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英國牛津大學考古學及北京大學考古文博學院歷史學博士，現任國立故宮博物院器物處副研究員兼科長。其研究特別關注於中國古代車馬器、草原文化與中原文化的交流、中國青銅鏡，發表多篇研究車馬器和青銅鏡的論文，如 2013 年出版的《中國早期車馬：起源、文化交流和身份認同》。■ Dr. Hsiao-yun Wu is associate curator in the Department of Antiquities at the National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan. She studied archaeology at the Peking University and at the University of Oxford. Her research particularly focuses on ancient Chinese chariots, cultural interactions between the steppes and the Central Plains, and Chinese mirrors. She has published several papers and books on chariots and mirrors, including the book *Chariots in Early China: Origins, Cultural Interaction, and Identity* (2013).

傳移模鑄：乾隆時期的宮廷造鏡

乾隆皇帝對其銅鏡收藏的特殊對待，十分值得重視。諭令內務府造辦處將著錄於《西清四鑑》古銅器圖譜的銅鏡配做同名鏡匣，退位後仍持續進行內府古銅鏡的整理，製作「寧壽續鑑」鏡匣。更多次命匠人製作仿古鏡，並參與各式書冊式匣包裝的設計。這些圖譜、古鏡、仿古鏡及書冊式匣盒包裝均有相當鮮明的個人及時代特色，對認識乾隆皇帝的收藏、仿古及工藝創新上，有很高的重要性。

本研究通過重新整理、檢視乾隆皇帝所收藏及鑄造的銅鏡，探討其對銅鏡的理解方式、興趣取向，以及宮廷造鏡的範本及選取內容。通過對實物、形制與細節的比較，內務府造辦處檔案的耙梳，以及古代圖譜的比對，探討乾隆宮廷對古代、當代銅鏡的理解及運用，以及古代圖譜與清宮古鏡鑑賞及銅鏡紋飾再造的關係。這一以仿古銅鏡為中心的研究，為更全面瞭解乾隆皇帝的收藏、鑑賞及在此基礎之上的創造帶來了新的切入點。

Re-interpret the Tradition with Cast Imitations The Imperial Mirrors Accomplished in the Qianlong Reign

The noticeable care that the Emperor Qianlong placed on his collections of bronze mirror is worthy of our attention. Qianlong demanded the Workshops of the Imperial Household Department to have the bronze mirrors documented in the *Xiqing Sijian* illustrated catalogues of ancient bronze paired with custom-made mirror case under the same name, and the organization of ancient bronze mirrors had continued to complete the *Ningshao Xujian* mirror case after his abdication. The Emperor Qianlong repeatedly ordered craftsmen to produce imitations of ancient mirrors, and participated in the design process of the various album-style cases. These illustrated catalogues, ancient mirrors, imitations of ancient mirror and album-style cases all consist of vibrant individuality and the characteristic of the era, and they provide the crucial information to acknowledge the emperor Qianlong's collection, his achievements to imitate antiques, and innovations of the craftsmanship.

This research investigates Qianlong's perspectives, interests, and models and contents selected for the imperial mirrors through further organization and examination of bronze mirrors that he collected or manufactured. By analyzing the actual objects, styles, and details, examining the archives of Workshops of the Imperial Household Department, and comparing with ancient illustrated catalogues to explore the understanding and applications of ancient and contemporary bronze mirrors in the Qianlong court, and the relationship among the ancient illustrated catalogues, connoisseurship of ancient mirrors in the Qing court, and the re-production of patterns on the mirrors. This research centres around the imitations of ancient mirrors in hope to fully comprehend the collection and connoisseurship of the emperor Qianlong and to provide a new viewpoint on creations that based on this foundation.