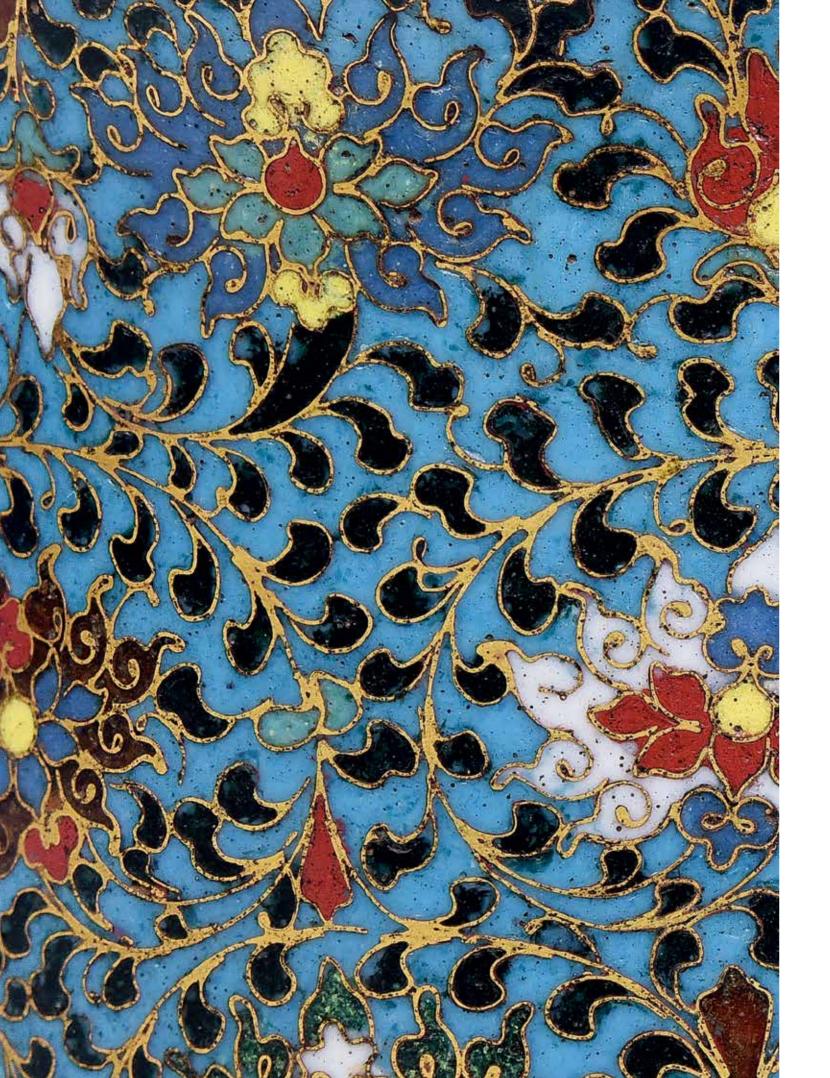
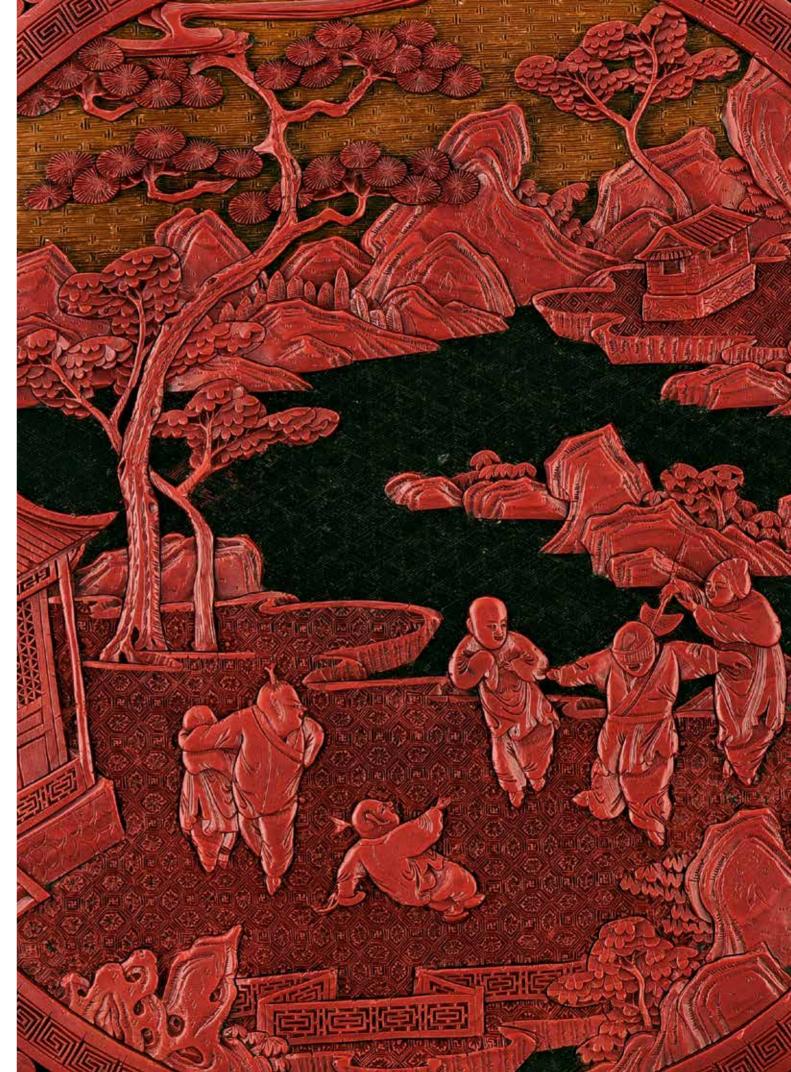
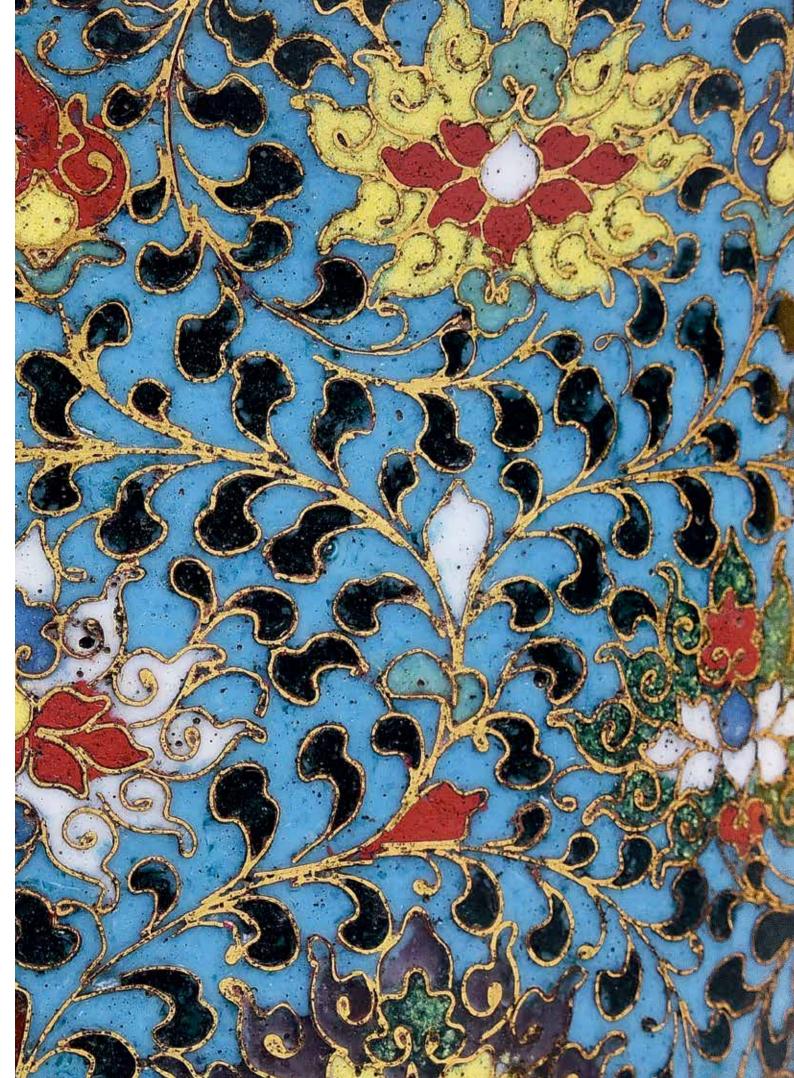
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HOllyら」華藝國際













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清乾隆銅胎掐絲琺瑯云蝠開光花果紋盤

1101

A Cloisonné Enamel "Peaches and Bats" Dish Qing Dynasty, Qianlong Period (1736-1795)

The bronze dish is cast with deep round sides raised on a short foot. The exterior is finely decorated with branches of peaches against deep blue ground within barbed cartouches, interspersed with three groups of five red flying bats in turquoise ground. Both bat and peach bear the auspicious meaning of fortune and longevity in Chinese respectively. The base and the interior are nicely gilded. 16cm diam., $6^{1}/4$ in.

本品造型平穩端正,弧腹漸收,下承高圈足,形制規整,法度嚴謹,盤內、口沿、圈足及底部均作鎏金裝飾,澄黃潤澤,光亮柔和,予人雍容典雅之感。盤身以精銅而制,器壁採用掐絲琺瑯工藝裝飾,施天藍色釉料為地,其上設三個如意形開窗,開窗內飾折枝花果紋,花朵盛放,果實成熟飽滿,枝繁葉茂,以寶藍色為地凸顯紋飾,開窗之外的其餘部分為三組云蝠紋,每組五隻蝙蝠,以深淺不同的琺瑯釉色表現,過渡自然。

本件掐絲琺瑯花果紋盤形制規整,構圖精美,將繪畫藝術與琺瑯工藝完美結合,掐絲技術極為嫻熟,粗細均勻而流暢,色釉豐富多彩,釉色純正潔淨,展現了乾隆朝御用琺瑯器的工藝水準。故宮博物院藏品中有一件掐絲琺瑯云蝠開光花果紋盤,紋飾內容與本品一致,尺寸略大,可資比較。

參閱: 故宮博物院藏, 掐絲琺瑯云蝠開光花果紋盤

HKD 120,000-160,000 USD 15,200-20,300







(two views 两面)



明宣德銅胎掐絲琺瑯寶相花紋供盤

1102

A Cloisonné Enamel "Lotus" Circular Tray

Ming Dynasty, Xuande Period (1426-1435)

The tray is cast with bronze and is fashioned with a slightly convex well which is brightly enamelled at the center with an octafoil rosette of eight radiating teardrops within greenedged red lappets ringed with blue-centred yellow barbed lappets edged with red. The rosette is encircled by six scrolling lotus in different colors with red-and-yellow-tipped feathery leaves. All motifs are set on a turquoise ground, leaving the rim richly gilded and the base is finely decorated with a double Vajra, implying the tray was used for Buddhist event.

The present cloisonné enamel dish is striking for its coloration in all the major primary tones and also the clear and regular layout of the design that is characteristic of the finest Xuande period wares. A similar tray with very close design can be seen in Sotheby's London, 2011-11-09, Lot 397. 13.5cm diam., $5^{1}/_{4}$ in.

Provenance

Private European Collection

景泰藍,亦稱"銅胎掐絲琺瑯",是用細扁銅絲做線條,在銅制的胎上捏出各種圖案花紋,再將琺瑯彩料點填在花紋內,經燒制、磨平鍍金而成。成器外觀晶瑩潤澤,鮮豔奪目。此技藝本為"舶來品",經元代近百年發展,至明代已漸趨成熟,且形成了富有中國民族氣息的藝術風格。此盤從造型、裝飾及圖案構成,都充分表現出明代宣德時期琺瑯器的審美藝術。

此盤圓口外撇,淺弧腹。通身以藍色琺瑯彩為地,內外壁沿皆飾六朵纏枝番蓮,蓮花嬌柔豐滿,枝葉翻卷繁密,其間多以掐絲金線勾描,線條流暢連貫,排列緊密充實,花瓣為宣德時期典型樣式;內底心盛放寶相花,花蕊呈八角星形,優雅別緻,外底心花卉枝葉盤繞成十字金剛杵樣式,凸顯了此盤為佛供器具之用途;花葉釉色分別為紅、白、黃及深藍,白似車碟,淺藍如松石,黃如雞油,紅如辰砂,綠如碧玉,釉色鮮亮晶瑩,色彩明快,透明感強。整器造型嚴謹規整,典雅大氣,藏之時時賞玩,獨具雅趣。

參閱.

蘇富比倫敦, 2011 年 11 月 9 日, 編號 397 來源:

歐洲藏家舊藏

HKD 2,000,000-3,000,000 USD 254,800-382,300

A Cloisonné Enamel "Lotus" Garlic-Mouth Bottle Vase

Qing Dynasty, Qianlong Period (1736-1795)

The vase is cast into an ovoid body rising from a spreading foot to a tall waisted neck with a garlic mouth and lipped rim. The body is decorated with large yellow lotus, revealing the red lotus seeds, between bands of ruyi head against a turquoise ground.

The neck with deeper blue ground is decorated with black lotus with red stems, interspersed with green-edged yellow plantain leaves while the garlic mouth is further filled with lotus pattern in white, pink and yellow color. 21.5 cm high, $8^{-1}/_{2}$ in.

Provenance

Private British Collection

本品造型仿自秦漢銅器一蒜頭瓶,為宮廷琺瑯器制式。瓶口為蒜頭形,長頸垂腹。口、頸施寶藍色琺瑯為地,飾纏枝花卉與蕉葉紋,紋飾以掐絲勾勒輪廓,再填紅、綠、黃、白、粉紅、黑等色琺瑯,色彩豐富明快。腹部以淺藍色琺瑯為地,飾纏枝蓮紋,色彩富有變化,將花卉的深淺、濃淡都表現得淋漓盡致,上下沿再以寶藍色琺瑯各飾一周如意雲頭紋。

口、頸、腹、足各部分以一周鎏金弦紋間隔紋飾。整體器型端正,掐絲細膩勻稱,做工精細,表現出極高的工藝水準,紋飾內容及色彩搭配和諧優美,彰顯出雍容華貴的宮廷藝術氣息。清宮舊藏中有多件掐絲琺瑯蒜頭瓶與此類似,可作參考。

參閱

故宮博物院藏, 掐絲琺瑯纏枝蓮紋海棠式蒜頭瓶、掐絲琺瑯纏枝蓮紋蒜頭瓶。 (Fig1 圖 1、Fig2 圖 2)

來源:

英國藏家舊藏

HKD 150,000-250,000 USD 19,100-31,800



Fig.1 圖 1

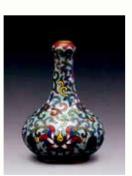


Fig.2 圖 2



A Cloisonné Enamel "Crane and Pine Tree" Double Vase

Qing Dynasty, Yongzheng period (1723-1735)

The vase is specially shaped as two conjoined flasks, each with a circular flattened body, a cylindrical neck and a rectangular foot. The exterior of the necks is finely decorated with stylized dragon and leafy scrolls. One side of the body is decorated with three cranes between rocks and lofty pines, accompanied with prunus branch aside, reserved on turquoise ground.

The other side is depicting with a scene of wild geese descending on a shoreline punctuated with reeds. All edges are nicely gilded. For a similar double vase, see H. Brinker and A. Lutz, Chinese Cloisonné: The Pierre Uldry Collection, Zurich, 1989, pl. 319. 20.8cm high, 8 1/4 in.

清代宮廷極為重視琺瑯工藝品的製作,造辦處專門設置琺瑯作來生產供皇家 使用的器具,其工藝複雜,成本高昂,琺瑯製品可謂是皇家身份的象徵。康 雍乾三朝對此項技藝猶為重視,此件雙聯瓶即為宮廷巧匠為迎合雍正品位所 作掐絲琺瑯精品。

雙聯瓶又稱"合歡瓶",此拍品的形制較為特別,為兩個連體的抱月瓶,圓柱狀細長頸,其上飾拐子紋和卷草紋,溜肩,扁腹似圓月,方圈足;紋飾採用掐絲琺瑯工藝,通體以藍色釉為地,整體色彩明艷,裝飾奇巧,頗費心思:瓶腹一面為松鶴圖,松針如傘,松樹椿粗壯扭曲,通體施褐釉,三隻仙鶴立於樹椿前,其旁瓶壁生梅花枝,枝上梅花點點綻放,生機盎然。構圖立意高雅,仿如仙境,寓松鶴延年之意;另一面為蘆雁圖,稚拙之趣令人不禁想到宋代名畫〈春江晚景圖〉中雁戲蘆葦間的情景。

臺北故宮博物院所藏清乾隆歲歲平安雙聯扁瓶與本品有異曲同工之妙。兩者造型相似,由兩抱月瓶相擁並聯而成,暗有道家陰陽合和之意,也代表夫妻和和睦睦,此種雙聯器型應是追仿瓷器而來,同一種制式或同一種題材用於不同的材質來表現,在清代亦較多見,這也表明了當時各方藝術工匠間的相互借鑒與創新。該合歡瓶器形富有新意,圖案紋飾嚴整且不失靈動,具莊嚴雅致之氣質,今人能透過此瓶了解清時掐絲琺瑯工藝之盛狀。

參閱

臺北故宮博物院藏,清乾隆 歲歲平安雙聯扁瓶。

HKD 500,000-700,000 USD 63,700-89,200







An Archaistic Cloisonné Enamel "Taotie" Square Vessel, Fangding Incised Seal Marks and period of Qianlong (1736-1795), Qing Dynasty

Based on the archaic bronze fang ding, the censer is fashioned with rectangular section with flat base and supported on four columnar legs. The corners and sides are all set with gilt-bronze flanges while the galleried mouth rim is set with a pair of upright loop handles in keyfret pattern.

Each side of the censer body is finely enamelled with a taotie mask against a deep blue ground. The cylindrical legs are a bit cabriole and are similarly decorated with archaistic animal mask pattern above the keyfret band. All the bronze parts are heavily gilded, giving a bright and shiny surface.

The base is inscribed with six-character Qianlong reign mark and numbered as "five". Similar important vessels with almost identical taotie design can be seen in Christie's Hong Kong, 2012-05-30, Lot 3908; and also in Christie's Hong Kong, 2013-05-29, Lot 2058.

11 cm high, 4 ³/₈ in.

Provenance

Private Japanese Collection Christie's Hong Kong, 28 Nov. 2005, Lot 1499

M&C Gallery, Seeking Antiquities-Studying Treasures, Hong Kong, 2007, pp.

HKD 1,000,000-1,200,000 USD 127,400-152,900





「大清乾隆年制」款

"鼎"從中國遠古時期商周開始,爲天子、諸候、士大夫等祭祀天地之重要禮器,以鼎之數目突出其個人身份與政治權力。天子爲九鼎,諸候、士大夫以單數七鼎、五鼎、三鼎往下遞减,比如七鼎六簋,可見鼎簋之類重要禮器,實非一般平民百姓所能擁有。

清乾隆時期爲清朝國力興盛的巓峰時期,衆所周知,乾隆皇帝好古,所以皇親與大臣們都會從民間收集古物進貢宮廷。銅胎掐絲琺瑯器制作至清朝乾隆達到高峰,宮廷造辦處琺瑯作會按旨製造出仿古代青銅器形式的嵌絲琺瑯陳設器,如鼎、簋、豆、尊等,以迎合乾隆皇帝嗜古的喜好。雖然此等仿古琺瑯器小巧,但釉色與嵌絲却非常精緻細腻,非同時期一般嵌絲琺瑯器所能及,可謂小器大樣。

此鼎式爐便是仿照古代青銅四足方鼎的外型,用銅胎掐絲琺瑯的工藝手法表現出來,雖少了古青銅器物的莊嚴和神秘感,却多了一份富麗堂皇、精巧雅緻的感覺。本品掐絲精細流暢,釉色明亮,尤以底部的淺藍釉和獸面的姜黄釉彩,有别於一般乾隆朝的釉色,此兩種釉色帶半透明質感,可媲美明朝琺瑯釉色的晶瑩剔透。以深藍色地凸顯半透明姜黄色的饕餮獸面紋。"饕餮爲古代之幻獸,性凶惡、大食",在商周青銅器上多見此種紋飾。此鼎顏色搭配也非常特别,一般掐絲琺瑯器多以淺藍爲地,本品則用深藍色地配上紅、黄、綠釉,像是想用釉彩表達出土古青銅器物上的紅斑和藍、綠銹,足見乾隆皇帝精心指點的思,甚至四足上帶銅胎一的紅斑和藍、綠銹,足見乾隆銅胎一并鑄出後再鏨花,有別於一般銅胎掐絲琺瑯之出戟,完成所有足東銀銅胎一并鑄出後再鏨花,有別於一般銅胎複絲琺瑯之出戟,完成所有原東、銀後才焊接,證明此器不單釉色講究,銅胎製作也一絲不苟。此爐手感厚,鎏金渾厚燦爛,底部刻款"大清乾隆年製""五",不愧爲清宫造辨處御製之物,置放於案前或多寶格內作爲點綴觀賞,實乃賞心樂事。

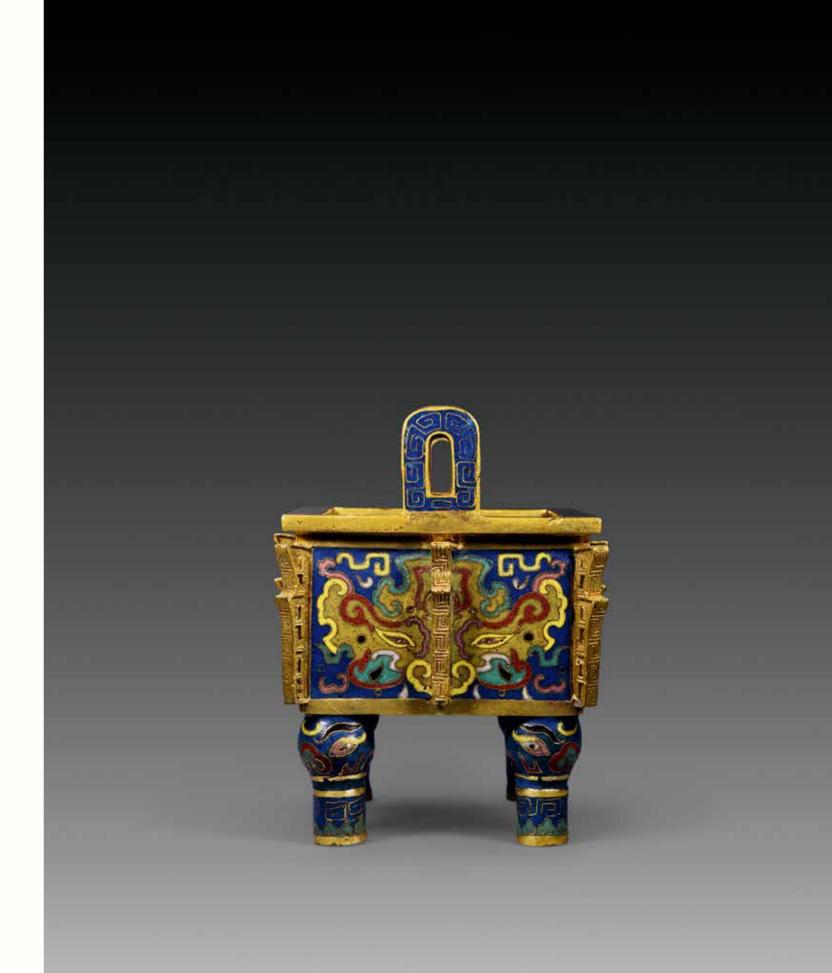
來源.

- 1. 日本藏家舊藏
- 2. 香港佳士得 2005 年 11 月 28 日, 編號 1499

出版:乾坤堂、〈獵古研珍〉、香港、第30-33頁

參閱

- 1. 佳士得香港, 2012年5月30日, 編號3908;
- 2. 佳士得香港, 2013年5月29日, 編號2058。



A Cloisonné Enamel "Flowers" Tripod Censer with Butterfly Handles

Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), 16th Century

The bronze censer is cast with a cylindrical body separated by six bands of motifs. The highest and the lowest bands are filled with demi-florette and zig-zag against a deeper blue enamel ground while the two middle bands bear similar design but are filled in with turquoise zig-zag. The other two bands are decorated with flowers interspersed with moon-shaped brackets on a turquoise ground. The shoulders are set with a pair of butterfly-shaped handles and the base is supported by three beast-shaped feet. The cover is made of silver and is reticulated with openwork.

Provenance

Private Japanese Collection

此爐為仿古器型,直筒腹,肩兩側對稱附蝴蝶耳,頗為新巧,三獸足,配與外壁紋飾相呼應的纏枝花卉銀質蓋;外壁以淺藍色琺瑯釉為地,紋飾以銅弦線分為六層,銅絲纏繞成獨具特色的花卉及月牙紋飾。整器紋飾佈局規整,填釉準確飽滿,色彩紛呈,可謂明代掐絲琺瑯工藝上品。

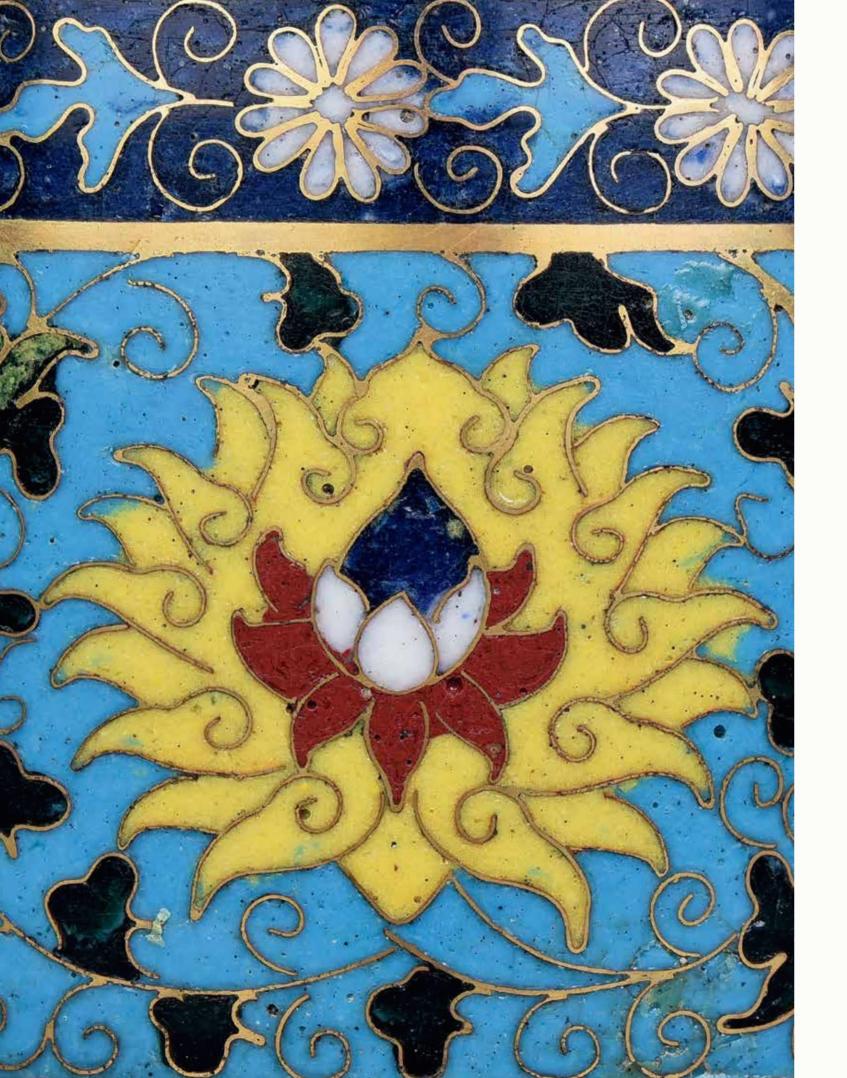
來源:日本藏家舊藏

HKD 120,000-180,000 USD 15,200-22,900



(底部)









元 銅胎掐絲琺瑯纏枝蓮紋三足爐

107

A Cloisonné Enamel "Lotus" Cylindrical Tripod Censer Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368)

The censer is of cylindrical form with gently curved sides, raised on three feet. The exterior is colorfully enamelled with two tiers of floral blossoms. The wider lower section is densely decorated with large stylized lotus blooms in different vivid tones of colors and continuous leafy scrolls on turquoise ground. The upper section is decorated with a band of small white flowers on deep blue enamel ground. The base, the rim and the feet are all well gilded. 13.3cm diam. $5^{-1}/_{4}$ in.

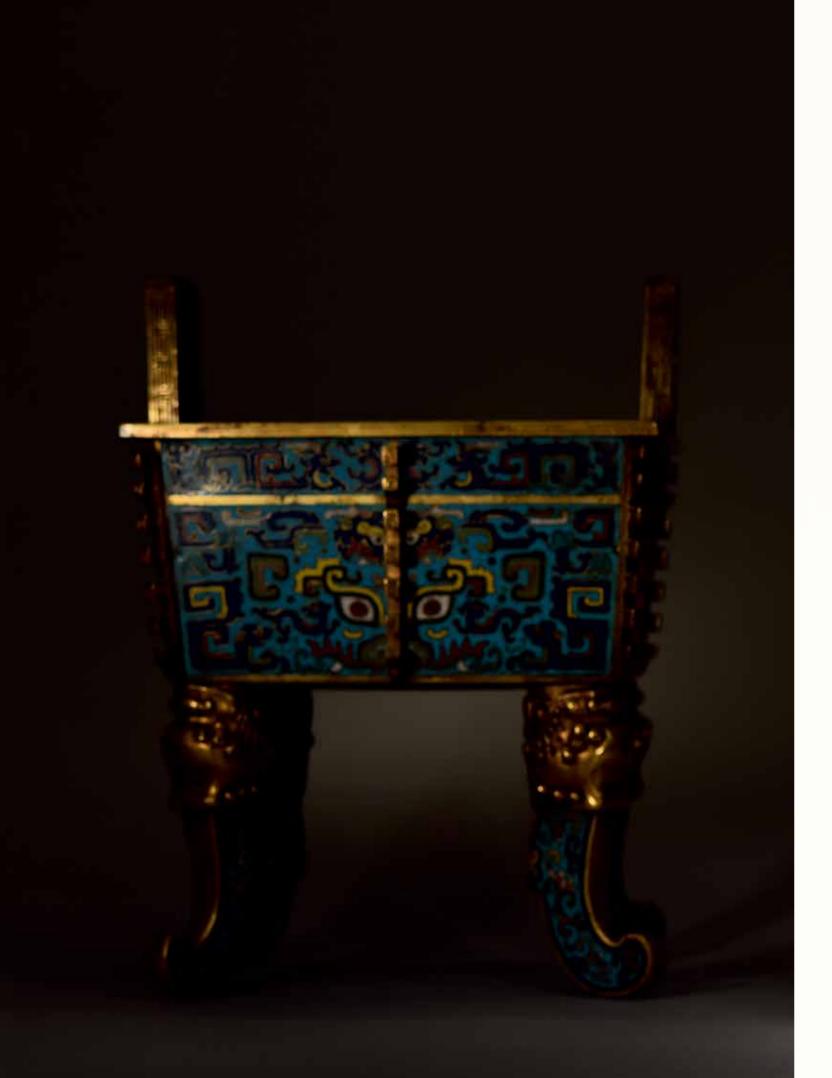
招絲琺瑯俗稱「景泰藍」,於元朝傳入中國。最初或許是伴隨 13 世紀蒙古軍隊西徵而來,元末吳淵穎曾寫過一首詠大食琺瑯瓶的詩:「西南有大食,國自波斯傳,……素瓶一二尺,金碧璨相鲜,晶瑩龍宮獻,錯落鬼斧鐫。」自元朝建立以後,元朝同西亞一直保持著密切的政治、經濟聯繫,在此背景下,這種華麗的工藝與元朝的能工巧匠之巧思相融合,發展出獨具特色的掐絲琺瑯藝術。本拍品即為此時期琺瑯藝術的代表作,其釉料及製作工藝具有明顯的時代特徵。其造型規整,為筒形腹,三蹄足,口沿及足部鎏金,色澤澄黃瑩潤,光亮柔和;爐外壁分兩層裝飾,口沿下以寶石藍釉為地,飾纏枝花卉紋一周;腹部以天藍色釉為地,予人典雅華貴之感,其上掐絲填以各色琺瑯釉:實石紅、梔子白、葡萄紫、絳黃等四色碩大飽滿的纏枝蓮花對稱分布,花朵綻放似火焰,極為悅目,間以綠彩填飾掌形枝葉,枝蔓伸展自如,線條奔放有力,以精湛的工藝營造出一種典雅肅穆之美。

如此爐所示,元代掐絲琺瑯器的突出特點表現在釉料質地細膩潔淨,表面異常光亮,具有水晶般的透明效果,特別是寶石紅、寶石藍、葡萄紫和草綠等幾種顏色的琺瑯釉,更顯鮮艷醒目,晶瑩剔透。此類釉料在元以後的掐絲琺瑯作品中均無再現,因此可推斷元代所使用的琺瑯釉料為舶來品,可能是由「大食窯」器的製造者,即阿拉伯工匠所帶入,而此時的圖案題材多為纏枝蓮花紋,故宮博物院研究員李久芳先生對其作了較明確的闡述:「琺瑯之上的纏枝蓮紋,枝葉肥厚,展卷自由流暢,並襯托著小的花苞。這種風格在同期流行的「納石失」上更加醒目,近似波斯藝術之特點。」另此類紋飾也常見於同時期的漆器、瓷器和金銀器之上,故此爐為元代掐絲琺瑯器之典型樣式,具有極高的藝術價值及歷史價值,足供今人細細觀賞與研究。

HKD 2,000,000-3,000,000 USD 254,900-382,300







清乾隆銅胎掐絲琺瑯饕餮紋出戟鼎式方爐

An Archaistic Cloisonné Enamel "Taotie" Square Vessel, Fangding

Qing Dynasty, Qianlong Period (1736-1795)

The censer is cast into a tapering rectangular section, raised on four blade-shaped leas emerging from gilt dragon-heads. Each side is intricately decorated with a taotie mask flanked by stylized archaistic dragons below a band of similar confronted dragons, separated by gilt vertical flanges on four sides and corners. The sides of those blade-shaped legs are decorated with floral scrolls.

All motifs are filled in with vividly colorful enamels and are reserved on turquoise ground. The galleried mouth rim is set with a pair of upright loop handles engraved with keyfret pattern. All the bronze parts are heavily gilded, giving a bright and shiny surface. A similar important vessel with almost identical taotie design can be seen in Christie's Hong Kong, 2016-06-01, Lot 3229. 34.3cm high, 13 ³/₈ in.

Provenance

Christie's London, 15 Dec. 1980, Lot3

鼎是青銅器最重要的器種之一,是用以烹煮肉和盛貯肉類的器具。三代及秦漢延續兩千多年,鼎一直是 最常見和最神秘的禮器,被視為國家和權力的象徵,又是旌功記績的禮器,因此也被賦予「顯赫」、「尊 貴」、「盛大」等引申意義。乾隆皇帝是一個很有眼光的鑒賞家和收藏家,所藏殷、周、漢的古青銅器 甚多,他既尚古,亦謀新,對喜歡的器型會用各類材質加以仿造,如玉器、瓷器等,並融入時新元素。「文 王鼎」是三代青銅器的經典款式,明高濂在〈遵生八箋〉評古銅器時說:「方者以飛龍腳文王鼎為上賞」。 此爐正為仿文王鼎之作,其上的變龍、饕餮紋甚至器形均源自文王鼎之型,而足上的花草紋及龍紋,則 帶著濃厚的乾隆朝宮廷特色。據清宮造辦處檔案記載,乾隆在三年、十五年、四十年和四十三年分別下 旨製造掐絲琺瑯文王鼎,並親自審閱圖樣。此外,地方官員進貢掐絲琺瑯文王鼎在檔案中也很常見,足 見乾隆對此種器型之喜愛。

此爐方唇,雙衝耳,長方斂腹,平底,下承四飛龍腳。通體以藍琺瑯釉為地,彩飾夔龍、饕餮紋,八組出戟; 飛龍腳呈鎏金龍首、尾飾掐絲琺瑯花葉紋。器巧而不失威嚴,裝飾華貴,陳設於案頭,更顯精緻尊貴。

1.< 故宮博物院藏品大系: 琺瑯篇3>,第262頁,圖版225,掐絲琺瑯獸面紋出戟四足長方熏爐(Fig1.圖1) 2. 香港佳士得, 2016年6月1日, 編號 3229

倫敦佳士得, 1980年12月15日, 編號3

HKD 600,000-800,000 USD 76,400-101,900





Fig.1 圖 1



清乾隆瑯「

琺瑯 「一路連科圖」 插屏

1109

A Cloisonné Enamel "Egrets in Lotus Pond" Table Screen Qing Dynasty, Qianlong Period (1736-1795)

The table screen is made with bronze body in rectangular shape and is filled with colored enamel to depict the scene of a lotus pond. It is finely detailed with white egrets wading in a lotus pond, below monumental lotus pods, flowers and leaves. Those large lotus blossoms are supported on long slender stems issuing from the water, accompanied by large green lotus leaves and a butterfly and a dragonfly hovering above. The motif of egrets in a lotus pond is homophonous with 'passing the exams all the way' in Chinese to express the auspicious meaning. The rocks near the pond are filled with bright blue enamel. The screen is further mounted into a zitan wood frame and stand carved kui-dragon pattern. $52\,\mathrm{cm}$ high, $20^{-1}/_{2}$ in.

Provenance

Private European Collection

插屏由掐絲琺瑯畫幅與紫檀框基座兩部分組成。掐絲琺瑯畫幅以銅絲掐出紋飾輪廓線,內填紅、綠、黃、藍、白等琺瑯色,設色清麗明快,顏色深淺層次豐富,暈染自然,飾荷葉、蘆葦、鷺鷥、蝴蝶等,靈動鮮活,生機盎然。鷺鷥羽翼豐滿潔白,姿態悠然自得,輕逸出塵,池塘荷花盛放,蓮子飽滿,充滿荷塘清趣,整幅畫面層次清晰,格調高雅,寫實生動。「鷺」與「路」同音,「蓮」與「連」同音,蘆葦生長常是棵棵連成一片,故取意「連科」,舊時科舉考試,連續考中謂之「連科」。鷺鷥與荷花、蘆葦組成的圖案即稱「一路連科」,是對科舉時代趕考生的祝頌語。插屏基座採用名貴紫檀木料,雕飾夔龍紋,木框起三層邊線,有逐層向內凹的立體感,形成簡約而強烈的視覺裝飾效果。

掐絲琺瑯為宮廷重要陳設器,隨著乾隆時期掐絲琺瑯工藝的分工具體化,期間此種工藝得到巨大的發展。掐絲琺瑯從大件的香爐到小件的筆桿等,皆製作精美,插屏由掐絲琺瑯畫幅與紫檀框基座兩部分組成。掐絲琺瑯畫幅以銅絲掐出紋飾輪此品正是乾隆時期掐絲琺瑯工藝鼎盛時所作,無論是琺瑯材料還是製作工藝均細緻考究,為後朝所不能及。插屏由古代屏風發展而來,由原來的實用性轉為裝飾性為主,特別是清代,各式樣的裝飾器皿紋飾繁多,此品為室內陳設佳器,值得珍藏。

來源: 歐洲藏家舊藏

HKD 1,000,000-1,500,000 USD 127,400-191,100







(two views 两面)

清乾隆铜胎掐丝珐琅五福捧寿圖捧盒

1110

A Cloisonné Enamel "Five Bats" Circular Box and Cover Qing Dynasty, Qianlong Period (1736-1795)

The circular cloisonné enamel box and cover is of cushion form. The cover is decorated with five red bats in flight amidst multi-coloured billowing clouds around a central shou medallion. Such bat and cloud theme is repeated on the curving sides of the cover and box. The base is decorated with cloisonné decoration of a central lotus flower head amongst curling leaf shapes. All patterns are finely filled in with enamel of pink, coral red, green, aubergine, white, blue and yellow on a turquoise blue ground. 22cm diam., 8⁵/₈ in.

The Minor Arts of China IV, Spink & Son Ltd., London, 1989, Lot 93

該掐絲琺瑯蓋盒以優質銅料為胎,呈扁圓形,子母口相契合,平底,矮圈 足。通體施天藍色琺瑯釉為地,蓋面平坦,中間飾一紫色團壽紋,四周環 繞五隻紅色的展翅蝙蝠和各色祥雲,色澤純淨柔和; 盒身外壁紋飾與蓋同, 亦為紅蝠穿雲圖景,蝙蝠通「福」,與「壽」字相結合,並配以繚繞的祥 雲,寓「五福捧壽」、「福壽如意」、「洪福齊天」等禎祥之意;底飾掐 絲纏枝蓮花紋,以細金屬絲擬蜷曲枝葉,留下大區塊琺瑯彩地,掐絲精細, 別具匠心。

整器胎體厚重,器型規整,琺瑯平整均勻,可見填燒技術高超,紋飾構思巧妙, 寓意甚是吉利祥瑞;所填琺瑯釉色純正,富麗華美,隨著歲月的沈澱愈發 顯得厚重與雍雅,彌足珍貴。

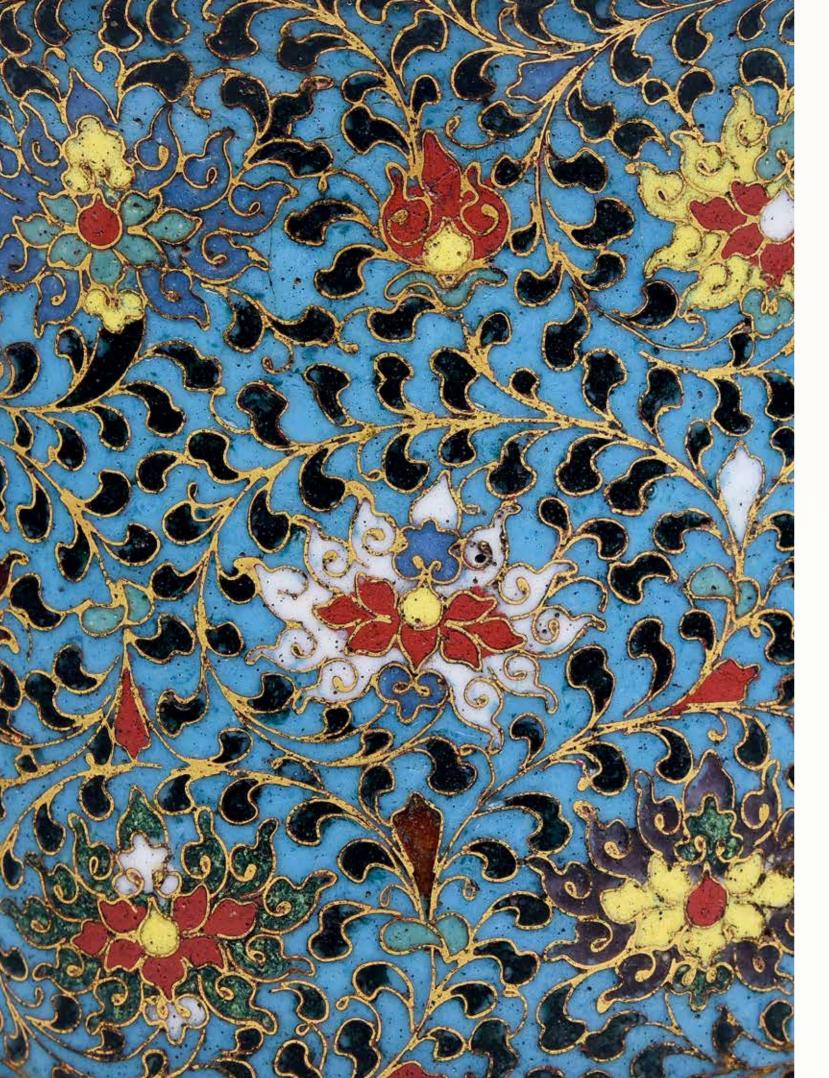
〈故宮博物院藏品大系: 琺瑯篇 4〉, 第 318 頁, 圖版 257, 掐絲琺瑯勾蓮 五蝠捧壽紋圓盒。

倫敦斯賓克,中國微型藝術 4,1989年,編號 93

HKD 450,000-600,000 USD 57,300-76,400







明景泰铜胎掐丝珐琅缠枝莲纹象足炉

111

A Cloisonné Enamel "Lotus and Elephants" Tripod Censer Seal Marks and Period of Jingtai (1450-1456), Ming Dynasty

The censer is of cylindrical section with a flat base rising to a dramatically flaring mouth and the sides are flanked by a pair of angular handles with corners covered in ruyi heads, standing on three feet modelled as elephant heads. Each elephant bears long tusks and a ribbed trunk.

The exterior of the body is densely decorated in red, white, green, dark blue and yellow enamels on a turquoise ground with robust lotus blossoms and leafy scrollwork. The everted rim and the bottom are further decorated with keyfret borders on deep blue ground. The base is inscribed with a six-character Jingtai mark. All edges are nicely gilded. A similar tripod censer with distinct flared rim can be seen in Sotheby's Hong Kong, 2008-04-11, Lot 3036. 16.5cm diam., $6^{-1}/_{2}$ in.

ESTIMATE ON REQUEST 估價待詢





「大明景泰年製」款

銅胎掐絲琺瑯有著黃金和寶石般的華貴與瑰麗,因此被歷代帝王當作獨一無二的皇權與財富的象徵。 因其製作工藝複雜,釉料配制和燒造技術難度大,生產成本高,故很長時期內主要作為御前用器,由 宮廷內皇家御用作坊製作,除少量琺瑯器作為貴重禮物由皇帝賞賜給王公大臣和饋贈禮品給外國友人 外,民間難得一見。

掐絲琺瑯,又名「景泰藍」,其做法是以細而薄的銅絲掐成各種圖案,粘於銅胎之上,再根據圖案設計要求填充各色琺瑯釉料,入窯烘燒,重復多次,待器表覆蓋琺瑯釉至適當厚度,再經打磨、鍍金而成。由於其在明代景泰年間獲得了史無前例的發展,又一般多外飾藍色釉料,故習稱景泰藍。掐絲琺瑯自元朝便從西亞阿拉伯地區傳入中國,這種工藝帶著伊斯蘭教藝術繁復綿密、蟠曲虯結、極重線條和設色的裝飾性特點,但一經傳入中國,便與我國已有的金屬製造工藝、鑲嵌工藝完美地融合在一起,形成兼具實用性和觀賞性的傳統工藝美術品。

明代掐絲琺瑯器由宮廷設立的機構「御用監」製作,其工藝延續了元代掐絲琺瑯的特點,作品風格質樸,器型爐、瓶為多,還有洗、盤、高足杯等,胎體仍較厚重。此爐時代特徵明顯,帶「大明景泰年制」款,為研究明代景泰琺瑯的工藝歷史提供了有益的資料。爐作圓形鼎式,口外撇,雙方形耳,並置銅鎏金三象首足,平底鎏金,底中心落「大明景泰年制」三行陽文楷書款。此爐盤口與底沿均施寶藍色琺瑯,分別掐絲勾連雲紋與回紋一周;雙耳設計巧妙,飾纏枝紋,上下兩端浮雕靈芝紋飾並鎏金,寓意祥瑞;三象首足以象鼻支撐地面,形象生動寫實,象首戴華麗的配飾,彰顯出皇家制器的尊貴與奢華;爐身以淺藍色琺瑯為地,用單線技法掐絲纏枝蓮紋,內填紅、黃、白、藍色琺瑯,並以深綠色枝葉為襯;底部中央款識以藍色琺瑯為地,四周鏨刻精美的纏枝蓮紋並鎏金。

孫承澤〈天府廣記〉中記載道:景泰御前的琺瑯,可與永樂朝果園廠的剔紅、宣德朝的銅爐、成化朝的鬥彩瓷器相媲美。可見景泰時期的琺瑯器是其發展的輝煌時期。明朝景泰皇帝朱祁鈺在位時間僅七年,景泰琺瑯產量很少,傳世帶景泰年款的掐絲琺瑯器多為後朝改制,或是追摹前朝的寄託款。本品的時代特徵鮮明,為難得一見的景泰掐絲琺瑯器。其藝術風格延續了元代掐絲琺瑯的特點,纏枝蓮紋花朵飽滿、花瓣肥厚,但相比元代更富有變化,葉子收小。整器琺瑯色彩鮮麗明快,質地溫潤,有透明感,填磨平滑,掐絲流暢生動,表現出景泰掐絲琺瑯器的風格特徵,加之工巧精緻,處處考究,傳世十分少見。同類藏品可參見故宮博物院藏銅胎掐絲琺瑯纏枝蓮紋象首足小爐與銅胎掐絲琺瑯菊花紋三象首足爐。

參閱

- 1. 故宮博物院藏,明景泰 銅胎掐絲琺瑯纏枝蓮紋象首足小爐,「景泰年制」款,高 5.7 釐米;
- 2. 故宮博物院藏,明早期 銅胎掐絲琺瑯菊花紋三象首足爐,「大明景泰年制」款,高 15.8 釐米。



清乾隆銅胎掐絲琺瑯羊尊

1112

A Rare Large Cloisonné Enamel Ram and Vase Group, Zun

Qing Dynasty, Qianlong Period (1736-1795)

The ram is fashioned with standing posture with its head turned sharply to right side, and its body is densely decorated with bright red lotus scroll meander. The curved horns, ears, beard and hooved feet, as well as the appliques of curls applied to the neck and the tail, are all finely cast and gilded.

An archaistic gu-form vase with gilt-dragon handles is set on the center of the ram's back. A gilded petal-lappet band is decorated at the base of the vase while its galleried rim is also engraved with keyfret band. The upper session is decorated with the plantain leaves while the lower section is shown with large lotus bloom with a ying-yang symbol at the center.

The unusual combination of a standing ram with a vase rising from its back is an archaistic interpretation of bronze ram-form zun of Shang period, such as the examples in the British Museum and the Nezu Museum in Tokyo, illustrated by Robert W. Bagley in Shang Ritual Bronzes in the Arthur M. Sackler Collections, The Arthur M. Sackler Foundation, 1987, pp. 121-22, figs. 173 and 175. The shape of the head, and horns are quite similar to those of the present cloisonné ram, and on the present vessel a gu-form vase has replaced the oblong neck of the bronze vessels. 56cm high, 22 in.

Provenance

Private American Collection

本尊以銅胎鎏金,造型為羊馱寶尊,上部取高古青銅尊形制,廣口長頸,以羊身為腹,頸部設銅鎏金雙摩羯,羊背開圓槽裝器頸,頸底鑄蓮座一圈。雙角、雙耳及四足銅鎏金,其長須、背部及尾部毛髮也以鎏金銅為飾,絲絲捲曲,精美絕倫。通體施天藍色琺瑯釉為地,頸部凸起一周,飾饕餮紋,口沿下及頸下部飾蕉葉紋與如意雲頭紋,頸及羊身掐絲勾纏枝蓮紋。全身花紋釉色豐富,使用紅、甜白、寶藍、碧綠、草綠、姜黃、粉紅等色,鮮麗飽滿,是乾隆朝掐絲琺瑯器的上乘精品之作。

羊型器物有著悠久的傳承。早至商代,牛、羊等溫順牲畜通常作為祭品供奉天地,禮器造型結合動物形象,既滿足了祭祀之功能,又體現出工匠極高的寫實與造型能力,如現存中國國家博物館的四羊方尊與大英博物館的雙羊尊,皆是歷朝所推崇的青銅器極品。有宋以來,仿古風潮漸盛,上古或前朝經典器型受到尊崇,以至工匠跨越媒介與材料的鴻溝,竭盡所能達成工藝的創新,如乾隆仿商代雙羊尊,則為沿襲商代形制而以掐絲琺瑯為材的實例。



乾隆皇帝嗜古為好,尤愛以動物作器物造型,乾隆 一朝的動物像生器達到數量與造型的巔峰,這與清 宮收藏之豐富不無關係。乾隆十四年始篆《西清古 鑒》,收錄清宮所藏古代青銅器一千餘件,其中收 錄動物造型上古青銅器多件,如各類犧器、以雞、 鳧、牛和象等為造型的青銅禮器,本件羊尊的造型 則可上溯至周代犧尊,今台北故宮博物院另藏宋以 後銅羊尊亦為仿周代犧尊之例。然乾隆朝仿古作品 在造型上多有創新,本器的造型亦為乾隆朝所獨有, 羊角鎏金,於頭部斜後方伸出,尖端上翹,呈\$形, 角基始有環稜, 引尖處消失。羊首引頸回望, 頸部 線條得以拉長,增加背部所飾毛髮的面積,尾部銅 胎造型呈片狀,中央飽滿,兩邊收窄,背部與尾部 平坦的表面裝飾鎏金銅,以捲曲的細線鏨刻在金屬 上,線條流暢而有層次感,表現出毛髮的柔軟細膩, 體現了工匠精湛的技藝,並營造出富麗華美的效果。 本件掐絲琺瑯掐絲細膩,釉面平滑,在造型上體現 出乾隆朝器型新穎獨特,裝飾上具有極高的藝術性, 是乾降時期仿古琺瑯器的典型佳作。

參閱:

- 1. 台北故宮博物院藏,清乾隆 掐絲琺瑯犧尊;
- 2. 故宮博物院藏,清乾隆 掐絲琺瑯天雞尊;
- 3. 台北故宮博物院藏, 宋以後 羊尊;
- 4. 倫敦大英博物館藏, 商代青銅雙羊尊。

來源: 美國藏家舊藏

HKD 3,200,000-4,200,000 USD 407,800-535,300







A Pair of Archaistic Cloisonné Enamel "Phoenix" Vases Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)

This pair of vases is of square section with the bulbous central section surmounted by a tall trumpet neck and supported on a spreading foot. The central part is enamelled on each side with an archaistic taotie mask separated by flanges down the center and at the edges. The upper flaring section similarly enamelled with pairs of archaistic phoenix with red heads and stylised dragons separated by flanges. The flaring lower section is decorated with pendent plantain leaves.

This pair of cloisonné enamel fang gu is exceptional for its refined and rare predominant design of double phoenix on each side. Compare another related example also with a primary phoenix motif, sold at Sotheby's Paris, 2016-06-23, Lot 84. 58.5cm high, 23 in.

Provenance

Private American Collection

掐絲琺瑯又稱"景泰藍",其製作過程是先在金屬胎體上掐細銅絲構圖, 然後根據裝飾需要,在掐絲輪廓內填入不同顏色的釉料,再經燒制、打磨、 鎏金等諸道工序方能完成。掐絲琺瑯器的製作過程極為複雜繁瑣,除了原 料獲取不易外,還要耗費大量時間成本,因此只有宮廷皇家及達官貴族可 享有。琺瑯尊之器型仿自商周青銅尊,其最初為禮樂制度的代表器之一。 明代仿古之風漸盛,又崇尚尊卑禮制,因此仿製商周禮制代表器物之作甚 多,本對出戟尊即為皇家崇古之風的見證。

此對尊表現為經典的商周青銅器造型,方形敞口呈喇叭狀,器身細長,腰 腹方鼓,底部再度外撇,從口沿至足邊順著八個方向設鎏金出戟,硬朗峻 立中帶精細巧致,器形高大而顯氣勢十足。通體施琺瑯釉,運用掐絲工藝 勾勒出夔龍、夔鳳、蕉葉紋等多種紋樣,極小的區塊亦細心填入多色琺瑯, 漸色變化雅致精妙,足見匠師高超的技藝;腰腹處的饕餮獸面表現得兇猛 威嚴,充滿遠古的神韻。整器工整秀麗,填制琺瑯料嚴謹平整,顯得精美 華麗而不失古樸莊重,具有強烈的宮廷特色。

此對尊是掐絲琺瑯裝飾與古代青銅器器形的完美結合,胎制厚實沉穩,紋 飾拙樸典雅,色彩深純蘊厚,顯現了明代成熟的掐絲琺瑯工藝。觀此對大器, 歷史場景仿若近在眼前。若得此對尊貴大器置于廳堂之上,威嚴之感即溢 于表。

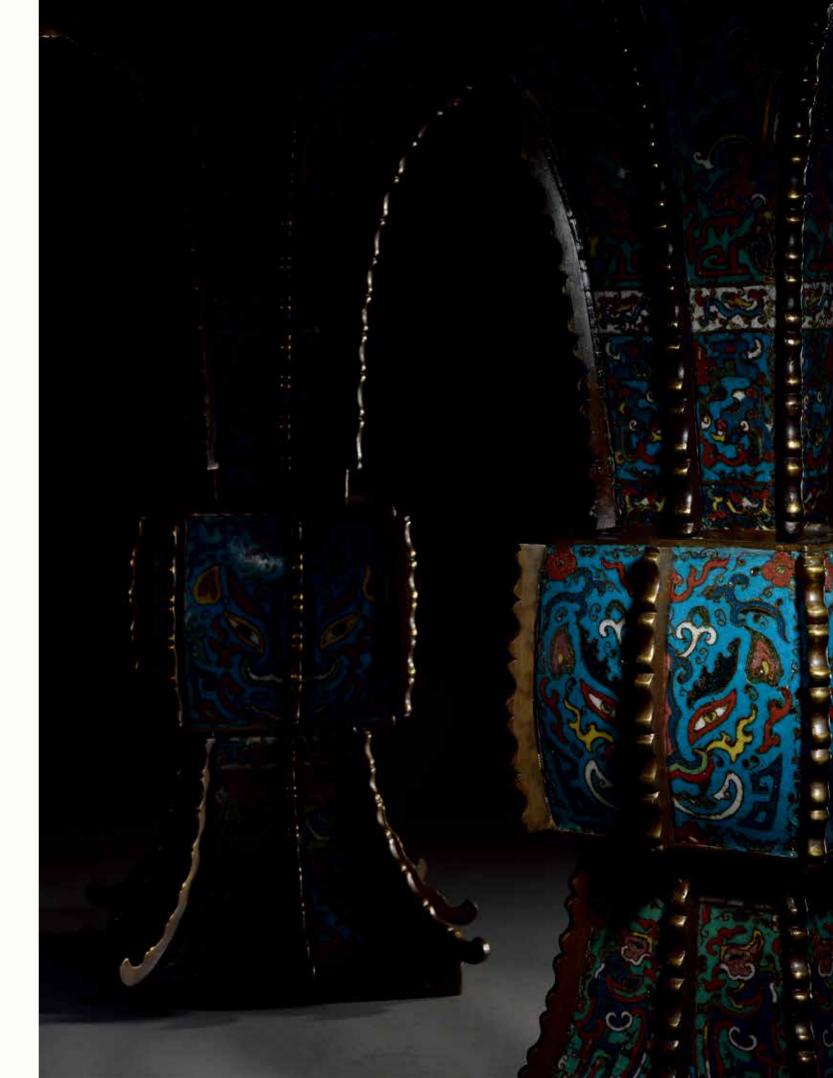
- 1. 臺北故宮博物院藏,明景泰款掐絲琺瑯龍鳳紋觚; (Fig.1 圖 1)
- 2. 巴黎蘇富比, 2016年6月23日, 編號84。

美國藏家舊藏

HKD 3,000,000-4,000,000 USD 382,300-509,700



Fig.1 圖 1



盘告灣精





清乾隆種木鑲掐絲琺瑯「柏馨春盎」圖方桌

1114

A Hardwood Square Table Mounted with Cloisonné Enamel "Prunus and Cypress" Panel

Qing Dynasty, Qianlong Period (1736-1795)

The top cloisonné panel is in square form with decoration of pink prunus in a rectangular blue-and-white jardinière which is skillfully filled in with blue and white enamels. Nearby a small branch of green cypress is placed inside a vase in front of a tripod incense burner with cover and stand. Again the greenish blue enamels successfully imitate the texture and colour of the bronze vessel. The upper part is further enhanced by a poetic inscripton "Bai Xin Chun Ana" on a turquoise background.

The panel is mounted on a hardwood table, resting on four cabriole legs joined by a centered X-shaped joint with diamond pattern. Each side of the waist and the corners are further decorated with bronze plate. A shorter pair of square tables with cloisonné enamel panel was sold in Sotheby's Hong Kong, 2009-10-08, Lot 1745.

74cm long,58cm wide, 72cm high, 29 1/8 in. 23 7/8 in. 28 3/4 in.

Provenance

Collection of Gustave de Rothschild (1829-1911), shown in the Rothschild Archive, London, 000/1037 - Box 122, in Inventory after the death of Baron Gustave de Rothschild by A. Cottin Notary, April 26 - June 10, 1912, quoted as "744. Chinese table, hardwood and enamel cloisonné (...) priced fifty francs (Avenue Marigny, Salon Blanc)".

清代宫廷傢俱的裝飾手法多種多樣,據造辦處資料顯示,其製作過程往往不只是木作,而是有很多其他作坊的工匠參與其中,這樣就使得傢俱風格富於變化,滿足了皇家獨特的審美情趣。其中掐絲琺瑯即因其典雅華麗、鮮艷奪目的造型與色彩,被大量運用於宮廷傢具上,成為清式傢俱中獨具風格的一類。掐絲琺瑯又名景泰藍,其作法系將扁細的銅絲或金銀絲掐成精巧的花紋,嵌粘在銅胎上,再充填各種不同顏色的琺瑯釉料,然後經四、五次反復高火燒結,最後磨光、鍍金而成。清乾隆時,掐絲琺瑯的製作有了新的發展,從數量看超過了康雍兩朝,器型更為豐富多彩,工藝以紋飾繁縟和色彩絢麗著稱,此方桌即呈現了該時期掐絲琺瑯裝飾工藝之特徵。

此桌造型大方沈穩,桌面採用掐絲琺瑯為心板,在藍色底子上,以藍綠白粉等多種顏色燒製出一幅「柏馨春盎」圖:仿古鼎爐旁柏枝蒼翠,青花纏枝蓮花盆之上梅花綻放,生機盎然。整體圖版掐絲流暢,填釉飽滿,釉色鮮豔純正,紋飾繁而有序,細密處頗見功力,給人雍容華貴之感,具有清代中期掐絲琺瑯工藝之特徵;此桌另一獨特裝飾在於多處嵌以鎏金銅片,鎏金燦然,華美富麗。如其束腰及腳棖處嵌以纏枝蓮花鎏金銅片,此紋飾為延續明式傢俱之樣式,多為直接雕刻,而此形制甚是少見,更為彰顯蓮枝的委婉多姿,富有動感,「生生不息」之意更甚;鎏金龍紋包角則是皇家宮廷的象徵,《孝經授神契》稱:「德至水泉,則黃龍見者,君之象也。」龍紋可說是帝王獨享之紋飾,大氣奢華;加之其十字交叉腳棖中部之「壽」字,可推知此桌應為皇帝壽辰所用器具。

此桌造型別緻,用料珍貴,採用多種裝飾手法,做工精湛,如其膨出的遒勁有力的腿 足曲線及十字交叉腳棖等結構,使整桌在實用的同時更具裝飾功用,是乾隆時期的傢 具珍品,極具收藏價值。

參閱

香港蘇富比, 2009年10月8日, 編號1745

來源

古斯塔夫·羅斯柴爾德男爵藏品(Gustave de Rothschild, 1829–1911),男爵過生後其遺物清點於 1912 年 4 月 26 至 6 月 10 日,並收錄在倫敦羅斯柴爾德家族檔案編號 000/1037–122 箱中,遺產清單上記錄著此桌編號為 744 號,於十九世紀以 50 法國法郎購入,並置於 Avenue Marigny, Salon Blanc 內。

HKD 1,200,000-1,800,000 USD 152,900-229,300



A Painted Enamel "Prunus and Da Ji" Double-Gourd Wall Vase Qing Dynasty, Qianlong Period (1736-1795)

The wall vase is made of bronze with its body in the shape of double-gourd. The exterior is painted to both sections of the body with the Chinese characters Da and Ji, which pronounce the same meaning of great auspiciousness, in red enamel against the deep blue enamel ground. The characters are surrounded by white prunus blooms against the 'ice-crackle' ground. A similar example of painted enamel vase with prunus design can be found in Beijing Palace Museum. $34.5 \, \text{cm}$ high with stand, $13.5 \, \text{f}_8$ in.

瓶為銅胎,葫蘆形,在上施一層白釉,燒結後用彩繪顏料描畫紋樣,並填彩再行燒烤、鍍金、磨光而成。瓶身正面滿布寶藍色琺瑯釉料,其上以白色琺瑯料繪飾梅花紋樣,朵朵綻放,姿態不一,繪工頗為精細,每瓣皆以粉彩點染,並以黃彩繪飾梅蕊,梅花層層疊疊,賦予此瓶高潔清雅之意味。腹部主體紋樣為紅色琺瑯書寫"大吉"二字,此瓶因葫蘆諧音"福祿",且形狀像"吉"字,故又名"大吉瓶"。其背施松石綠釉,整器所飾釉彩與瓷器的粉彩和琺瑯彩工藝相近。

銅胎畫琺瑯又稱"洋瓷",兼有景泰藍的厚重端莊和瓷器的明麗清雅。清人藍浦所著《景德鎮陶錄》有談及"洋瓷窯":"西洋古裏國造始者著代莫考,亦以銅為器骨甚薄,嵌瓷粉燒成,有五色繪彩可觀,摧推之作銅聲,世稱洋瓷。"清代銅胎畫琺瑯日臻成熟,宮中養心殿造辦處有琺瑯作,兼作掐絲琺瑯和銅胎畫琺瑯。整器寓意吉祥,品格雅緻,別具風韻。

參閱

 \langle 故宮博物院藏文物珍品大系—金屬胎琺琅器 \rangle ,圖版 214,清乾隆 畫琺瑯冰梅紋瓶 (fig.1 圖 1)

HKD 200,000-300,000 USD 25,400-38,200



fig.1 圖









明紅童子戲彌勒香盒

1116

A Carved Cinnabar Lacquer "Laughing Buddha" Box and Cover

Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)

This cinnabar lacquer box is finely carved on the cover with a seated figure of the corpulent Budai, the laughing Buddha, leaning against a large bag surrounded by three playful boys grasping at the pearl held in Budai's outstretched right hand while his left hand is holding a fan. All figures are set under the pine trees and clouds against diaper ground within a circular panel, encircled by the emblems with floating ribbons. The sides are carved with keyfret band while the base and interior are lacquered black.

For a similar depiction of this amusing scene on a small box and cover, see Christie's Hong Kong, 2011-06-01, Lot 3840. 10.5cm diam., $4^{1}/_{8}$ in.

Provenance

Private Japanese Collection

此剔红香盒作圓形,子母口相合,底承圈足,精工细作,神韵十足,值得細細品味。蓋面繁花錦地細緻入微,密而不亂;中央圓形開光內為主題紋飾,布袋和尚宽袍广袖,袒胸露腹,悠閒地斜靠在大石旁,雙手上舉芭蕉扇和佛珠,與三子嬉戲,人物動態自然,笑容歡快,兩側有松石、祥雲作背景,豐富了畫面內容和層次,構思巧妙;盒蓋與器身邊緣飾雜寶紋,外側各飾一周連續迴紋,盒底盒內髹黑漆。全器構思巧妙,極盡精微之美,嚴謹細緻之外,妙顯輕鬆神韻,甚為難得。

布袋和尚為五代後梁時期之僧人契此,明州奉化人。因常背負一只布袋,又稱布袋和尚。據傳他圓寂前留一偈語: "彌勒真彌勒,化身千百億,時時示時人,時人自不識",因此契此和尚即為彌勒菩薩化身的說法便廣為流傳,後世也多以其為題材進行藝術表現。因其"大肚能容容天下能容之事,開懷一笑笑世間可笑之人"的樂觀態度而備受喜愛,成為古代工藝品中最喜聞樂見的題材之一。

參閱:

佳士得香港,2011年6月1日,編號3840 來源: 日本藏家舊藏。

HKD 80,000-120,000 USD 10,100-15,200

A Carved Polychrome Lacquer "Treasures Basket" Round Box and Cover

Qing Dynasty, Qianlong Period (1736-1795)

The box is in flattened circular form with straight sides. The interior and base are lacquered black while the upper surface is exquisitely carved with an auspicious scene of a barbed vessel bearing various precious objects, surmounted by a lotus pedestal above ruyi-head clouds lifting the peach, the fruit of longevity, flanked by two attendants. All are encircled by flower sprays and a band of zig-zagged motif at the extremities on squared diaper ground.

The sides are finely carved with a continuous band of flowery scrolls. All patterns are carved through thick layers of red, yellow and black lacquer in high relief. A similar sized circular lacquer box and cover carved with the chun character was sold in Bonhams Hong Kong, 2010-05-28, Lot 278. 12cm diam., $4^3/_4$ in.

Provenance

Private Taiwanese Collection

圓盒以紅、綠、黃三色剔彩,盒面雕聚寶盆,內置雜寶,包括金錢、錠、珠寶、珊瑚等珍貴物品;中央祥雲承托蓮蓬,蓮蓬之上有一對童子托著碩大的壽桃,四周飾錦地折枝花卉紋。壽桃寓意吉祥,深受乾隆皇帝喜愛。道家追求長生,壽桃亦曰仙桃。蓮蓬、童子、壽桃與卍字紋等紋飾均具有祥瑞象徵,寓意多子多福、萬壽如意等。圓盒蓋身側面裝飾纏枝花卉。花卉具有一年復始,萬物更新之意。故此類象徵長壽和新生的祥瑞寶盒,是乾隆皇帝在春節和慶賀大壽時不可或缺的御用器物。

此盒造形、紋飾均仿明嘉靖始創的春壽寶盒而作。嘉靖皇帝尊崇道教,一心追求長生不老,此類型漆盒的紋飾寓意吉祥,表達萬壽長春的意願。北京故宮博物院藏有明嘉靖剔彩萬壽寶盆紋八方盒,參見《中國漆器全集 6-清》,圖版 112。

粂悶

1. 故宮博物院藏,明嘉靖 剔彩萬壽寶盆紋八方盒 2. 香港邦瀚斯,2010年5月28日,編號278 來源: 台灣家族舊藏。

HKD 400,000-600,000 USD 50,900-76,400









A Large and Finely Carved Cinnabar Lacquer Round Dragon Box and Cover

Marks and period of Qianlong (1736 – 1795), Qing Dynasty

The lacquer box overall is in compressed globular form, resting on a short foot decorated with key-fret band. The top of the domed cover is carved in precise detail with a five-clawed dragon writhing sinuously around a flaming pearl, encircled by four confronting dragons soaring furiously with gaping jaws while chasing flaming pearls, all against a background of tempestuous waves and above a lipped rim. The box is similarly decorated with four further confronting dragons chasing flaming pearls against a background of turbulent waves below a lipped rim. The interior and base are both lacquered black. The interior of the cover is incised and gilt with four characters meaning 'Treasure Box of Nine Dragons' while the base of the box is similarly incised with a Qianlong reign mark.

Such type of box is notable for its dynamic and vigorous rendering of dragons striding among waves in pursuit of a flaming pearl. Two closely related boxes were sold at Christie's Hong Kong, 2017-05-31, Lot 3238; and also at Sotheby's Hong Kong, 2015-04-07, Lot 3639. 13cm high, 5in. 35cm diam. 13 3 /₄in.

「九龍寶盒」「大清乾隆年製」款

乾隆皇帝積極主導宮廷漆器的製作,早在乾隆三年就傳旨織造處製作雕漆,並刻乾 隆年製款,乾隆三十六年至四十年左右,密集製作各式雕漆寶盒,並為各式漆盒命 名,刻銘。除了刻意模仿明代永宣和嘉萬的風格之外,乾隆時期更開發出新的器形。 在風格上, 乾隆時期用刀較晚明更為鋒利, 邊緣打磨少, 雕刻層次多, 細巧工整, 做工嚴謹,開創出華麗精巧的典型風格。在紋飾創新方面,不僅大量運用不同幾何 形的錦地,製造華麗的質感,同時創發出具有立體感的浮雕地紋。比如,雕刻一股 股隆起旋轉纏繞的線狀雲團,製造出充滿動感的龍紋飛騰的氣勢;採用一重重起伏 的波浪,透過無數細密平行弧線的錯綜交疊,一方面營造豐富的空間變化,另一方 面則增強畫面的動感和氣勢。

此拍品為一圓形大捧盒,平蓋面,弧壁,子母口扣合,圈足。器型碩大,表面堆深 厚優良朱漆,盒內部及足內均髹黑漆。捧盒正面雕刻五龍翔雲戲珠圖,下部外壁雕 祥雲巨龍四隻,圈足裝飾回紋一周。盒蓋內心陰刻填金"九龍寶盒",四字楷體銘文。 足內陰刻填金"大清乾隆年製", 六字楷體款識。

中國古代帝王自稱為龍的化身、龍神之子,或是受龍神護佑的人,借助龍樹立權威, 獲得人們普遍的信任和支持。清朝乃滿族建立的王朝,尤為重視自身對於中華文明 繼承和延續正統性的主張,九龍紋的使用可謂寓意深遠,用心至深。這件九龍寶盒 漆質厚重殷實,素雅古樸,漆色濃艷鮮紅,雍容華貴,雕工深峻淩厲,細膩繁密, 技藝精湛,九龍紋樣刻畫十分精彩,成功描繪出了一幅氣勢磅礴、撼魂蕩魄的宏闊

1.< 和光剔采・故宮藏漆 >, 國立故宮博物院出版, P134-135, No.133 "清乾隆 剔紅雲龍寶盒"; No.135 "清乾隆 剔紅九龍寶盒" (Fig.1 圖 1); 2. 佳士得香港, 2017年5月31日, 編號 3238;

3. 香港蘇富比, 2015年4月7日, 編號 3639。

HKD 600,000-1,000,000 USD 76,400-127,400



Fig.1 圖 1













清乾隆

1119

AN EXTREMELY RARE IMPERIAL CARVED CINNABAR LACQUER DOUBLE -FOUR -TIERED DRAGON BOX AND COVER

Qing Dynasty, Qianlong Period (1736-1795)

The three tiered box is in shape of two conjoined lozenges bound by key-fret borders. The cover is finely carved with two sinuous dragons confronted on a shou character within a chrysanthemum framed by the central intersection, all reserved on a dense scrolling clouds ground and framed with a key-fret border. The straight sides of the cover and boxes are decorated with six cartouches depicting antiques and auspicious emblems, alternating with lotus scrolls on the corners. The three tiers fitted into each other and all are supported on a waisted stand of conforming shape carved with a hexagonal diaper enclosing florets on the rounded apron raised on six ruyi-head feet. The interior and base are lacquered black.

A very close example can be found in National Palace Museum, Taiwan. Moreover, two very similarly decorated three-tiered boxes are found in Christie's Hong Kong, 2005-11-29, Lot 1562; and also in Christie's Hong Kong, 2016-06-01, Lot 3227.

22.5 x 28 x 23cm, 8 ⁷/₈ x 11 x 9in.

《山海經》有記:"西王母其狀如人,豹尾、虎齒,而善嘯;蓬髮,戴勝,是司天之厲及五殘"。這裡提到的"勝"是指古代的一種飾物,有玉勝、金勝、華勝、織勝、羅勝、春勝、方勝、人勝、疊勝等多種類型,多以材料或形象冠名。自古以來,"勝"的樣式被廣泛運用於各種工藝裝飾上,而其中的方勝,在明清時期已成為吉祥圖案中常見的紋飾之一。此拍品為方勝式套盒,形為兩個菱形壓角相疊。平頂蓋,矮宜壁,平底,共分三層加蓋,子母口扣合。盒內部與底部髹黑漆,光潤純正,蓋頂與外壁則遍施剔紅,色呈硃紅。蓋面以回紋組成的兩個菱形在背中線相連交錯,形成傳統的"方勝紋"模樣,中間刻出滾滾波浪為地。浪尖可見雙龍戲珠,蛟龍身形矯健、韻動霸氣,寶珠則作團壽字,成為整幅畫面的中心。蓋與三層套盒外壁各有六處開光,內填斜方朵花錦紋為地,上雕瓶、筆筒、寶盆、書卷等博古圖案,開光外飾有纏枝西番蓮紋,一內一外頓顯風雅清高的文人氣質。底座與套盒接觸的一面刻畫纏枝蓮紋,彰顯雍容華貴之氣。

這件方勝套盒器形別緻,雕紋玲瓏,既有雙龍捧壽所帶來的皇室尊貴,也有博古圖與西番蓮所代表的文士清雅,將傳統的方勝樣式以一種全新的形式完美呈現,從中可以一窺清代帝王嗜古好雅的藝術鑒賞傾向,作為宮廷御用之物流傳至今。現在臺北故宮中藏有同類作品,2005年、2016年的香港佳士得拍賣會上也曾落槌形制非常相似的方勝盒。

粂閗.

- 1. 臺北故宮博物院藏 "紅雕漆方勝盒";
- 2. 香港佳士得拍賣, 2005年11月, 重要中國工藝精品專場, 第1562號;
- 3. 香港佳士得拍賣, 2016年6月, 中國宮廷禦製藝術精品專場, 第3227號。

HKD 500,000-800,000 USD 63,700-101,900



清乾隆

1120

An Unusual Lacquer "Albums and Ribbon" Box

Qing Dynasty, Qianlong Period (1736-1795)

The two tiered lacquer box is made in rectangular form with the base supported on scroll feet decorated with key-fret bands repeated on raised bands between demi-florette and zig-zag. The sides of the box are tightly carved with roundels of chilong reserved in octagonal diaper ground panels bordered with key-fret and interspersed with swastika symbols. The smaller upper section encloses a sliding drawer on one side and is similarly decorated with panels of florettes and surmounted by a large trompe l'oeil black lacquer brocade-like ribbon tied in a thick bow on the top and extending down either side. The ribbon is carved with an overall hexagonal petal diaper pattern.

The present piece is a fine example of the elegant cinnabar lacquer boxes carved in imitation of bound books that were greatly admired by the Qianlong emperor. An example of ribbon-tied lacquer piece was sold in Poly Beijing, 2016-06-06, Lot 7522. 33.3cm long, $13^{1}/_{8}$ in.

Literature

M&C Gallery, Seeking Antiquities-Studying Treasures Part 2, Hong Kong, 2009, pp. 30-33.

以書函式爲藍本設計成的文具匣是清乾隆時期宫中文房陳設用匣的獨有特色。乾隆皇帝好古,文化素養更是中國皇帝中的佼佼者,這可從其遗下的大量御题詩、文物收藏和對收藏品的包裝要求,以及宮中各處的精善陳設中窺見。此拍品正是其中一實例。此匣設計以二套大小各異的畫册上下重叠,並以包布將兩套畫册系成包袱狀,乍看似某文仕準備携帶出門用書,實際上其是一件以木爲結構,並髹以朱漆數十層後,始刻所需紋飾的漆器,稱爲雕漆,是漆器中製作時間最長的品種。一件雕漆作品最少要花半年以上的時間方可完成。此匣以雕朱漆爲主,兩套書册的外皮包裝雕刻不同錦紋,上層書册飾以花卉紋錦地,下層書册飾以博古團龍錦地,包布為墨綠漆雕六菱錦地,與朱漆互相輝映,既能顯示書册又能突出包布之特色。此匣的收納空間分爲二部分,上層較小的書册部分中暗藏一抽屉,下層較大的書册最底層隱秘處有一縫隙,只要雙手捧著書册,輕輕往上提升便能發現其收納空間。此匣有著似書非書,非匣是匣的設計,是乾隆皇帝把老莊及孔孟的"似是而非"這種哲學概念融匯在實物當中,體現了其起居空間處處都蘊藏著先賢的哲學思想。

包袱式紋飾用於宮中器物緣於雍正,盛於乾隆。清檔案記載:雍正十二年二月十七日,首領薩木哈持出洋漆包袱盒二件。皇上傳旨:"此盒樣式甚好,照此再做一些黑漆盒。"說明了雍正對此包袱樣式的鐘愛,並親自下旨監造。而乾隆承接其父之愛好,使之更爲多樣化。清代傳世文物中,在瓷器、珐琅器、漆器、木器、紫檀及黄楊等材質,均能找到包袱式裝飾例子。據記載,書函式及包袱式的器物大多是皇帝下旨承造,更是供皇帝本人觀賞與使用,與其它宮庭陳設相比,更顯意義非凡。

此書函式文具匣直接展現了精湛的雕漆工藝價值,形制上蘊含著先賢的哲學思想,同時也是重要的宮廷實用器具,用來收藏皇帝喜愛之物,包括大小件古玩、書册、詩册及文房用品等,具有極高的文化意義,收藏價值毋庸置疑。

參閱

北京保利,2016年6月6日,編號7522

出版:

乾坤堂,《獵古研珍》・貳,香港,2009年,第30-33頁。

HKD 1,300,000-1,800,000 USD 165,600-229,300











清雍正

112

A Pair of Carved Cinnabar "Flowers" Lacquer Jardinières

Qing Dynasty, Yongzheng Period (1723-1735)

This pair of jardinières is in rectangular shape with deep body rising from four short ruyi-shaped feet to an everted rim. The rim was decorated with a keyfret band and each side was realistically carved to the exterior with plum blossom, orchid and lotus. These plants were symbolized to represent the noble virtues of a gentleman in the ancient Chinese culture. All motifs are reserved on a dense diaper ground while the interior and base are lacquered black. $37.5 \, \text{cm} \log_1 14^3 /_4 \, \text{in.} 19.5 \, \text{cm} \, \text{high, } 7^1 /_2 \, \text{in.}$

Provenance

Private East European Collection

HKD 1,200,000-1,500,000 USD 152,900-191,100



1121

雕漆剔紅工藝據考始於唐代,經歷代藝人的繼承和發展,品種豐富, 技藝精湛,成為我國優秀的藝術瑰寶,一直深受藏家的喜愛。

花盆口沿呈方形,唇口板沿,板沿飾花草紋,紋飾精巧雅致,緣邊飾一周連續回紋,弧腹束腰,線條婉轉優美,平底,底承四如意足。內壁及底髹黑漆,外壁每一側於錦地上剔刻三清圖紋飾,表現為一簇梅花、蘭花與蓮花等,花葉翻卷多姿,花開飽滿,構圖巧妙而富有藝術美感,用刀多變,寓意高潔清雅,恰如其分地表現了雍正一朝漆雕工藝的特點。

本品器型周正巧妙,做工細膩精緻,紋飾佈局嚴謹而有法度,一派皇家氣度。此品有濃郁的宮廷氣息,成對保存至今實屬不易,誠可典藏。

來源:

東歐藏家舊藏



清乾隆

1122

A Rare Carved Cinnabar Lacquer "Album" Box and Cover

Qing Dynasty, Qianlong Period (1736-1795)

This specially designed box is fashioned in the form of an album and deftly carved in relief with cinnabar lacquer. The upper surface is carved with roundels of shou-character, chi-dragon and four-leaf petal evenly distributed on a diaper ground. The right upper corner is intentionally left blank to imitate the rectangular area for writing the title of the album. The sides are carved to simulate individual pages and the interior is lacquered black. A similarly designed lacquer box was sold with good result in Sotheby's London, 2018-05-16, Lot 32. 10.2 cm long, 4 in.

剔紅即雕紅漆,是中國古代傳統漆器工藝中最主要的品種。唐代即有此工藝,明清時期在皇家的大力提倡和支持下,雕漆工藝得到空前的發展,凡皇家典章用品、陳設品、宗教用品、生活用品、文房用品等無不齊備。冊頁盒便是盛裝皇家典籍、書畫的文房用品。此盒為書函式,回紋錦地,蓋面間隔雕團壽、團螭紋、四葉紋,盒內髹黑漆。乾隆一朝,各式雕漆之作嚴謹工巧、富麗繁縟、樣式繁多,此冊頁盒便是一個典型的代表,體現了乾隆皇帝的博古雅好與文人情懷。

參閱:

- 1. 天津艺术博物馆藏,清中期 剔红锦纹书式盒;
- 2. 倫敦蘇富比, 2018 年 5 月 16 日, 編號 32。

HKD 250,000-350,000 USD 31,800-44,600





明宣德

112

AN OUTSTANDINGLY CARVED CINNABAR LACQUER DRAGON TRAY

Marks and period of Xuande (1426 - 1435), Ming Dynasty

The circular tray is made with shallow sides and is skillfully carved on the interior with a pair of lively five-clawed dragons in high relief, floating amidst flames and ruyi clouds, all above crested waves breaking against jagged rocks. The pair of dragons is encircling a central medallion of layers of lotus petals. The rim was nicely decorated with a keyfret band and the base was carved with a six-character Xuande mark.

Only the most important Imperial wares appear to have been commissioned with five-clawed dragons in Ming Dynasty. Other carved cinnabar lacquer pieces include a dragon and phoenix dish from Beijing Palace Museum, illustrated in The Complete Collection of the Treasures of the Palace Museum 45: Lacquer Wares of the Yuan and Ming Dynasties, 2006, p.205, no. 162; and also a dragon dish sold in Christie's Hong Kong, 2008-12-03, Lot 2130. See also a similar dragon dish sold in Sotheby's Hong Kong, 2014-10-08, Lot 3219.

Provenance

Private Japanese Collection

HKD 500,000-800,000 USD 63,700-101,900



1123

「大明宣德年製」款

此拍品圓形撇口,斜壁,淺圈足,器形幹練別緻。 足底髹黑漆,邊書"大明宣德年製"六字款,盤 外沿以剔紅雕出如意卷草紋樣,盤內則是呈現飛 龍的主題畫面。只見盤心排列層層蓮瓣,一對巨 龍圍繞中心追逐嬉戲,其張牙舞爪的矯健身軀在 霸氣之餘更是透露出勃勃的生機與活力。雲龍外 側波濤洶湧,海浪之間隱約現出山穩江崖,將福 山壽海納傳統吉祥圖案巧妙地填入圓盤之內。盤 沿處環德回紋,似是將盤內的磅礴景象鎖於其中, 藝術表現力。

這件剔紅圓盤雕工精湛,運刀犀利,對遊龍身軀的表現手法琢磨入微,每一處鱗爪均可細辨,整體構圖則是層次分明、錯落有致,在華麗繁縟的裝飾下點明高雅尊貴的祥瑞主題,體現王權的神聖地位。

在封建時代,龍是天子的象徵,龍紋的使用也有著非常嚴格的限制。明朝時,皇帝使用五爪龍紋,而王公大臣只能用三爪龍。近似的明代剔紅龍紋盤的參考作品,見一例於佳士得香港,2008年12月3日,編號2130;另見一例於香港蘇富比,2014年10月8日,編號3219。

參問.

- 1. 北京故宮博物院藏"剔紅雲龍紋圓盒",《故宮博物院藏文物珍品大系·元明漆器》P79,No.56:
- 2. 北京故宮博物院藏"剔紅龍鳳戲珠紋圓盤",《故宮博物院藏文物珍品大系·元明漆器》P205, No 162:
- 3. 北京故宮博物院藏"剔彩雙龍戲珠紋圓盤",《故宮博物院藏文物珍品大系·元明漆器》P210,No.167;
- 4. 佳士得香港, 2008 年 12 月 3 日, 編號 2130 5. 香港蘇富比, 2014 年 10 月 8 日, 編號 3219 來源:

日本藏家舊藏



明十五世紀別彩婴戏图大捧盒

1124

A Large Carved Polychrome Lacquer "Boys" Circular Box and Cover Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), 15th Century

The box is in the shape of compressed circular form, resting on a short feet. It is intricately carved through multiple layers of red, green and yellow lacquer. The top of the cover is deeply carved to depict a garden scene of young kids playing hide-and-seek in front of a building and under the pine trees near the river and rocks.

The central panel is further encircled by a band of keyfret and ruyiheads. The curved sides of the box and cover are both deeply carved with eight barbed cartouches featuring various figurative scenes, evenly interspersed with eight scholars on a diaper-patterned ground. $35 \, \text{cm}$ diam., $13^{\, 3}/_4$ in.

Provenance British Private Collection

HKD 1,600,000-2,200,000 USD 203,900-280,300





fig.1 圖 1

fig.2 圖 2







剔彩工藝堪稱雕漆工藝中最為繁複、製作成本最高的一個類別。明代著名制漆藝人黃成所著《髹飾錄》中對剔彩有專門的論述:"剔彩-名彩漆。有重色雕漆,有堆色雕漆。扣紅花、綠葉、紫枝、黃果、彩雲、黑石,輕重雷文之類,絢豔悅目",其製作方法是將各色漆分層髹飾在器胎上,每層若干道,使各色漆都具備一定的厚度,雕刻圖紋時,需要某種顏色,則剔去上面的漆層,顯露出需要的色彩,再按圖刻出花紋。

捧盒雕工精湛,紋飾構圖嚴謹。盒蓋主體紋飾為嬰戲圖,明代宮廷畫家延續了蘇漢臣嬰戲圖的主題與風格,將繪畫題材巧妙地運用到雕漆作品之中,捧盒蓋面圓形開光內分別以三色漆刻天、水、地錦紋,並且依照表現對象的不同特徵而呈現為不同的樣式,構思巧妙。童子在臨水軒榭之中嬉戲捉迷藏,動態豐富生動,以松柏、山石為背景,近景、遠景均細緻雕刻,一派喜慶祥和的氛圍。嬰戲圖外緣裝飾一周回紋與如意雲頭紋,與主題內涵相契合。盒蓋與盒身側面於錦地之上設八個開窗,其內描繪山水人物,其外繪高士圖,開窗內遠山連綿、蒼松勁柏、江水漣漪,可見兩位老者於靈秀山水間談笑風生,或見高士和顏望向身旁的負琴小童,畫面構圖層次分明,刻工精細,富有藝術感染力。盒身近足處飾一周蓮瓣紋與回紋,與盒蓋紋飾相呼應。

捧盒器型飽滿大方,莊重典雅,蓋盒扣合嚴謹,漆質細密堅實,色澤蘊亮悅目。細觀此蓋盒所繪圖景,人物動態鮮明,無一雷同,漆層色彩配合紋飾設計,巧思盡見,雍容華貴中又充滿文人趣味,具有濃郁的宮廷氣息。明代宮廷雕漆有兩大高峰: 一在明初永樂、宣德時期,承元末嘉興名工張成、楊茂之餘緒,圖案精美自然,刀法洗煉大氣; 二為明後期嘉靖、萬歷時期,數量大、品種多、工藝水準高,但漆質、工藝與風格都有別於永宣時期,當是另一系統工匠所制。此捧盒經日本 Paleo Labo Co., Ltd. 碳十四測試年代結果為 1445-1515年,且在成化官窯瓷器上可見與此捧盒類似的嬰戲圖,因此可推測此捧盒為成化時期所作。

舊傳明成祖遷都北京後,由御用監從全國精選能工巧匠,在北京西什庫建立了專為宮廷生產漆器的作坊——果園廠。近年據學者考證,果園廠應當只是貯存漆器的倉庫,明代北京氣候並不適合製造雕漆,宮廷雕漆仍產自南方(李經澤:《果園廠小考》,《上海文博》,2007年第1期)。產地雖遠,卻處於宮廷強有力的控制之下,定制產品的主題、風格都能夠直接反映帝王的意圖與偏好。這件剔彩嬰戲圖捧盒就顯示出極為豐富的歷史文化資訊。

1.《大英博物館藏中國明代陶瓷 – 上冊》,故宮出版社,2014年,第203頁,圖6–2,明成化 青花碗;(圖1)2. 譚旦冏著《陶瓷彙錄》,國立故宮博物院出版,1981年,第521頁,圖版139B,成化窯青花嬰戲圖盌。(圖2)來源:

英國藏家舊藏

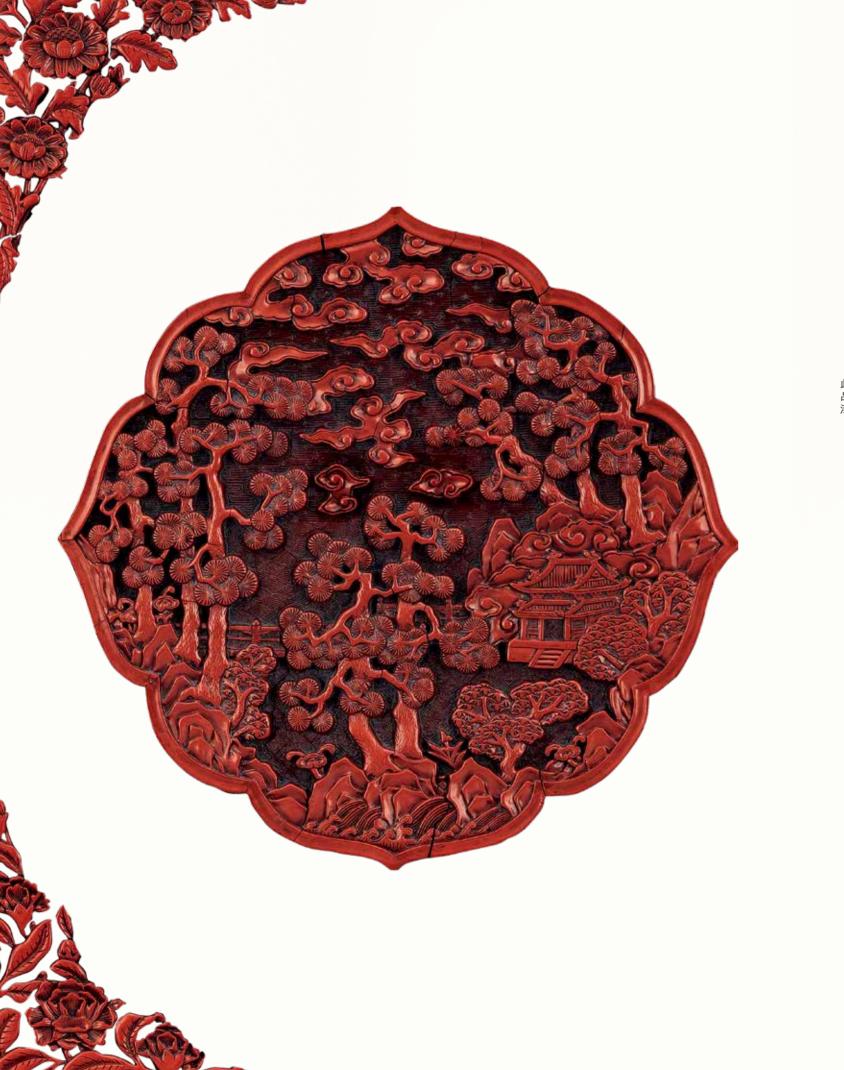












此盆中心方框之内外乃是出自不同時代漆匠之手,方框中心是元代製品,與上海博物館藏之漆盆之盆心,應出自同一破損重器,後被晚期漆匠悉心改造,使其煥然一新,方被珍藏至今。



上海博物館藏 明 剔紅松石庭園方盤

古時雕漆器相當貴重,唯宮廷和達官顯貴能夠享用,《帝京景物略》卷四引燕市漆器歌云:"有物沉沉其名漆……剔紅及倭漆,賣買時值十萬錢。";高濂《燕閑清賞箋》中也提到:"穆宗(成化)時新安黄平沙,造剔紅比果園廠,花果人物之妙,刀法圓活清朗……一合三千文價……",足見不但雕漆器貴重,雕漆名匠亦足以享譽一方。其中雕漆藝術又首推元朝及明永宣時期的製品,如此盤即為其中的精品。此件盤心菱口開光,內飾八棵松樹,搭以樓閣山水,古意黯然;菱口及四角,飾以元代最常見山茶、牡丹、石榴及菊花;方盤內四邊以梅、竹作主體,搭配錦地、靈芝山石,使整盒帶出"歲寒三友"之寓意;外邊框則是以與盤心截然不同的雙螭龍戲珠圖案作每一邊主體,并搭以錦地如意雲紋,設計之妙,令此盤厚蘊吉祥之餘又彰顯了王者之氣。

除了設計與裝飾精美絕倫外,在長期的研究歷程中,發現此盤尚有三重妙處。此盤與《中國漆器全集 5》中上海博物館藏的"剔紅松石庭園圖方形盤"可謂同出一轍,整體除了六棵及八棵松和樓閣一左一右之分别外,其它部份包括盆中心的兩朵被修改的雲紋都一模一樣。兩盤歷經滄桑歲月數百載,依然能尋得對方之所在,此乃第一重機緣之妙;

第二重則在此盤構成實另藏乾坤,上文中提到的盆邊以梅、枝作飾加上中心顯眼的松樹帶出"歲寒三友"喻意;實質上,此盆中心方框之内外乃是出自不同時代漆匠之手,方框中心是元代製品,與上海博物館藏之漆盆之盆心,應出自同一破損重器,後被晚期漆匠悉心改造,使其煥然一新,方被珍藏至今。此盆的改造者,應是宣成時期漆匠,其雕漆技法是南方嘉興漆雕手法,梅花朵朵圓潤可愛,竹葉肥厚,層次有序,錦地均渾一致,螭龍生動有神;此匠雕刻技法雖不及雕盆心那位匠師那般老練,但也算得上技高,且其在設計上刻意與前人配合,以前人所雕松樹作主幹,發展出松竹梅三友此寓意清高堅毅的好題材;之外還加插祥雲及靈芝、山石於其中,使整盤圖案更為和諧;在調漆方面,此匠用硃恰到好處,使得無論在漆質或漆色方面都使此盤看起來更加一體化,雖經歷數百年,其一致性依然不減。

而這第三重妙處則與此盤即上博的藏品均有關聯,即為何此二器中的兩朵雲都在同一處修改的問題。兩盤整體圖案都很完整,不可能兩器都在同一位置傷了,此疑問長期未得解決。而最終在日本藏南宋長方漆箱中找到了答案,即此兩盤應為古時長方箱之兩則,而兩朵雲之位置應該是金屬把手環安装之處,多年懸疑終有結果。

此品不但在工藝修飾上極為精美珍稀,其背後的流轉故事更使其意義非凡,保留至今實屬不易,誠可典藏。

參閱

- 1.《中國漆器全集 5》,剔紅松石庭園圖方形盤,上海博物館藏,No.66;
- 2.《故宮博物院藏文物珍品大系・元明漆器》,2006年第114頁,圖版83。

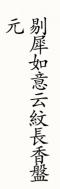
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乾坤堂, 《獵古研珍》·貳, 香港, 2009年, 第 18-23頁。

來源:

- 1. 清宮舊藏
- 2. 日本藏家舊藏





A Carved Black Tixi Lacquer Rectangular Tray

Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368)

The tray is in elongated rectangular form with indented corners, raised on a rectangular foot. The interior panel crisply carved through layers of dark brown and red lacquer with a row of paired ruyi heads, encircled along the sides with continuous scrolls, repeated to the exterior.

A similar rectangular tray was exhibited 2000 Years of Chinese Lacquer, the Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong and the Chinese University of Hong Kong, 1993, illustrated in the Catalogue, no. 30. Also, there is another rectangular tixi tray sold in Christie's Hong Kong, 2011-06-01, Lot 3832.

 $36.5 \text{ cm long}, 14^{3}/_{8} \text{ in}.$

Provenance

Collection of Dr. & Mrs. P.H. Plesch

Exhibition

Oriental Ceramic Society, London, 1979, No. 41

HKD 350,000-500,000 USD 44,600-63,700



1126

此剔犀雲紋香盤體呈長方形,以木為胎,通體髹褐漆,作剔犀工藝處理,從盤心至邊緣作中心對稱如意卷雲紋飾,共三對,雲頭朵朵相連,圓轉雅麗,流暢優美。器表黑面紅筋,是《髹飾錄》中所謂"烏間朱線"的作法。此盤堆漆甚厚,漆色黑亮,用漆精良,刻工圓潤嫻熟,美觀大方。細觀所雕雲紋,浮起的花紋邊緣略起棱角,花紋側面隱約現出朱紅紋理,使整器呈現富貴莊重之態。此盤紋飾貫穿有序,一氣呵成,無唐突牽強之感,體現了元代剔犀工藝的大氣與敦實,具有明顯的時代特徵。

剔犀,由於多用雲紋圖案來裝飾,也称"云雕"。先以兩種(多為朱、黑二色)或三種色漆相間髹於器物胎骨上,每一色漆都由若干道漆髹成,至堆疊到相當厚度後,再用刀斜剔刻出圖案花紋,在刀口斷面可以看出不同的色層。剔犀始于宋興于明,歷史悠久,其製作工藝難度大,生產週期長,是我國現有漆器工藝中最複雜、最珍貴的一種。

參閱:

1. 香港佳士得, 2011年6月1日, 編號 3832

2.《中國漆藝二千年》,香港中文大學文物館, 1993年, 編號 30

展譼.

英國東方陶瓷學會, 1979年展覽, 第41號。

來源

Dr. & Mrs.P.H Plesch 舊藏





A Gilt Lacquer "Lingzhi" Ruyi Scepter

Qing Dynasty, Qianlong Period (1736-1795)

The ruyi scepter is masterfully fashioned and reticulated in the form of a gnarled branch. The wide head, the craggy stem and the end of the ruyi scepter are decorated with interwined twigs bearing lingzhi fungus. The ruyi scepter is overall covered with shiny and lustrous gilt lacquer layer.

The fashioning of such lacquer piece employed the "bodiless" technique, whereby layers of lacquer are applied to fine cloth strips in order to help create a detailed three-dimensional form. The hollow-core product does not bear any wood or bronze body and so it is very not heavy. The sculpture could then be further painted or gilded.

46cm long, $18^{-1}/_{8}$ in.

夾紵是古代漆器胎骨構成方式之一種。說文解字中"紵"字釋爲"檾屬,細者爲絟、布白而細日紵。"可知夾紵就是以麻布與漆層層相疊,利用布的張力和漆的粘性,幹固後凝結成爲堅硬的器形。據文獻記載,夾紵工藝至遲始於漢代,流傳甚遠,應用亦廣。六朝之時,佛教造像大興,夾紵漆像之法由是盛極一時;唐宋時期亦有文獻記載使用夾紵技藝的造像或各種器物;至清代此技藝又稱"脫紗"或"脫胎"。近人陸樹勛著《夾紵漆像源流考》就引自藏"圓明園內工佛作現行則例"抄本,所載脫紗佛像製法與工料甚詳,足見歷史上對夾紵技法名目雖異,然採材或基本製作工序始終流傳未變。清宮廷曾用此法大量製造朱漆菊花瓣形蓋碗和盤、碟、如意等多樣型器物,北京故宮有一件脫胎盤,盤心有乾隆題詩:"吳下髹工巧莫比、仿爲或比舊還過。脫胎那用木和錫、成器奚勞琢與磨。"此處即用"脫胎"一詞形容夾紵技法。

本拍品即為一件清代乾隆宮廷造辦處所製的脫胎漆罩金靈芝如意,此為一較典型的脫胎漆實例。該如意渾身漆金,因此也稱之為"渾金";其髹飾程序是先整體上朱漆,后鎖于金漆之下,這在明代漆人黃成著《髹飾錄》中被稱之為"糙漆",主要目的是"養益"金色,使之更加炫耀奪目;其名如意而又並非盡似如意,在取如意之形的基礎上融合變形的靈芝造型,突破傳統,妙在似與不似之間,美在心領神會之中。整件如意採用圓雕技法,取對稱構圖,微呈山字形,作工虛實相對,通透與嚴實相襯;線條優美,在自然流暢中形成上中下三處停頓,構成抑揚頓挫的曲線之美;整隻如意以柄首、中、尾各三朵大靈芝為主題,璨然開放,重重疊疊,細研之則發現其上還有六朵大小不一靈芝,取非對稱構圖縱橫交錯其中,若隐若现,讓整個作品在對稱工整中蘊含變化,猶如神來之筆,顯得更加生動靈活,給人以美的享受。

此金靈芝如意工料俱精,構圖流暢自然,裝飾華貴,寓意吉祥美好,實為一件"表"、"形"、"意"俱佳的作品,收藏價值極高。

參閱

《中國漆器全集6-清》,故宮博物院藏,清中期金漆如意,第27頁,圖版7。

HKD 350,000-500,000 USD 44,600-63,700





明永樂红漆戧金八吉祥紋護經板

1128

A Rare Engraved and Gilt-Decorated Red-Lacquered Wood Sutra Cover Ming Dynasty, Yongle Period (1403-1475)

One side of each panel is slightly arched and is finely engraved and gilded in qiangjin technique in the centre with the triple 'flaming' jewel, triratna, raised on an amrita vase which is flanked by four of the bajixiang, Buddhist emblems, supported by a cushion nestled in a lotus blossom borne on a scrolling and enclosing leafy tendril. The four Buddhist emblems on the cover include the Wheel of the Law (Dharmachakra), umbrella, double fish and vase of immortality while the other four emblems on the bottom board are the canopy, conch, lotus flower and endless knot.

All motifs are set within a narrow band of detached flower sprigs and an outer band of lotus lappets within raised borders. The sides of covers are decorated with lotus scroll. The reverse of the top cover is inscribed in qiangjin with a large lotus petal cartouche enclosing an inscription in Chinese and Tibetan characters, showing that the present covers were for the Tripitaka Sutra.

For a closely comparable example attributed to the Yongle period, see Sotheby's Hong Kong, 2014-04-08, Lot 38. A further similar example can also be seen in Christie's Hong Kong, 2009-12-01, Lot 1821. 73cm long, $28^3/_4$ in.

Provenance

Private American Collection

HKD 450,000-600,000 USD 57,300-76,500



1128

此為永樂版大藏經每函的上下護經板。永樂版大藏經是歷史上第一部刻本的藏文大藏經,永樂八年(1410年)明成祖朱棣邀請藏傳佛教噶瑪噶舉派第五世噶瑪巴活佛德銀協巴任刊本總纂,敕令在南京靈谷寺刊刻,並於永樂十二年分別頒賜給藏傳佛教薩迦巴、噶瑪巴、宗喀巴宗教領袖。現僅西藏色拉寺和布達拉宮仍保存有完整的大藏經,其他均遭到破壞,分散各地。

本品的經板為木胎,外表面略隆起,形成一定的孤度,線條柔和。通體髹紅漆為地,飾戧金紋飾。正面用起地法雕出周邊單線,內凸紋雙重開光;板沿四周飾雙蓮瓣紋,開光內繪八寶紋中的輪、傘、魚、罐,正中央寶瓶托三個火焰摩尼珠,象徵佛、法、僧三寶。護經板內面平坦,正中有龕形開光,內陰刻藏、漢二體文字的經名。

參閱.

- 1.《明永樂宣德文物特展:永宣文物萃珍》,紫禁城出版社,2010年9月版,第222頁:
- 2.《大英博物館展覽: 明朝,改變中國的50年》,倫敦大英博物館藏品,2014年,第230頁:
- 3. 香港蘇富比, 2014年4月8日, 編號38;
- 4. 佳士得香港, 2009年12月1日, 編號 1821。

來源:

美國藏家舊藏

