



香港國際拍賣行有限公司

Hong Kong International Auction House Limited



證書編號 Certificate Number: HL No. 044

DIMENSIONS: 22.5cm (Width) 22.4cm (Depth) 44cm (Height)
NAME:

Multicolored Prunus Vase with Patterns of Dragons, Happiness and Longevity Produced in the Early Republic of China (20th century)

鑑定報告

APPRAISAL REPORT

簽發日期 Issuing Date :

2021 年 06 月 17 日

尺寸規格: 闊 22.5cm 深 22.4cm 高 44cm

名稱: 民初五彩開窗飛龍喜壽紋梅瓶



Brief Description of HL No. 044

The vase has a high profile, a short neck and broad shoulders. The long body gradually shrinks till short and rounded foot followed by a sand outer bottom. The off-white porcelain body is covered by a thick and beige glaze. This item also has rough cracks and overglazed colors. Patterns throughout the vase are not layered. Instead, it is full of colorful flowers on a ground of blue, decorated with the traditional Chinese character, 壽 (pinyin shou, literally "longevity"). In the white panels, five-clawed golden dragons can be seen. The colorful clouds and red glaze highlight the powerful bearing of the dragons in flight, which glare ferociously and bare their fangs. On each, the left forepaw stretches forward while the right one extends rearward, sharp and dagger-like. Painted incisively and vividly, the dragons fly before the star. In addition, coupled with the *ruyi* pattern, the dragons have a strong mien and vibrant colors. This precious plum vase is rare among those of its kind in China, and multicolor plum vases are particularly so. Even rarer is the use of five claws, given the fact that dragons on a plume vase are primarily three- or four-clawed. As we all know, dragons were symbols of legend and myth created by the laboring people and passed on to succeeding generations. Eventually, however, dragons were representative of feudal emperors. The dragon pattern then became exclusive to feudal emperors and was, since the Song and Yuan dynasties, rare in the context of folk craft. Artworks were no exception. For example, during the Yuan dynasty, it was stipulated that only Mongolians could wear clothes that depicted the dragon motif. That stipulation, however, became increasingly strict after the Ming dynasty. Thus, the art of the dragon pattern evolved to a distinct characteristic of the times, with five claws indicating the dragon while four claws meant the boa. Garments with five-clawed dragons were known as dragon robes, while those with four-clawed dragons, the boa robe. Nonetheless, the dragon originated in the folk, and folk art is difficult to monopolize. Despite the repeated orders of emperors, varied dragon patterns could still be found in folk craft. That's why there are three-, four- and five-clawed dragon patterns. The dragons on this plume vase are of the five-claw type.

Market price: USD32,300-51,700

產品簡述: HL No. 044

本瓶造型挺拔，頸略短，豐肩斜長腹，腹至足漸收，矮圈足，砂底。瓷胎呈灰白色，釉較厚，釉色呈米黃色，開片較粗大，釉上施五彩。整器圖案不分層段，瓶身以五彩藍底彩花、配以壽字為記、白底開窗滿繪黃身五爪飛龍。

作者用五彩描繪雲起翻卷，紅釉描繪蒼龍於雲中騰躍，龍口齒大張，怒目而視，左爪前伸，鋒利尖銳，左爪後展、其身形將飛龍在空中的靈動體現的淋漓盡致。

圖中另配以如意雲紋。整圖龍紋糾勁，色彩鮮明。這件梅瓶在目前國內所發現的梅瓶中，屬於鳳毛麟角的稀有品種。五彩在梅瓶中極少見到，更為稀奇的是龍的爪數，與其它瓶也不一樣。龍紋梅瓶中大多繪三爪、四爪，偶有五爪。大家知道，龍本是自然界中虛幻之物，是勞動人民在長期的生活實踐中創造出來的。然而，隨著社會的發展，龍逐漸變為統治階級封建帝王的化身。龍紋在宋元以後幾乎成了封建帝王的專利，民間很少擅用，藝術品中的龍紋也不例外。如元代即規定除蒙古人外，不准穿五爪龍服。明代以後規定更為嚴厲。龍紋藝術在演變過程中深深地打上了時代的烙印，有五爪為龍、四爪為蟒之說，如官服上有五爪龍紋被稱為龍袍，四爪龍紋則稱為蟒袍。但龍的藝術起源於民間，民間的藝術畢竟難以壟斷，故儘管皇帝三令五申，民間仍有各種不同的龍紋藝術存在。所以常有三爪、四爪、五爪龍紋同時存在於民間藝術，這件梅瓶畫的就是五爪龍紋。

市場價格: USD32,300-51,700 元

鑒定專家 EXPERT APPRAISER:

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