宮廷及重要藝術珍品







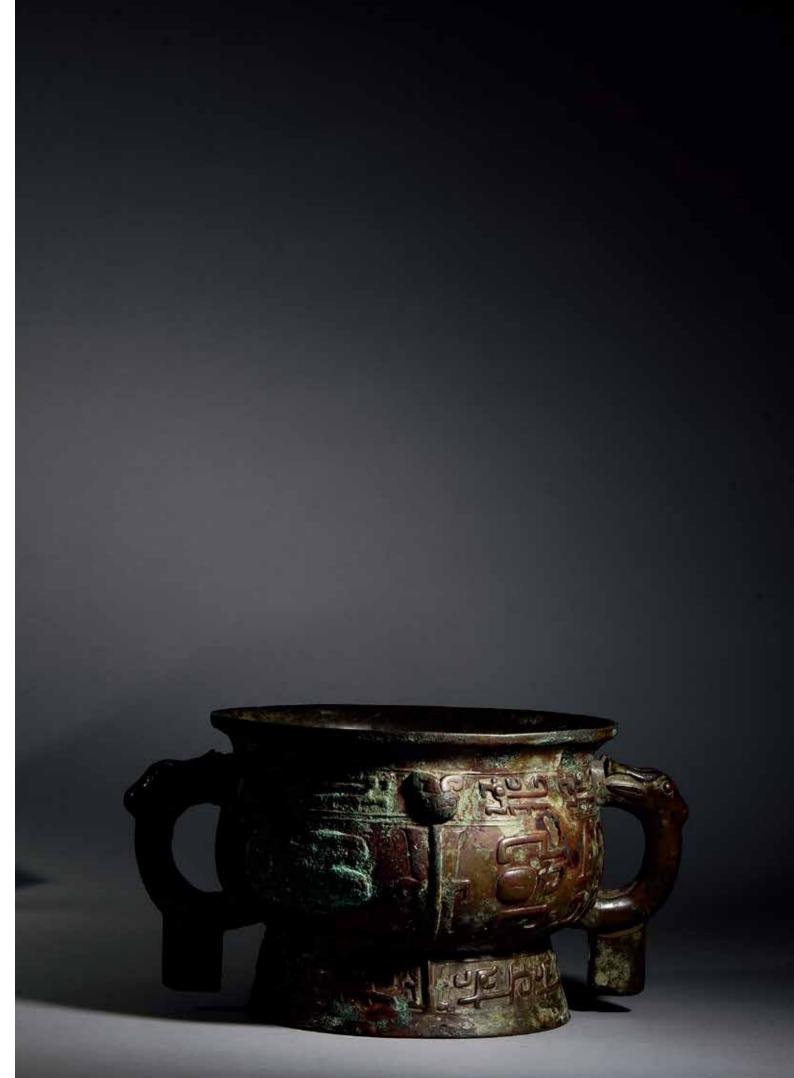










Fig 2 C.C. WANG with ZHANG DAQIAN, New York 圖一 干季選 (左一) 超張大千及方人会昭干纽約寓所

THE C.C. WANG FAMILY COLLECTION

of Early Chinese Ritual Bronze from Lots 1201-1207

Holly's is privileged to present for the very first Hong Kong auction a special selection of early Chinese ritual bronze collection. The collection was belong to an important Chinese collector - Wang Chi-ch' ien(C. C. Wang 1907-2003), Who was born in a family of distinguished scholar family in Suzhou, which allowed him to grow up surrounded by literature and art. At the age of 14,he became a student of Gu Heyi,a famous artist from the San Wu area, and Wang indulged himself in studying the collection of the 'Guoyun Lou'. In 1920s, he had his art training furthered by Wu Hufan, and took the teacher's taste. At the same time, he was active in art societies with the purpose of improving his techniques in painting.

In 1935,28-year-old Wang Chi-ch'ien became a member of the jury of the International Exhibition of Chinese Art in London,with calligraphy and painting exhibited mostly from the Palace Museum and the Gallery of Antiquities. Later, he spent three years with Ms. Contag in compiling the book Seals of Chinese Painters and Collectors of the Ming and Ch' ing Periods, a significant work for the study and authentication of ancient Chinese calligraphy and painting.

Influenced by the art revolution led by Liu Haisu, Wang Chi-chien, started in 1947 to travel to the U.S. and then Japan for studying Chinese and foreign masterpieces of painting from both public and private collections, which not only greatly broadened his horizon but also put a new idea in his mind.

Spending every day and night with masterpieces, Wang Chi-ch'ien valued every work in his collection and, out of great responsibility, he tried to find the perfect home for every single one. As a result of his donation, New York Metropolitan Museum of Art has honored him by dedicating a room named 'CC. Wang Family Gallery' for a permanent display of the valuable Chinese ancient calligraphy and painting from his collection.

Although Wang's collection is dominated by calligraphy and painting, the artifacts he collected were also rare, which was related to his broad understanding of Chinese aesthetics. He believed that the traditional Chinese took bronze ware, pottery and stone tools as aesthetic objects since ancient times, ,which was an obstacle to the understanding of art. In order to break the shackles, Wang began to purchase and collect Chinese ancient artifacts in 1970s. This process also extended his enthusiasm for Chinese art, and at the same time, expanded the public's vision of art.

Wang Chi-chien once said,"I love sharing with others, and that is why I have been amusing myself with the art. "When a collector can find delight and contentment through studying an artpiece,he has grasped the secret of connecting spintually with ancient literati through art. This spirit is worth learning for every art lover.



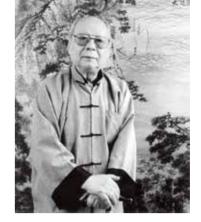


Fig 3 C.C. WANG 圖三 王季遷 (1907-2003)

王季遷舊藏中国青铜器

編號 1201-1207

王季遷 (1907.2.14 – 2003.7.3) ,後改名 "己千" ,出身於蘇州王氏大家族,為清初花鳥畫家王武和文學家王芑之孫。他與龐元濟、張伯駒、吳湖帆、張蔥玉、張大千並稱 "民國六大收藏家"。

王季遷先后拜蘇州名家顧麟士、吳湖帆等大家為師,研習書畫,飽覽顧氏"過雲樓"祖傳的珍藏。作為吳湖帆親傳弟子,王季遷不僅藝事大進,更飽覽了海上公私書畫收藏,此皆為其日後成為鑒定大家打下了堅實的基礎。

1935年,時年 28 歲的王季遷由吳湖帆推薦,在倫敦英國皇家藝術學院百靈頓廳首次舉辦的 "中國藝術國際展覽會"中,與吳湖帆、葉恭綽、張珩、蔣穀孫等人一起作為評審委員,參與 遴選參展的 175 件歷代書畫名品。此次遴選不僅使其得以見識許多珍貴的中國古代書畫,也 同時確立了其在中國書畫鑒賞領域的地位。1940年,王季遷與德籍美術史學家維多利亞·孔達(Victoria Contag)合編《明清畫家印鑒》,此書成為第一部向西方介紹中國明清書畫鑒 定的專著,之後很長一段時間,都是這一領域的工具書。

作為一位享譽國際的中國大鑒藏家,許多收藏家都以其為項背,拍賣會上只要他認定舉牌的標的,必定引起藏家群起搶標,這也使得他幾乎無法在拍賣會上公開露面買任何藝術品。除了此種"王季遷效應"外,市場上更有一句"一入王門,價格三倍"的說法,可見只要經王季遷所入眼的收藏,就等於是高質量的保證。

王季遷藏品雖以書畫為主,但其所珍藏的器物也不乏難得一見的精品,這和他對中國審美認識的寬泛性有關。他認為自古以來,中國傳統文人就較少將銅器、陶器和石器作為審美對象,這是對藝術認識的一種偏礙。為了打破這一桎梏,王老從1970年便開始選購並收藏中國古器物,此過程亦紀錄了王老本人的收藏苦樂與對中國藝術的熱忱之心,同時也拓展了大眾對藝術的視野。

如今,"王季遷"三個字已經成為了中國書畫和古董收藏界的一大品牌,為人們所追崇。這也反映了當今時代人們審美更為多元化的趨勢。王老曾說過其收藏既不為名,也非為利,只求有學術價值的,無不視同拱璧。這種對美和藝術純粹的熱愛及鑽研精神,是對待古物應有的態度,若藝術愛好者都能有此赤子之心,當為今日藝術之光。

IMPORTANT NOTICE 給予買家的重要告示

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請各位買家於拍賣前自行檢查拍品的保存狀態,關對您的競買行為負責。圖錄中未說明的拍品保存狀態,並不表示此件拍品沒有缺陷或者瑕疵。如有需要請向工作人員索要狀態報告。



1201

漢 青銅博山爐

AN ARCHAIC BRONZE CENSER AND COVER, BOSHANLU

Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD 220) 11 ⁵/₈ in.(29.5 cm) high

Provenance

W.E. Cunningham Collection of C.C. Wang Sotheby's New York, 2 November 1979, Lot 58 Sotheby's New York, 27 November 1990, Lot 55

Literature

Juliano, Bronze, Clay and Stone: Chinese Art in the C.C. Wang Family Collection, Seattle and London, 1988, pl. 14.

博山爐是漢、六朝時期常見的焚香器具。博山爐據傳為西王母贈予黃帝之品,用於溝通神靈,其後正式在漢太子宮流通使用,造型正如宋《考古圖》所謂「香爐象海中博山,下盤貯湯使潤氣蒸香,以象海之四環」,其體呈豆形,上有蓋,蓋高而尖,雕鏤成山形,象徵山東海上仙山——博山。博山終年有霧,其山形如爐蓋之形故名。古詩雲:「上似蓬萊,吐氣委蛇,芳煙布繞,遙衝紫微」(李尤《薰爐銘》),可謂美妙無比。

漢代以後,中國與西域諸國及南海諸州交通,而有沈檀等香料輸入,博山爐的製作更加精緻。相傳趙飛燕曾制有五層全博山香爐傳世,河北滿城陵山已有多層銅香爐的出土,長沙馬王堆出土西漢文帝時期的陶爐裡面尚有辛夷、茅香等香料。

該博山爐形態規則,由爐蓋、爐身(有的稱爐盤)和座 柄、底座組成。頂蓋上有重迭的群山,從下部至頂部鏤雕 出高低起伏、挺拔峻峭的多層山巒,山巒間用淺浮雕的技 法表現神獸出沒,仙人顯現的生動場景,焚香於內,博山 煙霧缭繞,實乃時人想象中的人間仙境。爐身似豆形,圓 腹,兩側設饕餮紋鋪首,銜活環,腹部、座柄、底座均飾 凸弦紋。拍品年代久遠,能保存如此完整,極為難得。

來源.

1. 紐約蘇富比1979年11月2日,W.E. Cunningham珍藏,Lot 58;

2.紐約蘇富比1990年11月27日,王季遷家族珍藏中國早期藝術精品專場,Lot 55。

出版

Juliano, Bronze, Clay and Stone: Chinese Art in the C.C. Wang Family Collection, Seattle and London, 1988, pl. 14.

HKD 80,000-120,000 USD 10,200-15,300



西漢 青銅提鏈壺

AN ARCHAIC BRONZE VESSEL, HU

Western Han dynasty (202 BC-AD 8) $9^{1}/_{2}$ in. (24cm) high, 7 in. (18cm) diam.

Provenance

Collection of Mr. And Mrs. David Spelman Collection of C.C. Wang Sotheby's New York, 2 November 1979, Lot 239 Sotheby's New York, 27 November 1990, Lot 54

Exhibition

The arts of China: A retrospective, C. W. Post Art Gallery, School of the Arts, C. W. Post Center, Long Island University, Greenvale, L.I., N.Y., February 4 -March 27, 1977. no.46

China Institute in America, Exhibition Art of the Han, March 14 - May 27, 1979, no.66

壺身為圓球形,深腹園底,兩肩對飾獸面鋪首銜環,以鎖 鏈與提梁相接,弓形提梁兩端呈龍首形,形態優美,端莊 雅致;下具三熊足,沈穩威嚴;蓋作覆盤形,其上均勻分 布三隻簡化的鳳鳥環鈕。此壺製作考究,裝飾疏密有致, 延續了商周禮器的端莊穩重。

來源:

- 1.大衛·斯貝爾曼伉儷舊藏;
- 2. 王季遷舊藏;
- 3. 紐約蘇富比拍賣, 1979年11月2日, 第239號;
- 4. 紐約蘇富比拍賣, 1990年11月27日, 王季遷家族珍藏中國早期藝術精品專場, 第54號。

展譼

- 1. 紐約長島大學C.W.藝術中心《中國藝術展》, 1977年2月4日 至 3月27日,第46號;
- 2.華美協進社《漢代藝術展》, 1979年3月14日 至 5月27日, 第66號。

HKD 160,000-300,000 USD 20,400-38,300

1203

東周 青銅劍

AN ARCHAIC BRONZE SWORD

Eastern Zhou Dynasty (c.770-256 BC) $19^{5}/_{8}$ in.(50cm) long

Provenance

Collection of C.C. Wang

劍為古代貴族和戰士隨身佩戴用以自衛防身進行格門的兵器,春秋戰國時期,人們佩劍還有表示等級身份的意思。 本品為東周青銅劍,劍身中部隆起有脊,從斜而寬,前刃 收狹,劍格薄,方莖。整器光素無紋,線條流暢,一氣呵 成,毫無粉飾之感,品相完好,乃不可多得之珍品。

来源:

王季遷舊藏

HKD 50,000-70,000 USD 6,400-9,000



西周 青銅獸面紋尊

AN ARCHAIC BRONZE VESSEL, ZUN Western Zhou Dynasty (c.1100-771 BC) 9⁷/₈ in.(25 cm) high, 7⁵/₈ in.(19.5cm) diam.

ProvenanceCollection of Arthur. M. Sackler Collection of C.C. Wang Christie's New York, 1 December 1994, Lot 128

此尊敞口呈喇叭狀, 微束頸, 腹部略鼓, 其上飾獸面紋, 形象 狰獰, 具有神秘感; 高圈足近底部外搬。此為尊形器中的一 類,又可稱為無肩尊,作為器名之「尊」與「彝」相同,屬於食 器、酒器等禮器的共名,王國維稱之為「大共名」。

參閱:

王國維,《觀堂集林》卷三,《說彝》。

來源:

- 1.賽克勒(Arthur M. Sackler) 舊藏;
- 2.王季遷舊藏;
- 3.紐約佳士得拍賣, 1994年12月1日, 编号 128。

HKD 300,000-500,000 USD 38,300-63,800



西周 青銅龍紋三足鼎

A BRONZE RITUAL TRIPOD FOOD VESSEL, DING

Western Zhou Dynasty(C.1100 - 771BC) $7^3/_4$ in.(19.6 cm) high

Provenance

Collection of Arthur M. Sackler Collection of C.C. Wang

Christie's New York, 1 December 1994, Lot 129

鼎是我國青銅文化的代表,在古代被視為立國重器,是國家和權力的象徵,周代的國君或 王公大臣在重大慶典或接受賞賜時都要鑄鼎,以旌表功績,記載盛況。常見的鼎有三足圓 鼎,也有四足方鼎。此鼎立耳,口微斂,折沿,垂腹,下承三柱足,口沿下飾龍紋一周, 雲雷紋為地,紋飾鮮明突出,其下飾兩周凸弦紋,為典型的西周青銅鼎樣式。整器端正古 樸,紋飾佈局嚴整流暢,氣韻穩重。器身鏽色青翠,無鏽之處露古銅本色,皮殼厚重,是 三代鼎彝精品,殊為難得。

此鼎原為美國著名的醫學家、藝術收藏家和慈善家Arthur M. Sackler (1913-1987) 珍藏, 1994年於佳士得拍賣釋出。相似器型可參見北京大學賽克勒考古藝術博物館藏西周早期的成周鼎。

參閱:

北京大學賽克勒考古藝術博物館藏,西周早期成周鼎,高20.6釐米。(圖1)

來源:

- 1.賽克勒舊藏:
- 2.王季遷舊藏:
- 3. 紐約佳士得拍賣, 1994年12月1日, 第129號。

HKD 400,000-600,000 USD 51,000-76,500



fig1 圖



西周 青銅竊曲紋蹄足鼎

AN ARCHAIC BRONZE RITUAL FOOD VESSEL, DING

Western Zhou Dynasty (c.1100 - 771 BC) $7^{1}/_{2}$ in.(19cm) high

Provenance

Collection of C.C. Wang

王勃《滕王閣序》:「閻閻鋪地,鐘鳴鼎食之家」。鼎無疑是商周宗法等級制度的核心。此鼎球形深腹,底部曲率較小,近平;雙立耳,下承三蹄足,穩重有力,造型渾厚;其整體紋飾粗擴,以腹部一周凸弦紋為分界,上為竊曲紋,下飾波曲紋,是西周中晚期青銅鼎的常見樣式。整器不僅土沁厚重,而且鏽色斑駁,綠色青翠,黑者如炭,底色偶現古銅本色,畫顯蒼古氣韻。

來源:

王季遷舊藏

HKD 240,000-400,000 USD 30,600-51,000







商晚期 青銅饕餮紋「予父」簋

A VERY RARE ARCHAIC BRONZE RITUAL FOOD VESSEL, GUI

Pictographic inscription marks of "ZI FU" Late Shang Dynasty (c.1600 - 1100BC) $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.(13.5cm) high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.(19 cm) diam.

Provenance

Collection of Baron Hatvany Collection of C.C. Wang Sotheby's New York, 23 September 1995, Lot 317

金文「子父」款

簋是中國古代用於煮熟飯食的器皿,也用作禮器,流行於商周時期,是標誌性的青銅器具之一。 《周禮·地官》曰:「捨人凡祭祀共簠簋」;《儀禮·公食大夫禮》雲:「宰夫東面坐啓簋會,各 都於其西」;《史記·太史公自序》則載:「墨者尚堯舜,言道其德行,曰食土簋」,這些記錄都 指明瞭簋作為食器的傳統。商代青銅簋尚屬萌芽階段,多為圓形,形體厚重,為日後簋器的發展 打下了基礎,此簋即展現了該時期簋的特點。

簋侈口束頸, 鼓腹圈足, 頸兩側置獸口銜環耳, 獸目圓瞪, 頸部與圈足均飾相對卷體變龍紋, 腹部主體紋飾為饕餮紋, 清晰的線條勾勒出饕餮凶猛的形象, 彰顯出遠古的神秘與威嚴; 環頸正中部位又分別有一浮雕獸首, 與主體的巨大獸面相輔相成, 將統治階級所特有的權威和尊貴展露無遺。簋體原本的古銅色深邃而典雅, 覆於其上的青綠鏽斑則又增添了一份滄桑之感, 凸顯青銅簋的源遠流長。

參閱

《殷周金文集成釋文》,香港中文大學中國文化研究所,殷墟出土「母己」簋。(圖1)

来源:

- 1.匈牙利畫家與藝術收藏家哈萬尼爵士舊藏;
- 2.王季遷舊藏;
- 3.紐約蘇富比拍賣, 1995年9月23日, 第317號。

HKD 780,000-1,200,000 USD 99,400-153,000



fig1圖1

mark



商晚期 青銅獸面紋爵

A FINELY CAST ARCHAIC BRONZE RITUAL WINE VESSEL, JUE Late Shang Dynasty, (12th - 11th Century B,C.) 8 in.(20.5cm) high

Provenance

Private Taiwanese Collection

爵是最早出現的青銅酒器,其定名並不是青銅器上的自銘,而是通過文獻的考證而確定的。《說文·鬯部》有雲:「爵,禮器也,象爵之形,中有鬯酒。又,持之也,所以飲。器象爵者,取其鳴節節足足也。」雀鳴喈喈,諧音節節,故又認為爵通雀,金文中爵字即為象形字。

此青銅爵前有流,後有尾,足修而銳若雀之爪,兩柱耳。整體器型呈現商代晚期 青銅爵之特徵:流壁加深,寬槽,卵形底,雙柱靠後移,鑿上以獸首做裝飾;其 上紋飾皆以線刻雲雷紋為地,其中頸部飾蕉葉紋,器腹主幹紋飾以兩對稱扉稜為 界,上飾饕餮紋,闊口凸目,狰獰中威嚴之氣盡現。今人觀此爵,遙想殷商先人 祭祀之嚴慎,肅穆之心頓生。

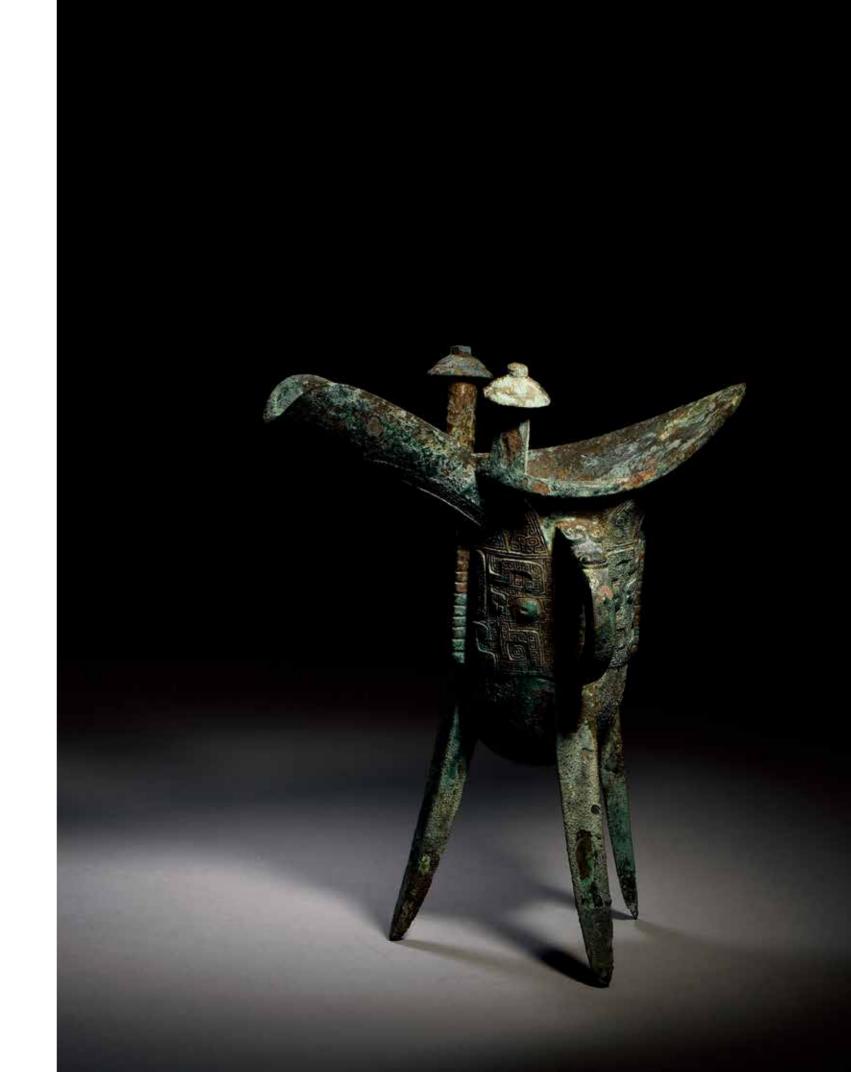
參閱:

中國國家博物館藏, 商晚期 獸面紋爵

來源:

台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 500,000-700,000 USD 63,800-89,300





春秋 青銅竊曲紋匜

A RARE AND FINELY CAST ARCHAIC BRONZE WINE POURING VESSEL, YI

Spring and Autumn period, (770-476 BC) 11 ⁷/₈ in.(30cm) long

Provenance

Private Taiwanese Collection

匜是中國先秦時代禮器之一,西周中後期出現,盛於西周晚期和春秋時期,在古禮體系中一般與盤組合使用。《左傳·僖公二十三年》有"奉匜沃盥"的記載,沃的意思是澆水,盥的意思是洗漱,奉匜沃盥是中國古代在祭祀典禮之前的重要禮儀。

此匜形橢長,呈瓢形,前有寬口流,後有卷尾龍形鑿,龍吻銜住匜口,下承四扁平獸足。在古代神話傳說中,龍是水神,《考工記·畫續之事》有「水以龍」,即是說畫龍來象徵水。匜是水器,故常以龍作為把手的裝飾;外壁以一道寬凸弦紋將器腹分隔成上下兩區,分別飾橫置和豎列變體竊曲紋帶。此匜形體常見於青秋早中期,但所飾竊曲紋構圖組合變異,像與S形交龍紋的組合,獸目特別凸出,立體感十足,更顯古樸莊重。

參閱:

故宮博物院藏,陳子匜(圖1)

來源:

台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 400,000-600,000 USD 51,000-76,500



fig1 🗏 1



商晚期 青銅饕餮紋觚

A FINELY CAST ARCHAIC BRONZE RITUAL WINE VESSEL, GU

Late Shang Dynasty, (C.1600-1100 BC) 13 in.(33cm) high

Provenance

Private Taiwanese Collection

青銅觚出現於商代早期,盛行於商代中、晚期,到西周逐漸減少。關於觚的用途,據文獻考證,為一種最基本的飲酒器具。《周禮·考工記·梓人》中賈公彥疏引《韓詩》稱: "一升日爵,二升日觚,三升日解,四升日角,五升日散";《大戴禮記·曾子事父母》又載: "執觴、觚、杯、豆而不醉";另《說文·角部》有雲: "鄉飲酒.....受三升者謂之觚";從考古資料來看,觚是商文化最具代表性的禮器之一,常伴隨爵、斝成組出土,同為區別等級和身份地位的禮器,是商文化銅禮器組合的核心。商文化中,觚與爵等量相配,其數量的多寡,與持有者的身份等級有著直接的關係。

此觚為喇叭口,腰和下部均有出戟裝飾,圈足;整體造型具有商代晚期青銅觚的明顯特徵,口部外撇程度更大,器型較商早期高挑細長,中部明顯收縮,早期青銅觚中高圈足下十字形鏤空消失;觚身有多層商代青銅器典型紋飾,精細肅穆,從上至下分為四層:頸部以該時代流行的蕉葉紋為飾;頸下端飾蛇紋,蛇頭部寬大,眼睛突出,此紋飾流行於商代中晚期和春秋戰國時期;腰部及以下分飾兩層獸面紋,顯示出禮器所特有的高貴;底部鑄牛首紋飾,動物在商周文化中具有溝通神靈的作用,此類紋飾在青銅器中較常見,亦或為某氏族的徽記。

此青銅觚形制相類於故宮博物院藏的亞鳥出戟觚,河南安陽出土的一獸面紋觚亦可 資比較。

1.劉雄編《青銅器鑒定基礎》,北京:北京大學出版社,2018年,第30頁,商晚期獸面紋觚,河南安陽出土;

2.故宮博物院藏, 商晚期 亞鳥出戟觚。

來源.

台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 700,000-1,000,000 USD 89,300-127,500



mar



春秋 青銅蟠虺紋鼎

A FINELY CAST ARCHAIC BRONZE FOOD VESSEL, DING

Spring and autumn period (770-476 BC) 10 ³/₅ in.(27cm) high

ProvenancePrivate Taiwanese Collection

《易》述:「巽木於下者爲鼎,象析木以炊也。籍文以鼎爲貞字。凡鼎之屬皆從 鼎。」即鼎一開始是作為炊具出現,後被視為立國重器,是國家權威的象徵,在古 代禮制中為凸顯身份等級之物。所謂天子九鼎, 其地位不言而喻。

此鼎器體規整, 大腹圓底, 花紋精細, 蓋上的三環鈕是春秋時期鼎的重要特徵。清 晰精美的蟠虺紋環繞鼎身, 遍至蓋頂、耳側, 虺為小蛇, 取義龍身, 細小如蛇, 此 紋飾流行於春秋中晚期, 是顯赫尊貴的象徵, 亦體現了春秋時期青銅器之特點; 另 雙附耳正立面與鼎身纏繞以繩紋, 紋飾疏密有致, 線條流暢, 有著淺浮雕的立體效 果;三底足墩實穩重,端莊大氣。整器造型莊重,紋飾精美繁密,是春秋時期鼎的 典型風格。

參閱:

故宮博物院藏, 蟠虺紋鼎

來源:

台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 500,000-700,000 USD 63,800-89,300







商晚期 青銅饕餮紋罐形斝

A LARGE AND FINELY CAST ARCHAIC BRONZE WINE VESSEL, JIA Late Shang dynasty (C.1600-1100 BC) 9 3/4 in.(24.7cm) high

Provenance

Private European Collection

斝是用來盛酒以進行裸祭之禮的用具,如《周禮·春官·司尊彝》中載:「秋嘗,冬 烝,裸用斝彝、黄彝。」所謂裸祭是指酌酒灌地以祭,貴族在祭祀時把酒灌灑於 地, 讓酒液渗入地而酒氣升於天, 從而達到他們心目中上通天下徹地、祭祀天神地 神的目的。由此可見, 此器在禮制森嚴的殷周時期地位是何等尊貴。

此斝敞口外侈,口上有兩方柱高聳,方柱上有飾圓渦紋傘狀柱頭;身側為一獸首含 梁鏊,底出三菱錐足;通身飾以獸面紋,以淺浮雕方式鑄出,頸部以蕉葉為形,腹部 以扉稜為中軸獸鼻,刻鑄對稱的獸面紋,獸面圓而突出的大眼睛猶為引人注目,獸 首彎角上卷,以抽象的捲曲紋表現。整體紋飾與器身相合,形成一種恆久的威嚴之

此類罐型罩出現於商代晚期, 其特徵還表現在雙柱極為發達粗壯, 鑿上有獸形裝飾 等,同類器物中,河南博物院藏的一隻罐形斝可資比較。

參閱:

河南博物院藏,罐形斝

1、1998年前欧洲藏家入藏:

2、伦敦佳士得,2018年11月6日,中国瓷器及工艺品,Lot1。

HKD 350,000-450,000 USD 44,700-57,400







漢 青銅弦纹铺首銜环壶(一對)

A PAIR OF AIRCHAIC BRONZE RITUAL WINE VESSELS, HU, Han Dynasty (206 BC- AD 220) 11 ⁷/₈ in.(30cm) high

Provenance

Artcurial auction, 2016, Lot 50

青銅壺自商代早期至漢代,經歷了一千兩百多年的發展和演變,是銅禮器群不可或缺的組成部分。如果說青銅器是中國古代文明的鴻篇巨製,那麼青銅壺就是其中不可或缺的精彩篇章。從考古材料中看,不少青銅壺內仍保存著酒類性質的液體,還有的壺內放有挹取酒用的銅門,這說明青銅壺主要用途為盛酒器。

此壺為一對,口微敞,束頸鼓腹,高圈足;有蓋,蓋上立三個等距簡化的鳳鳥形鈕。漢代時期青銅壺壺腹承襲戰國遺風,最大徑上移至壺中部,腹側多流行裝飾鋪首街環耳,並飾凸弦紋,這些特徵皆可見於此對青銅壺。

此兩件青銅壺,器型大氣優美,端莊厚重,體現了青銅製作技藝的精湛和高超水準,是這一時期的優秀代表作品,其見證了源遠流長的中華文明,在今日更是博大精深民族文化的載體,價值之高毋庸贅。河北省文物研究所藏的戰國妥子 圖壺與西漢中期甄氏壺可資參考比較。

參閱:

2.河北省文物研究所藏,西漢中期 甄氏壺。(圖2)

來源:

巴黎艾德拍賣行, 2016年, Lot 50

HKD 180,000-300,000 USD 23,000-38,300





fig1圖1

fig2 圖 2



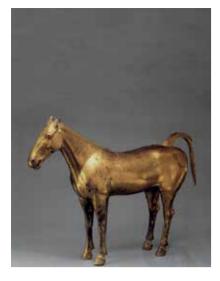






圖 1-3





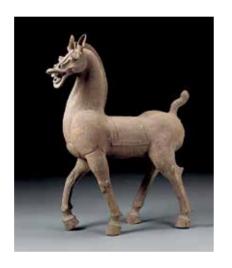


圖 4-6

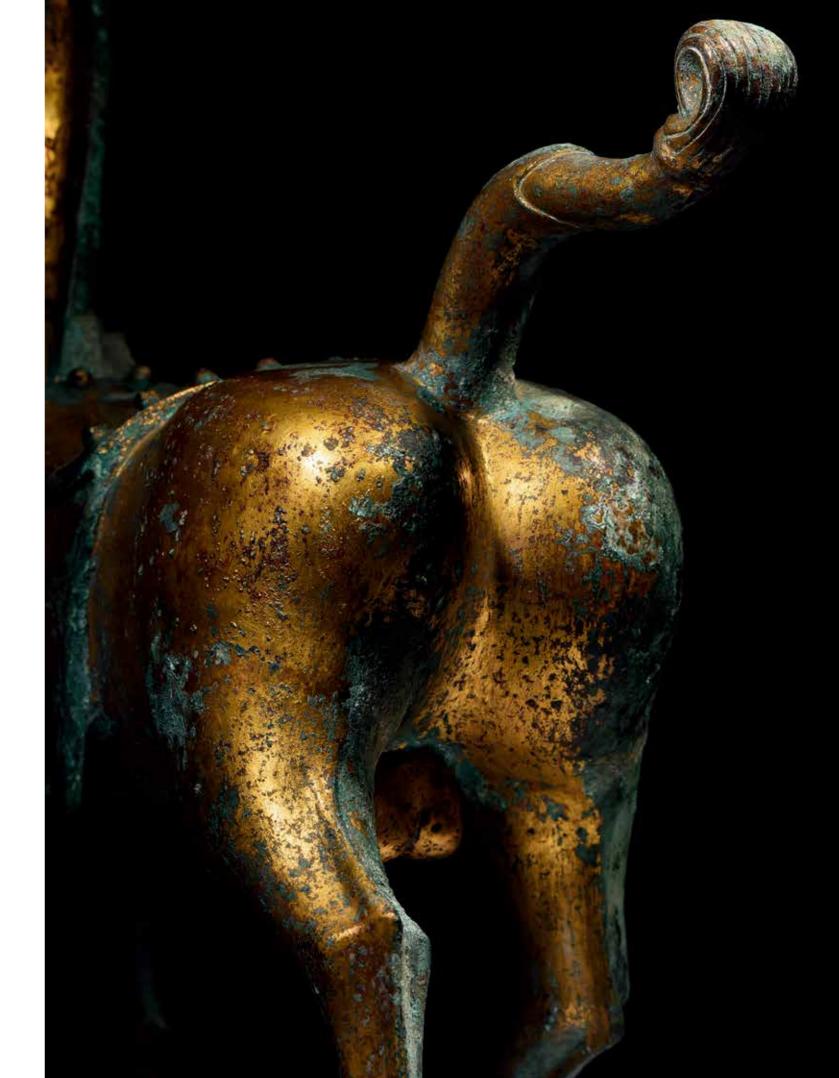
參閱:

- 1.西漢 鎏金銅馬,茂陵博物館藏,高62釐米,1981年陝西興平豆馬村出土;(圖1)
- 2.西漢早期 馬與馭手,高115.5釐米,廣西壯族自治區博物館藏;(圖2)
- 3. 漢代 銅奔馬,高34.5釐米,甘肅省博物館藏,1969年甘肅武威市雷台出土;(圖3)
- 4.漢代馬首,法國吉美博物館藏;(圖4)
- 5. 紐約佳士得1999年3月22日, Lot 215, 漢代 灰陶奔馬, 高119.4釐米; (圖5)
- 6.紐約佳士得2001年3月20日, Lot 169, 漢代 灰陶馬, 高137.1釐米。(圖6)

來源:徐展堂舊藏

展覽: 2016年4月22日至4月25日,「澳門·非物質文化遺產暨古代藝術國際博覽會」,國家文物局中國文物保護基金會、中友國際藝術交流院主辦。

出版:《澳門・非物質文化遺產暨古代藝術國際博覽會》,2016年,第35-36頁。





銅鎏金奔馬

文/韓偉 原陝西歷史博物館副館長

該西漢鎏金馬塑造的是一匹雄性馬, 該馬低首曲頸, 雙耳上豎, 翹 唇露齒, 鼻孔圓張, 作嘶鳴噴氣狀, 而且右前蹄向外跨, 作邁步奔 跑狀, 馬背附有革毯, 革毯前後各有一排七個乳釘紋, 翹尾有結, 通體鎏金。

該馬造型比例勻稱, 形態雄健, 藝術地再現了駿馬賓士的最美意 境,不僅蘊含著那個時代極高的思想內涵,而且完美地體現了漢代 鑄造工藝永恆的藝術魅力, 成為中國青銅器雕塑藝術中的不朽傑

青銅器自誕生之日, 就與當時的政治、經濟、科技、文化藝術以及 信仰、審美等密切相關, 體現並映射出強烈的文化內涵。我國的青 銅藝術, 商周時期為第一個高峰期; 到春秋晚期, 青銅器從內容到 形式發生了深刻變化, 出現了第二個高峰期; 秦漢及其以後的青銅 文化又以嶄新的態勢開拓出一片新天地。

A MAGNIFICENT AND EXTREMELY RARE GILT BRONZE **HORSE**

Han Wei

The Former Deputy Director of Shanxi History Museum

This gold-plated bronze horse, which was made in the Western Han Dynasty ,was sculptured as if it galloped in the field with head spiritedly raised and docked tail arched .There is a leather blanket on the horse's back, decorated with two rows of studs on its top.

This horse not only contains the ideological connotation of the Han Dynasty, but also perfectly embodies the eternal artistic charm of bronze casting technology of that era. It can be an immortal masterpieces in the Chinese bronze sculpture history.

Ever since the birth of the bronzes ware, these vessels have been closely related to politics, economy, science technology, cultural art, belief, and aesthetics of that time. In case of the development of Chinese Bronze art, the Shang and Zhou period was considered as the first peak; then followed by the late Spring and Autumn Period, the art of Chinese bronzes had undergone profound changes and reached its second peak. Later, the Qin and Han Dynasties saw a new departure of this ancient traditional techonology.

西漢 銅鎏金奔馬

A MAGNIFICENT AND EXTREMELY RARE GILT BRONZE HORSE

Western Han Dynasty (206 BC - AD 220)

This figure expresses a powerful sense of movement that can be compared to the Horse Stepping on Flying Swallow excavated in 1969 from Wuwei, Gansu province. See Zhongguo Meishu Quanji; Diaosu Bian; Qin Han Diaosu (The Great Treasury of Chinese Fine Arts; Sculpture; Qin and Han Sculpture), Beijing, 1985, vol. 2, pp. 152-155, no. 148. This extraordinary creature, with its sharp of knife-cut features which show as large frames, slender legs, large hoofs and short bellies. And one of the most remarkable characteristics of this horse is the lump at the center of its forehead. While pottery and non gilding bronze Han horses of this kind are more commonly seen, these gilt-bronze examples are exceedingly rare. Only two other extant examples are known and one is in the collection of Maoling Museum. The other example, represented as a standing sculpture, was published in Miho Museum. 17 3 /4 in.(45 cm) high, 17 3 /4 in.(45 cm) high, 17 3 /4 in.(45 cm) hong

Provenance

T.T. Tsui collection

Literature

The First International Exposition of Intangible Cultural Heritage and Ancient art of China, The Cotai Expo At The Venetian Macao, 2016

《後漢書·馬援傳》雲:「馬者,甲兵之本,國之大用」。馬匹對於國家的強弱盛衰起著重要作用,自古以來備受重視。漢 代出於對匈奴作戰的需要,十分重視改良馬種,專門從西域引進汗血寶馬,因此漢代雕塑馬在工藝美術史中有著與眾不同 的神韻和氣質.深受蓋家喜愛。

該馬造型寫實,肌肉豐滿,筋骨強健,體態勻稱和諧,動態栩栩如生。馬體銅鑄而中空,表現出駿馬奔馳的瞬間動態。馬為雄性,昂首堅耳,翹唇露齒,鼻孔圓張,作嘶鳴噴氣狀;頸項粗壯,臀腹緊圓,尾結向後高揚;四肢強勁有力,腕細蹄大,表現奔馬力速兼備,形神俱佳。此馬的面部有一顯著特徵,即在兩耳間生有一角狀肉冠。據長沙馬王堆漢墓所出西漢帛書《相馬經》說,這肉冠的大小,同奔馳的速度有關。其長一寸,日行三百,其長三寸,日行千里。另據東漢楊孚《異物志》記載:「大宛(古西域國名,在今中亞費爾乾納盆地)馬有肉角數寸」,表明該馬是依大宛馬鑄造的。奔馬矯健、彪悍,行馳為對側步,集河西走馬、大宛馬、蒙古馬等馬種的優點於一身,顯是按良馬標準所塑。

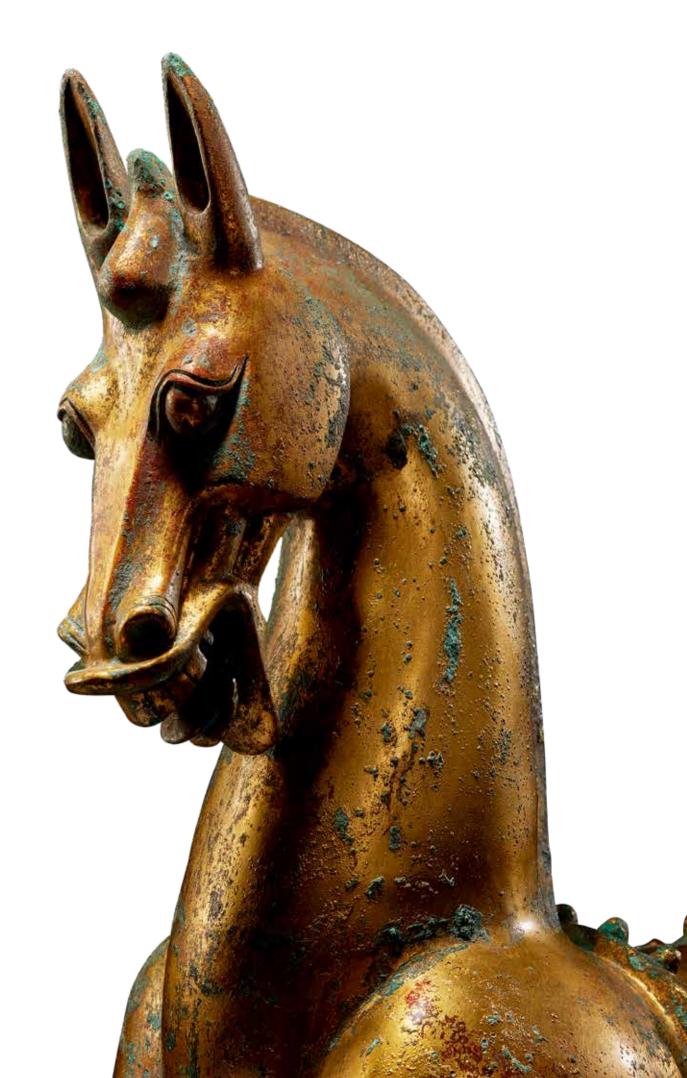
漢代是我國養馬業的興盛時期,漢朝統治者通過納貢、互市、戰爭等手段大力引進外來優良馬種。這些來自西域的良駒使 漢馬「既雜胡馬,馬乃益壯」,此後「天馬」便成為良馬的代名詞,漢武帝特為此而歌:「天馬來今從西極(今伊犁河流域),經萬里今歸有德。承威靈今降外國,涉流沙今四夷服」,他還詔令相馬專家東門京鑄大宛馬銅像,立於未央宮北門的魯班門外,故魯班門又稱金馬門。在迄今所見的歷史文物中,鎏金銅馬作為一種天馬的藝術形象,首見於西漢前期。在此後的大約一千多年間,近似於這種體型的馬屢見不鲜,它們或是日常出行的伴侶,或是馳騁徵戰的良騎,故後世有「漢唐之所以能張者,皆為畜牧之盛也」的說法。此外,漢代人還將對天馬的鍾愛上升到神話的程度,在漢代雕塑、畫像磚石、墓室壁畫等藝術作品中,常常出現長著翅膀的翼馬造型及「天馬行空」「仙人奔馬」等主題,這也成為漢代乃至整個中國古代馬文化的鮮明特色。

從出土文物看,最具代表性的是1981年陝西興平豆馬村茂陵陽信長公主墓陪葬坑出土的一匹鎏金銅馬,這件鎏金銅馬是目前所知唯一經科學發掘的大宛馬金銅造像,現藏茂陵博物館,高62釐米、長76釐米、重25.5公斤。據考證,這件鎏金銅馬是漢代飼養在上林苑或御廳中的大宛馬(汗血寶馬)的藝術造型,通體鎏金,極顯富麗華貴,同出銅器多數有銘文「陽信家」,應為帝室貴族所有。另有廣西壯族自治區博物館收藏的西漢早期銅馬與馭手,以及甘肅省博物館藏,1969年甘肅武威市雷台出土的漢代銅奔馬,均為此件拍品提供了可靠的參考依據。除此之外,大量的漢代陶馬也可為此作品的斷代提供參考依據,可參見蘇富比、佳士得早年拍賣的多件拍品。

本件拍品來源於徐展堂先生舊藏。徐展堂(1941-2010)是香港著名企業家、慈善家及藝術文物收藏家。徐展堂先生由白手起家成功發展成為資本雄厚的企業家,因偶然的機會喜歡上古董收藏,從此參觀世界各地博物館,重金收入藏品,成為香港敏求精捨的重要成員,上世紀九十年代初即成為世界五十大收藏家之一。徐先生建立了香港首家私人中國藝術博物館——香港徐氏藝術博物館。此外,徐先生還先後向英國維多利亞·阿爾伯特博物館、美國芝加哥美術館、上海博物館、南京博物院等中國藝術品收藏機構捐出巨資,建立了八所以其名字命名的藝術館。「在望山莊」為先生建於港島半山的私宅,院內單獨建一小樓以保存其所收藏的古董。

在中國人的心目中,馬是一種陽剛、灑脫、有靈性的動物,是忠誠、剛烈的象徵,尤其那些難得的寶馬良駒,更是英雄建功立業的好搭檔,而「千里馬」也被喻為人才的代名詞。此件鎏金銅馬藝術造型精煉,鑄銅工藝卓越,通體鎏金華麗雍容,具有極高的歷史價值和藝術價值。

ESTIMATE ON REQUEST 估價待詢



明初 官釉六出葵口盤

AN EXTREMELY RARE AND FINELY POTTED GUAN-TYPE SIX LOBED DISH

Early Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) $6^{1}/_{8}$ in.(15.6cm) diam.

Provenance

C.T.Loo, New York Frank Caro, New York

本品盤形如葵花,折腰圈足,漫罩青釉,色偏粉藍,柔光婉約;胎骨棱角堅實,呈黑褐鐵色,襄之厚釉,銳角斂藏,柔裏蘊剛;器身遍佈開片,片紋自然泛金,濃淡不一;釉面呈現乳濁失透質感,隱隱露出釉層下灰黑胎體之色,若翠色浸入胎骨,心曠神怡;口沿由於釉水流淌,釉層較薄,略呈紫色,為明初官窯此類器之"紫口"現象,其垂釉十分自然。

明初官黨的特點繼承了宋代汝黨和鈞黨所創的厚釉工藝,先將坯件素燒,然後多次施釉,所以釉層凝厚、瑩潤,享譽"油色瑩徹,為世所珍"。由於明初官黨使用了含鐵量較高的陶土,胎色灰黑,開片細密,深淺不一。此外,考古發掘數據表明,由於採用了模範成型,造型規整秀美。細觀此盤,近足處有些許縮釉,可看到深黑色的胎骨,與老虎洞窯址出土殘片特徵甚為接近;器身通體內外滿釉,釉色青灰,釉層凝厚溫潤,呈現出深淺兩層開片現象,深邃幽遠,渾然天成,這些無不與北京故宮博物院之南宋官黨瓷器所呈現的特徵相符。清宮舊藏有一例"宋官黨葵瓣口盤",其盤型為六瓣花口,亦為折腰,通體滿釉,並伴有開片,釉色與本品極為相近;盤底留有五個支釘痕,而本品則為三只,略有不同;兩者胎色皆為灰黑,開片呈深淺不一遍佈,深邃幽遠的青瓷釉色等方面所呈現出的特徵近乎完全一致,可資比較;臺北故宮博物院亦藏有一例,展覽於《得佳趣-乾隆皇帝的陶瓷品味》特展。

官窯是由宮廷所設立的禦窯,其特點是官建、官管,所燒瓷器專供皇家御用,製作十分講究。由於宮廷專用,當時產量極少,現在存世數量十分有限。這類器物民間不能使用,皇家也不用做隨葬,因此此類明初官窯器大多為傳世品,流傳有序,絕大部分收藏於北京及臺北故宮博物院,其他各大博物館只有少量作品,極為珍貴。得此盤於掌中撫弄摩挲,遙想當時燒成出窯以後,冷卻工夫掌握得宜,繼而潤其色,方得如此金絲開片,疏朗自然,彷佛瓊玉整塊琢成,體現出淡恬古雅的藝術風格,令人不禁感慨古人造物的巧奪天工。

來源:

1. 盧芹齋舊藏:

2.紐約古董商法蘭克卡羅舊藏。

參閱:

《得佳趣-乾隆皇帝的陶瓷品味》,台北故宫博物院,2012年,頁93,圖版23。

HKD 800,000-1,200,000 USD 102,000-153,000







(two views 兩面)

明洪武 釉里紅纏枝牡丹紋卧足盃(原配黄楊木座)

AN IMPORTANT COPPER RED DECORATED CUP

Hongwu period, Ming Dynasty (1368-1398) $3^{1}/_{8}$ in.(7.8cm) diam.

Provenance

J.M. Hu collection (by repute)

此杯胎體堅實厚重, 杯身以釉里紅繪纏枝蓮花為飾, 外壁口沿飾回紋, 主題紋飾於碗腹內外與碗心以傳統筆墨意韻繪就, 紋飾疏朗, 發色濃艷, 略有暈散, 底部露胎之處胎質堅硬、厚重。整體古樸素雅, 為明代洪武時期釉里紅的典型之作, 極為罕見。

高溫銅紅彩賴瓷器燒造真正成熟期是在明洪武年間,並被皇室選為宮廷專用瓷,限制民間使用,成為非商品性質的官窯器。據《大明會典》記載,洪武二年(公元1369年)皇上詔令,宮廷祭祀所用的金屬器物概由瓷器代替。當時每個祭壇皆有其特定的顏色,而代表朝日壇的正是赤色。因此,傳世的紅釉器及釉里紅器寓意神聖,益顯珍貴。此碗的造型和紋飾構圖都具有鮮明的時代風格,特別是其釉里紅紋飾的發色,在傳世或出土的洪武釉里紅瓷器中,稱得上純正,有較高的收藏價值。

參閱:

故宮博物院藏,明洪武 釉里紅纏枝牡丹紋碗。(圖1)

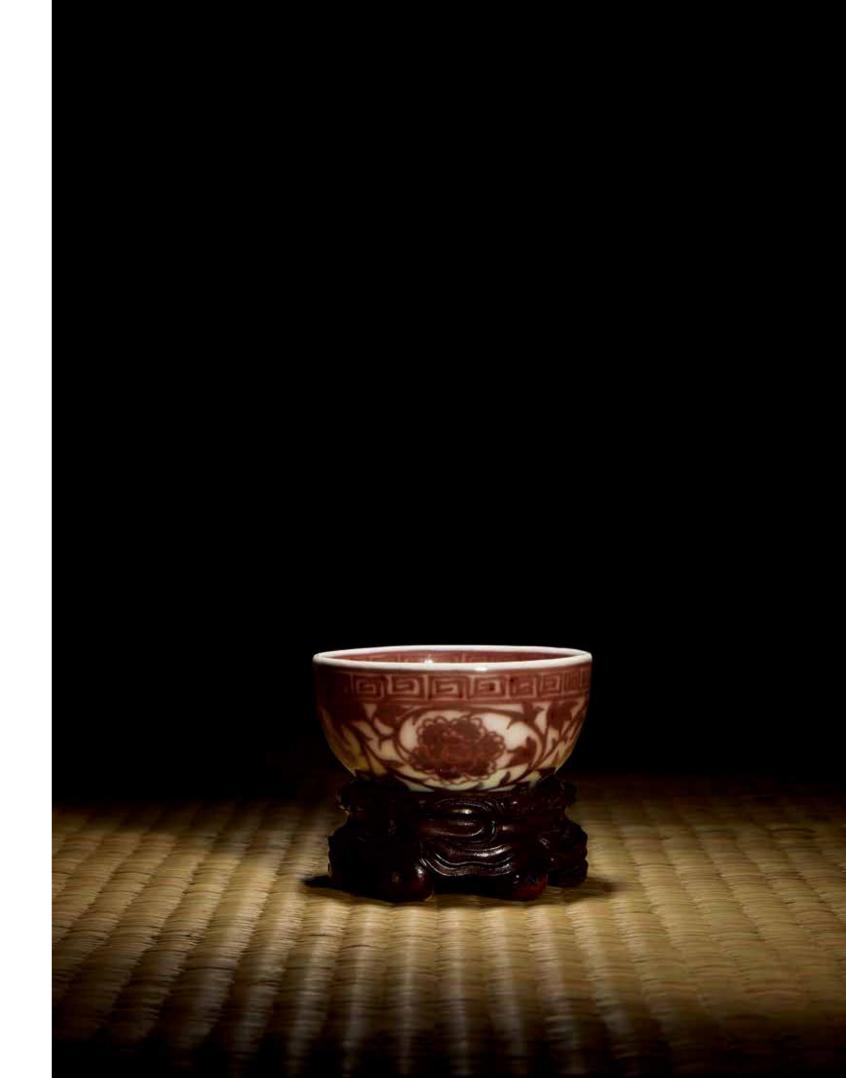
來源:

胡惠春舊藏(傳)

HKD 50,000-80,000 USD 6,400-10,200



fig1 🗟 1



清康熙 青花團鳳紋怨

A VERY RARE AND FINELY POTTED BLUE AND WHITE PHOENIX MEDALLION BOWL

Marks and period of Kangxi (1662 - 1722)

Delicately potted, the deep rounded sides rising from a straight foot to an everted rim, painted on the exterior in shades of underglaze blue with five finely executed phoenix medallions, each depicting a bird with head turned in the opposite direction of the long wavy tail, its wings spread, and legs thinly pencilled, the interior centred with a conforming phoenix medallion, the base inscribed with a six-character reign mark within a double ring in underglaze blue. A cup of this design in the Palace Museum, Beijing, is published in Chen Runmin, ed., Gugong Bowuyuan cang Qingdai cigi lei xuan [Qing porcelains from the Palace Museum Collection Selected by Type), vol. 1: Qing Shunzhi Kanaxi chao ginghua ci [Blue-and-white porcelain of the Shunzhi and Kangxi reigns of the Qing], Beijing, 2005, pl. 158, together with one with dragon medallions, pl. 157; and a similar pair of cups was included in the Exhibition of Ancient Chinese Ceramics, Kau Chi Society of Chinese Art at The Art Gallery. The Chinese University of Hona Kona, Hona Kona, 1981-2, cat. no. 111. The design is also known in underglaze red; compare a cup with red phoenix roundels and a companion piece with dragon roundels, both included in the exhibition Qing Kang Yong Qian ming ci tezhan/Catalog of the Special Exhibition of K' ang-hsi, Yung-cheng and Ch' ien-lung Porcelain Ware from the Ch' ing Dynasty in the National Museum Palace (sic), Taipei, 1986, cat. no. 7. 3⁵/₈ in.(9.2cm) diam.

Provenance

Meivintana Collection

Sotheby's Hong Kong, 09 OCTOBER 2012, THE MEIYINTANG COLLECTION, PART IV - AN IMPORTANT SELECTION OF IMPERIAL CHINESE PORCELAINS. Lot 49

Literature

Regina Krahl, Chinese Ceramics from the Meiyintang Collection, London, 1994-2010, vol. 4, no. 1708.

「大清康熙年制」雙行六字青花雙圈楷款

碗撇口,深壁,圈足;碗心繪青花團鳳紋,鳳凰展翅,引頸回首;外壁再以青花繪五團鳳,間隙留白,鳳凰身姿優美,高貴華麗;底署「大清康熙年制」雙行六字青花雙團楷款,字體端正雋秀。此碗造型精巧,曲線柔美,釉面潤澤均勻,紋飾繪制精細,發色明艷的青花鳳凰映在雪白的底色上形成鮮明對比,彰顯宮廷的典雅大氣。此類碗紋飾多見釉里紅色料,青花十分稀少珍貴。鳳紋是中國古代傳統吉祥圖案,為「百鳥之王」,是古人心目中代表吉祥的瑞鳥,能知天下治亂的靈鳥。《異物志》有:「其鳥五色成文,丹喙赤頭,頭上有冠,鳴曰天下太平,王者有賢道則見。」故有「天下太平,萬物安寧」的寓意。

參閱.

陳潤民編著《清順治康熙朝青花瓷》,紫禁城出版社,2005年,頁249,圖158。(圖1)

來源:

1.瑞士玫茵堂舊藏;

2.香港蘇富比拍賣,2012年10月09日, 玫茵堂藏重要中國御製瓷器拍賣 四, 第49號。

出版.

康蕊君編著《玫茵堂藏中國陶瓷卷四》倫敦,1994-2010,圖錄第1708號。

HKD 1,500,000-2,000,000 USD 191,200-254,900





g1圖1







清雍正 檸檬黄地青花九桃盤

A RARE LEMON YELLOW GROUND AND BLUE AND WHITE DECORATED PEACH DISH Marks and period of Yongzheng (1723 - 1735)

Finely painted in early Ming style with a central medallion of nine peaches suspended from gnarled leafybranches within a border of double-circles, repeated below the mouth rim, the exterior with a denseinterwoven convolvulus scroll between double lines, all on a bright lemon-yellow ground. $10^{3}/_{4}$ in.(27.3 cm) diam.

Provenance

Private Hong Konger Collection

「大清雍正年制」雙行六字青花楷款

清代對瓷器的鑒賞尤為推崇永宣官窯, 許朱琰在《陶說》中評價宣德官窯時謂:「明窯之極盛期也,選料、制樣、畫器、題款無一不精, ……故論青花, 宣窯為最。」評價之高, 可謂冠絕古今。而雍正時期御瓷摹古風行, 對黃地青花尤為喜好, 其花紋、形制多有仿燒, 達到爐火純青的地步, 此盤即為一例。盤敞口、弧腹、下承圈足。通體罩施黃釉為地, 其上以青花繪飾紋樣: 盤心雙圈開光內, 截取桃枝成雙, 枝幹虯勁有力, 其上瑞果碩結, 共生九桃, 桃實佈局遵循傳統繪畫中「攢三聚五」之法, 四周兼飾桃葉翻卷, 其陰陽相背, 皆由濃淡深淺來表示, 靈動而自然; 外壁通繪九組纏枝牽牛花紋, 首尾相應, 風姿各異, 極富韻律感。盤心與盤外壁所飾圖案皆以九為數量, 「九」為陽數之極, 又與「久」諧音,與代表長壽之壽桃相攜, 寓意雋永。整器形制規整, 胎釉結合緊密, 所繪紋飾筆觸靈動, 點逢渲染, 無一荒疏草率之筆, 青花濃妍蒼翠, 黃釉明艷嬌美, 相映成趣, 堪稱一代名品。

來源:

香港藏家舊藏

HKD 700,000-1,000,000 USD 89,300-127,500



mark

清道光 粉彩三多紋象耳瓶(一對)

A PAIR OF FAMILLE-ROSE SANDUO ELEPHANT HANDLE VASES

Mid Qing Dynasty (1368-1644), Dao Guang period Marks Of "Tui Si Tang" 5 in.(12.5 cm) diam.

「退思堂制」款

此對粉彩象耳瓶口沿鎏金,長頸溜肩,長圓腹,園足;口沿飾一圈如意雲頭紋,其頸部為粉彩繪蝙蝠、纏枝蓮紋,腹部主題紋飾為石榴紋,寓意多子多福,吉祥喜慶;瓶底心暗刻「退思堂制」款,規整有致。整體器型飽滿,線條流暢,紋飾繪工細膩,色彩清新淡雅。此對粉彩象耳瓶器身小巧,置於室中,可增添雅趣。

「退思堂」是嘉慶、道光時期的審親王仁壽的堂號。仁壽為淳穎第四子端恩長子,生於嘉慶十五年三月初六日,道光三年賞載花翎,六年八月襲審親王,七年擔任正白旗總族長,後擔任鑲白旗漢軍都統、正紅旗蒙古都統等職,管理過左右兩翼宗學,做過玉牒館總裁、鑲黃旗領侍衛內大臣。

HKD 120,000-200,000 USD 15,300-25,500



marks



清嘉慶 珊瑚紅地描金五彩嬰戲圖大盌(一對)

A PAIR OF FINE CORAL-GROUND FAMILLE-VERTE AND GILT-DECORATED 'BOYS' BOWLS Marks and period of Jiaqing (1796 - 1820), Qing Dynasty

the deep rounded sides resting on a short foot, the exterior decorated in ailt and

famille-verte with a continuous scene depicting groups of boys engaging in various leisurely pursuits in a fenced garden, including one holding a long lotus stem, another washing his hands in a large basin, some gathered in groups, the figures dressed in loose robes and rendered with joyful expressions, the setting laden with large plantain leaves, craggy rockwork and overhanging pine trees with a moutainous background, the foot bordered with a gilt scroll band, all against a warm coral-red ground, the white base inscribed in underglaze blue with a six-character seal mark A closely related bowl in the Palace Museum, Beijing, is illustrated in The Complete Collection of Treasures of the Palace Museum. Porcelains of Polychrome and Contrasting Colours, Hong Kong, 1999, pl. 159; one in the Shanghai Museum, Shanghai, is illustrated in Lu Minghua, Qingdai Yongzheng-Xuantong guanyao ciqi [Qing dynasty official wares from the Yongzheng to the Xuantong reigns], Shanghai, 2014, pl. 3-88; another, in the Hong Kong Museum of Art, was included in the Museum's exhibition The Wonders of the Potter's Palette, Hong Kong, 1984, cat. no. 93; and a further bowl, included in the Oriental Ceramic Society of Hong Kong exhibition Ch' ing Polychrome Porcelain, Fung Ping Shan Museum, Hong Kong, 1977, cat. no. 100, was sold at Christie's London, 13th December 1982, lot 528.

The elaborate and highly amusing design on the present bowls are typical of the Jiaqing period especially the depiction of the group of sixteen boys. The earliest representation in this format can be found on a Yongle blue and white bowl exhibited at the Hong Kong Museum of Art, Chinese Porcelain, The S.C. Ko Tianminlou Collection, 1987, illustrated in the catalogue, no. 15.

For the earliest Qing version of these bowls, see a Kangxi mark and period bowl illustrated in The Tsui Museum of Art. Chinese Ceramics IV. Qing Dynasty, Hong Kong, 1995, pl. 104. While there are a number of examples of Jiaqing-marked bowls of this type, Kangxi and Qianlong period bowls are somewhat rarer. The design becomes quite standard with same grouping of boys portrayed in the similar settings. A pair bowls of identical design from the Qianlong period is illustrated in Chinese Ceramics in the Idemitsu Collection, Japan, 1987, pl. 952.

Provenanc

private English Collection, purchased during World War II Stride and Son Auctioneers and Valuers, 23 November 2017, London, Lot 48

HKD 1,500,000-2,000,000 USD 191,200-254,900



1220

「大清嘉慶年制」三行六字篆書款

碗口微撇,深孤腹,圈足,外壁以珊瑚紅釉為地,通景以五彩繪庭院嬰戲圖,松林庭院間,童子濟濟一堂,面龐圓潤喜悅,神情稚拙可愛,或圍缸戲水,或執木偶,呈現出熱鬧散快的喜慶氣氣;其後景色以金彩描繪,清幽雅致,絢麗奪目;碗內施白釉,底足內以青花書「大清嘉慶年制」三行六字篆書款。全器畫工細膩流暢,紋飾繁縟華麗,主題吉利祥瑞,寓意五子登科、百子千孫,亦有祈福求安之意,喜慶色彩濃厚,代表了清嘉慶時官窯瓷藝的最高水平。此類嬰戲圖最早出現在永樂瓷器上,清代的珊瑚紅地五彩嬰戲碗則最早是康熙窯出品,見香港徐氏博物館曾出版過的一件康熙青花款作品,因紋飾華美、金紅燦然,又寓意吉祥,遂成後朝官窯定制品種之一,傳世多見乾隆窯作品,如日本出光美術館珍藏的一對幾乎完全相同的乾隆款作品。

來源:

- 1.英國藏家舊藏, 購於二戰期間
- 2.倫敦斯特萊德拍賣行,2017年11月23日,第48號









marks

清乾隆 藍地洋彩開光山水圖御選詩文鋪首扁瓶

AN EXTREMELY RARE AND FINELY ENAMELLED YANGCAI VASE

Qianlong period (1736 - 1795), Qing Dynasty $7^3/_8$ in. (18.7cm) high.

Provenance

Sotheby's Hong Kong, 16 November 1973, Lot 200 Sotheby's Hong Kong, 20 May 1980, Lot 261

詩文:金沙溪上柳條齊,白鳥群飛落照低。十里荷花紅勝錦,好山多在畫橋西。 鈐印:石厓、鏡湖逋客、偶然

瓶小口,束頸,長弧扁腹,圈足。肩部對稱飾紅彩鋪首銜環,並以金彩相描,古意盎然。腹部兩面開光,一面開光內繪粉彩山水圖,山水蒼茫,樹林蔥綠,數舟游於水面,青綠間一派靜謐祥和;另一面以墨彩書七律詩一首:金沙溪上柳條齊,白鳥群飛落照低。十里荷花紅勝錦,好山多在畫橋西。詩首落「偶然」圓形款,詩尾落「石厓」和「鏡湖逋客」二方款;余部以淡藍彩為地,上用粉彩繪纏枝花卉紋,口沿及足牆外各繪綠地如意雲頭紋一圈,脛部為一周回紋。本品為扁體,與常見圓瓶相比,工藝更加複雜,成形不易;其上所飾之色地開光裝飾素為清代官窯高貴紋樣。瓶體秀雅,設色清麗,淡藍色地清新宜人,與開光內山水圖相得益彰,另有詩文相配,兩側的鋪首銜環和開光描金邊又為這份清雅增添了幾分古樸和高貴,觀之別有意境。

整瓶胎質白膩, 繪工精細, 誠為清代粉彩精品。開光內所書七律詩為元末明初詩人自恢所作《偶成》, 收錄於 文淵閣四庫全書《御選宋金元明四朝詩·御選元詩·卷七十九》。據該部書《姓名爵里二》介紹,「自恢,字 復初,一作復元,豫章人。至正(元朝最後一個年號)末主海鹽法喜寺,後住廬山」。

來源:

1.香港蘇富比拍賣, 1973年11月16日, Lot 200;

2.香港蘇富比拍賣, 1980年5月20日, Lot 261。

HKD 1,800,000-2,600,000 USD 229,400-331,400













清乾隆 茶葉末釉荸薺瓶

A FINE TEA-DUST GLAZED BOTTLE VASE

Impressed marks and period of Qianlong (1736-1795), Qing Dynasty 10 in.(25.5cm) high, 6 in.(15cm) diam.

「大清乾隆年製」三行六字篆書款

茶葉末釉起源于唐代黑釉,是中國燒製歷史悠久的單色釉之一。明禦器廠所產茶葉末釉,釉色黃潤,帶黑色或黑褐色斑點,稱"鳝魚黄"。清代茶葉末釉制品多為景德鎮官窯所燒,傳世品中,以雍正和乾隆時期最為多見,並以乾隆時的燒制最為成功。雍正時制品多偏黃,有茶無末,延續明代稱呼作"鳝魚黄";乾隆時則茶末兼有,釉色偏錄者居多,俗稱"蟹甲青"、"茶葉抹"。這些色澤上的差異更多的應是有意為之,而非技術上的不足造成,因其制品工藝十分精湛,呈色也非常穩定均勻。中國清三代的單色釉,素中有華,淡麗優雅,特別受包括東瀛在內的海外藏家的青睐。

此器物造型優雅別致, 舒展秀拔, 古樸端麗, 含蘊韻致。細長頭, 坡肩, 腹部豐滿, 扁圓, 腹下斜收至底, 圈足。通體施茶葉末釉, 釉色濃艷潤澤, 釉面光滑細膩, 偏近綠色, 但仔細端詳, 可知是由黃色、綠色粉末狀釉彩相間而形成。色澤靜雅淑嫻, 穩重端莊, 毫無驕奢之感。氣度悠然有素, 落落大方, 大有文人雅士尋求的淡泊、素樸、高潔之風韻。

足內署篆書印章款「大清乾隆年製」、款銘工整嚴謹、美觀大方。配日本舊木盒。

參閱:

靜嘉堂文庫美術館藏"茶葉末瓶"、《 靜嘉堂藏清朝陶磁 景德鎮官窯の美》、P109。

HKD 300,000-500,000 USD 38,300-63,800



mark



As one of the most influential Japanese entrepreneurs of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Asano Soichiro was a collector of Chinese art, particularly imperial porcelain of the Qing Dynasty.

Mr. Asano was born in the end of the period of the Tokugawa Shogunate,.He's the eldest son of a physician family, but he didn't inherit the family's business. In 1871, he went to Tokyo to engage in small business. After finding his first pot of gold, he came to Yokohama to seek business opportunities and successfully transformed himself into a charcoal merchant. The maritime industry he started later became the beginning of the Toyo steamship company.Due to the reclamation in Tokyo bay and the contribution to the formation of JingBin industrial zone, Mr. Asano was also known as the "father of Japan's coastal industrial zone development"and "Meiji cement king".

Mr. Asano is not only a very successful entrepreneur, but also a very enthusiastic and professional collector of Chinese porcelain. He had published a set of catalogue in Zhaohe seven years (1932) -- "Appreciation of Chinese Handicraft", which included the Chinese porcelain collection of himself. In addition to the collection in the book, Asano's family has more collections and the auction included his later years collection.

淺野總一郎(1848-1930年)是十九世紀末二十世紀初日本最有影響力的企業家之一,創建了日本十五大財閥中的淺野財閥。他熱衷於收藏中國藝術品、特別偏愛清朝的禦制瓷器。

淺野總一郎出生於幕末時期的1848年,是醫師家的長子,但成年後並未繼承家業,卻不顧周圍人的反對而立志從商。雖然從商的道路並不一帆風順,最初還因船隻遭難而蒙受了巨大損失,但淺野總一郎依舊不忘初心,始終堅持了下去。後來,淺野總一郎展開積極的經營策略,投身於水力發電站和鐵道建設等工程之中,又開始海運事業,成為日後東洋汽船公司的開端。在一片紅紅火火中,安田財閥的創始者安田善次郎也加入進來,出資協助,而淺野總一郎也同樣對安田的實業家精神讚數不已。就在這段時期內,淺野總一郎開設了淺野造船所等多家公司,並在之後應一戰的特需而構築起了淺野財閥,而由他一手創辦併發展壯大的財閥也成為了日本十五大財閥之一,一直持續到二戰結束。淺野總一郎也因為在東京灣的填海造地,對京濱工業地帶形成等各方面所付出的貢獻,被譽為"日本臨海工業地帶開發之父"、"明治水泥王"。

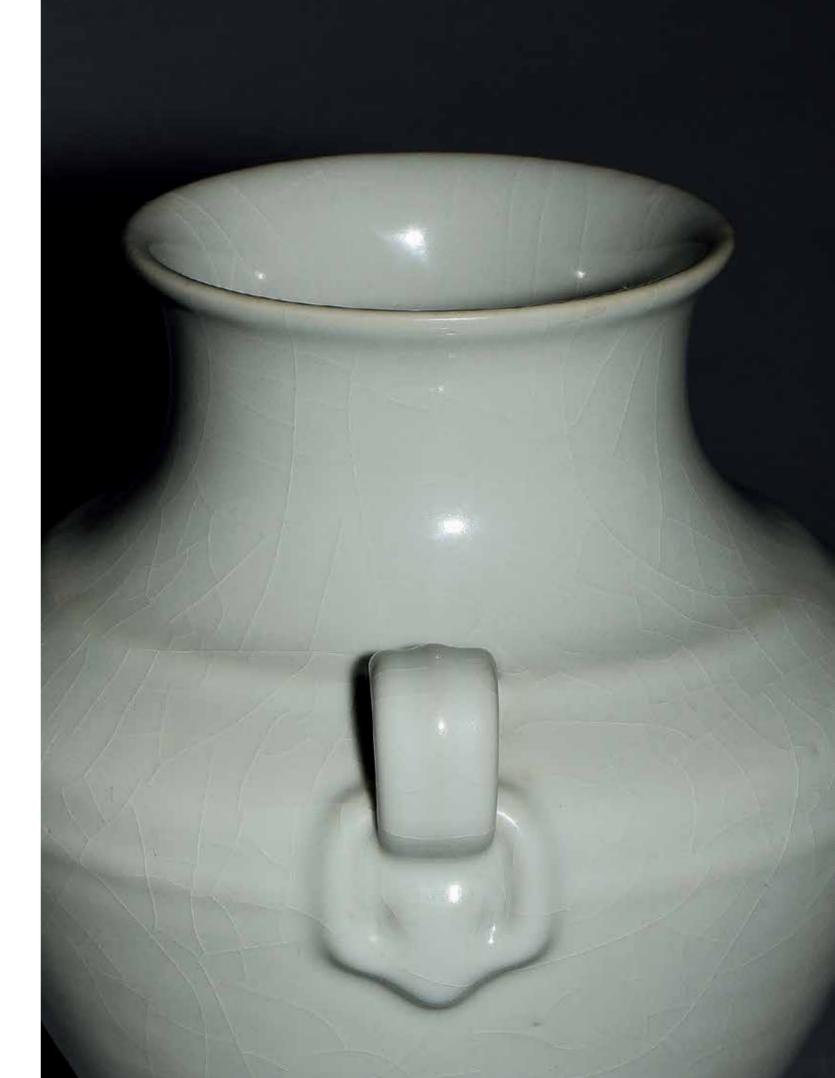
淺野總一郎既是一個非常成功的企業家,也是一個非常熱情而且專業的中國瓷器收藏家,他曾經在昭和七年(西曆一九三二年)出版過一套圖錄——《支那工藝圖鑒》,共五冊,里面收錄的即是淺野收藏的中國瓷器。除了著錄於書中的藏品之外,淺野家族還有更多的藏品,本次上拍的——便是淺野晚年時的藏品。



淺野總一郎 (1848-1930年)



《支那工藝圖鑒》



清雍正 仿汝釉弦紋如意耳尊

A RARE RU-TYPE ZUN SHAPED VASE

Seal marks and period of Yongzheng (1723-1735) , Qing Dynasty $8^{1}/_{4}$ in.(21cm) high

Provenance

From the collection of Asano family, purchased in 1917

「大清雍正年製 | 三行六字篆書款

此拍品為仿古銅器造型,圓口外撇,收頸,豐肩,肩兩側各置一扣環如意耳,斜腹漸斂,圈足。通體施天青色仿汝釉,釉質均勻似玉,光潤欲滴,色澤淡雅雋秀,晶瑩剔透,帶有一種陰柔之美。足邊施深褐色釉而為「鐵足」,足內以青花書「大清雍正年製」六字款。

宋代汝窯胎多香灰色, 頗細膩。釉色以天青為主,極其勻淨,青中閃藍,有「雨過天青」的美譽。 其精品為皇家貢器,地位極其突出,為後人稱頌不已。清代仿古瓷燒造奉宋代官、汝、定等窯器物 為圭臬。在雍正、乾隆時代,仿古作品是優雅風貌的重要附屬物。

雍正皇帝酷愛汝窯器,曾授意督陶官大量仿制。《清宮造瓣處活計檔》中記載著景德鎮雍正六年(1728年)和乾隆三年(1738年)時仿汝窯器均多達40余件。雍正、乾隆兩朝監督御窯燒造的官員中,最善仿古代名窯著名釉色的就是唐英。唐英仿汝窯,多仿天青色,開片見有蟬翼形、少大開片和無開片的情況。清仿汝窯釉面透亮,所有仿品均隱現一園藍色。雍正時期作品最為「高華而清貴」,其雖仿釉色,造型襲古亦有創新,有些造型為清代特有,且御窯廠產品多書本朝款識。相比於宋汝釉的厚潤,雍正期仿汝釉的釉面更具質感,瑩潤光亮,留給人無窮的回味。

近年的中國古董珍玩拍場上,出現了一批來自歐洲政菌堂的精品瓷器,其中就包括了幾件仿汝釉的傑作,以其幽青高雅的氣質成為全場的焦點,也從側面說明瞭此類作品在現今收藏者心目中的地位。此尊器型與瀋陽故宮博物院館藏「雍正冬青釉雙系耳撇口罐」相同,畫顯皇家風範。

來源

淺野家族舊藏,大正六年(1917年)入藏

參閱:

1.《沈阳故宫博物院院藏文物精粹 瓷器卷 下》,万卷出版公司,页56-57; (圖1) 2. 北京故宫博物院藏"仿汝釉雙耳扁瓶",《中國陶瓷全集·清(上)》P208, No.229。

HKD 1,200,000-2,200,000 USD 153,000-280,400



fig1 圖



mark





AN IMPORTANT WUCAI DRAGON JAR

Mark and Period of Wanli (1573 - 1619 A.D.), Ming Dynasty with original fitted bronze cover, stand and wooden box 4 in.(10cm) high, 5 in.(13cm) diam.

Provenance

From the collection of Asano Family, Japan

「大明萬曆年制 | 青花楷書款

明代五彩瓷器的燒製繁盛於萬曆時期,此時釉上五彩的色彩繼承了嘉靖朝的特點,以紅綠兩色為主,其中點綴黃、黑彩等,紅綠彩更加鲜艷、熱烈,對 比強烈。除此之外,萬曆五彩還逐步將釉上彩色與釉下青花結合為飾的意趣發展到"務極華麗"的新境地,改變了前代構圖清新疏朗的風格,以圖案 紋樣滿密爲勝,色彩濃艷而得名。

此罐圓口內斂,豐肩圓腹飽滿外鼓,圈足,底部青花雙圈內兩排楷體作款,書"大明萬曆年製"六字。器身飾青花五彩雙龍戲珠紋,神龍威武生動,身姿矯健輕盈;其一以青花繪龍身,礬紅勾鬚髮,再用黑彩分填出遍佈龍身的鱗片,另一則正好相反,紅身青髯,形成強烈的對比,頗具視覺衝擊力;雙龍所戲之寶珠施黃彩,周圍用礬紅描繪噴出的火焰,明艷光亮、引人入勝;龍與寶珠之間滿佈綠彩捲草枝葉紋,連綿纏繞、生生不息,蘊含極強的生命力,而枝上各處又點綴起不同色調的西番蓮紋,有的繪青花,有的施礬紅,有的表現為黃紅相間,艷麗多姿。足邊同樣以青花五彩繪出茂盛的枝葉卷草,上承如意雲頭紋,彰顯大吉大利。

罐口配銅鎏金頂蓋,呈圓弧狀,遍佈鏤空祥雲紋樣,燦爛耀眼,與繽紛多彩的器身形成完美的搭配。足下承紫檀木座,支足雕為如意雲頭紋,沉穩典 雅

同類型的器物可見臺北鴻禧美術館所藏的 "五彩雲龍紋水盂"和收於上海博物館的 "五彩雲龍紋蓋罐"。通過細節處的仔細對比可以發現,同樣是明萬曆時期的這幾件作品在器形上幾乎完全一致,構圖也基本採用相同的雙龍戲珠題材,龍之身形、寶珠火光的模樣亦如出一轍,製作手法應屬同種,極為神似;而除了口沿和近足處的如意雲頭紋之外,最大的區別還是在於背景紋飾,相比較館藏作品上萬裏祥雲的豪放大氣,此拍品上的纏枝蓮紋更顯秀麗靈動,體現出不同的意趣,但終究還是殊途同歸,展現出皇室御用的尊貴與吉祥。 附鏤空銅蓋、木座與木盒。

參閱:

1.台北鴻禧美術館藏 "五彩雲龍紋水盂", 《中国美術の精華》P116, No.135;

2.上海博物館藏 "五彩雲龍紋蓋罐", 《中國陶瓷全集・明(下)》P118, No.119。(圖1)

來源:

日本淺野家族舊藏

HKD 800,000-1,200,000 USD 102,000-153,000



fig1 圖





mark

明萬曆 青花洞石牡丹紋雙龍耳杯

A VERY RARE BLUE AND WHITE DRAGON HANDLED WINE CUP

Marks and period of Wanli (1573 – 1619)

Applied with pierced flattened dragon handles at two sides covered with a blue wash, the exterior decorated with flowering tree peonies issuing from pierced rock work, all below a band of emblems reserve aroundmouth rim, the interior with a "Shou" medallion. Only one similarly modeled and decorated blue and white wine cup with Wanli marks appears to be recorded and was included in the exhibition of Mayuyama, Seventy Years, 1976 and later on again included in the

Miho Museum special exhibition of 「A Tama-tebako for Spring」, 15 March - 11 June 2000. The Mayuyama cup was decorated around the exterior sides with groups of confronting dragons and Shou characters. 2³/, in.(6.9cm) diam.

Provenance

Sotheby's New York, 04 June 1986, Lot 116 Christie's Hong Kong, 13 January 1987, Lot 552

「大明萬曆年制 | 青花楷書款

此件造型生動優美的青花小杯,是明代晚期官窯瓷器中罕見的精品小件作品,精巧的螭龍紋雙耳別有生趣,洞石牡丹紋落筆拙樸生動,富有鮮活的晚明藝術風格,內底繪團壽字。查閱出版資料,僅見日本繭山龍泉堂曾來源過一件形制非常相似的青花耳杯,紋樣為雙龍捧壽,兩側為捏塑的魚龍耳,底落萬曆款,並曾在日本美秀博物館2000年春季特別展 - 《春/〉五手箱》中展出。

來源:

- 1. 紐約蘇富比拍賣, 1986年6月4日, 第116號;
- 2.香港佳士得拍賣, 1987年1月13日, 第552號。

參閱:

- 1.日本美秀博物館, 2000年春季特別展 《春の玉手箱》;(圖1)
- 2. 繭山龍泉堂《創業七十週年紀念 龍泉集芳 第一集》,1976,第324頁,圖版第967號。

HKD 500,000-700,000 USD 63,800-89,300





1226

清道光 珊瑚紅地洋彩開光牡丹紋碗

A FINE IMPERIAL CORAL GROUND YANGCAI PEONY BOWL

Marks and period of Daoguang (1821 - 1850)

The exterior is finely enamelled with three lemon-yellow ground panels, each enclosing a broad blossoming peony framed by foliate scrolls and connected by the slender stems bearing three smaller blue flower heads amidst further leafy foliage, all reserved on a rich coral ground. The interior and base are glazed white. $4^{3}/_{8}$ in.(11 cm) diam.

Provenance

Christie's Hong Kong, 27 November 2013, Lot 3451

「大清道光年制 | 青花篆書款

這種拍品裝飾圖案的母本源於康熙時期琺瑯彩紫地開光花卉紋碗(參見《故宮博物院藏文物珍品大系-琺瑯彩·粉彩》,頁4,圖2),它融合了西洋繪畫風格,增加了紋飾的立體感,工匠巧妙地運用開光手法,使主體紋飾牡丹更為鮮明突出。碗外壁施珊瑚紅彩為地,明艷華貴,其上以西洋巴洛克風格的纏枝花蔓圍成三組開光,內繪黃地粉彩折枝牡丹紋,粉嫩嬌媚,紅黃色彩對比強烈,呈現具有濃郁西洋風味的趣味、體現了富麗堂皇的宮廷藝術氣象。

來源

香港佳士得拍賣,2013年11月27日,第3451號。

HKD 400,000-600,000 USD 51.000-76.500





mark

明十五世紀 龍泉青釉菊瓣大盌

A RARE LAGER LONGQUAN CELADON MOULDED AND BISCUIT-DECORATED "CHRYSANTHEMUM" BOWL Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), 15th Century

13 in.(33 cm) diam.

Provenance

Christie's Hong Kong, 3 June 2015, Lot 2941

此盌尺寸碩大, 盌底留臍, 內施青釉; 口緣及腹部作菊瓣式, 盌內壁刻雙層菊瓣紋, 盌內中心露胎貼 一朵雙層菊花,與內壁圖案相互呼應。大多數的龍泉大盤皆採用劃花為其裝飾手法,此手法可見台 北故宮博物院所藏的一件蓮瓣式劃花大盤,而如本拍品以貼花為飾的大盌則十分罕見。相較之下, 贴花大盤則較為多見, 倫敦大维德基金會所藏一件貼花魚紋的龍泉青釉大盤可作参考, 另可參考北 京故宮博物院所藏明宣德款的青花菊瓣紋盤,品種雖不同,但外壁紋飾卻頗為相似。

- 1.《碧綠-明代龍泉窯青瓷》,台北,頁70-71,圖版28號;
- 2.《青花瓷目錄圖解》,倫敦,1977年,圖版100號;
- 3.《故宮博物院藏文物珍品全集-青花釉裡紅》上,香港商務印書館,2000年,頁 162,圖154。

來源:

香港佳士得2015年6月3日, 乾坤薈萃: 花開刹那, 器納千年, Lot 2941

HKD 600,000-800,000 USD 76,500-102,000





清乾隆 青花三友圖盤

A BLUE AND WHITE BEAUTY AND COURTYARD DISH

Mark And Period Of Qianlong (1736-1795) 7 in. (18 cm) diam.

「大清乾隆年制」三行六字篆書款

盤撇口,淺弧腹,圈足,內外皆以青花繪飾。盤口內外飾雙圈紋,內底繪松竹梅歲寒三友及泉石、靈芝圖,松竹梅從左至右依次排列,左側老松道勁,中間為玲瓏湖石,樹桿修竹,其右為怒放的梅花,梅枝奇巧,靈芝寓意祥瑞。盤外壁通景繪庭院仕女嬰戲圖,底書「大清乾隆年制」篆書款。器形規整,胎釉結合緊密,紋飾新穎,青花色澤明豔鈍正。

HKD 80,000-120,000 USD 10,200-15,300







1229

清康熙 郎窯紅釉觀音瓶

A COPPER-RED GLAZED VASE

Kangxi Period (1662-1722), Qing Dynasty $16^{1}/_{2}$ in.(42 cm) high

觀音瓶是清代康熙至乾隆年間流行瓶式之一。此康熙觀音瓶口沿微侈,直頸豐肩,肩下弧線內收,至脛部以下外撇,淺園足,瓶體纖長,器形規整,線條流暢美觀。滿施郎窯紅釉,釉面現玻璃光澤,開片均勻,口沿顯白色,流釉近毛足,而工匠未加削磨,淋漓中白胎露出,保留質樸原始之痕跡。郎窯紅曾得乾隆皇帝"世上朱砂非所擬,西方寶石致難同"之讃歎,乃清代單色釉中的名品,為藏家所重。

HKD 100,000-150,000 USD 12,800-19,200





清乾隆 碧玉海棠式托盤

A SPINACH-GREEN JADE BEGONIA-SHAPED TRAY Qianlong period(1736 - 1795 A.D.), Qing Dynasty 9 in.(22. 8 cm)wide

Of quatrefoil shape, the shallow tray is finely incised and gilt with two sprays of poppy in the centre, flanked by a branch of longan on the left and a cluster of narcissus on the right. The straight sides are further decorated to the exterior with a key-fret band.

Provenance

Christie's Hong Kong, 3 June 2015, Lot 2920

盤碧玉質, 作海棠式, 淺腹直壁。盤心磨麗春花 (又名滿園春) 兩株, 左飾天竹, 右以水仙, 右上角 一隻蝴蝶飛舞,似被花香吸引而來,生機盎然,畫顯文人畫意。整體紋飾組合有"天仙滿堂"之喻 意,甚是雅緻美好。

此盤紋飾以磨花技法制成, 此法特別之處是運用以金剛鑽制成的小夾刀, 純憑人工一點點刻磨出線 紋圖案,十分费工費時,是乾隆時期宮廷匠師研發出來的獨特技法。清宮舊藏中有一例青玉描金磨 花花卉紋盌, 其紋飾風格與此器十分相似。

《故宮博物院藏品大系-玉器篇(10)-清》,紫禁城出版社,2011年,圖版155。

香港佳士得2015年6月3日, 乾坤荟萃: 花开刹那,器纳千年, Lot 2920

HKD 400,000-600,000 USD 51,000-76,500



清乾隆 白玉雕御制詩羅漢山子

A FINE CARVED PALE CELADON JADE "LUOHAN" BOULDER

Mark and period of Qianlong (1736-1795), Qing Dynasty $5^{3}/_{8}$ in.(13.5cm) wide

鈐印:「古香|「太王卜|

山子以上等白玉為材,依形雕刻山壁洞窟,一枝蒼松自石壁間橫出,枝幹線條流暢道勁,羅漢靜坐於洞窟之內,壽眉,長耳,面露微笑,似有所悟,盤腿舒坐,雙手相合,形貌生動傳神。洞外石壁上刻清高宗御製詩文「御制嘎納嘎巴薩尊者,倚剌竭節坐石而思,障礙及覺同異然疑,假使世間皆如舍利,盡共度量不測佛智」,並鈐印「古香」「太王卜」,根據詩文內容可知,此山子表現的是十六羅漢中的嘎納嘎巴薩尊者。乾隆曾對貫休畫十六應真像題贊,並依照三世章嘉若必多吉的考定,為十六尊羅漢重新排序,其中嘎納嘎巴薩尊者位第七。山子背面雕琢山石嶙峋,老樹橫盤,匠師嫻熟地運用浮雕、鏤雕、陰刻等技法,將山林洞府的超脫意境渲染得十分到位。同類藏品可參見台北故宮博物院藏玉雕羅漢山子。

參閱

台北故宮博物院藏,清玉羅漢山子(圖1)

HKD 550,000-650,000 USD 70,100-82,900



fig1 圖



1232

清乾隆 白玉雕螭龍雙緣水盂

A RARE AND FINELY CARVED PALE CELADON JADE DOUBLE WASHER

Qianlong period (1736-1795), Qing Dynasty $5^{-1}/_{8}$ in.(13cm) long

Provenance

Christie's Hong Kong, 28 May 2014, Lot 3566

水盂,又稱水丞、硯滴,原為研墨盛水之用,被譽為"書案三珍"(水盂、水注、水洗)之一,主要是用於硯池添水,大不盈尺,小不足寸,最早出現於秦漢。其形制多樣,千變萬化,材質上用料也十分廣泛,有陶瓷、銅、玉、水晶、玳瑁、瑪瑙、玻璃、漆器、竹木和琺瑯等,色澤和圖案更是豐富,舉凡人物、花果、蟲鳥等皆有之。

本品外形以兩個圓形組成,孤壁,淺園足。清高宗時常為當時內務府成作的器物制定吉祥典雅的器名,此類器型作相交雙圓狀,遂取諧音為"雙緣"。水盂白玉質地溫潤細膩,掏膛考究,打磨精細,雙圓相交處飾一對螭龍攀於口沿,以圓雕、鏤雕、陰刻等技法精雕而成,姿態威猛生動,水盂的另外兩侧則浮雕獸面紋為飾,整器裝飾古樸典雅,極具巧思的設計禁得住細細品味。螭紋是漢代流行的紋飾,乾隆皇帝好古慕古,因而此時期仿古紋飾極為流行。本品的藝術風格極具代表性,全器小巧精緻,工巧與雅趣兼備,加之質地上乘,為一件難得的文房佳器。

来源

香港佳士得拍賣,2014年5月28日,重要中国瓷器及工艺精品,Lot 3566。

HKD 350,000-450,000 USD 44,700-57,400



清乾隆 白玉福壽如意海棠式洗

A FINELY CARVED PALE JADE BRUSH WASHER WITH A ZITAN WOOD STAND

Incised marks of Qianlong (1736-1795), Qing Dynasty with fitted Zitan stand 8 in.(20.2cm) wide

Provenance

Christie's Hong Kong, 3 June 2015, Lot 2935

「大清乾隆年制 | 刻款

白玉雕海棠式洗,下承四如意形足,與水洗口沿依海棠花瓣而雕的四如意頭相互對應,以"四"、"事"諧音,寓有"事事如意"的祥瑞含意。四如意頭各雕展翅蝙蝠一只,與洗心靈芝紋合有"福至心靈"、"福壽雙全"之意,俯觀之又如蝙蝠飛翔雲端,寓意"洪福齊天"。底心楷書陰刻「大清乾隆年制」六字三行款。舊配雕花高足紫檀座。

這件清乾隆白玉洗選料上乘,構思巧妙,製作精良。所用玉料細膩潤白,滑如脂膏,拋光精到。洗內淺腹,孤壁,器壁挖膛均勻。造型極富巧思,口沿內凹處的如意雲頭既令造型更富變化、更加優美吉祥,又可用於舔筆排水,十分精巧實用;靈芝、蝙蝠、祥雲等造型元素搭配得當,既吉祥喜慶,又不令人感到堆砌累贅;雕刻層次清晰,起線規整,口沿四如意頭打窪精湛,浮雕與鏤雕的變換結合也是天衣無縫,令人賞心悅目。整體造型精准,線條優美流暢,細節雕琢得一絲不苟,工整耐看,尤其是內底叢生的靈芝刻畫得十分精彩,枝葉舒展,毫不呆板,若注以清水,則更顯活態,洗筆之時,墨汁入水,靈芝若隱若現,更添幾分雅趣。紫檀底座依水洗之形而制,四如意雲頭亦各雕蝙蝠一只,配之以勾雲紋、如意雲紋、四瓣花紋等,紋飾精細繁複,承托水洗,彰顯出宮廷器物的華貴之氣。

洗為文房用具,是文人士大夫在書房盛水洗筆之器,所以又被稱為筆洗。玉筆洗從唐代開始逐漸增多,到明清時代達到高峰。特別是清代中期以後,玉制文房用具在宮廷中佔有重要的位置,這與清代乾隆皇帝愛玉賞玉有很大的關係。玉洗的造型和裝飾十分豐富,造型題材多種多樣,有荷葉式洗、葵瓣式洗、瓜式洗、葫蘆式洗、雙魚紋洗等等,大多設計複雜,造型別致,並多寓吉祥含義。此件玉洗寓意吉祥且選材精良,器形法度嚴謹,顯示出張弛有度的節奏感,採用乾隆宮廷制器常見的紋樣,又依器形巧加變化,活潑靈動,堪為乾隆宮廷同類作品中之翹楚。

來源:

香港佳士得,2015年6月3日,Lot 2935

HKD 800,000-1,500,000 USD 102,000-191,200





mark

清乾隆 白玉獸面紋蓋瓶

A WHITE JADE VASE WITH THE BEAST FACE VEINS

Qianlong period (1736-1795), Qing Dynasty $7^{7}/8$ in.(20 cm) high

Provenance

Sotheby's Hong Kong, 15-16 Nov. 1989, Lot 794

此件白玉瓶選用整塊籽料雕琢而成,質地溫潤細膩,為乾隆時期仿古瓶佳品。瓶 為小口,蓋頂以天祿瑞獸扭轉身軀攀附其上作鈕,神韻道勁,宋人沈括在《夢溪筆談》中提到: "交趾獻麟,首有一角,殆天祿也。"其琢工精到,刻畫手法細緻圓轉 自如,喻天天得祿之吉兆;頸部內收,肩部對飾雙龍街活環耳,靈巧生動;肩腹下 漸收,秀美之態畫顯;腹部浮雕獸面紋與對變鳳紋,鳳凰作側身回首狀,結構規整 嚴謹,層疊有序,氣勢威嚴。

此瓶為薄胎制器,因其蓋口極小,製作過程中極易受到雕刻工具的限制,工藝難度巨大,成器精緻若此十分難得,體現了玉匠超凡的技藝。其玉質精純光潤,于精雅中彰顯渾然大氣,紋飾優雅流暢,端莊中不失靈動,實為不可多得的清代宮廷玉雕精品。配硬木座。

來源:

香港苏富比,1989年11月15-16日,Lot 794

HKD 700,000-900,000 USD 89,300-114,700



清乾隆 白玉仿古夔龍紋瓶

A WHITE JADE DRAGON VASE AND COVER

Incised marks of "Qian Long Fang Gu" (1736-1795), Qing Dynasty $8^3/_4$ in.(22.3cm) high

「乾隆仿古 | 四字隸書款

乾隆時期宮廷制玉,除了師古外,其精緻工藝更是令後人稱絕。所謂"乾隆工",一是用料畫奢;二是具有一脈貫穿的刀工;三是層次豐富紋飾巧麗。本品正是乾隆工的極致體現:全器以大塊玉料雕琢而成,玉質細膩柔和滋潤,寶瓶造型仿古青銅器,紋飾精美,掏膛工藝十分精細,拋光細膩,實非普通玉匠能為。

清代宮廷的仿古玉器中像此瓶般白玉底局部沁黃者實不多見,此瓶的幾種紋飾均仿自商周青銅器紋樣,且雕刻得極為精細。子母口,蓋作覆斗貌,鈕邊飾一匝雲雷紋,蓋面淺浮雕獸面紋飾;頸部浮雕對夔鳳,仿若仰頸互喚,栩栩如生;頸部對飾雙龍銜活環耳;瓶腹上下起凸弦,兩弦線之間的寬帶區內外則以壓地隱起技法,滿飾具有青銅古彝器風韻的變龍紋與蟬紋,變龍回首端望,紋飾威凜中不失靈動;圈足下承四圓環,足底陰刻"乾隆仿古"四字隸書款,整體氣韻端莊典雅,為典型的乾隆仿古樣式。

此件玉瓶選材大料, 佈局工整, 顯示出精妙絕倫的玉雕工藝, 以天然之玉質與仿古之器型取勝, 精雕細琢。今人若得于己, 置於案頭, 既可追古之雅趣, 亦顯宮廷端莊尊貴之氣。配硬木座。

參閱:

- 1.故宮博物院藏,黄玉獸面紋蓋尊;
- 2.故宮博物院藏,青玉雙耳扁方瓶。

展覽:

- "清代玉雕之美"美國巡迴展:
- 1、美國加州寶爾博物館,1997年9月7日至1998年3月1日;
- 2、德州休士頓自然科學博物館,1998年4月3日至9月7日;
- 3、國家地理協會探險家博物館,1998年10月8日至1999年1月3日。

出版:

《清代玉雕之美》,圖版102。(圖1、圖2)

HKD 800,000-1,200,000 USD 102,000-153,000





fig1 圈 1

fig2 圖 2





marl

清乾隆 青玉纏枝寶相花紋蓋瓶

A PALE CELADON JADE VASE AND COVER

Qianlong period (1736-1795), Qing Dynasty $14^{3}/_{4}$ in.(37.5 cm) high

十八世紀是中國古代玉雕藝術發展歷史的高峰,此期湧現了大量精美絕倫的玉雕作品,尤其是宮廷陳設用玉,直至今日亦無法超越。在這些陳設用玉中,玉瓶又是工藝最為複雜,對玉料要求最高的玉質器皿之一。清朝仿古之風盛行,造型藝術及紋飾圖案都受到這種時代風氣的影響,此玉瓶即為其中的典型精品。

此瓶以整塊青玉雕琢而成,玉質細膩溫潤;器之蓋、身以子母口相合,嚴絲合縫,蓋上盤繞子母雙獅獸街玉帶作鈕,乃是 鏤雕與圓雕技術結合的完美體現,極為生動,近口處還雕有纏枝蓮花,守口如瓶意寓茲,可謂典雅;頸部對飾瑞獸銜活 環耳,層次處理錯落有致,刀法乾淨明快;弧腹下收,整瓶主體紋飾纏枝寶相花由頸部開始繞至脛下,尊榮與沉靜之感 油然而生;瓶底起外搬圈足,纖秀而穩定。

此青玉瓶用料講究,整體于精雅中彰顯渾然大氣,外觀典雅秀麗,韻致非凡。配硬木底座。

展覽

"清代玉雕之美"美國巡迴展:

- 1、美國加州寶爾博物館,1997年9月7日至1998年3月1日;
- 2、德州休士頓自然科學博物館,1998年4月3日至9月7日;
- 3、國家地理協會探險家博物館,1998年10月8日至1999年1月3日。

出版

《清代玉雕之美》,圖版104。(圖1、圖2)

HKD 900,000-1,300,000 USD 114,700-165,700





fig1 🗟 1

fig2圖2





遼 青白玉羅漢坐像

A PALE CELADON JADE FIGURE OF ARHAT

Liao Dynasty (907-1125) 3 ¹/₂ in.(9 cm) high

遼代是我國東北遼水流域的契丹族建立的地方政權,契丹玉器近似唐 代樣式,其傳世玉器玉質精美,晶瑩溫潤,有如此玉羅漢。此羅漢坐像 採用青白玉籽料雕琢而成,盤坐,頭稍仰,表情專注而虔誠;右手捧托 寶珠,左手于胸前結印,身披袈裟,長衣寬袖,看似無繁縟的造型和細 節,實則雕工老辣凝練,衣紋走線層次分明,使得作品在簡潔中凸顯精 緻,頗見匠心。小小一像卻盡現羅漢之端莊慈祥樣態,是一件極為成功 的藝術佳作。

羅漢是梵語阿羅漢的簡稱,是佛祖釋迦牟尼的弟子。據傳他們受了佛祖的囑咐,不入涅槃,常駐世間,受世人的供養而為眾生作福田,此題材在歷代藝術品中都有所呈現。

参阅:

纽约大都会博物馆藏,河北易县辽代三彩罗汉像。(圖1)

HKD 800,000-1,200,000 USD 102,000-153,000



fig1圖1



Important Taiwanese Private Collection of Early Chinese Jades from Lots 1238-1249

重要台灣藏家舊藏 編號 1238-1249





西汉 螭虎兽面纹玉剑格

A WHITE JADE 'CHI' TIGER SWORD GUARD

Western Han Dynasty (206BC-AD8)

Partially attached to the remains of an iron blade, the lozenge-sectioned guard carefully worked on the exterior with a chi dragon in high relief on one side and a taotie on the reverse, the stone of a dark greyish tone with russet inclusions. $2^3/_8$ in. (6 cm) long

Provenance

Important Taiwanese private collection

長6cm 寬2.1cm 厚2.5cm

青白玉,局部留皮。一面以高浮雕和圓雕技法琢刻一扭身回首螭龍,其頭部和雙後肢部分巧妙利用玉料原有皮色突顯其造型,雙前足、右後足和長尾分別琢刻至器緣,加之多視角造型組裝,近乎瞪直的右後腿,扭絲紋裝飾的尾巴,扭轉有力的身體和頭部,都被擠壓在有限的空間內,產生強烈的視覺張力,更加突顯出螭龍的矯健有力。另一面採用滅地線刻技法琢出獸面紋。整器雕琢精巧,紋樣生動,打磨精細,工藝水平很高。

劍格又稱「劍琫」,裝飾在劍柄和劍身之間,為當時流行的五具劍飾之一。

參閱

陝西省長安縣郭杜鎮鄧店村漢墓出土螭虎紋玉劍格(中國出土玉器 全集 陝西卷 150頁)

來源.

重要台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 160,000-250,000 USD 20,400-31,900

1239

西漢 玉唅蟬

A JADE CICADA

Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD8)

The cicada is carved to the top with crisp grooves to delineate the head, pronounced eyes and wings, while the underside is decorated

with fine lines to depict the ribbed abdomen. $2^{1}/_{2}$ in.(6.4cm) long

Provenance

Important Taiwanese private collection

長6.4cm 寬3.1cm

玉質白潤,內有不規律分布的黑色斑點,局部有輕微白化現象。蟬體中間稍厚,兩翼扁薄,雙目外凸,蟬翼緊收於背部,整體以「漢八刀」技法琢就,簡單幾刀,已然形神兼備。腹部加刻陰線以增強寫實感。根據相關資料,該五為漢代喪葬用五中的「九竅五」之一,以作口含之用。

參閱:

江蘇省泗陽縣大青墩泗水國王陵出土玉蟬,見《中國出 土玉器全集7》第135頁

來源:

重要台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 100,000-160,000 USD 12,800-20,400

1240

漢 玉闢邪

A WHITE JADE BIXIE

Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD220)

The mythical beast is shown crouched low in an attacking stance standing on four sharply clawed feet. Its head is slightly turned to one side as it bares its ferocious teeth and bulging eyes, further detailed to the body with fine incisions and a bifurcated tail.

2 1/8 in. (5.3 cm) long

Provenance

Important Taiwanese private collection

長5.3cm 寬2.8cm 高2.1cm

青褐色玉,局部受沁呈棕褐色。玉工巧妙利用玉料形狀,琢制出做匍匐欲撲狀的闢邪,該闢邪扭頭龇牙、表情凶猛; 軀乾和四肢筋骨強健,雙翼貼附於雙前肢上侧,單角,長尾拖地回轉繞搭於左後肢上。闢邪為中國古代傳說中能避除妖邪的祥瑞之神獸。漢代動物圓雕玉器存世量稀少,該器造型寫實生動、形神兼備,殊為難得。

參問

《故宮博物院藏文物珍品全集》玉器(上),第242頁

來源:

重要台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 280,000-380,000 USD 35,700-48,500



西漢 勾雲紋玉劍璏

A RUSSET AND CELADON JADE 'SCROLLING CLOUD' SCABBARD SLIDE

Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD8)

The slide is carved and further decorated to the surface with a scrolling cloud motif. The well-polished stone is of a pale grey tone with russet inclusions. 4^{1} /, in.(10.5cm) long

Provenance

Important Taiwanese private collection

長10.5cm 寬2.5cm 厚1.2cm

玉質青白色,內有不規律分布的雜斑。長條形,兩端微內卷,背面長方形系帶孔內留有出土殘留物; 表面滿飾隱地凸起的勾連雲紋,一端飾獸面紋,凸目長角,角內飾平行斜線紋;劍琉為劍鞘上的裝飾,為漢代流行的玉具劍之組成部分。傳統古玩界稱其為「昭文帶」。

參閱

江蘇省揚州市邗江區甘泉姚莊102號漢墓出土玉劍璏(中國出土玉器全集 江蘇上海卷第86頁)

來源:

重要台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 200,000-300,000 USD 25,500-38,300





1242

西漢 玉帶鈎

A JADE 'DRAGON' BELT HOOK

Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD8)

The curved shaft is carved in high relief with a sinuous chilong, terminating at an upturned dragon head. The semi-translucent stone is of a pale greyish tone with some areas of russet inclusions and calcification.

2⁷/₈in.(7.4cm) long

Provenance

Important Taiwanese private collection

長7.4cm 寬1.6cm 高1.7cm

玉質青白,局部留皮,部分受沁呈棕褐色。鉤頭呈獸首狀,鉤身弓起,鉤背有橢 圓形鈕供系帶。鉤身正背面及鉤鈕表面皆以細陰線琢刻出雲氣紋,鉤身主體淺浮雕一螭龍穿行於雲氣之中,螭頭和前肢巧妙利用玉料原有皮色突顯其造型,螭頭有力扭轉,雙前足一前一後做奔走狀,龍身大部隱沒於雲氣之中,及至帶鉤邊緣始露出雙後足,亦呈奔走狀,長而有力的尾部以扭絲紋表現,纏繞扭轉至螭頭侧邊。在如此狹小的空間內,玉工因料施工,多視角取相,充分發揮想象力,靈活運用浮雕、線刻、俏色等技法,將一條在雲氣中穿行的螭龍表現得活靈活现。

參則

《中國玉器全集4》第74頁 99號器物

來源:

重要台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 250,000-350,000 USD 31,900-44,700

1243

戰國中晚期 谷紋玉璧

A SMALL RUSSET JADE DISC, BI

Warring States (c.475-221 BC)

The circular disc is pierced with a central aperture and carved to each side with a narrow band of varied comma spirals. $2^{3}/_{8}$ in. (6 cm) diam.

Provenance

Important Taiwanese private collection

外徑5.9cm 內徑2.5cm 厚0.3-0.5cm

玉質白色透明, 大部受沁呈紅褐色, 較薄處邊緣受沁呈近乎黑色; 內外凸稜中間滿飾隱地凸起谷紋, 該玉璧尺寸較小, 為組玉佩中的系璧。

參問.

河南省平糧台戰國墓出土玉璧(中國出土玉器全集 河南卷 第 206頁)

來源:

重要台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 100,000-150,000 USD 12,800-19,200



戰國晚期 蒲紋玉璧

A CELADON JADE 'COMMA SCROLL' DISC, BI

Late Warring States Period (c.476-300 BC)

Each side of the disc is carved with raised bosses in the form of comma swirls, within inner and outer raised borders.

3 ³/₄in.(9.7cm) diam.

Provenance Important Taiwanese private collection

外徑9.7cm 內徑2.5cm 厚0.6cm

玉質白色透明, 大部分受沁呈斑駁紅褐色; 器物和中孔外緣琢凸稜一周, 其間遍琢規律的蒲紋, 蒲紋之間 的連線清晰可辨。據《周禮》記載,周代有「子執谷璧」和「男執蒲璧」之別,即谷紋玉璧和蒲紋玉璧分別 作為子爵和男爵所執的瑞器。據研究,戰國時期流行的谷紋是由春秋時期的虺龍紋演化而來,蒲紋是製作 谷紋和乳釘紋的一道必備工序。

參閱:

山東省淄博市臨淄區商王村2號墓出土玉璧(中國出土玉器全集 山東卷 第194頁)

重要台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 250,000-350,000 USD 31,900-44,700



漢 玉龍型佩

A JADE DRAGON-FORM PENDANT

Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD220)

The jade carved in the form of a dragon, with circular eyes, a snout-like nose and comma spirals decorated to the s-shaped body that terminates in a short tail with a coiled tip. The stone is now a yellowish-beige tone with some russet inclusions.

See an extremely similar (probably in a pair) pendant, sold in Christie's Hong Kong salesroom, 31 May 2017, SALE 15657, Lot 2724

3³/₄in.(9.5cm) long

Provenance

Important Taiwanese private collection

長9.5cm 厚0.6cm

白玉,局部有白化和受沁現象。整體類S形,張口、短耳、短貳,全身滿飾浮雕谷紋,軀乾接近頭部有一細圓孔,疑為懸垂之用,可能為成組玉佩左右對稱其中之一。無獨有偶,2017年香港佳士得春拍釋出一件龍形佩,似與此件器物原為一對,可供參考。

參閱

香港佳士得2017春拍《佳玉以佩》專場,LOT 2724

來源:

重要台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 500,000-800,000 USD 63,800-102,000



1246

漢 玉卧羊

A RARE WHITE JADE RAM

Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD220)

The jade is carved in the round as a recumbent mature ram with its right foreleg raised and the others tucked under. It has full-curl horns and pricked ears, with its gaze fixed forward. It is carved with two lug handles, one at the back of its head, and the other on the spine above its rear haunch. The body is well hollowed with a circular opening on its back. It is decorated with fine incisions along its neckline and the contour of its legs. The soft polished jade is of white tone with areas of darker.

1 ³/₈in.(3.5cm) long

Provenance

Important Taiwanese private collection

長3.4cm 寬1.8cm 高2.6cm

白玉,局部徽徽帶褐色皮。玉羊昂首,臥伏,四肢彎折於身體側下部。身體中間有一圓孔,疑為穿墜之用。自古以來,羊就被中華民族賦予了很多吉祥含義,羊字通「美」、通「祥」,寓意美好吉祥。此臥羊玉質潔白,表情溫順,姿態安詳,不失為漢代動物圓雕之傑作。

參閱:

《故宮博物院藏文物珍品全集》玉器(上),第239頁

來源.

重要台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 190,000-300,000 USD 24,300-38,300



戰國中晚期 玉龍型佩

A JADE DRAGON-FORM PENDANT

Warring States Period (475-221 BC)

The flat plaque is finely carved in the form of a dragon with an upward-turned head at one end of the arched s-shaped body, and a coiled tail at the other end. The body and tail is carved on both sides in low relief with comma spirals, and drilled from both sides of the body with a suspension hole. $2^{7}/_{8}$ in.(7.3cm) long

Provenance

Important Taiwanese private collection

長7.3cm 寬3.2cm 厚0.4cm

玉質白色偏黃,邊緣局部受沁呈紅褐色。整體做回首曲身卷尾龍形,龍首回望,頭 後鬣毛凸出,鼻子圓翹,斧狀下顎,龍嘴以線具拉切而成;因玉料形狀所限,龍身 呈S形捲曲,並巧妙鏤空以表現足、尾;周身遍琢浮雕谷紋,器緣起凸稜,中部偏上 單面鑽一圓孔,以便懸系,可證此為組佩飾之一。

参閱:

《中国玉器全集3》第91页 145号器物

來源:

重要台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 160,000-280,000 USD 20,400-35,700





1248

漢 玉龍型佩

A WHITE JADE DRAGON-FORM PENDANT

Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD220)

The flat ornament is carved in the form of a dragon, with circular eyes, a snout-like nose and comma spirals detailed to the arched body that terminates in a short tail with a coiled tip. A suspension hole is drilled from both sides of the body. The stone is now a pale beige tone with some russet inclusions. $2^{5}/_{8}$ in.(6.9cm) long

Provenance

Important Taiwanese private collection

長6.9cm 寬2.6cm 厚0.5cm

青玉,局部白化。玉工巧妙利用一長方型玉料,琢制出一立龍形象,龍張嘴、昂首挺胸,前爪反轉與鬣毛相接,後爪踩踏於長尾之上。龍身呈S型扭轉,充滿動感;龍眼刻畫寫實逼真,嘴部有力張開,爪部強健有力,長尾修長繞卷;身體與尾部以陰線和網格紋描繪出細部。

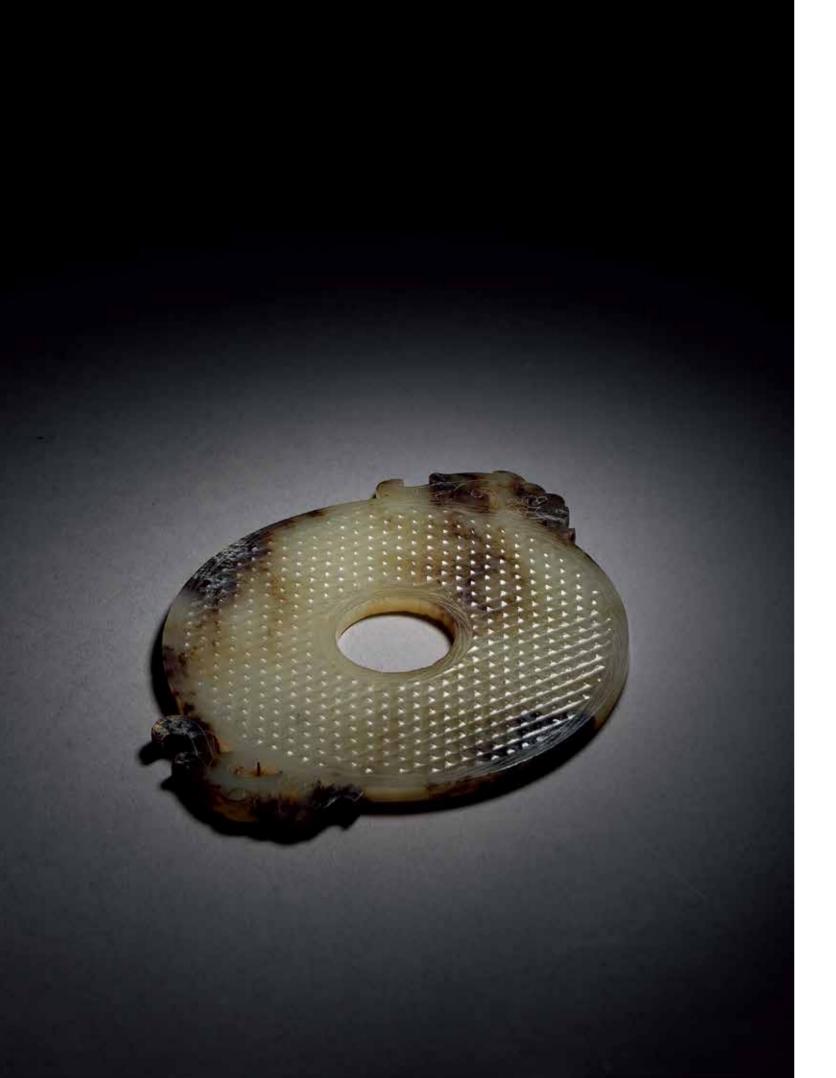
參閱

《震旦藝術博物館》漢代玉器卷,第122頁

來源:

重要台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 400,000-600,000 USD 51,000-76,500



戰國晚期 雙鳳出廓璧

A JADE 'DOUBLE PHOENIX' BI

Late Warring States Period (c.476-300 BC)

The disc is well-carved to both sides of the surface in relief with a band of comma spirals within inner and outer raised borders, and flanked on the edges by a pair of phoenix. The semi-translucent stone is of a greyish-white colour with areas of russet inclusions and opaque white-coloured calcification. $5^{1}/_{8}$ in.(12.9cm) wide

Provenance

Important Taiwanese private collection

壁外徑10.1cm 最寬12.9cm 內徑2.6cm厚0.5cm

青白玉,局部受沁呈黑褐色。主體為一圓璧,內部琢制出規律的蒲紋,內外緣飾以扭絲紋;左右出廓部分透雕出一對鳳鳥,相背而立,背部與璧相連接。鳳鳥長冠、圓眼、尖喙、卷尾,身體呈S型蜷曲,造型生動逼真。

參閱:

《故宮博物院藏文物珍品全集》玉器(上),第154頁

來源

重要台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 300,000-500,000 USD 38,300-63,800





東漢 白玉雕雙龍銜環珮

A WHITE JADE WELL CARVED PENDANT

The Eastern Han Dynasty 4 ³/₄in.(12.1 cm) long

Provenance

"Yun Zhong Ju" Collection
"Jin Hua Tang" Collection, Taipei
Christie's Hong Kong, 31 May 2017, Lot 3105

東漢玉器在繼承戰國的風格和特點下又有較大的發展,主要表現在琢刻上的精益求精,玉刻枝藝中陰刻線細如毫髮,真正達到細微遒勁的程度,就是在漢代。正如明代學者所說: "漢人琢磨,妙在雙鉤,碾法宛轉流動,細入秋毫,更無疏密不勻交接斷續,儼若游絲白描,毫無滯跡。"此透雕玉珮非常罕見,為雙龍街環樣式,環上陰刻雲紋,龍身盤繞祥雲。其器型類似東漢出戟玉璧上半部,但因其下緣平整而非弧形,所以排除其街接玉璧的可能,應為一完整玉珮。其紋飾形制可參考定州市博物館藏東漢玉龍螭乳釘紋璧,1969年于河北省定縣北陵頭村中山穆王劉暢墓出土。該玉璧上方出戟一邊的龍與本珮上的兩隻龍十分相似,龍身皆可見細微的陰刻線,玲瓏剔透,做工極為精細。

許慎的《說文解字》有雲: "玉,石之美有五德者",除了玉質的天然之美外,更重要的是玉反映出人最高的道德理想,更投射了古人哲賢思想與精神的價值。因而此雙龍珮不但是漢代玉質藝術品中的瑰寶,更蘊含了高貴美好的精神氣韻。

參閱.

楊伯達編《中國美術全集 工藝美術編 9 玉器》,北京: 文物出版社,1997年,第69 頁。(圖1)

來源:

- 1.雲中居舊藏,1998年購入;
- 2.台北金華堂舊藏,1999年7月5日;
- 3.香港佳士得2017年5月31日,中国宫廷御制艺术精品 重要中国瓷器及工艺精品,Lot 3105。

HKD 1,500,000-2,500,000 USD 191,200-318,600





清十八世紀 染色象牙鏤雕福禄壽如意

A FINELY CARVED OPENWORK STAINED IVORY RUYI

Qing Dynasty, 18th Century

The sceptre is finely and naturalistically carved in openwork along the arched shaft and head with intertwining gnarled branches bearing finger.

citrus, peach fruits and blossoms, interspersed with hovering bats. The leaves and branches are stained red. The fruits, flowers and buds are picked out in russet, red or left unstained.

lvory ruyi sceptres are extremely rare given the predilection for ivory carvings and ruyi in the 18th century Imperial court. Among the most prized auspicious gifts by the Qianlong Emperor was the ruyi sceptre. The term ruyi means "Everything as you wish", thus representing good fortune and auspiciousness.

 $16^{1}/_{8}$ in. (41 cm). long

Provenance

Christie's Hong Kong, 3 June 2015, Lot 2922

此柄如意乃象牙鏤空雕刻而成,又將白色象牙随類賦彩,颇具新意。象牙首部鏤空雕刻碩大佛手三隻,染成黃色,蝙蝠兩隻與桃花兩朵,染成紅色,桃枝、桃葉均為亮麗的綠色,佛手、桃枝色彩寫實,紅色蝙蝠寓意洪福,佛手寓意"祿",桃花寓意"壽",以此組成象徵幸福、財富、長壽的"福祿壽"吉祥圖案。該如意雕刻精美,特別是兩隻蝙蝠雕刻得惟妙惟肖,有呼之欲出之感,惹人喜愛,加之寓意祥瑞,為典型的清代宮廷祝壽用器。

類似象牙染色及雕刻技法,可参考一件香港中文大學文物館藏的桃紋如意,及來源於東方陶瓷學會及大英博物館聯展圖錄上的一件葫蘆紋如意。

參閱:

- 1.《關氏所藏中國牙雕》,香港中文大學文物館,1990年,第294頁,圖版 146:
- 2. 《從商至清的中國象牙》 (Chinese Ivories from the Shang to the Qing), 倫敦,1984年,圖版160。

來源

香港佳士得2015年6月3日,乾坤荟萃:花开刹那,器纳千年,Lot 2922。

HKD 1,000,000-1,500,000 USD 127,500-191,200





清十八世紀 祁陽石雕一路連科圖插屏

A CARVED POLYCHROME STONE "EGRET AND LOTUS" TABLE SCREEN

Qing Dynasty, 18th Century

The rectangular plaque is carved in high relief to depict an egret and a long-tailed bird amidst half-submerged stalks of lotus blossoms and large leaves, utilising the caramel and greyish-green parts of the stone, all against a ground of rich purplish-brown. $11^{1}/_{2}$ in.(29.2 cm)wide

Provenance

Christie's Hong Kong, 3 June 2015, Lot 2917

插屏屏心為一整塊祁陽石雕刻而成,正面雕刻隨風搖曳的荷花、荷葉和蓮蓬,單腿站立的鶯鶯,另有一隻綬帶島停息在荷葉之上,將祁陽石中的紫、黃、綠三種顏色巧妙地運用到圖案中,生機橫溢,妙不可言。圖中以黃綠色石作半枯的荷葉,巧妙地把綠色和紫色混合來表現水霧,仿如水墨畫渲染的手法施展在堅實的石質上,可謂鬼斧神工,將巧雕工藝發揮到極致,是獨一無二的美器。蓮花與鶯鸞組成"一路連科",綬帶鳥與蓮花又喻清廉長壽之意,甚是吉祥。北京故宫博物院藏有一件類似的石雕一甲傳驢圖插屏可資比較。

參閱:

《你應該知道的200件鑲嵌家具》,紫禁城出版社,2009年,圖版187。

來源

香港佳士得2015年6月3日,乾坤荟萃: 花开刹那,器纳千年,Lot 2917。

HKD 400,000-600,000 USD 51,000-76,500







清十八世紀 張步青刻紫檀梅花圖筆筒

AN INSCRIBED ZITAN "PRUNUS" BRUSH POT

Qing Dynasty, 18th Century

The brush pot is incised with a blossoming prunus tree, adjacent to a poetic inscription in running script, followed by a signature by Buqing, and a rectangular seal, Zhang.

5³/₈ in.(13. 7 cm) high

Provenance

Christie's Hong Kong, 3 June 2015, Lot 2915

款識: 行書「步青」, 篆書「張」長方印款

筆筒外壁陰刻梅樹一株,枝幹遒勁,臘梅盛放,栩栩如生,梅花暗香仿若鋪面而來;其旁以行書陰刻元代詩人貢性之的《畫梅》:江城鐘鼓夜迢迢,霜月多情照寂寥;更有梅花是知已,小窗斜度雨三梢。落款「步青」,隨篆書「張」印章款。梅花以不畏風霜雨打,傲骨見稱,從其所刻詩文"更有梅花是知己",可以窺見作者對堅強品格的崇尚與嚮往。

據清人金元鈺《竹人錄》記載: "張步青,嘉定人。善刻什,生平絕無師授,隨意點染,輒便 靈妙,有折枝、蔬果二物,秀逸玲瓏,彷彿鄧孚嘉手筆。" 傳世的張氏作品甚少,除本拍品 外,南京博物院藏有一件以淺浮雕技法雕刻的仙槎泛海圖筆筒,上刻其款識。

參閱

南京博物院藏,清 张步青雕仙槎泛海圖筆筒

來源:

香港佳士得2015年6月3日,乾坤荟萃:花开刹那,器纳千年,Lot 2915。

HKD 200,000-300,000 USD 25,500-38,300





奇玩也。" 一如此評價百寶嵌:"五色陸離,難以形容,真古來未有之《履園叢話》中如此評價百寶嵌:"五色陸離,難以形容,真古來未有之嵌發展成為清宮造辦處製作的重要鑲嵌工藝之一。清代著名學者錢泳在其寶石、象牙、珊瑚以及玉石等材料形成的鑲嵌工藝,進入清代以後,百寶寶嵌,又名"周制",出現於明代,是在螺鈿鑲嵌工藝的基礎上,加入百寶嵌,又名"周制",出現於明代,是在螺鈿鑲嵌工藝的基礎上,加入

清康熙 紫檀百寶嵌壽山福海插屏

A MOTHER-OF-PEARL-INLAID ZITAN "SHOU SHAN FU HAI" PLAQUE

Kangxi Period

The Zitan rectangular table plaque inlaids with a combination of jade and mother-of-pearl depicting a scene of a mountainous landscape, surrounded by a variety scattered floral sprigs and blossoms, lingzhi and deers, reserved on a lavender-blue ground. Each side of the panel frame has inlayed with the mother-of-pearl which is in the shape of dragon. Containing exquisite craft, this plaque embodies the characteristic of rich connotationa which make it a precious artwork.

These prized materials set onto lacquer surfaces were used within the Imperial palaces as hanging panels and incorporated within furniture such as Imperial thrones and cabinets. See The Complete Collection of Treasures of the Palace Museum: Furniture of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (II), Hong Kong, 2002, nos.18, 19, 180, 182, and 183; and see also two related hanging panels in the Cui Yun Guan, Hall of Green Cloud, in the Forbidden City, illustrated ibid., no.262. Such inlaid lacquer panels could have been made by the Imperial Workshops, Zaobanchu, or commissioned or given as Imperial tribute from workshops in Guangdong or Suzhou. $29^1/_2 \times 28^2/_5$ in.(75 cm high \times 72 cm wide)

HKD 2,000,000-3,000,000 USD 254,900-382,400

A KANGXI IMPERIAL MOTHER-OF-PEARL-INLAID ZITAN "SHOU SHAN FU HAI" PLAQUE



紫檀木歷來為帝王將相、文人雅士所珍愛,價格昂貴,居各木之首,被稱為"王者之木"。此座插屏主體以紫檀木為制,色呈深紫,質地細膩,木質堅硬。座、框均以榫卯相連接,典雅大方。

屏心正面採用百寶嵌技法,以各色玉石及螺鈿為原料鑲嵌 "壽山福海"圖,紋飾佈局嚴謹,錯落有致。圖景上方祥雲缭繞,左侧一棵枝繁葉茂的青松樹立於嶙峋山石中,中部奇峰聳立,右侧海水沟湧澎湃,山石間各色靈鹿群聚,間綴靈芝,一幅"春蕪滿地鹿忘去"的美好情景呈現於眼前。鹿和靈芝皆為祥瑞之物,南朝小說集《述異記》上雲: "鹿千年化為蒼,又五百年化為白,又五百年化為玄。"倘若白鹿出現,便是國泰民安、政通人和的吉祥之兆,並蘊含了長壽安康的祥瑞寓意。除屏心外,屏框四周還以螺鈿嵌得"金龍拱壽",龍爪緊握卷草,寓意富貴、子孫延綿不斷;四角"壽"字風格各異,別致而不失端莊大氣。此插屏整體圖案佈局之綿密,構圖之巧思,工藝之精絕,都堪稱清宮造瓣處百寶嵌工藝最高水準。插屏明顯具有康熙時期的藝術特征,尤其是龙纹的风格与同时期官窑瓷器纹饰一致,可做比较。

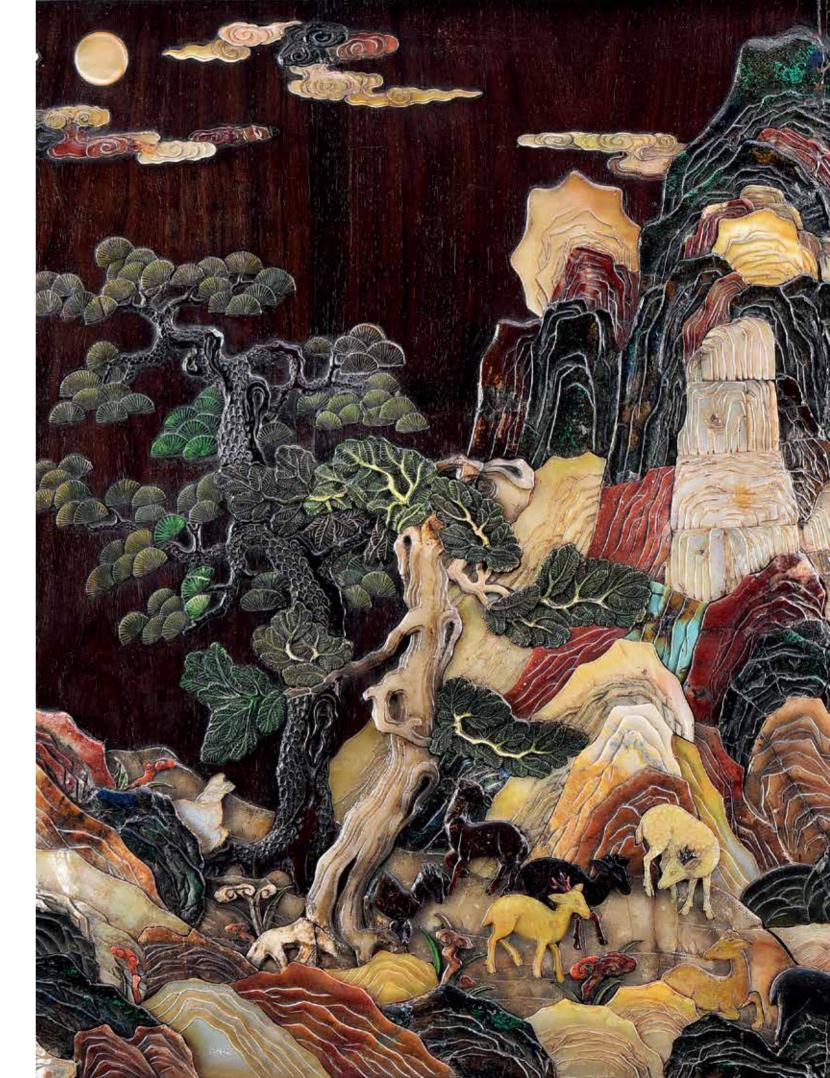
紫檀底座則運用浮雕、鏤雕等多種雕刻技藝, 於站牙、條環板、披水牙等部位雕刻變龍紋、卷草紋和番蓮紋, 紋飾滿地, 線條流暢, 彰顯出此插屏的皇家威嚴之氣。

百寶嵌,又名"周制",出現於明代,是在螺鈿鑲嵌工藝的基礎上,加入寶石、象牙、珊瑚以及玉石等材料形成的鑲嵌工藝,進入清代以後,百寶嵌發展成為清宮造瓣處製作的重要鑲嵌工藝之一。清代著名學者錢泳在其《履園叢話》中如此評價百寶嵌:"五色陸離,難以形容,真古來未有之奇玩也。"而《遵生八箋》中則賛道:"如雕刻寶嵌紫檀等器,其費心思工本,為一代之絕。"足見此紫檀百寶嵌插屏乃是集多種精湛工藝於一身的名貴之作,其所勾勒出的"壽山福海"畫面華美絢麗,著色多彩明亮,表現出的氣勢磅礴浩大,畫顯皇家風範,實為不可多得的一件珍品。

1.臺北故宮博物院藏,清百寶嵌山水人物圖插屏:

2.《上海博物館藏康熙瓷圖錄》,上海博物館、兩木出版社,1998年,圖版119,五彩雙龍紋瓶。







明末清初 戟耳筒式炉

A COPPER CENSER

Late Ming/Early Qing Dynasty 3⁴/₅ in.(9.7cm) diam.

「辛墨樓」款

载耳爐的款式多變,常見的為载耳簋式爐,此爐較特別。器身為筒形,平口圓敞,漸下漸收,周身線條流暢爽利,口壁底皆厚,载耳雙出使爐身更顯方正威儀之氣,而於沈穩敦厚之中,又流露輕靈俊秀之貌。此爐雙耳端正而不失精韻,線條剛柔相參,造型圓潤而極具力度。耳孔呈方形,底設園足略撇。銅爐外壁通體無紋飾,唯覆以渾厚包漿而露天然沁色紋理,使銅色之中又浮現深淺暈染變化,從而展現皮色天然之趣。器底有篆書「「辛墨樓」款,刻工嫻熟。「辛墨樓」為私家款,私款銅爐於明中以降,清中以上期間最為興盛,這段時期為中國經濟文化成熟期,盛世多文事,尚收藏,故官宦、文人、商人、氏族等多有訂制宣爐,以盛文事之舉。私家訂制必有要求,匠作精制,其爐形、爐色、爐款、銅質最為多樣,款識更少重復。此類型爐給人以沈穩莊重之感,造型不事繁縟而意蘊古拙,為宣爐的經典款式。除講究形制外,銅質亦追求精料精煉,赤銅成器,皮色為臘茶色。此爐工精器美,捧之十分沈實壓手,微撫即潤,淡雅之間藏有奇光,若連續叩於不同方位,當有獨到旋律縈繞於耳際,音秒如天籟,可謂難得之實器。相伴於文房,琴棋書畫間,焚香一柱,沈煙裊裊,甚是雅致。王世裏舊藏銅爐中有一件執耳筒式爐,落「獻賢氏藏」款,與之相類似,可作參考。

参阅:

王世襄《俪松居长物志·自珍集》,三联书店,2007年3月,第29页, "献贤氏藏"款载耳炉,华艺国际2016春拍Lot 1223,成交价RMB 8,050,000。

HKD 200,000-300,000 USD 25,500-38,300



清早期 田黄瑞獸镇纸

A TIAN HUANG MYTHICAL BEAST PAPERWEIGHT

Early Qing Dynasty $2^2/_5$ in.(6cm)long, 90g weight

田黃石因具有皇族專用的黃色,被滿清皇族寵愛並視為珍寶,爭相尋覓,價與金玉相埒,視同瑰寶,倍受文人雅士、官宦、皇族及帝王的喜愛,自清以來極負盛名,有"石中之王"的尊號。不僅宮廷,民間也有"一兩田黃三兩黃金"之說,質地上乘的往往"易金數倍"。

本品採用上好田黃精雕而成,色澤呈熟栗黃,呈色潔淨素雅,石質凝膩、溫潤,質理通透。圓雕田黃瑞獸,依石就勢雕琢成側首蹲踞形態,首尾相向,面部似獅,圓眼如意形鼻,突吻露齒,神情威嚴肅穆。瑞獸體態飽滿健碩,背脊凸出,不怒自威。五官、毛髮、肌理、爪趾皆勁健鲜活,栩栩如生,著重突出肢體動態與神情,是清早期文玩雕件中的精品。田黃石多製作印材,圓雕動物傳世極少,實屬難得之收藏佳品。

參閱:

《明清古玩真賞》,上海古籍出版社,2003年,第244頁,清早期 楊璇雕田黄石羊。(圖1)

HKD 500,000-600,000 USD 63,700-76,500



fig1 🗃 1



清乾隆 銅鎏金關公

A GILT BRONZE GUANGONG FIGURE

Qianlong Period(1736 - 1795 A.D.), Qing Dynasty $\delta^9/_{10}$ in.(17.5cm) high

「大清乾隆年造 | 款

關公頭帶將冠,面龐方闊,濃眉凸起,鳳目微合,表情威嚴莊重。身著鎧甲,外罩袒右式蟒袍,鑿刻精美的龍紋,下著戰靴。右手捻長髯,飾黑彩,左手叉腰,威風凜凜,氣宇軒昂,坐於虎皮臺座之上。造像成功地塑造出一位剛正不阿、大義凜然的義士形象。此像的鑄造工藝精湛,人物姿態生動有力,衣紋細膩流暢,鎏金飽滿,細部雕刻紋飾一絲不苟,為一件藝術性極高的雕塑作品。

此尊造像最為特殊之處在於底座之上的「大清乾隆年造」六字楷書款,字體佈局不同於常規造像,且文字有明顯的磨損跡象。推測此尊造像或可出於內廷,後流入民間,為避免盤查才磨掉款識,此情况在清晚期民國十分常見,最有代表性的則是香港知名藏家羅桂祥先生舊藏的北宋汝窯洗,同樣在清晚期流出內廷,為避免麻煩而磨掉乾隆時所刻的禦題詩。

關羽一生忠義勇武,忠貞不二,歷代帝王均將其當做"忠義"化身,由侯而王,旋而進帝,最後被尊為武聖人而受世人崇拜。關公在漢傳佛教中被奉為伽藍菩薩,即寺院和守護城關的神。藏傳佛教則認為他是密宗護法赤東贊的化身,道教尊之為關聖帝君,並賦予司財的職能,被尊為武財神。關羽為儒、釋、道三教崇信,被尊為戰神、財神、文神、農神,全方位的萬能之神,為歷代統治者和百姓萬民所共仰,這種受到不同階層、不同宗教崇拜的古代人物頗為少見。

HKD 800,000-1,000,000 USD 102,000-127,500





北魏 青銅鎏金蓮花手菩薩站像

WELL CAST GILT-BRONZE VOTIVE FIGURE OF PADMAPANI

The Northern Wei Dynasty

Depicted standing and holding a long stem bearing a lotus bud, against a flame-shaped mandorla, all supported on a four-legged plinth with dedicatory inscriptions

See a similar figure of Padmapani, with a cyclical date corresponding to 484, formerly in the collections of Chen Jieqi and Marquis Blasco Lanza d' Ajeta, Italian Ambassador to Japan (1813-84), sold Sotheby's New York, 19th March 2013, lot 12; another, dated to 504, from the Idemitsu Museum, sold at Christie's Hong Kong, 29th/30th October 2001, lot 503; and a third, dated to 516/517, from the Stoclet collection, sold in Sotheby's London, 11th May 1965, lot 121.

Provenance

Private Japanese Collection

這是從北魏開始流行的背屏式蓮花手菩薩站像。主尊蓮花手菩薩背靠身型 身光,上刻出火焰紋與橢圓型頭光,右手持一莖蓮花,站立在覆鉢式台座 上,下承四足方座,座腿上鑿刻發願文,可惜只可辨識出部分文字。鎏金厚實,金色明亮,磨損處可辨讀部分發願文字: "......為一切眾生......子......造 象一區为上弟比丘僧道閨普"。

與造型粗壯敦實的北魏造像相比,本尊穿著的衣袍更為漢化,方座的腿則 變得細長,可推斷為北魏晚期至東魏的作品。

来源:

日本私人珍藏

HKD 120,000-180,000 USD 15,300-23,000



1259

唐 鑄青銅鎏金釋迦牟尼坐像

A VERY RARE AND FINELY CAST GILT BRONZE FIGURE OF SEATED SYAKYAMUNI

Tang Dynasty (618 – 907 A.D.)

Finely cast, seated in dhyanasana with one hand raised and the other resting on the knee, the robes cascading in ripples over the lower body and covering the legs.

A similar image with its mandorla and stand in the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco is illustrated in Hai-Wai Yi-chen: Chinese Art in Overseas Collections, Buddhist Sculpture I, Taipei, 1986, pl. 81. Another piece of slightly larger proportions is illustrated in The Crucible of Compassion and Wisdom: Special Exhibition Catalogue of the Buddhist Bronzes from the Nitta Group Collection at the National Palace Museum, Taipei 1987, pl. 76; and a piece of similar proportion with its stand was sold in these rooms, 22nd September 2004, lot 19.

2¹/₂ in.(6.5cm) high

Provenance

Property from a private Michigan collection; Collection of James Marshall Plumer (1899-1960). Sotheby's New York, 18 March 2014, Lot 176

釋迦摩尼姿態沈靜自然,雙目微啓,法相端嚴審智,氣度非凡。佛結跏趺坐,寬肩束腰,驅體挺直,左肩斜披袈裟,衣褶輕薄貼體,簡約流暢。整件佛像品相較佳,保存狀態良好,實屬難得。

舊金山亞洲藝術博物館及國立故宮博物院館皆藏有相類釋迦摩尼坐像可資比較。

来源.

- 1.美國密歇根私人珍藏;
- 2.詹姆士普朗瑪氏珍藏 (1899 1960年);
- 3. 紐約蘇富比拍賣, 2014年3月18日, 第 176 號。

HKD 250,000-350,000 USD 31,900-44,700



西魏 青銅鎏金背屏式佛教三尊像

AN EXTREMELY RARE AND FINELY CAST GILT-BRONZE BUDDHIST TRIAD

the Western Wei Dynasty (535 - 556 A.D.)

Well cast as Buddha wearing robes that fall in crisp graceful folds seated between two bodhisattvas wearing simple ribbon-tied crowns and standing on lotus petal socles, all three with hands in vitarka mudra, and backed by mandorlas cast with flames, the one behind Buddha cast at the top with a figure of a seated Buddha, all raised on a pedestal base cast with a pair of lions flanking a wing-borne cintamani repeated on the reverse, the reverse of the central mandorla also decorated with flames and a spiraled disc above a lotus stem.

Buddhist gilt-bronze images attributed to the short-lived Western Wei Dynasty (535 - 556 A.D.) are extremely rare. Compare a similarly fashioned stone Buddhist triad of larger size (23.5 cm) dated by inscription to the year 542 (the 8th year of Datong reign, Western Wei Dynasty) in the Osaka Municipal Museum of Art, included in the Special Exhibition of Chinese Sculpture from Yamaguchi Collection, 2013, no. 26. The iconography of the three figures, as well as the ribbons flanking the headdress' of the bodhisattvas and the pair of lions flanking the cintamani on the base are very similar to the present example. The distinctive spiral shaped halo carved on the back of the triad can be compared to another large and miraculously survived gilt bronze halo piece incised with dated inscription of 1st year of Baoding (corresponding to 561 A.D.) which also carved with this spiral shaped halo, included in the Special Exhibition of Gilt-Bronze Buddhist Sculpture from Six Dynasties, Kuboso Memorial Museum of Arts, Izumi, 1991, catalogue no. 125. 51/s, in.(13cm) high

Reference:

Osaka City Museum of Fine Arts, Yamaguchi Collection of Chinese Sculpture, 2013, catalogue no.026, Fig. 1; Kuboso Memorial Museum of Arts, Izumi, Exhibition of Gilt-Bronze Buddhist Sculpture from Six Dynasties, 1991, catalogue no. 125, Fig. 2.

Provenance:

Private Japanese Collection Christie's New York, 19 September 2007, Lot 185

HKD 1,000,000-1,800,000 USD 127,500-229,500







主尊釋迦牟尼盤膝端坐中央,背靠身形身光,兩旁站立兩位脅持菩薩,方台座兩側各有側蹲一尊帶翼護法獅子,一尊帶翼香爐供奉中間;背後鑿刻焰火身光,中間為一團漩渦紋頭光。鎏金厚實燦然。主尊兩側脅持菩薩做典型的漢地風格裝束,頭冠兩旁的繒帶十分典型,而後背鑿刻的紋樣卻帶有濃郁的中亞風味,可見此尊西魏造像充分體現了外來多元的佛教文化與中國傳統文化的有機結合。

西魏(535年-557年)是中國魏晉南北朝時期中的北朝的一個地方政權, 是由鮮卑人宇文泰擁立北魏孝文帝元宏的孫子元寶炬為帝,與高歡所掌控 的東魏對立,建都長安。至557年被北周取代,總止經歷兩代三帝,僅享國 二十二年,故傳世所見可定為西魏之佛造像極為罕見。

日本大阪市立美術館珍藏一件源自關西實業家山口謙四郎先生舊藏的黃花石雕如來三尊碑,帶有西魏大統八年刻銘,其三尊造像樣式與本件金銅造像極為相似,尤其是兩側會持菩薩頭上的繒帶,以及台座兩旁的帶翼護法獅子與中間供奉的帶翼香爐,幾乎出自同一粉本,故本尊造像亦可推論為公元542年前後的作品。

本尊造像另一個特殊之處,就是造像碑后所鑿刻的漩渦形頭光,這種紋樣在北朝金銅造像上極為罕見。日本和泉市久保牛惣紀念美術館曾於1991年的六朝佛教造像特展中展出過一枚極為罕見的銅鎏金佛像背光殘件,刻有北周保定元年(561年)的銘文,上刻有同樣華麗的漩渦紋頭光,亦可作參考佐證。

參阅:

1.大阪市立美術館《山口收藏中國雕刻》,2013年,圖錄026 西魏 大統八年刻銘 (542 A.D.) 黄花石雕如來三尊碑,高:23.5 釐 米,圖1;

2.和泉市久保牛惣紀念美術館 特別展示《六朝時代**①**金銅仏》,平成3年,圖錄第125號 青銅鍍金 光背 北周 保定元年發願文刻銘 (561 A.D.),高: 19.4 釐米,圖2。

来源:

1.日本私人藏家舊藏;

2.紐約佳士得拍賣, 2007年9月19日, 第185號。







fig1 🗟 1

fig2圖2

唐 石雕佛陀立像

A LARGE AND FINELY CARVED STONE SCULPTURE OF STANDING BUDDHA

Tang Dynasty (618 - 907 A.D.)

Born 1912 in Kyoto, Mr. Donomoto Minosuke (1891 - 1975) is a well-known master of modern Japanese painting. He changed his name to Domoto Insho in 1912. He was recognized as an Imperial Chamber Technician, as well as the member of Nippon Art Academy. He had been widely active in the art world as a jury member such as imperial exhibition, cultural exhibition, and Nikkei, as a member of the Academy of Arts, contributing to the development and successor development of the Kyoto Art Dan, as well as establishing the Domoto Museum of Art, which contributed greatly to the development of civil culture. In 1963, he was awarded the First Medal of St. Silvestro's culture from the Pope John of the 23rd Century at the time of drawing the mural ""The Blessed Virgin Mary of Glory" in the Cathedral of St. Mary of Osaka. 29 ¹/₄in.(74.5cm) high

collection of Donomoto Minosuke / Domoto Insho

本品出自日本堂本三舊藏。堂本三之助 (1891 - 1975) 為日本近代畫大師。出生於京 都。大正元年,立志成為日本畫家,並改名為堂本印象。昭和十九年,成為皇室的技藝 員。其畫風由早期的傳統日本畫到中期的西洋畫, 再變化到晚年的抽象畫。他終身不斷 鑽研繪畫, 畫作深深影響了近代日本美術, 昭和三十六年獲頒文化勳章。

西安市文物保護研究所 編著《西安文物精華 - 佛教造像》,世界圖書出版公 司,2010年,第63頁,圖錄第54.(圖1)

來源:

堂本三之助/堂本印象舊藏

HKD 500,000-700,000 USD 63,800-89,300





唐 九世紀後半葉 砂岩雕菩薩立像

A WELL CARVED SANDSTONE FIGURE OF A STANDING BODHISATTVA

Late 9th Century, Tang Dynasty (618 - 907 A.D.)

Mr. Noriki Shimazu is a renowned Asian Buddhist art scholar and a collector. His collection has been exhibited inFukuoka Art Museum, Iwaki City Art Museum, Museum Ryukoku, Shosha Handicraft Museum, Nagoya City Museum, Tōhoku History Museum and The Museum of Kyoto. 26 $^3/_4$ in.(68cm) high.

Provenance

collection of Noriki Shimazu

Exhibition

The Museum of Kyoto, Selected Ancient Stone Sculpture of China and Southeast Asia from the Collection of Noriki Shimazu, 07 - 11 March 2018, catalogue page no. 26

本品出自島津法樹舊藏。島津法樹為亞洲佛像研究專家及著名收藏家。其藏品在福岡市 美術館、磐城市市立美術館、龍谷大學美術館、姬路市美術工藝館、名古屋市博物館、 東北歷史博物館、京都文化博物館等地多次展出。

來源:

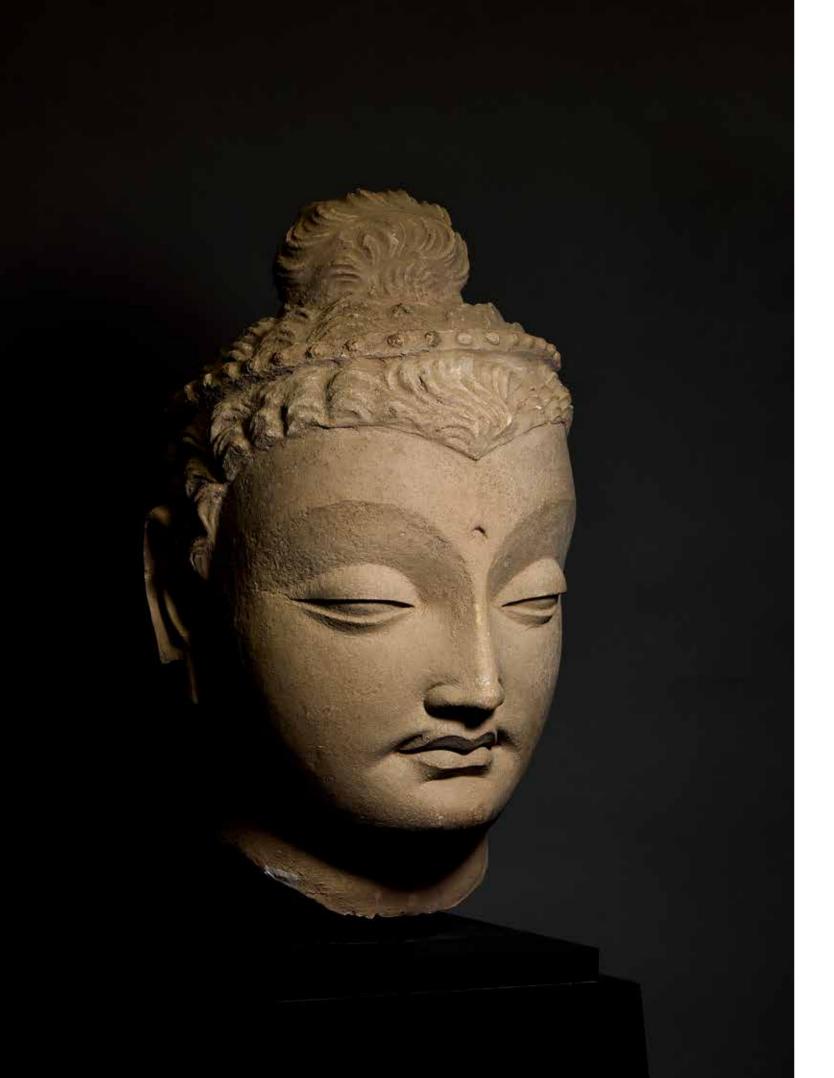
島津法樹舊藏

展覽:

京都文化博物館,島津法樹珍藏 – 中國·東南亞細亞古代石彫精華展,2018年3月7日至3月11日,展覽圖錄第26頁。

HKD 400,000-600,000 USD 51,000-76,500





公元三至四世紀 泥塑佛陀頭像

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND FINELY MODLED STUCCO HEAD OF BUDDHA

3rd/4th Century

Of unusually large size, the ovoid face crisply modeled with aquiline nose, downcast almond shaped eyes and wavy hair, secured with an unusually-seen studded band. 18 $^1/_2 {\rm in.} (47 {\rm cm})$ high.

Provenance

Private Japanese Collection

Christie's New York, 19 September 2002, Lot 33

此尊體量巨大的泥塑作品,為古犍陀羅地區後期作品。橢圓形開臉祥和寧靜,波浪式頭 髮處理的十分細膩, 帶圓飾的發箍生動精緻, 非常罕見, 保存至今, 極為不易。

來源:

1.日本藏家舊藏

2.紐約佳士得,2002年9月19日,第33號

HKD 250,000-350,000 USD 31,900-44,700

隋 開皇七年張元茂造 白理石雕太上老君坐像

AN INSCRIBED AND WELL CARVED WHITE MARBLE DAOIST STELE OF SEATED LAOJUN

Sui Dynasty, incised votive inscription dated to the 7th year of Kaihuang reign, corresponding to 587 A.D.

Carved seated cross-legged with a tripod armrest encircling the front half of the torso, wearing a small scholar's cap, the face with a pointed beard and eyes closed in meditation, the stocky body clothed in an interior garment crossed over the chest, with an outer robe open and hanging in creased folds, the hands atop the armrest and the proper right hand holding a small vessel, all supported on a rectangular base carved in front a pair of medallions centered by a incense burner - boshanlu - and flanked a pair of squatting lions. inscribed to the front and one side, dated seventh year of the Kaihuang period, corresponding to 587 A.D. This stele appears to depict Daode Tianzhu (Celestial Worthy of the Way and Its Virtue), more commonly known as Laozi, recognizable by the full beard, distinctive hat and three-legged armrest. Stone stele from this period depicting Daoist deities are of great historical importance as they demonstrate the fluid boundary and syncretism between Daoism and Buddhism when their belief systems were first formalized. The representation of the Daoist deity in the meditative lotus position, and the format of the dedicatory inscription on the rectangular platform are characteristics also found on contemporaneous Buddhist stele. Furthermore, the halo, the round modeling of the figure's body and the carefully incised lines to depict the robe, suggest a dialogue between carvers of Daoist and Buddhist icons.

A stone stele of Laozi inscribed with a cyclical date corresponding to 588, was included in the exhibition Chinese Buddhist Stone Sculpture. Veneration of the Sublime, Osaka Municipal Museum, Osaka, 1995, cat. no. 131; one dated to 587, also featuring two attendants standing on lions, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, was included in the exhibition Taoism and the Arts of China, The Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, 2000, cat. no. 32, together with a Tang dynasty example in the Field Museum, Chicago, cot. no. 42; a Northern Zhou stele dated by inscription to 566, also carved with the deity and two attendants in the collection of the Tokyo University, is illustrated in Rokuchô no Bijutsu [The Arts of the Six Dynasties], Osaka, 1976, pl. 255; another in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, is published on the Museum's website, acc. no. 07.741; and a further example dated by inscription to the 29th year of Kaiyuan, corresponding to 741, in the collection of the Ruicheng Museum, was included in the exhibition Ancient Taoist Art from Shanxi Province, University Museum and Art Gallery, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, 2003, cat. no. 79. 10.5^{6} ₈ in.(27cm) high.

Provenance

Important Taiwanese private collection

铭文.

「開皇七年歲次丁未九月癸醜朔式九日辛醜道民張元茂仰為七世父母所生父母因緣眷屬法界蒼生具登正果

此像為單面造像,以名貴的白理石雕成。主尊老君像蓄長須,戴道冠,原應有大蓮花頭光,現已殘。盤膝坐長方台上,左手扶三足憑幾,右手原應有持物(應為塵尾),長方台正面刻兩朵大團花,中間置香爐,兩側各有一座轉獅。下部為方座,正面及右面銘文為「開皇七年歲次丁未九月癸醜朔式九日辛醜道民張元茂仰為七世父母所生父母因緣眷屬法界蒼生具登正果」。左側及背面無字。老君面容端詳,鬍鬚濃密,從鬢發連接下巴,頗為誇張,近似戲裝假須之狀,這個特點與出土的北朝祆教法師圖像有相似之處。與同時期的佛教造像相比較,可見這個時期的道教造像在形式上和裝飾手法上,與佛教造像並無太大區別。據《魏書·釋老志》等正史記載:「道家之原,出於老子。」即道教為老子所創。又載老子「先天地生,以資萬類。據《史記》記載老君,又稱老子,姓「李」,名「耳」,字「伯陽」,諡號「聃」。全稱一氣化三清太清居大赤天仙登太清境玄氣所成日神寶君道德天尊混元上帝,簡稱太上老君。而他也是三清尊神中受到最多香火奉祀的神明,道教相信道家哲人老子是老君的化身,度人無數,屢世為王者之師;因其傳下道家經典《道德經》,故稱老君為道德天尊,也被道教奉為開山祖師。北朝與隋唐之際的單體道教造像十分罕見。本尊作品帶有明確的紀年刻銘,且使用了高級昂貴的白理石,具有十分重要的意義和價值。同時,此尊道教造像上還出現了具有中亞粟特藝術風格的大團花紋,也出現了作為老君造像的重要道具的三足憑幾。關中地區的太上老君造像,其身份標誌主要體現於手持塵尾、載道冠、束腰帶及蓄鬍鬚。憑幾本是魏晉南北朝時期文人及士大夫常用的條具,至北魏後期進入佛教圖像系統,作為維摩詰身份的道具出現。此像捨去了關中老君造像的塵尾,而把洛陽維摩詰造像的憑幾移到了老君身上。此後憑幾成為老君的標準道具,一直延續到明清。

開皇之治是隋文帝楊堅(開皇元年581年到仁壽四年604年)在位二十四年時間開創的治世。隋朝的建立,結束了魏晉南北朝以來長期分裂的局面,實現了全國統一,至隋文帝,天下安定,勵精圖治,崇尚節儉,發展社會經濟生產,民生富庶,史稱「開皇之治」。佛教從東漢晚期開始在中國流行,發展迅速,超越了道教。楊堅上台後立即推行回復漢化,並實行佛道並重政策,這是道教發展的重要轉折時期。據《雲笈七簽》卷六曰:「及開皇劫,以此妙經,生天立地,大聖應於始青之中,號元始天尊。」依此,則「開皇」為道教的一「劫」之始,表明天地間又一個新紀元的到來。楊堅取此為開國年號,正是力圖證明他依天運而開創了一個新紀元。時朝臣王劭在上楊堅的書中曾說:「又年號開皇,與《靈寶經》之開皇年相合。」《三洞珠囊》卷八亦稱:「似元皇君號開皇元年,隋家亦象號開皇元年是也。」這些都說明,隋文帝楊堅的開皇年號具有道教神學的象徵意義,並直接取自《靈寶經》文。芮沃壽(Arthur F.Wright)先生在封論隋文帝治國的意識形態時,韶爲隋朝的第一個年號「開皇」,有可能是文帝受道士張賓的影響而採用的道教術語。道教的興盛,帶動了開皇年間道教造像的製作,本件即為其一。傳世記錄所見,僅知波士頓美術館藏一件同為開皇七年製作的老君像,制式與裝飾風格也非常相似。它們反映出此時道教造像在圖像與裝飾手法上向同時期的佛教造像吸取了眾多技法,甚至也應用了流行一時的西來東特藝術元素。

參閱: 波士頓美術博物館藏 隋 開皇七年刻銘 蘇遵造青石灰岩雕老君像

來源:重要台灣藏家舊藏

HKD 300,000-500,000 USD 38,300-63,800



十二/十三世紀 鑄青銅天女像

A VERY RARE CAST BRONZE FIGURE OF A DANCING CELESTIAL DEITY, DEVATA

12th/13th Century

This sensual dancing devata, also called apsara, is a female spirit of the clouds and waters in Hindu and Buddhist culture. These figures are prominently depicted in the sculpture, dance, literature and painting of many Indian, South Asian and Southeast Asian cultures. This rare sculpture is an extraordinary rending of a heavenly celebrant performing in honor of the gods. The contours and richly ornamented surfaces of this celestial attendant to the gods exemplify a stylistic shift away from earlier Gupta-influenced forms. Here the linear play of surface decoration and dramatic contours replace the earlier emphasis on seamless volume and subtle balance. The sculptor has contorted her body into an improbably pose to capturing the essence of her dance and seems absolutely believable until one imagines actually trying to turn this way. This extreme flexion reflects dance positions (karunas and sthanas) described in the Natyasastra, an ancient dramatic arts treatise. The lavishly adorned jewelry sways and emphasizes her movements, making a pleasing contrast with the smooth and rounded surfaces of her flesh. Images of dancing semi-divine attendants often appear on the outer walls of Hindu temples. They are placed near the figures of gods to honor the deity, just as actual female dancers honored the gods' images within the temple.

This life-size sandstone sculpture is an extraordinary rending of a heavenly celebrant performing in honor of the gods. The dancer's face and body are treated according to prescribed canons of beauty. Her body is contorted in an improbably pose, her legs projecting to her right while her upper torso and head turn sharply left. The extreme flexion reflects dance positions (karunas and sthanas) described in the Natyasastra, an ancient dramatic arts treatise. It is understood in Indian aesthetics that such positions enhance the appreciation of beauty.

While more commonly seen as carved stone relief, cast bronze round sculpture of Indian devata is exceedingly rare. Compare this marvelous piece of art with the famous sandstone dancing devata from the collection of Metropolitan Museum of art. The work was acquired by Florence and Herbert Irving in two parts, bust and lower torso, and joined by MMA in 1992. 15 ³/₄ in.(40cm) high.

Reference:

Carved sandstone figure of a Celestial dancer (Devata) Mid-11th century, Central India, Madhya Pradesh High: 88.3 cm From the collection of Metropolitan Museum of Art

古印度教中的女神飛天,早在《梨俱吠陀》中即有記載,她們是身材姣好的女性天空精靈,以舞蹈取悅諸神,她們的形象,被廣泛刻畫和應用在神廟舞蹈、神廟裝飾、文學、繪畫當中,流行于佛教、印度教、大乘與小乘佛教藝術作品之中。與同期常見的石雕相比,本尊為十分罕見的古印度圖雕青銅作品,以極其誇張扭曲的身體姿勢與華麗豐富的瓔珞珠寶刻畫出一位舞蹈中天女的形象,呈現出卓越的青銅鑄造技藝,將典型的古印度情味藝術精粹展現無遺。參考紐約大都會博物館珍藏的一件著名的紅砂岩雕天女殘像,兩者所體現的藝術準則與精妙細緻的雕刻手法如同出一轍。

參閱

紐約大都會博物館藏 中印度 公元十一世紀中期 紅砂岩雕天女像(圖1)

高: 88.3 cm

HKD 500,000-800,000 USD 63,800-102,000



fig1 圖 1

