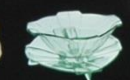


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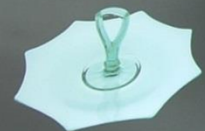
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13.8.2006-9.4.2007



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OF



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COLLECTING



康樂及文化事務署主辦 Presented by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department


香港文化博物館主辦 Organized by the Hong Kong Heritage Museum





香港文化博物館主辦 Organized by the Hong Kong Heritage Museum









"Collecting" is a term used to describe  the act of gathering something together as a hobby, for interest or for study. When objects or items are accumulated to a certain number they are referred to as "Collection" by virtue of their medium, format or theme.

Hong Kong was a city nurtured by old Chinese tradition and Western influences. It was a melting pot for the old and new, the East and the West. When China was undergoing civil wars in the last century, many fled the mainland, bringing with them skill, knowledge, tradition and manpower to Hong Kong. During the period of political upheaval in the 1960s and 1970s, land owners, entrepreneur and educated people were persecuted; architectures, arts and crafts were destroyed. Lucky enough, some of these material cultures of our past had escaped the fate and landed safely outside China in the hands of public or private collectors who have guarded them with utmost care and respect.  Hong Kong, the gateway of China to the outside

world, was very lucky in a sense that it was offered the first opportunity to possess these objects of desire. Many "Collectors" who professed to follow the footsteps of the traditional Chinese *literati*, were able to amass a variety of collectibles within a relatively short period of time in history. Nowadays, these contemporary *literati*, influenced by Western connoisseurship have taken the art of collecting to a very high level of  sophistication, made possible by cultural refinement, distinguish taste, inquisitive spirit, serious research and endless pursuit.

Besides this generation of collectors, there are also another breed of the "modern Renaissance man" who with a sense of taste, are prolific in their interest and well rounded in their pursuit for knowledge. Quite often they get infatuated or attracted with an object and collected it on an impulse, when this impulse become a habit, a desire and eventually an attachment  this is where the true art of collecting begins. The tedium of work and the monotony of life often challenge the "modern Renaissance man" to turn to something more inspiring, satisfying and rewarding; and to find new meaning in life. Some find enjoyment and enlightenment in music, theatre, literature, art or history, while others in sports, science, technology or even social issues. They choose their life-style according to their personal set of values and beliefs.

The four collectors in this exhibition, Alan Chan (designer), Peter Chu (administrator), Jennings Ku (designer) and Jackie Leung (ceramic artist) have taken collecting as an exercise in connoisseurship, in searching, in analyzing and in making critical assessment about the beauty and value of each items they collected.  Through years of acquiring, evaluating, appreciating and selecting they have learnt the art of discriminating. A good collection is not just purchasing anything affordable that comes along or counting the quantity of the assemblage; but rather having a pair of good eyes, a good nose and a sense of commitment in finding the missing piece, filling in the gap, hunting for hidden treasures,  and giving new meaning to their collections. To them collecting is indeed an aesthetic practice, an "art" in itself. Fun, excitement and satisfaction will come naturally when our innate senses are nurtured and inspired.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our four collectors of this exhibition for their generosity in sharing their special collections with us. As we entered into their private world of objects, each piece has a story to tell and new things to learn. Collecting is not simply an interesting hobby and a favourite pastime, but rather representation of how they see,  they feel and they live!

Judy Chan Curator (Art)

July, 2006

















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to the 1990s, the number of people who are in the workforce is expected to grow by 10 million. These workers will have to be trained to meet the needs of the 21st-century economy. The U.S. Department of Education has estimated that the U.S. will need 10 million more workers in the 21st century than it has today. The U.S. Department of Education has estimated that the U.S. will need 10 million more workers in the 21st century than it has today. The U.S. Department of Education has estimated that the U.S. will need 10 million more workers in the 21st century than it has today.













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鑲嵌珍珠母貝名片盒
Mother of pearl card cases
with white enamel
coloured flowers and
bird decorations
c. 1850

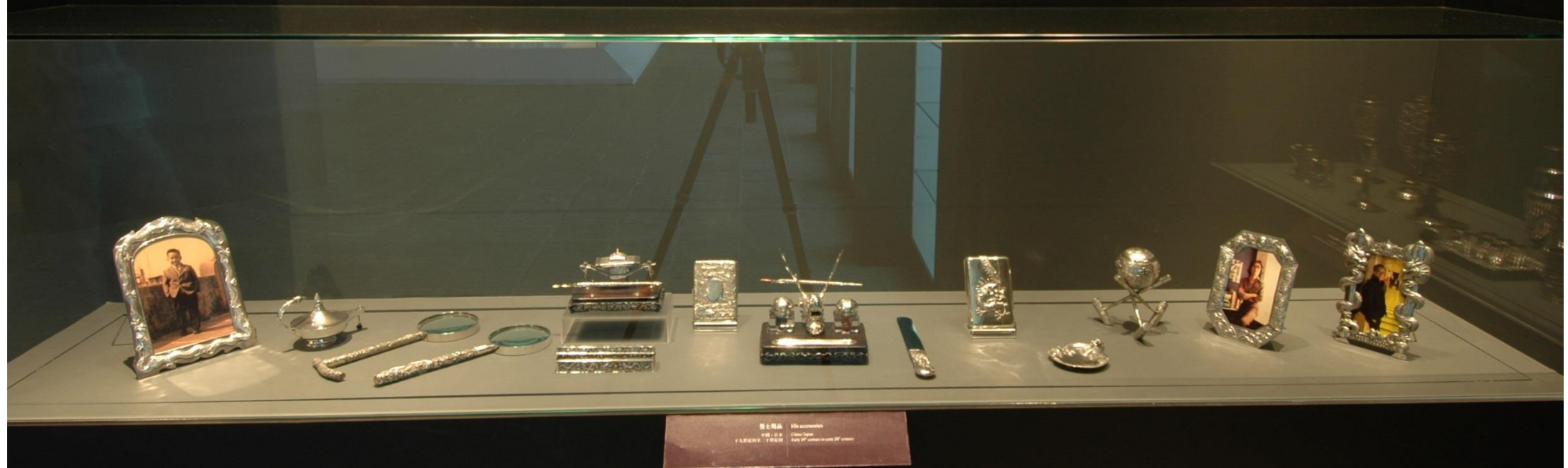


鑲嵌/鍍金細飾件
珍珠母名片盒
Mother of pearl card cases
with engraved/gilded
animal motifs/decorations
c. 1850-1860



玩物喪志、自得
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區傳及進一步聯絡
十九世紀的探訪名
美典，惟製作
基於上流社會的交
名片之使用最早始
名字，以作進入聯
交流，名片的設計更
不但是英國的貴金
的重要媒介。當時
社交禮儀，也是他
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不同型式的探訪，並
應約，得在下午三時
午五時至六時下午（
探訪時間最好不要太
若一張名片邊角
邊角或會發現來訪目







各式飲用器 Drinking vessels
中國、日本 China, Japan
十九世紀初至二十世紀末 Early 19th century to late 20th century









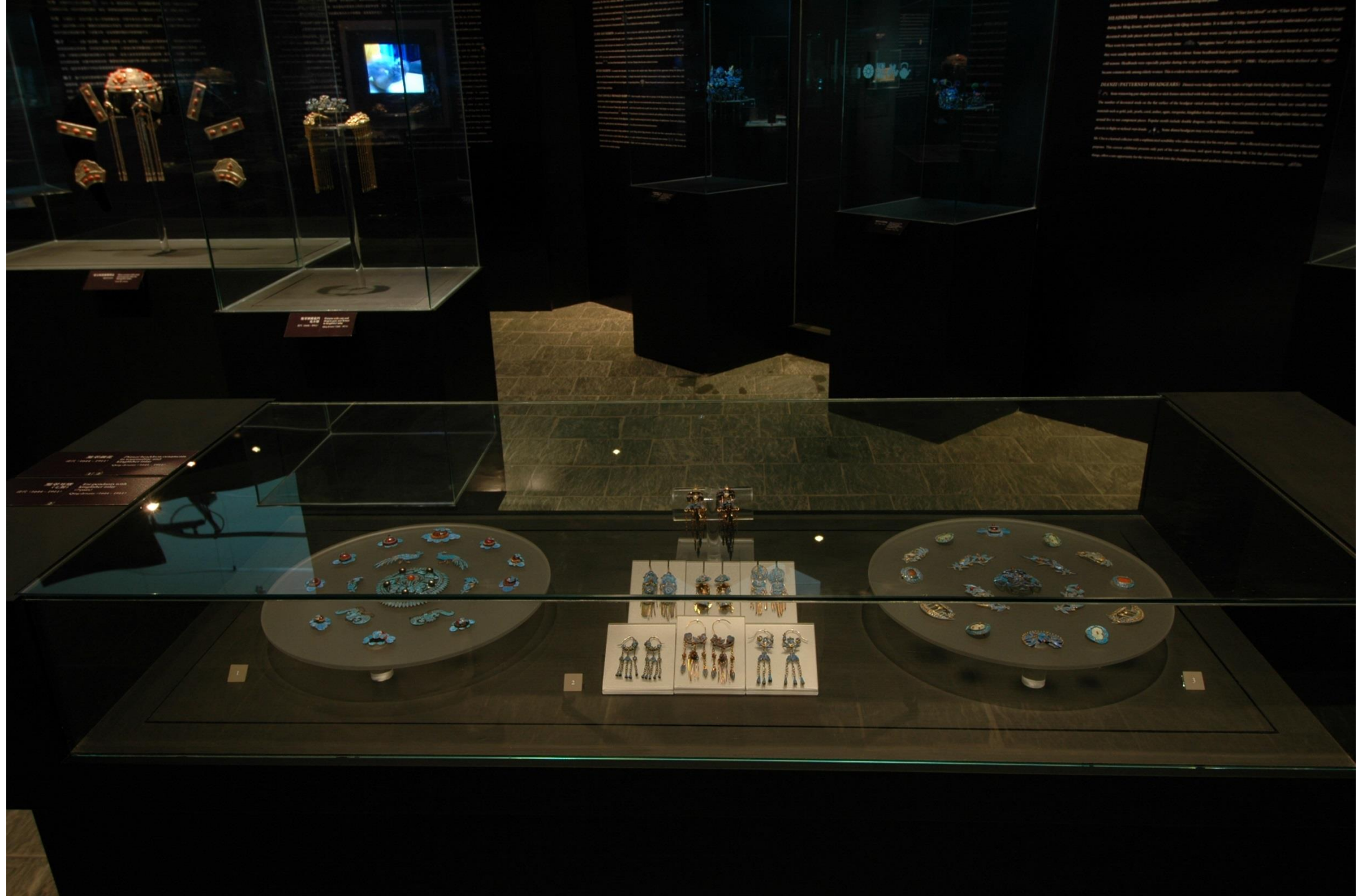












Headpiece is a traditional Chinese headpiece, often made of silk or cotton, and is a symbol of status and identity. It is a traditional Chinese headpiece, often made of silk or cotton, and is a symbol of status and identity. It is a traditional Chinese headpiece, often made of silk or cotton, and is a symbol of status and identity.

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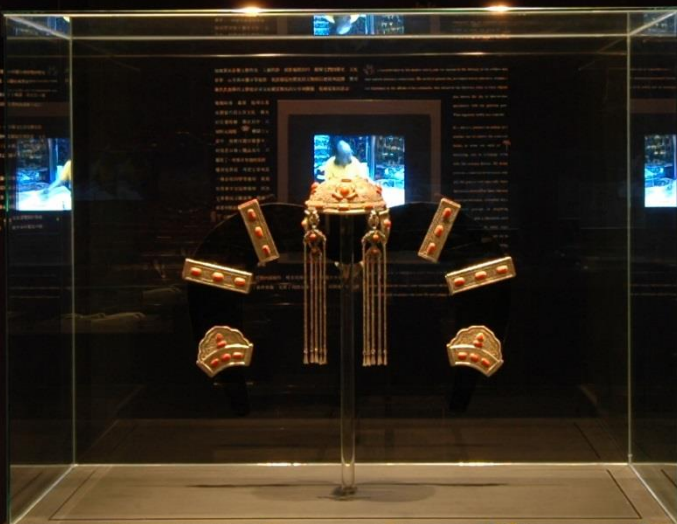
中國頭飾

朱傑
PETER CHIU

CHINESE HAIR ORNA



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