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4 Cup with tall stem
Longshan culture, c. 2400–2000 BC

H: 19.4 cm
D of mouth: 11.9 cm

A burnished, black, earthenware vessel with a squared cylindrical cup with a wide everted rim, that is deeply waisted above rounded stem and a small round foot. Turning marks are visible on the body, with raised ribs above and below the pattern band and on the lower stem. The tubular body is pierced with a complex, openwork lattice pattern and is hollow up to the base of the cup.

Comparison

A tall-stemmed cup with the same silhouette and wide-dished mouth, but without a pierced lattice band, is seen in *Report on the Excavation of the Sanlihe Site* (Wenwu Press, Beijing, 1988), pl. 773, p. 111, pl. 62.5.

Condition

Restored.
Publication
The Pottery Age, An Appreciation of Neolithic Ceramics from China c. 7000 BC–c. 1000 BC: The Inspiration, Design and Construction of Prehistoric Earthenware Vessels from the Region Known Today as China. One Hundred Examples from the Ronald W. Longsdorf Collection (CA Design, Hong Kong, 2019), fig. 5, p. 66.

Analysis

Thermoluminescence analysis 10 May 2018, estimated a last date of firing as 5500–3700 years ago. The generally accepted parameters for Longshan are c. 3000–1900 BC.

Acquisition

Acquired from K.V. Fine Art, 2011.

盘口高柄杯
龙山文化 约公元前2400年–前2000年

高: 19.4公分
口沿直径: 11.9公分

泥质研光黑陶, 方筒型杯, 宽沿外翻, 深束腰, 圆形器柄, 小型圈足。上至鼓起的弦纹, 和中间装饰带以下, 直到柄底部, 器体上转轮拉坯的痕迹可见。管状柄体有繁杂的镂空格子图案, 内空直至杯底。



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Song Dynasty Ceramics

宋代 瓷器

The collection is rich in Song dynasty ceramics, in particular Yaozhou stonewares from Shaanxi province in northern China, and qingbai porcelains from Jiangxi province in southern China. The Song dynasty was a time when kiln activity in China was very diverse, with factories and workshops in every province that specialised in different products. Therefore the decision to focus on just two styles of ceramic is a conscious one, allowing us to contrast and compare both similarities and differences.

该收藏中有丰厚的宋代陶瓷产品，特别是中国北方陕西省的耀州陶器，以及中国南方江西省的青白瓷。宋朝是中国陶瓷生产活动非常多样化的时期，每个省都有专门从事不同产品的工厂和作坊。因此，着重探讨其中两种陶瓷风格的决定，是一个合理的选择，可以使我们映证对照，寻求异同。

Account on the artwork, acquired, mounted, signed, sealed, and inscribed by the artist, in the artist's studio, in the artist's studio, in the artist's studio.

Yaozhou wares are refined and elegant, but also functional
耀州窑精致典雅，并兼具实用性



33 Qingbai ware glazed porcelain funnel with gold rim Northern Song dynasty
H: 8.5 cm
D: 11.4 cm

Silver and copper bands on the unglazed rims of qingbai porcelain are well documented, but it is less usual to find the remains of an original Song dynasty gold mount. This mount is fitted to the unglazed rim of a very thin potted funnel of hemispherical form. The funnel has a short cylindrical concentric rings on its exterior. The implement bears a glossy, translucent glaze of light-bluish tint that has a deeper tone where it pools within the incised lines. The funnel was fired on its rim, which is unglazed and bears the remains of a figured gold mount.

Comparison
So far, funnels of this shape do not seem to have been recorded. However, deep, rounded, thinly-potted cups and jars that are similar in shape to this funnel are known. Two in the same collection are published in 《今之器世：宋代耀州窑及青白瓷》(Song Through 21st Century Eyes: Yaozhou and Qingbai Ceramics) (Meijering Art Books, Dreumet, 2009), pp. 146-147, pl. 2-38 and pp. 150-151, pl. 2-40.

Publication
Song Dynasty Ceramics. The Ronald W. Longsdorf Collection. J.J. Lally & Co., New York, 2013, no. 24.

Acquisition
Acquired from J.J. Lally & Co., March, 2013.

青白瓷镶金漏斗
北宋
高: 8.5公分
直径: 11.4公分

在青白瓷的芒口上镶嵌银片或铜带是有据可查的，但想找到宋代瓷器嵌金的记录却是凤毛麟角。这件口沿镶金器是个漏斗，胎体极薄，半球形体。漏斗流口圆柱形，但是很短，外部刻饰多层同心环。该器施以浅蓝色釉浆，光滑半透，刻纹积釉处色泽偏深。该器烧结时口沿面火而无釉，其上金质镶嵌物尚存。











