1.

图形用户界面, 应用程序

描述已自动生成

器厚立耳，折沿，腹部呈长方形，下承四柱足。器腹四转角、上下缘中部、足上部均置扉棱。以云雷纹为地，器耳上饰一列浮雕式鱼纹，耳外侧饰浮雕式双虎食人首纹，腹部周缘饰饕餮纹，柱足上部饰浮雕式饕餮纹，下部饰两周凸弦纹。

“后母戊”青铜方鼎（曾称“司母戊鼎”），形制巨大，雄伟庄严，重832.84千克，是目前已知中国古代最重的青铜器。器腹部内壁铸铭“后母戊“，是商王母亲的庙号。

“后母戊”青铜方鼎器身与四足为整体铸造，鼎耳则是在鼎身铸成之后再装范浇铸而成。铸造此鼎，所需金属原料超过1000千克。制作如此大型器物，在塑造泥模、翻制陶范、合范灌注等环节中，存在一系列复杂的技术问题。“后母戊”青铜鼎的铸造，充分说明商代后期的青铜铸造不仅规模宏大，而且组织严密，分工细致，足以代表高度发达的商代青铜文化。

此外，经光谱定性分析与化学分析的沉淀法所进行的定量分析，“后母戊”青铜鼎含铜84.77%、锡11.64%、铅2.79%，与战国时期成书的《考工记·筑氏》所记鼎的铜锡比例基本相符，从中可见我国古代青铜文明的内在传承。

The vessel has thick vertical lugs, a folded rim, and a rectangular abdomen that is supported by a four-pillar foot. The four corners of the vessel's belly, the middle of the upper and lower rims, and the upper part of the foot are all set with a capitulum. The ground is covered with a cloud and thunder pattern, and the ears are decorated with a row of relief fish motifs, the outer ears with relief double tiger-eating heads, the circumference of the abdomen with taotie motifs, the upper part of the columnar foot with relief taotie motifs, and the lower part with two weeks of convex string motifs.

"The 'Hou Mu Wu' square bronze tripod (once known as the 'Simu Wu Tripod') is of enormous and majestic form, weighing 832.84 kg, making it the heaviest known bronze vessel in ancient China. The inscription "Houmuwu", the temple name of the mother of the Shang king, is cast on the interior of the vessel.

"The body and four feet of the bronze censer were cast in one piece, while the ears were cast in a mould after the body had been cast. Over 1,000 kilograms of metal were required to cast the censer. The production of such a large object involved a series of complex technical problems in the shaping of the clay mould, the turning of the mould and the pouring of the mould. "The casting of the Hou Mu Wu bronze tripod is a good example of how bronze casting in the late Shang dynasty was not only large-scale, but also well-organised and meticulously divided, representing a highly developed Shang bronze culture.

In addition, a quantitative analysis by spectroscopic and chemical precipitation methods shows that the Huanmuwu bronze tripod contains 84.77% copper, 11.64% tin and 2.79% lead, which is consistent with the copper-tin ratio of the tripod as recorded in Kao Gong Ji - Zhushi, a book written during the Warring States period, and shows the inherent heritage of the ancient bronze civilisation in China. This shows the inherent heritage of our ancient bronze civilisation.

2.司辛石牛SiXin Stone-bull

白色，圆雕。牛呈跪卧状，头部前伸，微昂首，双角后伏，双耳后抿，耳上有孔，细眉方目，额部阴刻菱形纹，鼻长且上卷，张口露齿，下颔阴刻“司辛”二字。前腿向后跪卧于腹下，后腿前屈，蹄呈方形，短尾下垂紧贴于臀部，身体满饰云纹等，背脊与尾雕刻节状纹。

大理岩制成，器型较大，纹饰华美，器表磨制光润亮泽，刻工精致。此器刻有文字，下颔所刻“司辛”二字，“辛”是妇好死后的庙号。这件石牛是商代妇好墓出土所有玉石类动物雕刻中，体积较大的一件。

妇好墓出土玉器中，有一类在玉石器上刻有文字，多为祭祀、礼仪等铭辞类，以及方国名、族名入贡和战争之类。刻字在玉石器中的成功运用，为以后玉铭刻辞打下了基础。

White, carved in the round. The bull is in a kneeling position, with its head extended forward, head slightly raised, horns crouched back, ears pursed back, with holes in the ears, and a thin, squared brow and eyes, the forehead carved in shade with a diamond-shaped pattern, the nose long and curled upwards, the mouth open and teeth exposed, the lower jaw carved in shade with the word 'Sisin'. The front legs kneel backwards beneath the belly, the hind legs are bent forward, the hooves square, the short tail drooping close to the rump, the body decorated with clouds, etc., and the backbone and tail carved with knotty lines.

Made of marble, the vessel is large and ornately decorated, with a polished and lustrous surface and exquisite carving. This vessel is inscribed with the word 'Si Xin' on the lower jaw, 'Xin' being the name of the temple in which Feminho died. This is one of the larger of all the jade animal carvings unearthed from the tomb of Fuhao during the Shang dynasty.

Among the jade wares excavated from the tomb of Fuhao, there is a category of jade wares with inscriptions on them, mostly for rituals, ceremonies and other inscriptions, as well as for the names of the Fang states, clans and wars. The successful use of inscriptions on jade and stone wares laid the foundation for future jade inscriptions and rhetoric.

3.青铜爵Bronze cup

朝代：夏

类别：青铜器

博物馆：中国国家博物馆

出土地：河南省偃师县

器流、尾较长，无柱，束腰，平底，镂空鋬，三足呈细锥状。经测，其合金成分为铜92%、锡7%，属锡青铜，是目前所知中国历史上出现最早的青铜容器。此青铜爵器壁较薄，器表粗糙，无纹饰，表现出早期青铜器特征；但其采用多块复合范浇铸，工艺复杂，在中国古代铸造工艺史上是一次飞跃，为此后商、周时期青铜铸造的鼎盛奠定了技术基础。

此外，二里头文化时期还出现钺、鼎、斝、盉等青铜礼器，后经商、周时期的继承、发展，成为中国古代青铜文明的核心。

Device flow, tail longer, no column, waist, flat bottom, hollow 鋬, three feet are thin cone. According to the measurement, its alloy composition is 92% copper and 7% tin, belonging to tin bronze, which is the earliest bronze vessel known in Chinese history. The wall of this bronze watchware is thin, the surface is rough, and there is no ornamentation, showing the characteristics of early bronze ware. However, it used multiple composite casting, which was a leap in the history of ancient Chinese casting technology, and laid a technical foundation for the prosperity of bronze casting in the later Shang and Zhou dynasties.

In addition, there were also tomayue, ding, 斝, 盉 and other bronze ceremonial vessels in the Erlitou Culture period, which became the core of ancient Chinese bronze civilization after the shang Dynasty and the Zhou Dynasty.

4.吴王夫差剑Fuchai sword

朝代：春秋

类别：青铜器

博物馆：中国国家博物馆

出土地：河南省辉县

这件青铜剑剑身中间隆脊有棱，剑锷锋利，剑身满饰花纹，剑镡饰嵌绿松石兽面纹。近镡处有篆书铭文10字，“攻（吴）王夫差自作其元用”,为吴王夫差用剑。吴王夫差兵器已发现多件。夫差是吴王阖闾的儿子，于公元前495年继王位，次年击败越王勾践，继而转师北上，争霸中原。公元前482年，吴王夫差与晋定公盟于黄池（今河南省商丘县南）。

吴国，姬姓，是周太王之子泰伯后人的封地，周武王时周章始封，都吴（今江苏苏州），历12代王，公元前473年被越国所灭。吴国最强大的时期在春秋晚期，曾经短时期称霸中原，而吴王夫差正是吴国最强大时期的国君。春秋战国时期是征战频繁的年代，军事的需要推动了兵器铸造的发展。吴国和越国的地势都不适合车战，步兵较多，剑这种短兵器的使用量很大，因此吴越地区铸剑的水平，远远超过中原地区，有很多被世人称羡的名剑，各诸侯国也以得到吴越的宝剑为荣。这个时期的剑用青铜铸造，在不同的部位加入了一定量的锡、铅、铁、硫等成分，以保证剑身的韧性和刃部的锋利，使其刚柔相济。目前出土和著录的“吴王夫差”青铜剑有9把，其形制和铭文大体相同。

This bronze sword has ridges in the middle, sharp sword, decorative patterns all over the body, tan decorated with turquoise beast face pattern. Near tan, there are 10 characters of seal script inscription, "attack (Wu) Wang Fuchai for its yuan use", used for wu Wang Fuchai. Many fuchai weapons have been found. Fu Chai was the son of King Helu of wu. He succeeded to the throne in 495 B. C., defeated King Goujian of Yue the following year, and then turned his army north to conquer the Central Plains. In 482 BC, King Fuchai of the State of Wu made an alliance with Duke Ding of the State of Jin in Huangchi (south of today's Shangqiu County in Henan Province).

The state of Wu, ji, was a fief of Taibo, the son of King Tai of The Zhou Dynasty. It was established in The reign of King Wu of The Zhou Dynasty and its capital was Wu (now Suzhou, Jiangsu Province). It lasted for 12 generations and was destroyed by yue in 473 BC. The kingdom of Wu was at its most powerful in the late Spring and Autumn Period. It once dominated the Central Plains for a short time. Fu Chai, the king of Wu, was the king of Wu at that time. The Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States period were a time of frequent wars. The military needs promoted the development of weapon casting. The terrain of the state of Wu and the state of Yue was not suitable for chariot fighting. There were many infantry and the use of short weapons such as sword was very large. Therefore, the level of sword casting in The state of Wu and Yue was far superior to that in the Central Plains. The swords of this period were cast in bronze, with a certain amount of tin, lead, iron, sulfur and other components added in different parts to ensure the toughness of the body and the sharpness of the blade, so that the strength and softness of the sword could be combined. At present, there are 9 bronze swords of "King Fuchai of Wu" unearthed and recorded, whose shape and inscriptions are roughly the same.

5.错金银马首形青铜首Copper shaft head

朝代：战国

类别：铜器

博物馆：中国国家博物馆

出土地：河南省辉县

这件青铜䡇呈马首形，其头、颈错金饰卷毛纹、鳞纹，制作精美，是战国时期错金银铜器的典型代表作品之一。魏在春秋时代是晋国的一个大贵族，后来逐渐成为一支强大的政治势力。公元前471年，韩、赵、魏三家消灭其他势力瓜分晋国（史称“三家分晋”），公元前403年魏被周威烈王册封为“诸侯”，成为战国时期中原的强国。魏的疆域在今山西省西南部和河南省北部都安邑（今山西省夏县），后迁大梁（今河南省开封市）。战国初，魏文侯任用李悝、吴起、西门豹等进行经济、政治和军事改革，加速了魏国的封建化进程，使魏国成为战国初期有名的强国。辉县固围村大墓是形制规模很大的“中”字形墓（两墓道的墓），周围有陵园，类似诸侯陵墓的规格，所以出土的车辕饰异常精美。

这件错金银马首形青铜䡇出土于战国中期魏国贵族墓，此墓是目前所知魏国墓葬中规格最高的一座，出土的器物多工艺考究，精美绝伦。这件错金银青铜䡇代表了魏国青铜器铸造及错金银工艺的最高水平，也反映了贵族生活的奢靡。

This bronze head is in the shape of a horse's head. Its head and neck are decorated with gold curls and scales, which are exquisitely made. It is one of the typical works of gold, silver and bronze ware in the Warring States Period. Wei was a big nobleman in the State of Jin during the Spring and Autumn Period. Later he gradually became a powerful political force. In 471 BC, The Three Kingdoms of Han, Zhao and Wei wiped out other forces and divided up the state of Jin (known as the "three Kingdoms divided Jin"). In 403 BC, Wei was conferred the title of "vassal" by King Wei of Zhou, becoming a powerful state in the Central Plains during the Warring States Period. Wei's territory was in the southwest of today's Shanxi Province and in du 'an (today's Xia County, Shanxi Province) in the north of Henan Province, then moved to Daliang (today's Kaifeng City, Henan Province). At the beginning of the Warring States Period, Marquis Wen appointed Li Kui, Wu Qi and Ximen Bao to carry out economic, political and military reforms, which accelerated the feudal process of Wei and made It a famous power in the early Warring States period. The large tomb in Guwei Village, Huixian County is a large "medium" shaped tomb (tomb with two tomb lanes), surrounded by a cemetery, similar to the specifications of a prince's tomb, so the unearthed shaft is extremely exquisite.

This wrong gold and silver horse head bronze head was unearthed in the middle of the Warring States period in the wei noble tomb, this tomb is currently known in the Wei state of the highest specifications of a tomb, unearthed artifacts are exquisite, unsurpassed. This gold and silver bronze head represents the highest level of bronze casting and gold and silver technology in Wei, and also reflects the luxurious life of the nobles.

6. “鲁伯大父”青铜簋" Nobles Lu bronze vessel

朝代：春秋

类别：青铜器

博物馆：中国国家博物馆

出土地：山东省历城县

此簋底有铭文18字，是鲁伯大父为季姬所作媵器。鲁伯大父所作媵器，先后在山东出土过3件，形制相同。鲁国是公元前11世纪周初分封的诸侯国，姬姓，开国君主是周公旦的长子伯禽，在今山东省西南部，都曲阜。春秋时鲁国国势衰弱，但保留周的传统文化最多。春秋后期鲁国公室为季孙氏、孟孙氏、叔孙氏3家所分。战国时沦为小国，公元前256年为楚国所灭。

这件青铜簋分器、盖两部分。器身子母口、鼓腹、圈足，腹两侧有兽首耳，耳下有珥，圈足下接有三个兽首小足；盖面隆起，中央有捉手。盖缘和口沿下各饰一周“S”形有目穷曲纹，盖面和器身则均饰瓦棱纹，圈足饰垂鳞纹，捉手盖面中央也有纹饰。其形制在青铜簋中较为常见，是西周晚期到春秋早期最流行的样式。

鲁伯大父应为鲁国重要的贵族，季姬则当为其亲属。春秋鲁国都城在今山东曲阜，但这件簋所出地点却不在鲁国疆域内；结合其媵器的性质，推测其出土地点可能为季姬夫家之所在。鲁伯大父器传世还有两件青铜簋，也是媵器(分别为孟姜和仲姬俞所作)，现分别藏于北京故宫博物院和台湾中央博物院。

At the bottom of this GUI is an inscription of 18 characters, which was made Ying by Lubo for Ji Ji. Lubo da Fu made Ying, has been unearthed in Shandong, three pieces of the same shape and system. Lu was a vassal state at the beginning of The zhou dynasty in the 11th century B. C., with the surname ji and the founding monarch Boji, the eldest son of Duke Dan of Zhou, was located in qufu, capital of southwest Shandong Province. During the Spring and Autumn period (770-476 BC), the state of Lu was weak, but it retained the most traditional culture of Zhou. In the late Spring and Autumn period, the imperial house of lu was divided into three families: The Ji Sun family, the Meng Sun family and the Shu Sun family. In 256 BC, it was destroyed by the State of Chu.

This bronze basin has two parts: the vessel and the cover. The body has a female mouth, a bulging belly and ringed feet. On both sides of the belly are the animal head ears, and there are protruding ears under the ears. Under the ringed feet are three small animal head feet. The cover is raised and there is a handle in the center. Cover edge and mouth along the next week are decorated with a "S" shape eye poor curve, cover surface and body are decorated with tile ribings, circle foot decorated with pendant scale grain, the center of the cover of the hand is also decorated. Its shape is relatively common in bronze GUI, and it is the most popular style from the late Western Zhou Dynasty to the early Spring and Autumn Period.

Lu Bo da Fu should be an important nobleman of Lu, ji Ji should be his relative. The capital of The State of Lu in the Spring and Autumn period was in qufu, Shandong today, but this GUI was not in the territory of Lu. Combined with the nature of Ying, it is speculated that the unearthed site may be the home of Ji Jifu. Two other bronze GUI, also Ying (by Meng Jiang and Zhong Ji Yu respectively), are now in the Palace Museum in Beijing and the Central Museum in Taiwan.

7.阳陵虎符Yangling tiger Amulet

朝代：秦

类别：青铜器

博物馆：中国国家博物馆

出土地：山东临城

此符是秦始皇调动军队的凭证，用青铜铸成卧虎状，可中分为二，虎的左、右颈背各有相同的错金篆书铭文12字：“甲兵之符，右在皇帝，左在阳陵。”意为此兵符，右半存皇帝处，左半存驻扎阳陵（今陕西咸阳市东）的统兵将领处；调动军队时，由使臣持右半符验合，方能生效。

符节是中国古代朝廷传达命令、征调兵将以及用于各项事务的一种凭证。目前所见最早的符节是战国时期的。

This symbol is the proof of qin Shihuang's mobilization of troops, cast in bronze in the shape of a lying tiger, can be divided into two, the left and right neck of the tiger each have the same wrong gold seal inscription 12 words: "The symbol of armour soldiers, right in the emperor, left in yangling." Meaning this soldier fu, the right half of the emperor, the left half of the troops stationed in Yangling (today's Xianyang City east) general; When moving an army, the envoys hold the right half of the symbol to check, only effective.

Runes were a kind of evidence for the imperial court in ancient China to convey orders, enlist soldiers and use them in various affairs. The earliest runes seen at present are from the Warring States Period.

8.淮阳王玉玺imperial jade seal of Huaiyang king

朝代：汉

类别：玉器

博物馆：中国国家博物馆

出土地：陕西省咸阳市

白玉，有黑褐色沁。正方形，覆斗形纽，最上端两侧有一对横向穿孔，可系绳。印面也为正方形，其上阴刻篆书“淮阳王玺”四字。文字篆刻精美，字体端正流畅，线条刻划有力，文字排列整齐工丽，是汉官印中之精品，有极高的历史和艺术价值。在书法史上亦有较高的地位，是研究汉代印文篆刻的重要实物资料。

此印为汉官印。历史上汉代淮阳王有三系五人，一系为高祖子刘友、二系为文帝子刘武、三系为宣帝子刘钦。据此印形制及印文特点，应是宣帝子刘钦一系用印。《汉书•诸侯王表》载：“刘钦于元康三年立为淮阳王，传三世。”《汉旧仪》称：西汉诸侯王印为黄金玺，枣驼纽，刻某王之玺。此玺质地、纽式与记载异。当时官玺之使用，世袭者可世世传授。该印于1959年故宫博物院拔交。

秦始皇统一中国后，规定皇帝、皇后及诸侯王印称之为玺，一般则称之印和章。汉袭秦制，这件玉玺与上述定制相吻合。1968年陕西咸阳韩家湾公社狼家沟水渠边出土一件汉代“皇后之玺”玉印，玉质白润，为正方形。高2厘米，边长2.8厘米，螭虎纽，是一件目前所发现唯一的汉代帝后用印，是汉印中之珍宝。

White jade, black brown qin. Square, buttoned with a bucket, with a pair of horizontal perforations on both sides of the top, tethered. The seal surface is also square, on which the Yin seal script "Huaiyang Wang Xi" four characters. The character seal is exquisite, the font is regular and smooth, the line is powerful, the text arranges neatly and beautifully, is the fine works of the Han official seal, has the extremely high historical and artistic value. It also has a high position in the history of calligraphy and is an important material material for the study of the Han Dynasty seal cutting.

This seal is the Han official seal. In history, there were three families of huaiyang Kings in han Dynasty. One was Liu You, the son of Gaozu, the second was Liu Wu, the son of Emperor Wen, and the third was Liu Qin, the son of Emperor Xuan. According to the shape and characteristics of the seal, it should be used by Liu Qin, the son of Emperor Xuan. "Table of Princes in The Book of Han" contains: "Liu Qin was established as the king of Huaiyang in the third year of Yuankang. According to the old Yi of han Dynasty, the seal of the princes of the Western Han Dynasty was a golden seal. The seal texture, type and record are different. At that time, the use of official seal, hereditary can be taught. It was printed by the Palace Museum in 1959.

After the First Emperor of Qin unified China, he stipulated that the seals of the emperors, empresses and princes should be called xi, and generally they should be called Seals and seals. Han dynasty qin system, this seal and the above custom consistent. In 1968, a jade seal of the Queen's Seal of the Han Dynasty was unearthed near the Longjiagou Canal of Hanjiawan Commune, Xianyang, Shaanxi. The seal was white and square. With a height of 2 centimeters and a side length of 2.8 centimeters, chi Tiger new is the only seal used by the Emperor of the Han Dynasty that has been discovered so far, and it is the treasure of the Han Seals.

9.长寿绣longevity embroideries

朝代：汉

类别：丝织品

博物馆：中国国家博物馆

出土地：湖南省长沙市

西汉纺织业发达，尤其是丝绸生产，技术先进，产量大，花色品种多。官营丝绸作坊生产规模很大，能够织造出多种精美华丽的丝织物，除供国内使用，还远销国外，为横贯亚欧大陆的“丝绸之路”的繁荣昌盛和贸易交往提供了物质基础。长沙马王堆西汉墓出土的“乘云绣”黄棕绢等大量丝织品，包括了目前所知汉代织物的大部分品种，色谱全，纹样鲜艳繁缛，制作工艺精良，是考古发掘中的稀世珍品，充分体现了汉代丝织技术的高度成就。

Western Han dynasty developed textile industry, especially silk production, advanced technology, large output, variety. The government-owned silk workshops produced a large number of exquisite and gorgeous silk fabrics, which were not only for domestic use, but also sold to foreign countries, providing a material basis for the prosperity and trade of the silk Road that traversed the Eurasian continent. A large number of silk fabrics, such as yellow and brown silk "Cloud embroidery", unearthed from the Western Han Dynasty tomb in Mawangdui, Changsha, include most of the known fabrics of the Han Dynasty, with complete chromatographic features, bright and complicated patterns, and excellent production techniques. They are rare treasures in archaeological excavations, fully reflecting the high achievements of silk weaving technology in the Han Dynasty.

10.东罗马金币Eastern Roman gold coins

朝代：唐

类别：货币

博物馆：中国国家博物馆

出土地：陕西省咸阳市

金币正面是国王正面半身像，铭文由王像右手侧开始，意为“我们的主上查斯丁二世，永恒的皇帝”。背面为一着盔甲的女神像，其座下的铭文是印铸于君士坦丁堡的意思。由女神像右侧下方开始，亦有铭文自下而上排列，几乎环绕一周，其意为“至尊们的胜利”。末尾E字为铸币厂局记号。

拜占廷金币及其仿制品属于中国境内发现的最重要的东罗马遗物，约有40余枚，主要集中在在新疆、内蒙、宁夏、陕西、河北、河南等地。文献记载，北周时期“河西诸郡或用西域金银之钱”，而“金银之钱”中或许就包括这种东罗马金币。金币上是查世丁二世的半身像，和以前肩扛矛的拜占庭皇帝不一样，他右手托着地球，左手握盾牌，背面的女神呈坐姿，手握地球，地球上有一个十字架，是基督教统治世界的标志。这种坐式图像是查世丁二世创造的，以后再也没有采用过。

On the obverse is a bust of the king, with the inscription beginning on the right hand side and meaning "Our Lord Justin II, eternal Emperor." On the back is a statue of armor, and the inscription under the seat means that it was printed in Constantinople. Starting from below the right side of the statue, there are also inscriptions arranged from bottom to top, almost all around, which means "the victory of the sovereigns". The E at the end is the mark of the Mint.

Byzantine gold coins and their imitations are among the most important eastern Roman relics found in China, with more than 40 coins mainly concentrated in Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Hebei and Henan provinces. It is recorded that in the Northern Zhou Dynasty, "the counties in hexi may use gold and silver money from the western regions", and the "gold and silver money" may include this kind of Eastern Roman gold coin. On the coin is a bust of King Charles II. Unlike the Byzantine emperor who carried a spear over his shoulder, he is holding the earth in his right hand and a shield in his left. On the back is a goddess sitting in her hand holding the Earth, on which there is a cross, a symbol of Christian world domination. This seated image was created by King Chashtin II and never adopted again.

11.开元通宝Kaiyuan TongBao

朝代：唐

类别：货币

博物馆：不唯一

出土地：不唯一

**开元通宝**是唐代铸造的一种铜质货币。在质量上，一般的开元通宝每文重一钱，每十文重一两，每贯（即一千文）重六斤四两。每文重二铢四絫，折合质量约4.2克。但在唐玄宗开元年间，由于处于盛世，开元通宝的铜料增加了一到二成，这时的开元通宝质量约为4.5克至5克，因而厚重的开元通宝也多半是此时铸造。

在样式上，初唐开元通宝光背无文，中唐起钱背开始有星、月及其他纹饰，晚唐会昌开元则在钱背面加上钱局所在地名。经过三百余年铸造，版别复杂。唐代以后仍有冶铸，但样式大多与唐有别。在规格上，开元通宝基本是小平钱，但唐代也铸有少量“开元通宝”折十大钱，属开炉纪念性质，后代也有伪造。

唐代开元通宝的铸制与流通，在中国钱币形制发展史上有着划时代的意义。开元通宝简称开元钱或通宝钱。开元即“开国奠基”之意；通宝则是“流通宝货”之内涵。[铜钱](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E9%93%9C%E9%92%B1)名曰通宝，反映了当时人们对货币作用有了进一步的认识，以钱为宝，则意味着货币即财宝观念的增强和人们对其崇拜程度。

Kaiyuan Tongbao is a copper currency minted in the Tang Dynasty. In terms of quality, general Kaiyuan Tongbao weighs one yuan per article, one or two yuan per ten articles, and six jin and four liang per guan (i.e., one thousand articles). Each text weighs two baht four 絫, equivalent to about 4.2 grams. But in tang Xuanzong kaiyuan years, due to the heyday, kaiyuan Tongbao copper material increased by one to twenty percent, then kaiyuan Tongbao quality is about 4.5 grams to 5 grams, so the thick Kaiyuan Tongbao is mostly cast at this time.

In style, the early Tang Dynasty Kaiyuan Tongguang back without text, in the Tang dynasty money back began to star, moon and other decorative, the late Tang Dynasty Huichang Kaiyuan is on the back of the money with the name of the money bureau. After more than 300 years of casting, the edition is complex. After the Tang Dynasty there are still smelting, but the style is mostly different from the Tang dynasty. In terms of specifications, Kaiyuan Tongbao is basically Xiaoping money, but the Tang Dynasty also cast a small amount of "Kaiyuan Tongbao" fold ten big money, which is a commemorative nature of furnace opening, descendants also forged.

The casting and circulation of Kaiyuan Tongbao in tang Dynasty is of epoch-making significance in the development history of Chinese coin shape. Kaiyuan Tongbao is referred to as Kaiyuan Qian or Tongbao Qian. Kaiyuan means "founding the nation"; Tongbao is the connotation of "circulating treasure goods". Copper coins were called Tongbao, reflecting people's further understanding of the role of money at that time. Taking money as treasure meant the enhancement of the concept of money as treasure and the degree of worship to it.

12.鎏金银香囊Gilt gold and silver Sachet

朝代：唐

类别：生活用品

博物馆：中国国家博物馆

出土地：陕西省西安市

该香囊由两个半球组成，有子母口可以扣合。下半球内装有两个同心圆机环和一个盛放香料的香盂。大的机环与外层球壁连接，小机环分别与大机环和香盂相连。使用时，由于香盂本身的重力作用和两个同心圆机环的机械平衡，无论香囊如何滚动，里面的香盂都可以保持水平状态，香料不会倾撒。香囊外壳通体透雕花鸟纹饰，不仅美观，香气也通过这些镂空散发出来。香囊上有链条，上部有弯钩，这样既方便佩戴身上，也可以悬挂室内帐中。同出共4件，体形大小基本相同，应该是一个人或一个作坊制作的，年代至晚在8世纪中叶。

这种熏香用具，直径多在5厘米左右，但法门寺塔基地宫出土的一件，器宽12.8厘米。日本正仓院收藏的一件则器宽18厘米、器高18.8厘米。关于其名称，《法门寺物帐》上谓之香囊，可见香囊未必皆由丝织品制作。安史之乱时，唐玄宗被迫在逃亡的路上赐死杨贵妃，并草草将她埋葬。一年多后，玄宗回到长安，密令高力士挖开改葬。据记载，当时的杨贵妃“肌肤已坏，而香囊仍在”。杨贵妃佩带的很可能就是这类金属香囊。

The sachet is composed of two hemispheres, with a child and mother mouth can be closed. The lower hemisphere is fitted with two concentric rings and an incense tray for holding spices. The large ring is connected with the outer wall of the ball, and the small ring is connected with the large ring and the incense tray respectively. When used, due to the gravity of the incense pan itself and the mechanical balance of the two concentric rings, no matter how the sachets are rolled, the incense pan inside will remain level and the spices will not be spilled. The whole body of the sachet is decorated with flowers and birds, which is not only beautiful, but also gives out the fragrance through these hollows. There is a chain on the sachte and a curved hook on the top so that it is easy to wear or hang in a tent. There are four of them, all roughly the same size, probably made by one man or one workshop, dating from as late as the mid-8th century.

This kind of incense appliance, the diameter is more than 5 centimeters or so, but one unearthed in famen temple foundation underground palace, 12.8 centimeters wide. An 18cm wide and 18.8cm high utensil is in the collection of The Masakawon In Japan. About its name, "famen temple things account" on the sachet, visible sachet may not be made of silk. During the Rebellion of an and Shi, Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang Dynasty was forced to give Yang Guifei death on the way to escape and bury her hastily. More than a year later, Xuanzong returned to Chang 'an and secretly ordered Gao Lishi to dig up the tomb and bury it instead. According to the record, Yang Guifei's "skin was bad, but the sachets were still there". Yang Guifei was probably wearing a metal sachet of this kind.