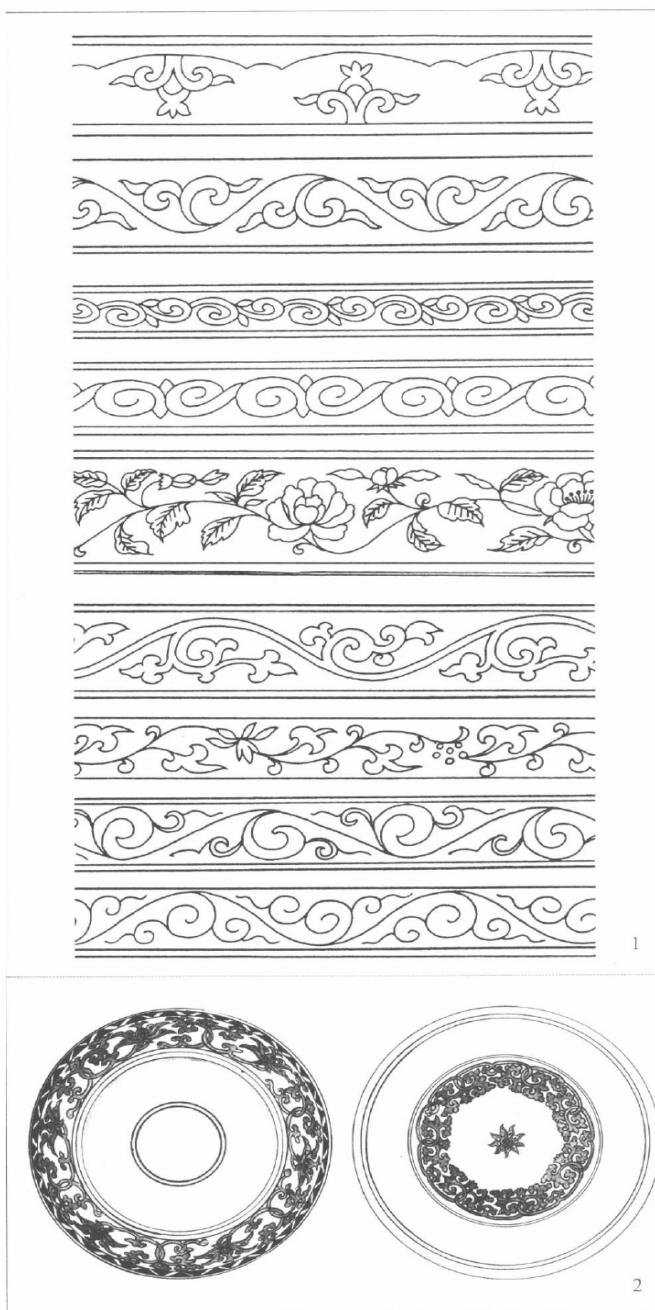
Shang Dynasty(1200 BC) AnYang(114,36) Carved Jade/Oracle

7 Icons

7.1 Add



porcelain of Ming Dynasty(1368-1644)

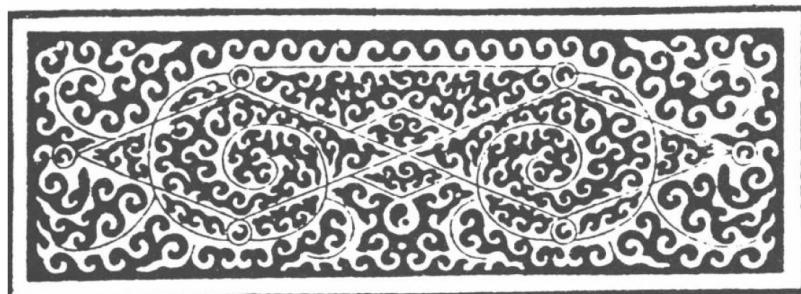
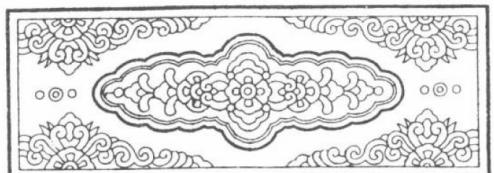
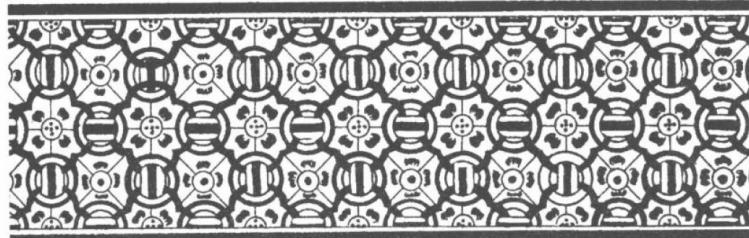


1. 明代瓷器边饰 缠枝、卷草纹
2. 明代正德瓷盘 缠枝莲、卷草纹
3. 明代瓷器 飞龙纹
4. 明代瓷器 双龙戏珠纹
5. 明代万历瓷盒 龙凤纹

7.2 Analyse



architecture book(1103) of Song Dynasty



宋代建筑彩画 几何形纹
宋·李诫《营造法式》

7.3 Cancel



lacquer(92 BC-59 BC) of Han Dynasty



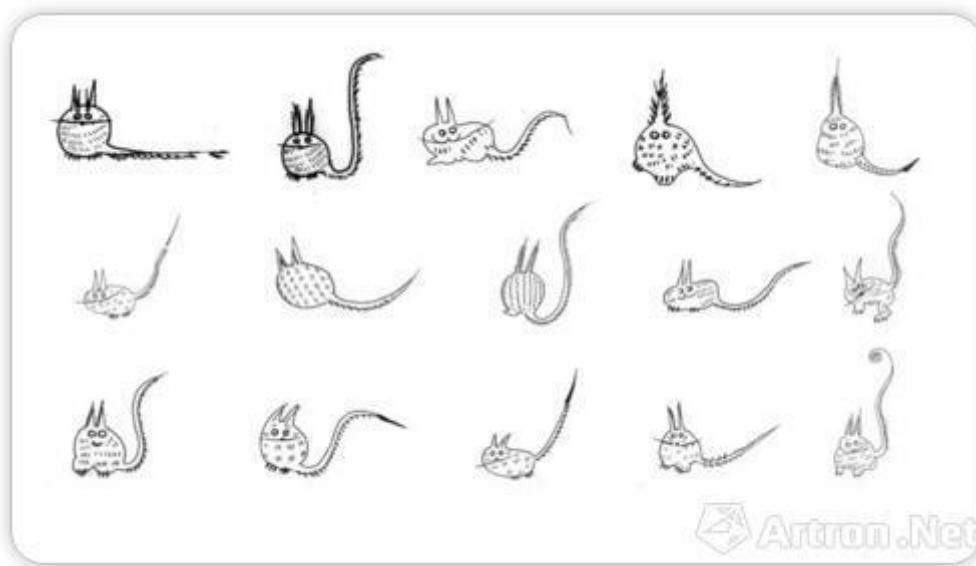
微博 @海昏侯



7.4 Cat



lacquer(186 BC-128 BC) of Han Dynasty



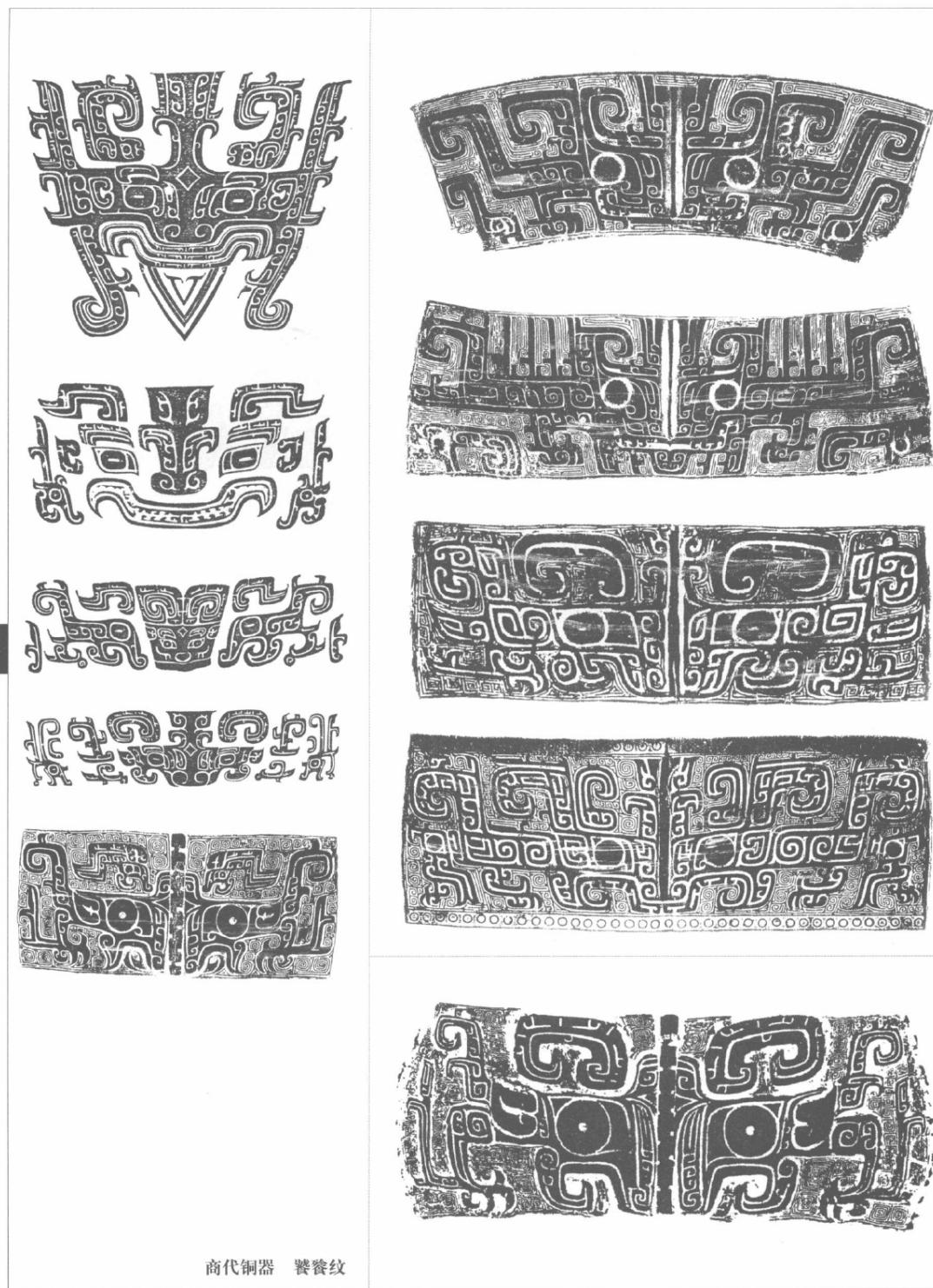
Artron .Net



7.5 Clear



bronze of Shang Dynasty(1600 BC-1046 BC)

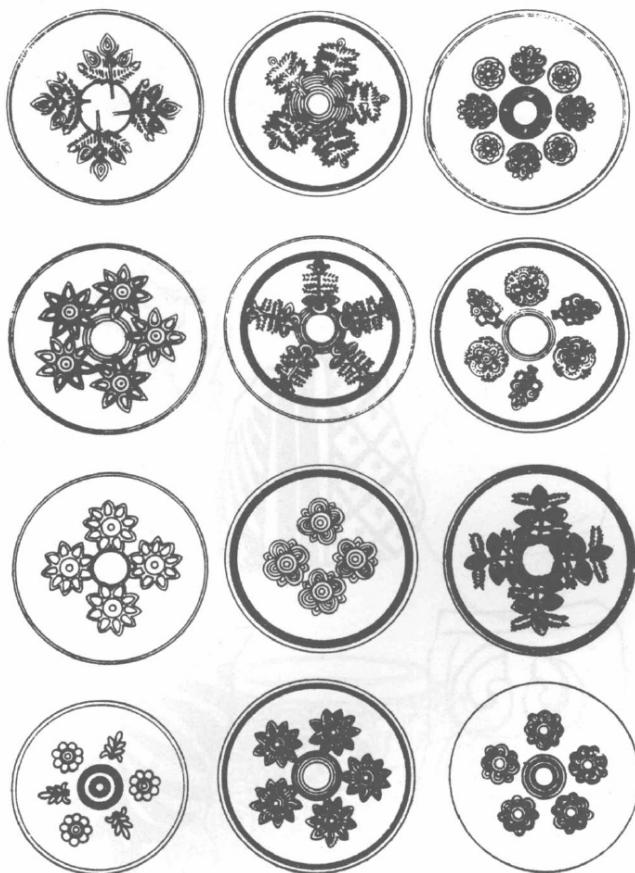


商代铜器 龙纹

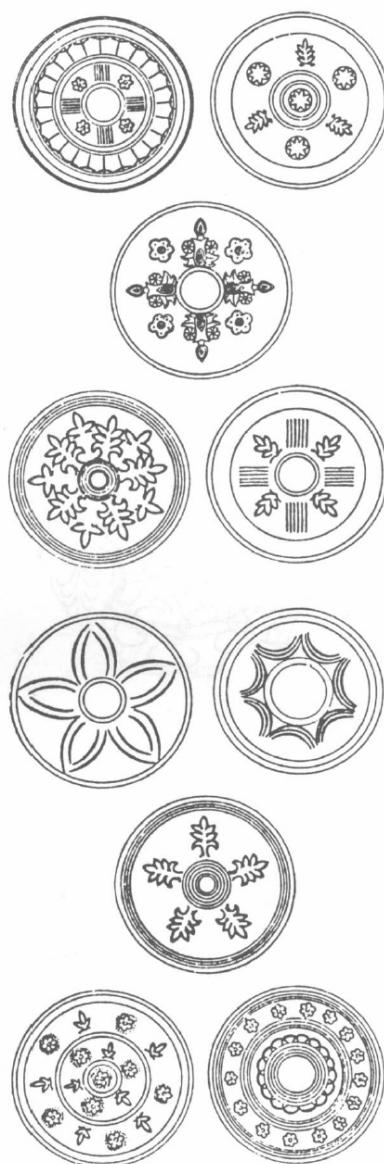
7.6 Clipboard



porcelain of Sui Dynasty(581-618)

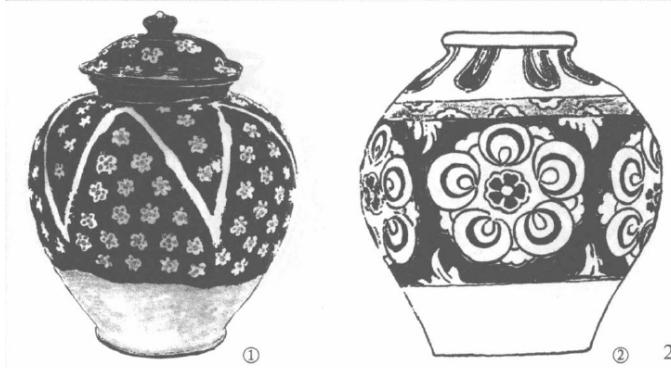


1



2

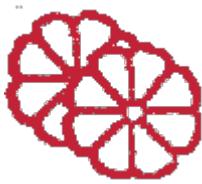
3



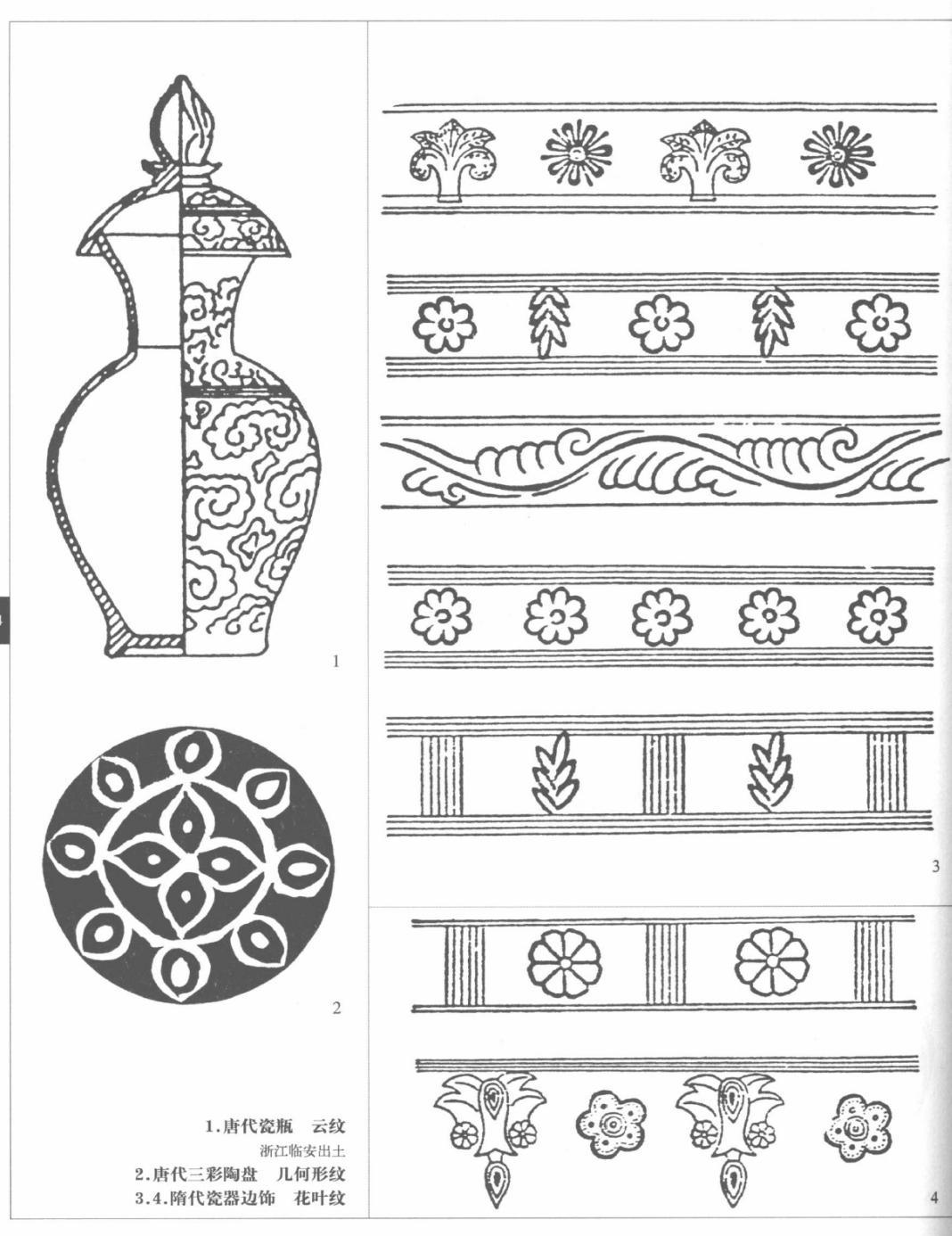
① ②

1.3.隋代瓷器 花叶纹
2.唐代陶罐
①三彩梅花纹 ②宝相花纹
陕西西安出土

7.7 Copy



casse of Tang Dynasty(618-907)



7.8 Data



textile(1127-1279) of Song Dynasty

宋代织绣纹样

The grid contains six panels labeled 1 through 6:

- Panel 1: A black and white line drawing of a dense floral pattern featuring large, stylized flowers and leaves.
- Panel 2: A photograph of a dark fabric with a large-scale, bold black peony and carnation motif.
- Panel 3: A photograph of a dark fabric with a large-scale, bold black peony and carnation motif.
- Panel 4: A black and white photograph of a dark fabric with a dense, repeating pattern of stylized flowers.
- Panel 5: A black and white photograph of a dark fabric with a repeating pattern of stylized carnations.
- Panel 6: A black and white photograph of a dark fabric with a large, prominent white peony flower.

14

1. 宋代花罗 牡丹纹
福建福州出土

2. 南宋花罗 牡丹纹

3. 南宋花罗 牡丹纹
江苏武进出土

4. 南宋花绫 牡丹纹
福建福州浮仓山黄昇墓出土

5. 南宋缂丝 牡丹纹

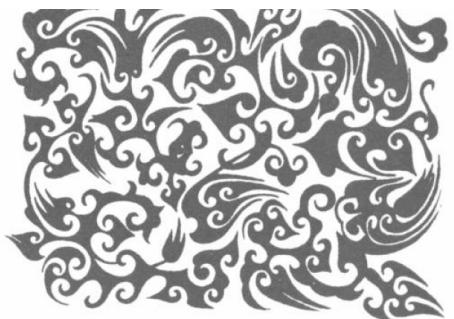
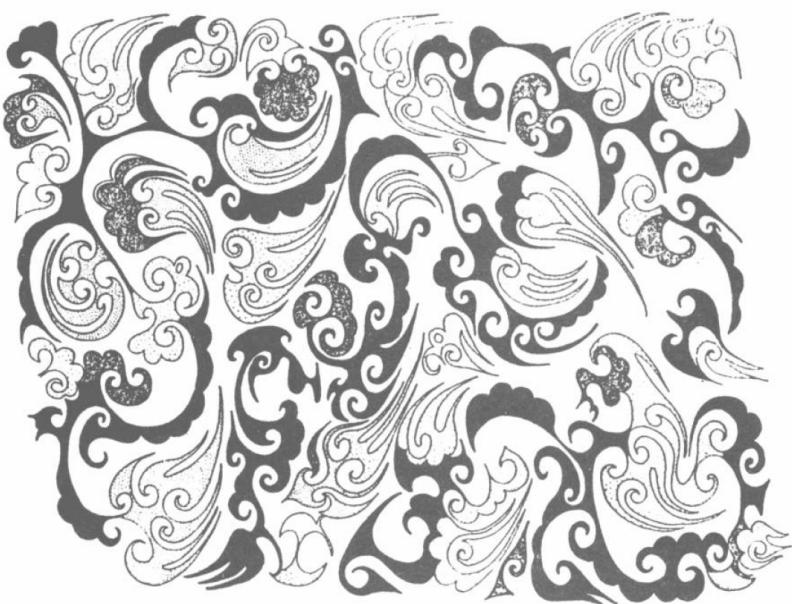
山西出土

6. 南宋缂丝 牡丹图 (朱克柔作)

7.9 Default



embroidery(186 BC-128 BC) of Han Dynasty



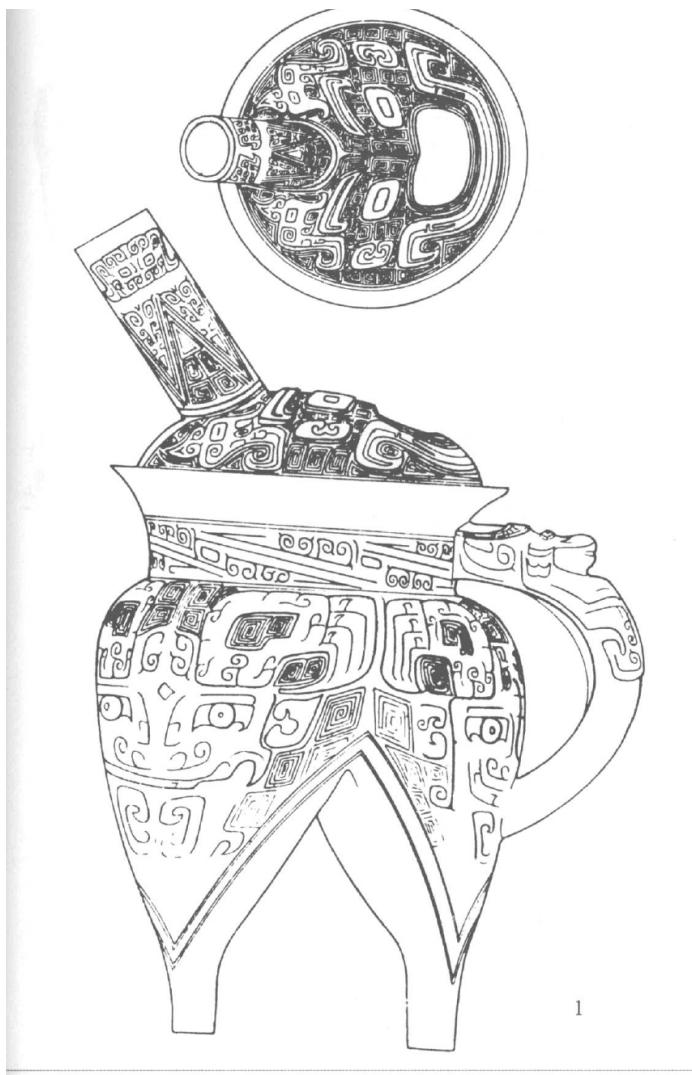
西汉刺绣 流云纹

湖南长沙马王堆出土

7.10 Delete



bronze of Shang Dynasty(1600 BC-1046 BC)



1



2



3

1.殷代铜盃 兽面、饕餮纹
河南安阳殷墟妇好墓出土

2.商代铜器 饕餮、兽面纹

3.商代铜方壺 饕餮、鸟、龙、蝉纹
河南安阳殷墟妇好墓出土

7.11 Delimiter



pattern(1046 BC-771 BC) of Zhou Dynasty

云雷纹。《梦溪笔谈》：“礼书言罍画云雷之象，然莫知雷作何状。……予尝得一古铜罍，环其腹，皆有画，观之乃是云雷相间为饰，如⑨者，古云字也，象云气之形；如⑩者，雷字也，古文⑩为雷，象回旋之声。其铜罍之饰，皆一⑨一⑩相间，乃所谓云雷之象也。”云雷纹的形状主要有方圆两种，方者习称雷纹，圆者习称云纹。有一种像漩涡形的叫涡纹，回环返复的叫回纹。商周青铜器上的云雷纹，通常以螺旋形为基本形，多数组成二方连续纹，少数组成四方连续纹。单位纹的表现形式，大体分六种：圆、方、C、冂、S、冂形。有细线、粗线、粗细相间、斜角相对和相互勾连等。一般施于器物颈、足、口沿部分，少数作主纹，大多只作地纹应用。（图四七）

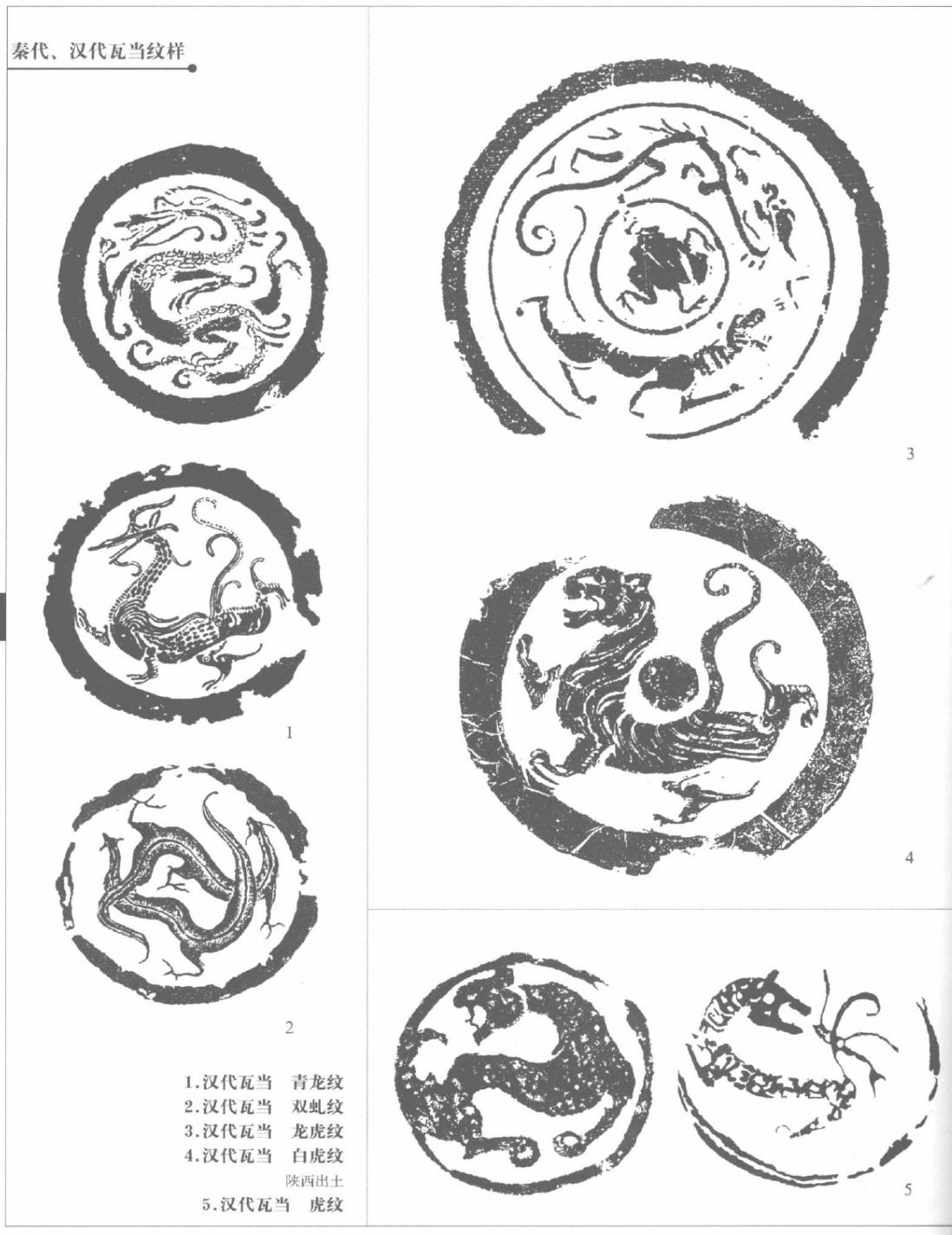


图四七 商代、西周、春秋铜器 云雷纹

7.12 Demo



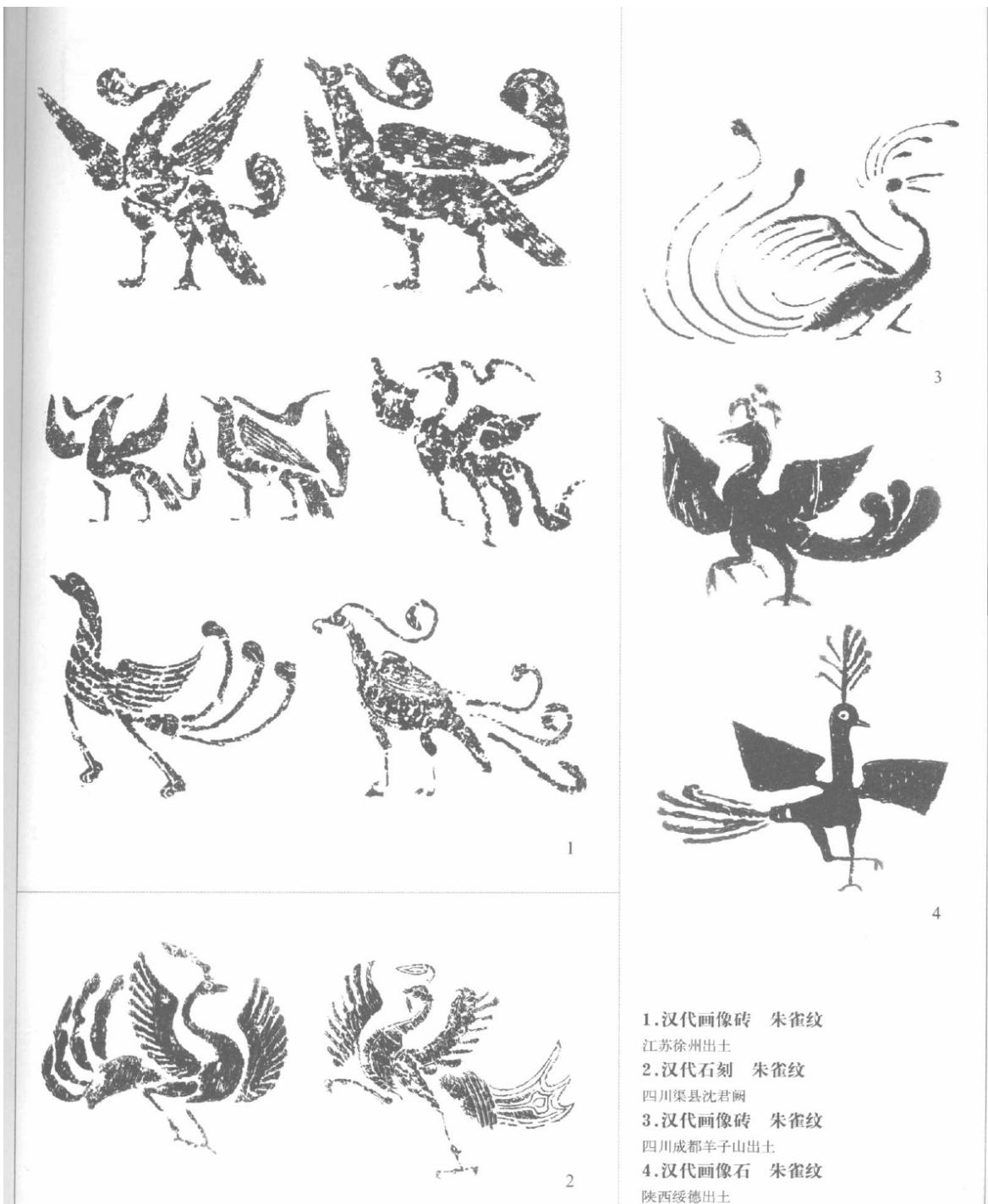
tiles of Han Dynasty(202 BC-220)



7.13 Hide/Show Pane



tiles of Han Dynasty(202 BC-220)



1. 汉代画像砖 朱雀纹

江苏徐州出土

2. 汉代石刻 朱雀纹

四川渠县沈君阙

3. 汉代画像砖 朱雀纹

四川成都羊子山出土

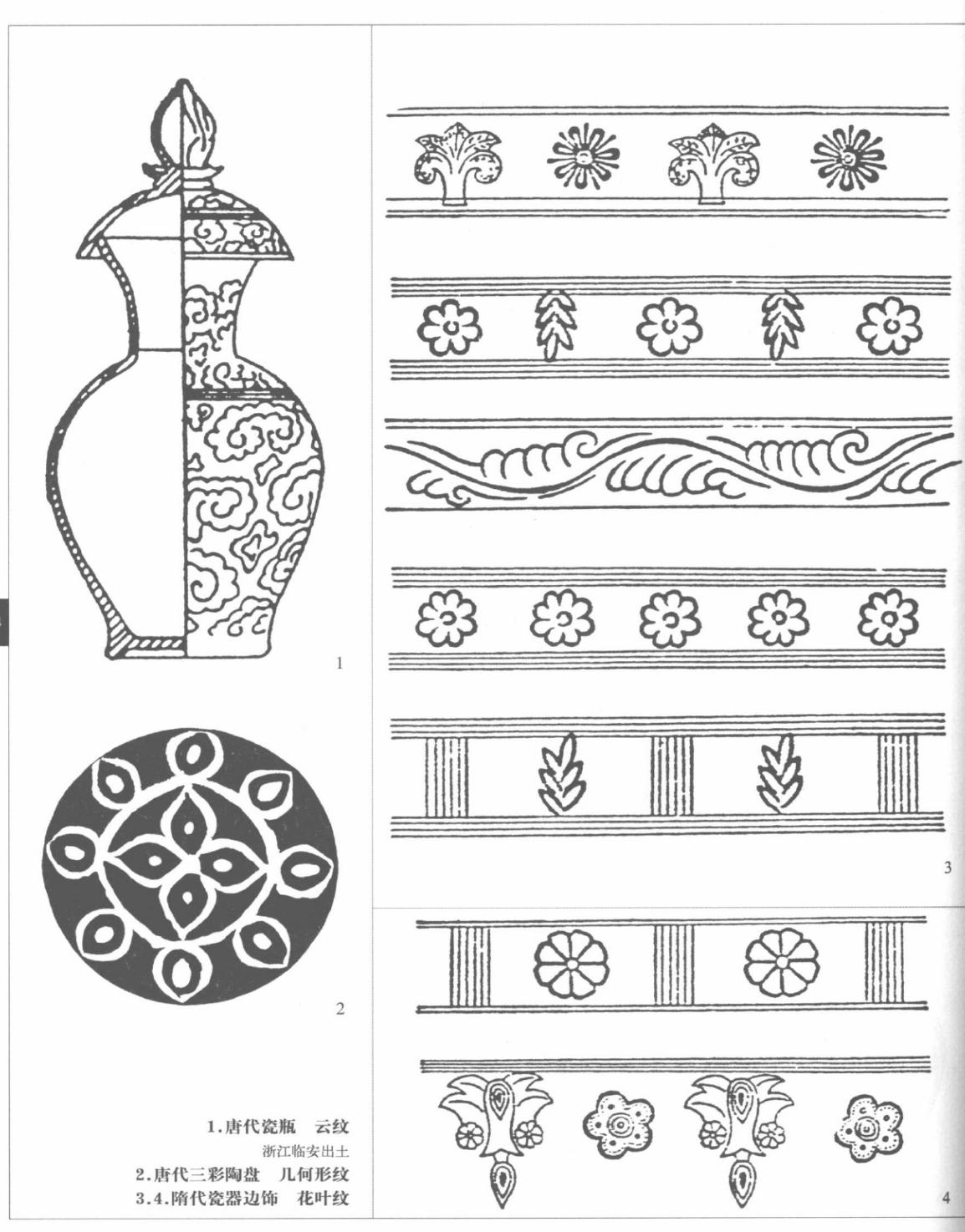
4. 汉代画像石 朱雀纹

陕西绥德出土

7.14 Edit



porcelain of Sui Dynasty(581-618)



7.15 Example



cloud on porcelain of Tang Dynasty(618-907)

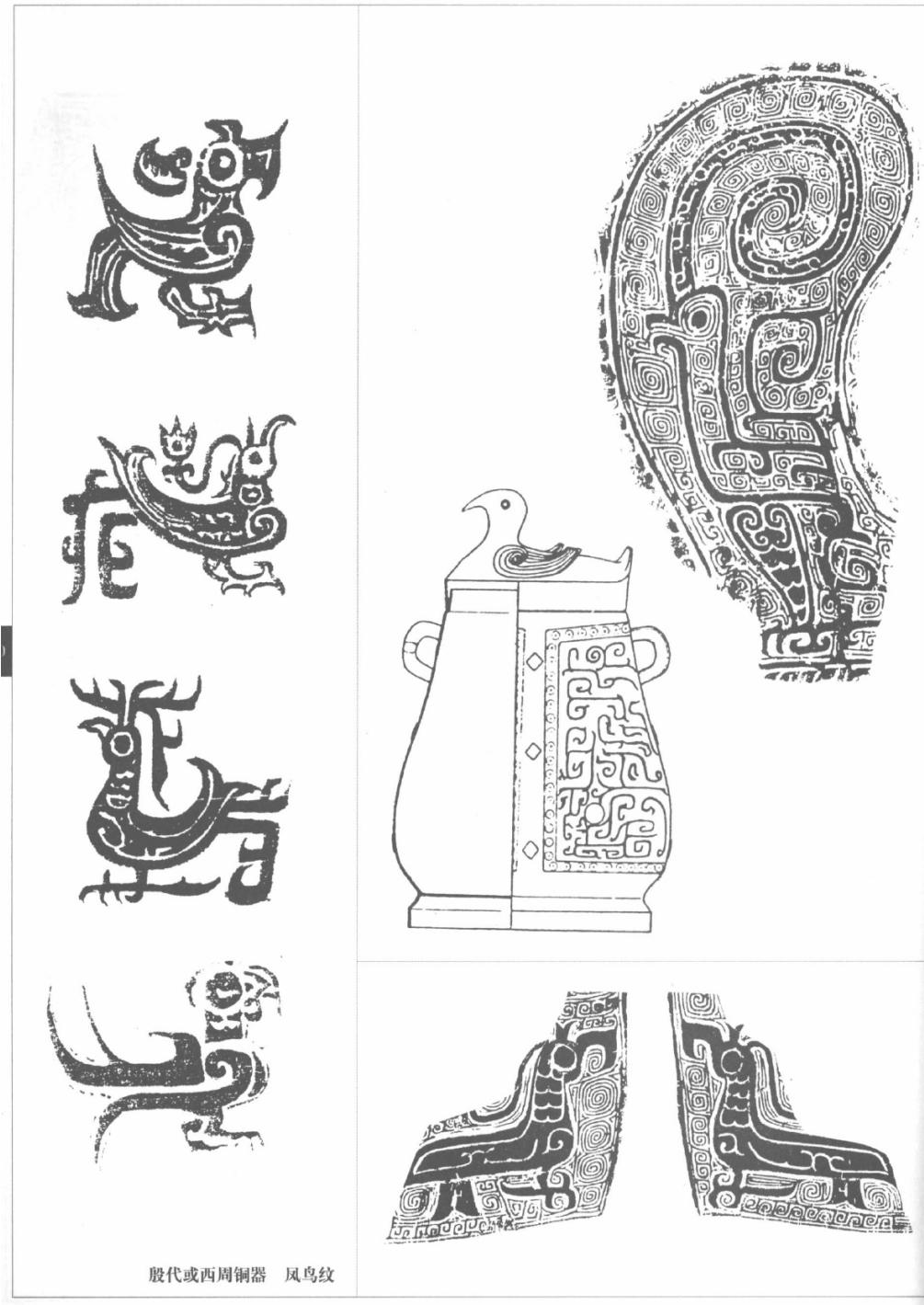


© @狩夜猫

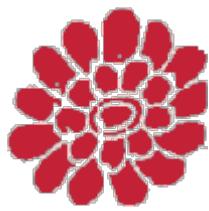
7.16 Export



patten(1600 BC-771 BC) of Shang Dynasty or Zhou Dynasty



7.17 Functions Menu



textile(1636-1912) of Qing Dynasty

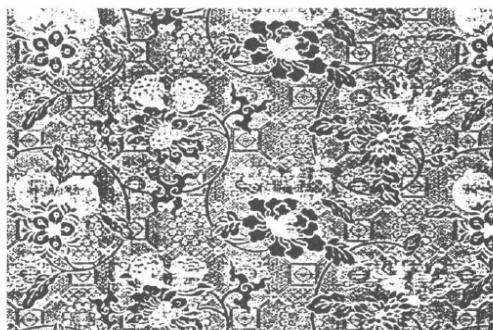


1



2

- 1.清代织锦 缠枝花纹
江苏南京云锦研究所藏
- 2.清代织锦 花卉纹
- 3.清代织锦 缠枝花纹
- 4.清代织锦 四季花纹
北京故宫博物院藏



4

7.18 Go



silk painting(186 BC-128 BC) of Han Dynasty

目中有鸟

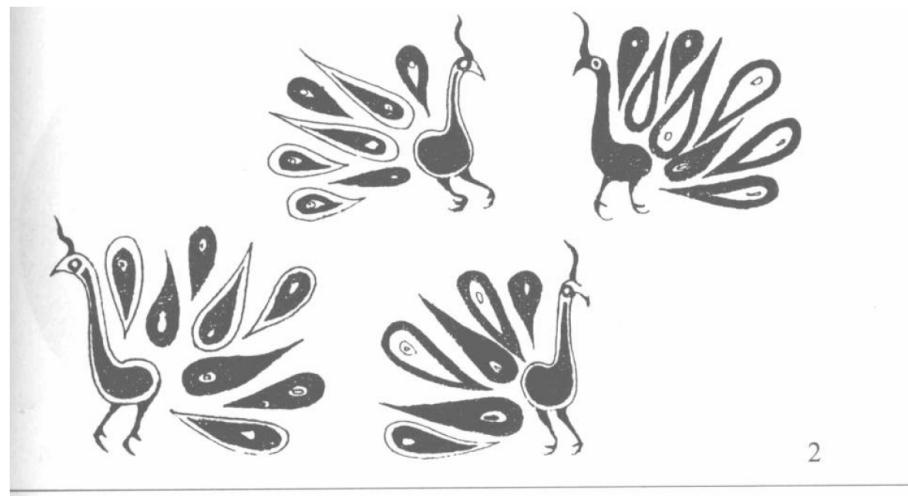
目中所画的金鸟是一只黑色的神鸟，也叫做阳鸟。据文献传说，太阳的运行，是这只金鸟驮着飞行运转的。古人在太阳里画上金鸟，意义更加明确。至于扶桑树间的8个小太阳，那是上古天上有9日（也有10日之说）。焦禾稼，杀草木，天下百姓无所食。尧就命后羿射下8日。其用意无非是强调所画界限是在天上空间，因为，射落的太阳从天上掉下的。



7.19 Import



lacquer of the Warring States(476 BC-221 BC)



1. 战国鸭形漆豆 (侧面、正面、背面)

湖北江陵雨台山出土

2. 战国漆盾 孔雀纹

湖北江陵李家台出土

3. 战国漆器 鸟纹

4. 战国漆扁壶 双鸟纹

7.20 Context Menu



cloud in fresco of Yuan Dynasty(1271-1368)



7.21 New Item

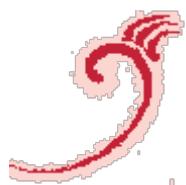


porcelain of Song Dynasty(960-1279)



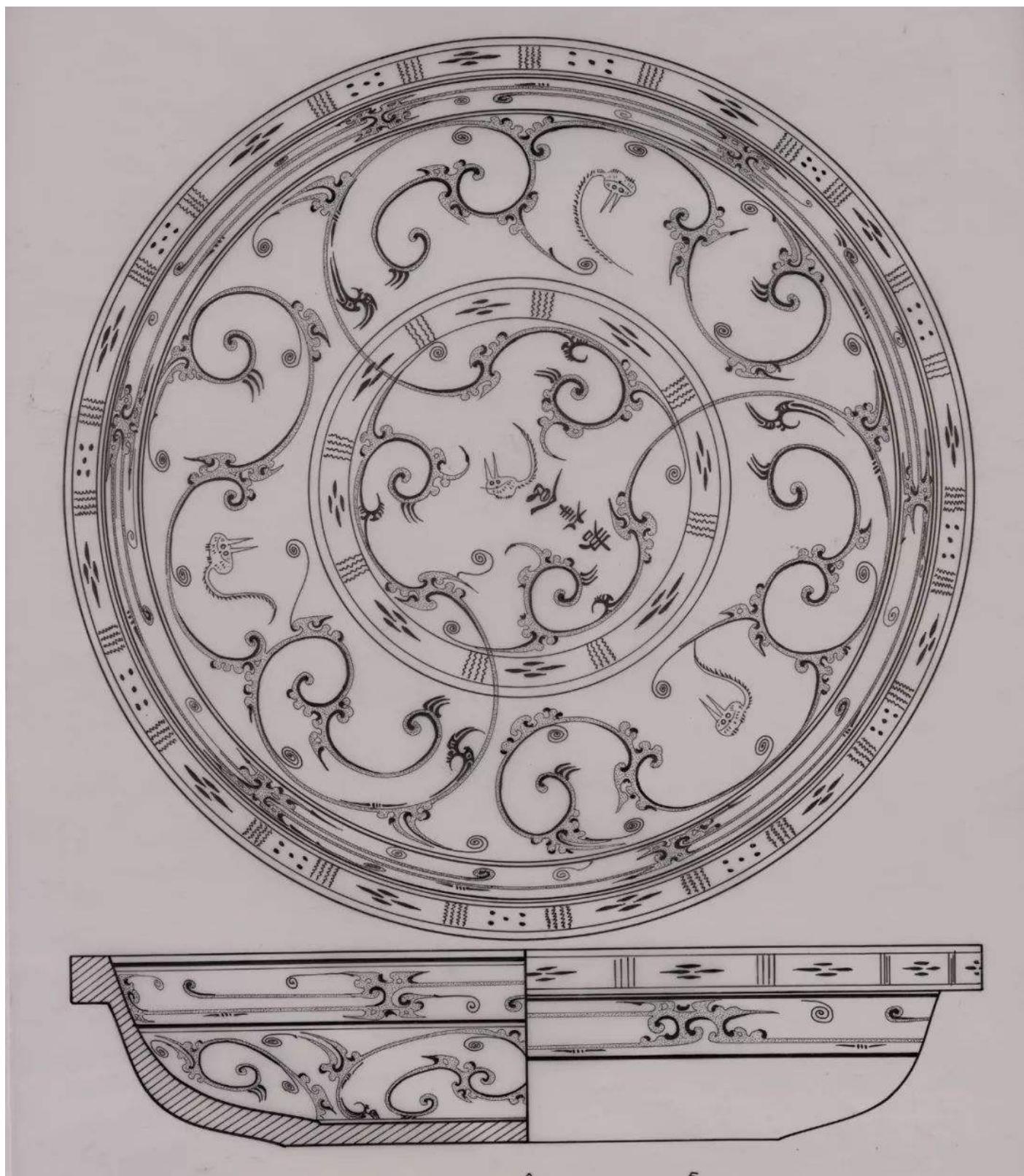
宋代瓷器 牡丹纹

7.22 OK



lacquer(186 BC-128 BC) of Han Dynasty





7.23 Open



textile(1620) of Ming Dynasty



7.24 Panes



brick portrait of Han Dynasty(202 BC-220)



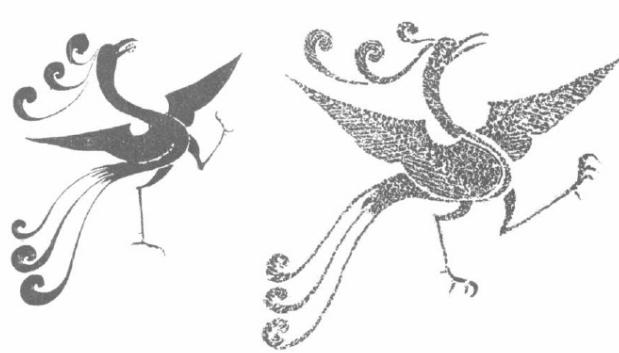
1

1.2.汉代画像石 朱雀纹

河南出土

3.汉代画像石 朱雀纹

四川宜宾出土



2



3

7.25 Start



pottery of Banpo Culture(6800 BC-6300 BC)



1



2



3



4

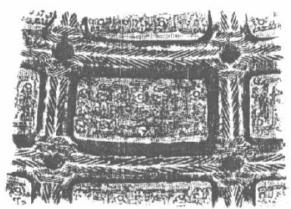
图二〇

- 1.半坡型彩陶鹿纹 陕西西安半坡出土
- 2.石岭下型彩陶斗兽纹 甘肃秦安邵店大地湾遗址出土
- 3.大汶口文化雕花猪牙猪纹 江苏邳县刘林出土
- 4.河姆渡文化陶器猪纹 浙江余姚河姆渡遗址出土

7.26 Query



silvering and gold plating of Spring and Autumn period(770 BC-476 BC)



1

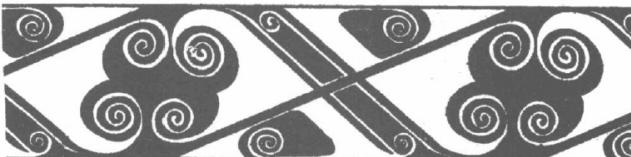


2

1. 春秋晚期铜器 绳络纹

2. 西周铜器 几何纹

3.4. 春秋金银错铜器 几何纹



3



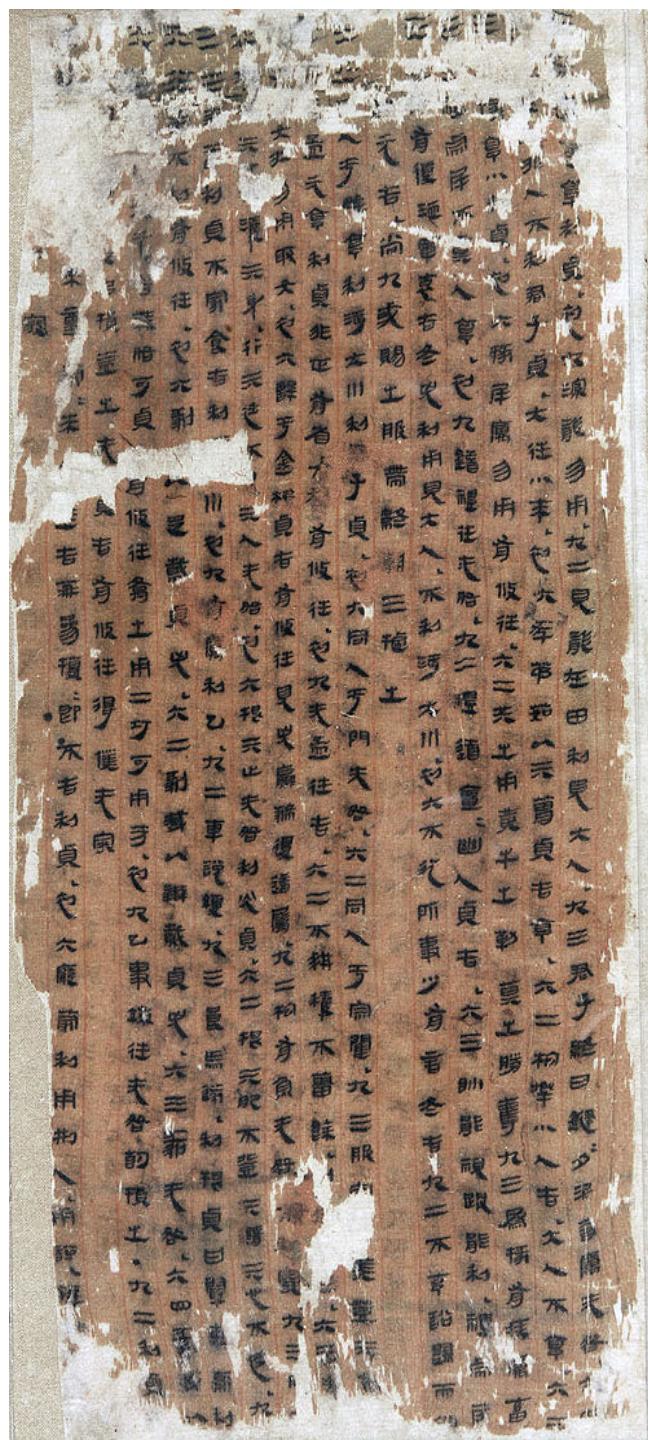
4

7.27 Random



[silk books\(186 BC-128 BC\) of Han Dynasty](#)

“Yi Jin” by JiChang(1152 BC-1056 BC) in Zhou Dynasty



“Tai Ji” by ChenTuan(872-989) in Song Dynasty

楚地道教文物
TAOIST RELICS FROM THE CHU REGION

道教太极图 The Diagram of Great Ultimate in Taoism

现今道教的太极图又称“太极两仪图”，传为陈抟所创，原称“无极图”。圆圈代表阴阳两分前之混沌状态，圈内之点为“太极”象征事物之始，太极生阴阳鱼“两仪”。陈抟传此图给学生种放，种放传穆修，穆修传周敦颐。

The Diagram of Great Ultimate in Taoism as we know it, also called the Diagram of Ultimateless and the Two Polarities, is said to have been invented by Chen Tuan and originally named the *Wuji* Diagram. The circle represents the chaos before the split of *yin* and *yang*. The dots in the circle are the *Taiji*, the symbol of the beginning of everything, which generated the black and white ‘fish’—the Two Polarities (*yin* and *yang*). Chen Tuan handed down this diagram to his disciple Zhong Fang, Zhong Fang to Mu Xiu, and Mu Xiu to Zhou Dunyi.



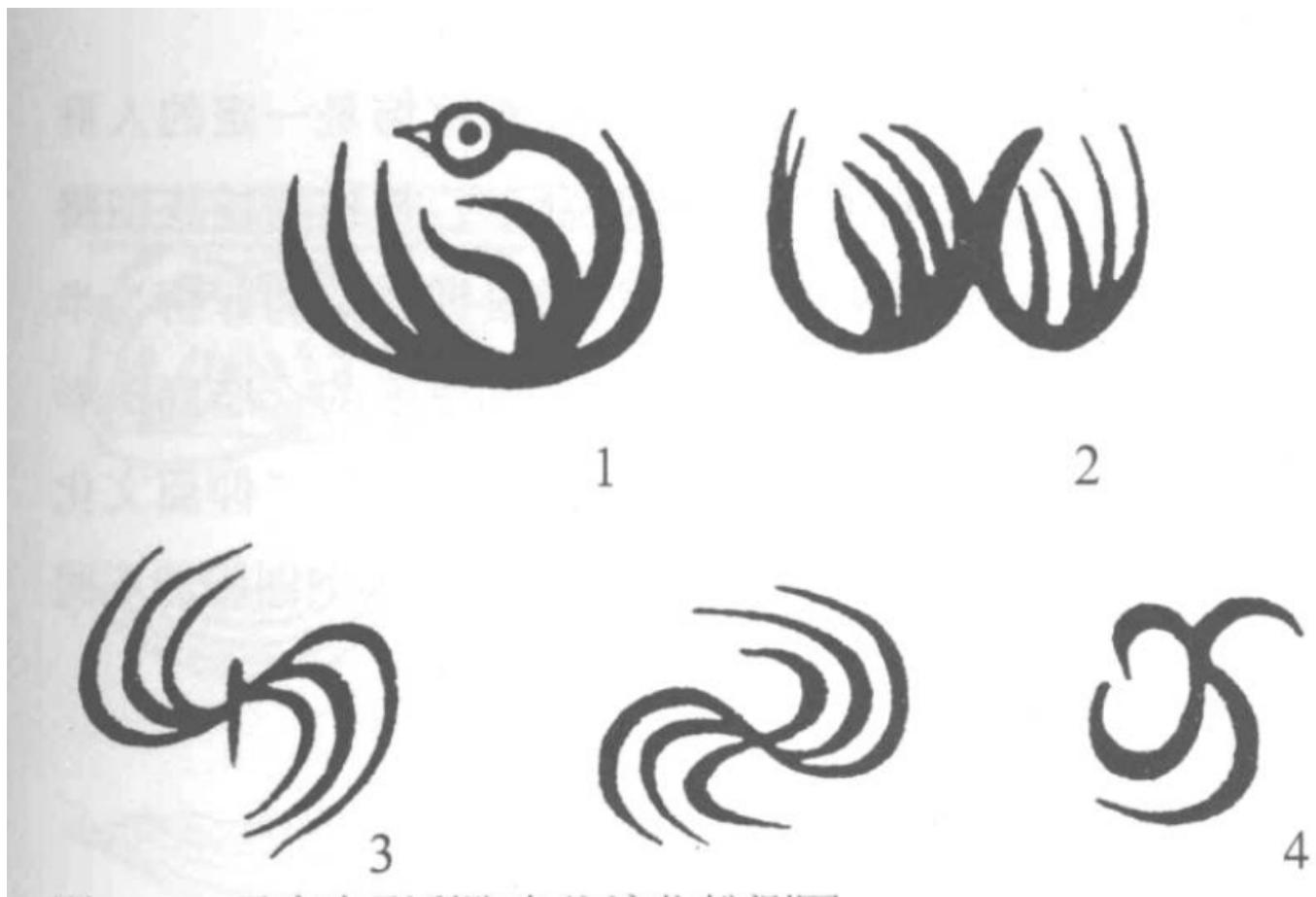
太极 Tai Ji								
两仪	阳 仪			阴 仪				
四象	太 阳		少 阴	少 阳		太 阴		
卦名	乾 一	兑 二	离 三	震 四	巽 五	坎 六	艮 七	坤 八
卦象	☰	☱	☲	☳	☴	☵	☶	☷
象征	天	泽	火	雷	风	水	山	地
方位	西北	西	南	东	东南	北	东北	西南
五行	金	金	火	木	木	水	土	土
家族	父	少女	中女	长男	长女	中男	少男	母

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@狩夜猫

7.28 Recover



Majiayao Culture(3300 BC-2050 BC)



图一一 马家窑型彩陶鸟纹演化推测图

- 1.甘肃天水杨家坪出土
- 2.甘肃秦安田家寺出土
- 3.甘肃兰州红山大坪出土
- 4.甘肃东乡林家出土（引自《中国彩陶图谱》插图八六）

7.29 Refresh



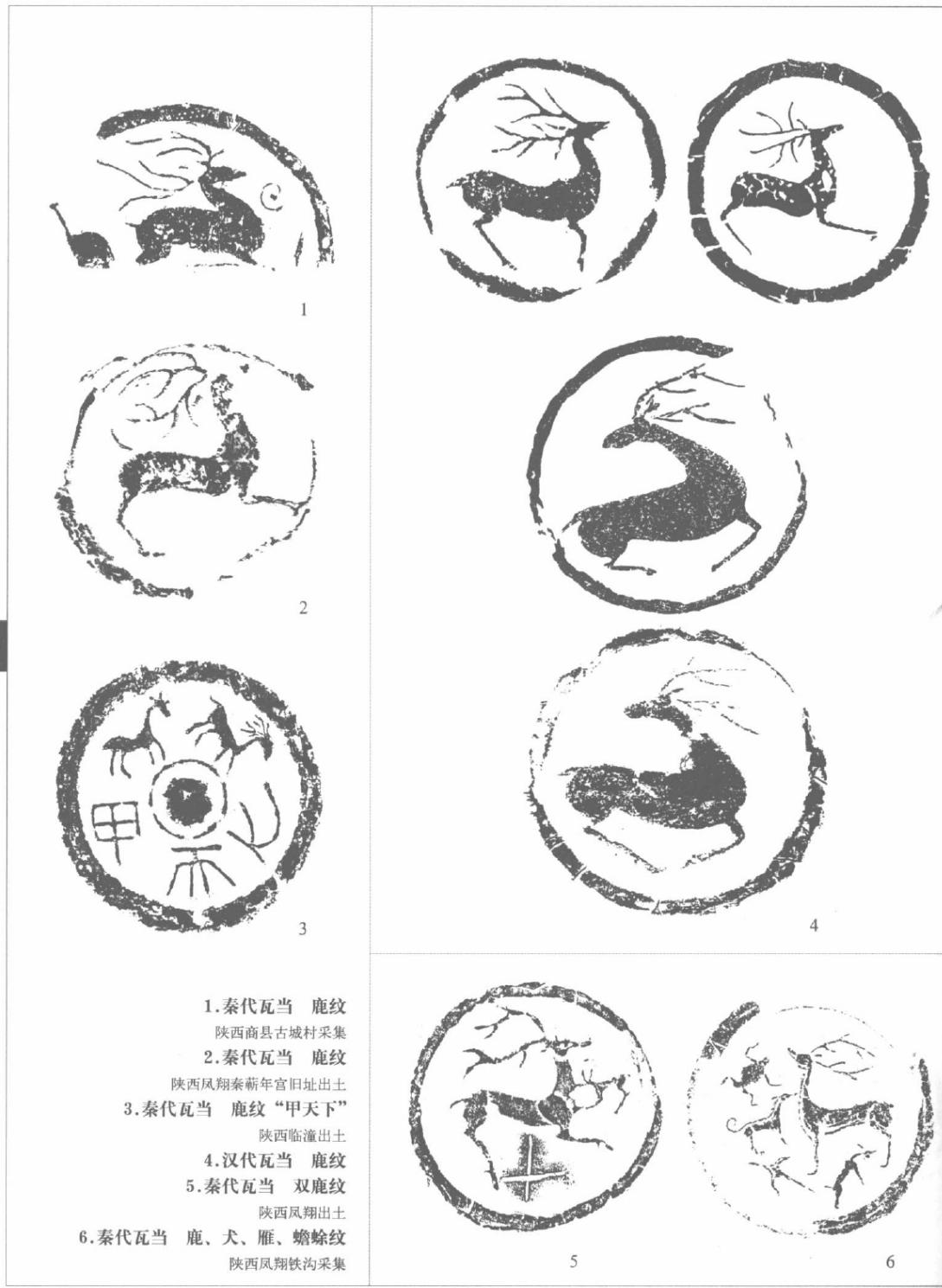
jade long of Hongshan Culture(4000 BC-3000 BC)



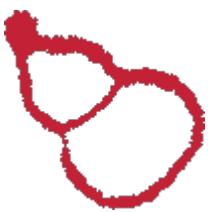
7.30 Sample



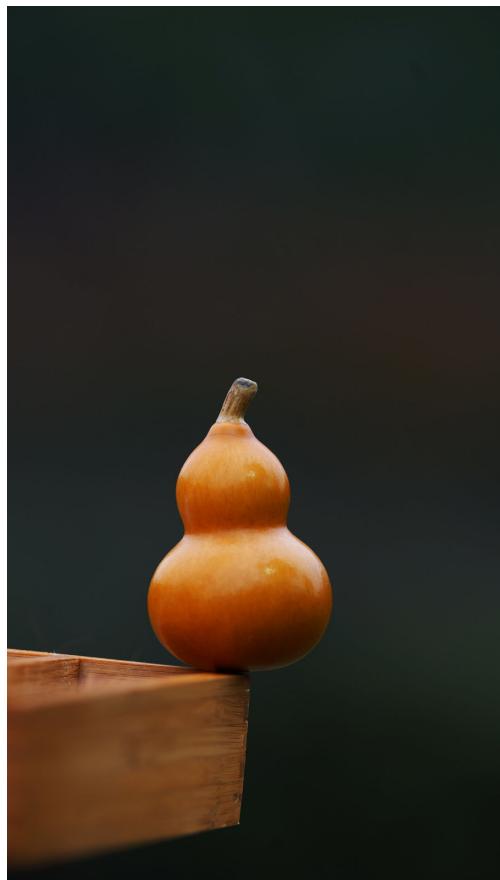
tiles of Han Dynasty(202 BC-220)



7.31 Save



"Dare you response when I call your name?"



7.32 Style

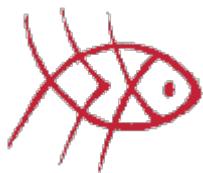


embroidery(186 BC-128 BC) of Han Dynasty



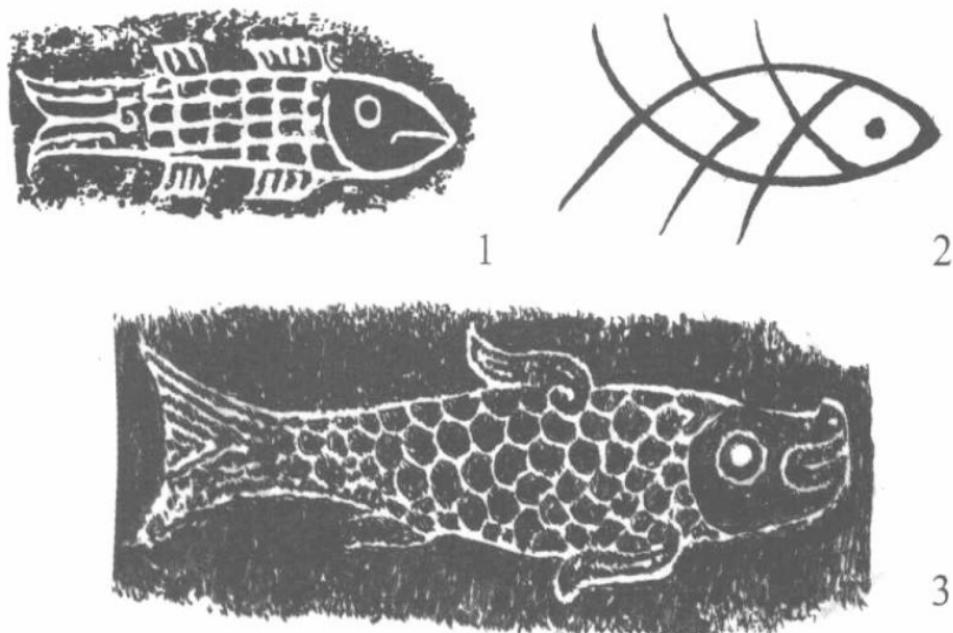
@书法文物手工线绘图龚绍祖201902

7.33 Tips



bronze(1046 BC-771 BC) of Zhou Dynasty

鱼纹。鱼历来是人类的生活资料，人们亦喜爱在艺术里表现它。仰韶文化时期，陕西西安半坡的居民，就将鱼画到陶盆内作为装饰。殷周铜器鱼纹多施于铜盘内。其状为脊鳍腹鳍各二，结构匀齐严整，为殷代鱼纹的特征；脊鳍一，腹鳍二，鳞样逼真，表现写实的鱼纹，流行于春秋



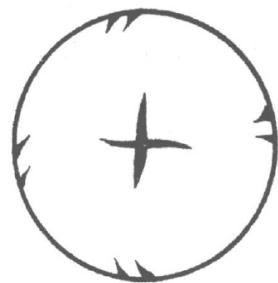
图四二

- 1.殷代铜器 鱼纹
- 2.西周铜器 鱼纹
- 3.春秋铜器 鱼纹

7.34 Undo



Majiayao Culture(3300 BC-2050 BC)



6

7



8

1.米纹彩陶

(《文物》1978年10期)

2.旋纹彩陶

甘肃兰州白道沟坪出土

3.十字纹彩陶

甘肃临洮寺洼山出土

4.圆点弧线锯齿纹彩陶钵 (上: 倾视图)

高4.2厘米、口径10厘米

甘肃东乡林家出土

5.变形鸟纹彩陶

甘肃出土

6.S纹彩陶

甘肃彩陶

7.旋纹彩陶

甘肃出土

8.漩涡纹彩陶瓶

甘肃临洮马家窑出土

远东古物博物馆藏

7.35 Help



gold claws of Zhou Dynasty(1046 BC-256 BC)



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