Xian Ox Culture and Ceramics Museum

Xian Ox Culture and Ceramics Museum — A new sightseeing highlight in Xian

Xian Ox Culture and Ceramics Museum is a private museum that specializes in ox culture and ceramics. The museum covers an area of 4,000 square meters with a display room of 2,000 square meters, located at No.23, Fengcheng Road 1, by Airport Express, Xian North Economic and Technical Development Area, and was opened on Sept.12, 2009. It is the only ceramics museum on the theme of Ox culture in China so far. It exhibits over 4,000 pieces of cultural relics collected by Curator Mr. Ren Jingwen in his past 40 years. There exhibits a wide variety of ox ceramics with a tremendous number, made of pottery, porcelain, jade, stones, painted or tri-color glazed. All sculptured vividly and lively to life. These more than 1000 oxen born from Han, Tang, Bei Wei and Bei Qi, Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties are living quietly and happily in Mr Ren’s Museum now. This museum has developed into a new highlight and an important place for learning, appreciating and researching Chinese Ox culture and Ox spirit.

This museum, large, professional and unique, displays pottery wares of Han Dynasty, celadon of Jin, painted and tri-colored glazed Tang women figurines, Tang tri-colored glazed wares, porcelains from Jun Kiln site of Song and Ming dynasties, blue-and-white porcelains of Ming and Qing dynasties and modern colored glazed ceramics. Those wonderful ceramic works in a rich variety of shapes, colors and styles shine the glory of Chinese history and culture.
With unique Ox theme, rich collection of ox cultural works, treasure house of ceramics of different times, Xi'an Ox Culture and Ceramics Museum enriches the cultural life in Xi'an as a new window for local and international cultural exchanges.

Mr. Ren Jingwen, nicknamed “Qinchuan Ox”, born in the year of ox, loves ox and has collected ox works for his whole life. "Never seek for ease and wealth while living, never leave coat, flesh and blood behind when dying" is taken as his motto. Mr. Ren Jingwen has paid all he has in his past 38 years to collect 3000 crafts, including 1000 pottery works, 1000 ox-related works, 2000 porcelain works.

Without ox’s cultivating and tilling, China’s thousands of years of history and civilization cannot be achieved. The image of a human body with a bull head has been a symbol for Chinese nation’s survival and reproduction. What more, ox is the spiritual embodiment for the Chinese nation’s work hard for the prosperity of the country.

Accidental or inevitable, Ox has been well related to many significant events in Chinese modern history. The People’s Republic of China was founded in the year of ox, 1949. Shenzhen became a city in the year of ox, 1985. Hong Kong came back to her motherland in the year of Ox, 1997.

With plain and carefree appearance, balky but tractable temperament, diligent and brave spirit, oxen don’t ask for coziness and honor being alive and sacrifice skin, fur, bone and meat after death. Among these 1,000 pieces of oxen works exhibited in this museum, some are bowing their heads, some are raising their feet, some are taking a rest, and others are licking their calf or playing with the cowboys. No matter in which position and shapes, they are all sculptured vividly, showing the character of ox’s honesty, hardworking, stubbornness and persistence at the same time arousing visitor’s laughing or meditation. The material of which these oxen are made cover a wide range of 60 kinds, such as bronze, jade, wood, stone, pottery, tin, ox-horn, sea shell, pearl, glass, crystal, etc. Some of them are unearthed cultural relics; others are modern fine sculpture works and masterpieces, done by crafts and artisan masters. Whatever, they possess high historical value and artistic value.

The layout plan of Xi'an Ox Culture and Ceramics Museum
The first floor: Ox culture exhibition
The second floor: pottery and porcelain works exhibitions
The third floor: Exquisite Works exhibition and administration area
The forth floor: Tea culture exchange and leisure center

Exquisite Works
Late Neolithic age • Egg shell black pottery Zhun in a shape of eagle
Han Dynasty • huge pottery jar with stamps inscription
Tang Dynasty • tri-colored glazed phoenix
Song Dynasty • Black apple Zun from Ding Kiln site
Ming Dynasty • Blue and white squirrel grape bodiless bowl in Chenghua Year