



# 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. 011b(CIMB-CAP-2202-007)



DIMENSIONS: 8.8cm (Width) 8.8cm (Depth) 4.5cm (Height)  
NAME:

**Modern Yellow-glaze Bowl with Lotus Patterns in Style of Hongzhi  
Reign of the Ming Dynasty**

Brief Description of HL No. 011b(CIMB-CAP-2202-007)

### 鑑定報告 APPRAISAL REPORT

簽發日期 Issuing Date :

2021 年 06 月 17 日

尺寸規格: 闊 8.8cm 深 8.8cm 高 4.5cm

名稱: 仿明代弘治黃釉蓮花紋碗



This yellow-glaze bowl with lotus patterns has a large rim, large body and rounded foot. It is white-glaze inside and yellow-glaze outside. Its wall is embellished with lotus patterns, which are exquisitely carved. The form is simple and unsophisticated. Meanwhile, the glaze is glossy, light and pleasing to the eye, and the hue is even and consistent. Additionally, the glaze is smooth, lustrous and delicate. Its yellow color is glossy as chicken fat. As the color is light and delicate, the yellow glaze is also known as the "delicate yellow glaze." The yellow-glaze porcelain, from the Hongzhi reign of the Ming dynasty, is regarded as the peak in history, which was more meticulous and lustrous, compared with the delicate yellow glaze in the Xuande reign of the same dynasty. Moreover, the firing technique was extremely demanding. Among all the reigns of the Ming dynasty, the yellow-glaze porcelain made during the Mingzhi reign was of the highest excellence. In the history of ceramics, it was regarded as the form of this type of porcelain during the Ming dynasty, known as "Hongzhi delicate yellow glaze." Its artistic achievement could not go without the continuous exploration of the firing technique by official kilns of the period. The yellow glaze was the type most strictly controlled by the imperial power. It was exclusively provided by official kilns to the imperial palace, particularly in the Ming and Qing dynasties. Therefore, indicating nobility, this glaze was a significant type of imperial porcelain. Furthermore, the yellow-glaze porcelain occupied a crucial position in the ceramic art of ancient China. It was a pearl among porcelains in colored glazes due to its noble temperament. Impressed by the fascinating color and rich symbolic meanings, appreciators savor the never-failing charm of the yellow-glaze porcelain with obvious relish. According to the *History of the Ming Dynasty: Carriages, Robes and Guards of Honor*, it was prescribed, in the twenty-fourth year of the Hongwu reign of the Ming dynasty (1391), that "government officials' robes and curtains are not allowed to be black, yellow or purple." The ban was reiterated in 1458, the second year of the Tianshun reign. Moreover, the prohibited scope of yellow clothing was expanded to all people except for the royal family. The yellow-glaze porcelain was used at the Temple of the Earth for sacrificial purposes, which was probably among the reasons that emperors valued such porcelain. In accordance with the *Code of Great Ming Dynasty*, "Porcelains for each cemetery at the four temples were determined in the ninth year of the Jiajing reign of the Ming dynasty: Blue porcelains are for the Temple of Heaven, while yellow ones represent the Temple of the Earth. Red ones stand for the Temple of the Sun; and white ones signify the Temple of the Moon. These porcelains are produced in Shangrao, Jiangxi." This determination certainly elevated the yellow-glaze porcelain to the altar. During the Ming dynasty, the yellow-glaze porcelain was not merely to be appreciated, nor was it to be considered a plaything. In terms of shape, it was either tableware or a sacrificial vessel. Civilians, princes and ministers could only worship it on bended knees. The color of this yellow-glaze bowl with lotus patterns rivals an authentic piece of porcelain from the Ming dynasty.

Market price: USD15,500-25,900

產品簡述: HL No. 011b(CIMB-CAP-2202-007)

本黃釉蓮花紋碗侈口，深腹，圈足。內施白釉，外壁施黃釉，外壁刻蓮花紋，繪畫精細，造型古樸、釉面光亮，淡雅悅目，器物色調均勻一致，釉面平整無痕，色澤滋潤嬌嫩，且光澤度較好，恰似雞油，是真正的黃色。由於其色調較淡，顯得嬌艷，又稱為“嬌黃”。明代弘治黃釉製品公認為歷史最高水平，與宣德時期嬌黃釉相比，更精細油潤。且燒造工藝要求極高，而明代各朝黃釉瓷器，首推弘治時期最佳。陶瓷史上常把它作為明代黃釉的典型，稱為“弘治嬌黃”。其藝術成就就是明代御窯不斷探索燒造工藝的基礎上，工藝技術高峰期的結晶。由於黃釉是皇家控制最嚴格的一種釉色，尤其是明清時期多由御窯為皇室專供，因而身份尊貴，為御窯瓷器之重要品種。黃釉瓷在中國古代陶瓷藝術中佔有十分重要的地位，是顏色釉瓷器中最具貴族氣質的一朵奇葩，以其迷人的色彩和豐富的象徵意義，給人們留下品味不盡的韻致。《明史·輿服制》記載：洪武二十四年（1391年）規定“官吏衣服、帳幔，不許用玄、黃、紫三色”，英宗天順二年（1458年）再度重申禁令，將黃色服裝的禁止範圍擴大到皇族以外所有人身上。方丘地壇祭祀用黃釉器，或許也是帝王們看重黃釉色的一個重要原因。《大明會典》記載：“嘉靖九年，定四壇各陵瓷器，圓丘青色，方丘黃色，日壇赤色，月壇白色，行江西饒州府如式燒造”，此舉無疑又將黃釉器推上了神壇。明代黃釉瓷器從來就不是觀賞把玩之物，器型除了御用的飲食器就是祭祀的禮器，黎民百姓、王公大臣都只能俯首跪拜。本黃釉蓮花紋碗由於燒製色調堪與當朝比美，視為難得一件的收藏精品。

市場價格: USD15,500-25,900元

2021.06.17

鑑定專家 EXPERT APPRAISER:

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF HONG KONG INTERNATIONAL AUCTION HOUSE LTD

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