

## Steven Rockefeller "Chenghua Dou Cai Sanqiu Cup" Identification

- 1, self-introduction
- 2, identification instructions
3. Identification conclusion
4. Identification statement

### 1. Shuguo Fan Introduction

Fan Shuguo, a folk expert and collector of Chinese ancient porcelain.

Graduated from Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine in China, he has a profound Chinese cultural heritage and has a profound understanding and understanding of Chinese ancient culture. Engaged in the collection of Chinese ancient porcelain collections for nearly 40 years, and established his own "Chinese Ancient Porcelain Museum", with more than 700 collections. It covers the ancient porcelain wares of ancient dynasties in ancient, ancient and modern Chinese dynasties.

He has published more than 40 professional papers on the most famous websites of Chinese collectors such as China Collection Network and China Cultural Relics Network, one of which won the award for outstanding papers. The New York World News has reported on his collection and published it as a cover character in World Weekly. First of all, I made a "Chinese Ancient Porcelain Appreciation Lecture" at the famous Cultural Gallery in New York and the Queens Library in New York. It was well received by the audience. He was hired by the "New York Ruifuxiang Auction House" as an expert in Chinese ancient porcelain identification.

There are collections of Chinese Ming Dynasty Chenghua Guanyao blue and white, fighting color, multicolored, monochrome glaze series porcelain, and have in-depth research. In addition, the "New York China Culture and Art Center", approved by the New York State Government, is the chairman of Fan Shuguo. The Center is forming the "Chinese Medicine Association," "Chinese Antique Collectors Association," "Chinese Calligraphers Association," "Chinese-American Musicians Association" and so on.

### 2. The identification of Steven Rockefeller's "Chenghua Dou Cai Sanqiu Cup":

#### (1) Identification method

After the introduction of Mr. Steven's client, the artifact was evaluated twice in detail. It was carried out using a combination of traditional sighting and microscopic observation.

#### (2) Identification instructions

1, size: height 4cm, caliber 7cm, circle foot 2.5cm.

2, style: regular and elegant, beautiful and exquisite.

3, fetal soil: Jingdezhen Gaoling fine soil milled, white and delicate, shiny oil bright (glutinous rice bran).

4, carcass: thin tires such as flaps, strong light transmission.

5, glaze: glaze inside and outside, circle foot exposed, glazed white and delicate, warm as jade, Baoguang overflow.



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6, pattern layout: the design of the pattern is reasonable, the layout is compact, sparse and dense, small and medium-sized, just right.

7, the pattern display:

The cup is painted with mountains, autumn chrysanthemums, orchids, grasses, and several butterflies of different sizes are dancing and lifelike.

In the season, "three autumns" refers to the autumn that lasted for three months, so the cup was given the nickname of "Three Autumn Cups".

The butterfly's "butterfly" pronunciation in Chinese characters is connected with "Fu". Here, the cup is used to express the wish: bless the world and peace, the people are happy and auspicious. This is also the height of Chinese culture.

8. Painters:

The cup is small and exquisite, and with a blank screen, the area that can be painted by the painter is very small.

In the Three Autumn Butterfly Cup, the artist paints the autumn countryside with elegant blue flowers or rich colors.

The cup's decorative lines are concise, or the sketches or smears are simple and precise. The blue and white color is light and even, and the color picture is gorgeous and charming. The artist's strokes on the blue and white paintings are all in one step, and there is no trace of repetition and filling. In this way, I know that it is a natural animated volume drawn from the painting skills of the court painter.

9, painting:

The blue and white paintings of the cup are light and the color paintings are gorgeous. This is the typical color of the materials used in the porcelain used by Da Ming Chenghua Palace.

Blue-and-white glaze: Compared with the Xuande period, the blue-and-white glaze is lighter and greener.

Color painting: Excellent texture, whether it is visual observation or microscopic observation, touched by hand, all the materials are fine and delicate. Its adhesion is extremely high and its corrosion resistance is extremely strong. After more than five hundred years, the paint has no obvious shedding and corrosion defects.

The most special is the purple color applied on the butterfly's wings, the color is like red iron, and the bright surface is dry and dull. This is a unique feature of Chenghua Dou Cai. The later generations of the emperor's dreams are imitated as martial arts, and this unique "purple color" feature cannot be copied. In the line, this purple color is called "姹紫", and in fact it is "poor purple". This was originally pointed out that this defect of Chenghua purple color material has now become a basis for identification of Chenghua Dou Cai.

10. The bottom paragraph:

The bottom of the "Three Autumn Butterfly Cup" is the famous "Da Ming Cheng Huanian" double-line vertical character. Font fat, thick strokes, soft and soft, strong and powerful. Give people a sense of ignorance and success.

The bottom of the Chenghua porcelain and the brushwork of the Ming and Qing Dynasties are quite different. The anti-declaration and rigorous style of the Xuan De is very casual and childish. At first glance, it is like a child, so it is called "baby body."

Some scholars believe that such a paragraph is written by Cheng Huadi, or by the calligraphy of the contemporary porcelain painter. Therefore, the identification of the style of the finished kiln



## Steven Rockefeller "Chenghua Dou Cai Sanqiu Cup" Identification

porcelain to observe the font of the bottom is one of its important bases, and it is exactly the same on all the chemicalizers.

11, the baking process:

In the first step, the blue and white paintings are used to draw the pattern patterns on the porcelain blanks, and then into the kiln, and the first firing is performed at a high temperature of 1200 ° C - 1300 ° C.

The second step is to fill the glaze with the coloring material on the basis of the first step of firing, and then into the kiln for a second firing at a low temperature of 800-900 ° C.

12. Micro:

1) See the quality of the tire: Because the foot is unglazed, a white porcelain bottom can be seen under the microscope, and the tire is white and delicate, and the oil shines brightly. This is the Chenghua Jingzhen town kiln made of nearby kaolin.

Kaolin is the most important material and the only material used to make Chenghua kiln palace porcelain. It is unique in the world. The carcass is oxidized for centuries to form a shine color, which is another unique phenomenon and special point of identification.

2) Look at the bubbles: The object white glazed and underglazed blue-and-white glaze is a glass-transparent object, and the enamel itself contains trace gases to form bubbles of different sizes. Such bubbles are difficult to see with the naked eye, and will be visible under a microscope of 30 to 40 times. The size and shape of the bubbles under the underglaze will be clear and clear.

This small cup of glazed under the microscope, the original colorless sparse hollow bubbles have been transformed into unseen water-silver underglaze bubbles.

It is proved that the change of the color of the bubble is oxidized after more than five hundred years, thereby changing the phenomenon that the bubble is substantially formed.

3) Look at the soil rust

Under the microscope, it can be seen that a small amount of soil rust is visible on the porcelain tire at the bottom of the "Three Autumn Butterfly Cup". It is proved that the utensil is buried in the ground for hundreds of years of oxidation, and the soil core has been infiltrated and attached to the foot bone.

Therefore, it is judged that this is an excavator buried in the ground for hundreds of years.

### 3. Identification conclusion

In summary:

Identification conclusion: Steven Rockefeller "Da Ming Chenghua Dou Cai Sanqiu Butterfly Cup" is the authenticity of the generation.

Estimate of utensils: \$20 million to \$30 million.

### 4. Identification statement

I am only a private collector of Chinese ancient porcelain collectors, and I am a professional neutral person. I will not be held liable for any consequences arising from the future of the item to the market.

Appraiser: Fan Shuguo

Date of appraisal: 2019.10.10.



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Chinese:

## 史蒂文·洛克菲勒“成化斗彩三秋杯”鉴定说明书

- 1、自我简介
- 2、鉴定说明
- 3、鉴定结论
- 4、鉴定申明

### 一、自我简介

范树国，中国古瓷器民间鉴定家、收藏家。

毕业于中国成都中医药大学，具有深厚的中华文化底蕴，对中国古文化有深刻的理解和认识。从事中国古瓷器收藏近40年，建立有属于自己的《中国古瓷器博物馆》，藏品700余件，涵盖高古、古代、近代中国各个朝代的官窑古瓷器，门类齐全系列清楚。

曾经先后在《中华收藏网》《中国文物网》等中国收藏家最著名网站发表专业论文9余篇，其中一篇获优秀论文奖。纽约世界日报社曾报道过本人的收藏事迹，并且作为封面人物在《世界周刊》上发表。首先后多次在纽约著名文化画廊和纽约皇后区图书馆作《中国古瓷器鉴赏讲座》，深受听众欢迎。曾被“纽约瑞福祥拍卖行”聘请为中国古瓷器鉴定专家。

收藏有中国明代成化官窑青花、斗彩、五彩、单色釉系列瓷器，并对其有深入研究。

另外，经申请和纽约州政府批准的“纽约神州文化艺术中心”，范树国董事长。中心正在主建“中医药学协会，”“中国古董收藏家协会、”“中国书法家协会、”“中美音乐家协会”等。

### 二、对史蒂文·洛克菲勒“成化斗彩三秋杯”鉴定叙述：

#### （一）鉴定方法

在史蒂文先生委托人的介绍后曾经2次对该器物进行了上手详细鉴定。使用了传统目鉴和显微镜观察相结合的方法进行。

#### （二）鉴定说明

- 1、尺寸：高度4cm，口径7cm，圈足2.5cm。
- 2、造型：规整典雅，秀丽精巧。
- 3、胎土：景德镇高岭精土碾制而成，洁白细腻，光泽油亮（糯米胎）。



4、胎体：胎薄如蝉翼，透光性极强。

5、施釉：内外施釉，圈足露胎，釉面洁白细腻，温润如玉，宝光四溢。

6、图案布局：图案设计合理，布局紧凑，疏密有度，小中见大，恰到好处。

7、图案显示：

杯上绘有山石、秋菊、兰花、小草，几只大小不一的蝴蝶正在翩翩起舞，栩栩如生。

季节上，“三秋”是指历时三个月的秋季，故此杯被赋予“三秋杯”的雅号。

中国文字上蝴蝶的“蝴”读音与“福”相通。此处用杯来表示心愿：祝福天下和平安定，人民幸福吉祥。这也是中国文化的高深之外。

8、画工：

该杯小巧玲珑，加上画面留白，能够给绘画者作画的面积非常少。

画师在三秋蝴蝶杯上以淡雅的青花或浓艳的彩料，描绘出了秋天的乡间野景。

该杯纹饰绘画线条简练，或勾勒或涂抹的画法都简练精确。青花色泽淡雅均匀，彩色画面艳丽迷人。画师在青花料的画作上的一笔一划，一涂一抹都一步到位，没有一丁点重复和填抹的痕迹。就此知道是出自宫廷画师巧夺天工的绘画技巧而绘制成的一幅充满自然气息的生动画卷。

9、画料：

该杯青花画料淡雅，彩色画料艳丽。这是大明成化宫廷用瓷器所用画料的典型色彩。

青花釉料：青花色泽与宣德时期相比，青花釉色较为浅淡，青中泛灰。

彩色画料：质地优良，无论是肉眼观察或者显微镜观察，用手触摸，所有画料都精微细腻。其粘附力极高，耐腐蚀性极强。五百余年过去了，画料无明显脱落和腐蚀缺损。

最为特别的是蝴蝶翅膀上所施的紫色，色如赤铁，艳丽表面干涩无光。这是成化斗彩独一无二的特征。后世数位帝王梦想仿成化斗彩，独有“紫彩”的这个特征无法仿制成功。行内把这种紫彩叫“姹紫”，实际也就是“差紫”。这本来是指成化紫色彩料的这种缺陷，现在成为鉴定成化斗彩的一个鉴别依据。

10、底款：

该“三秋蝴蝶杯”的底款就是大名鼎鼎的“大明成化年制”双行纵行六字。字体肥，笔道粗，柔中含刚，遒劲有力。给人一种宁拙勿巧、以拙取胜之感。

成化瓷器的底款和明清各朝的笔法大异其趣，一反宣德规整、严谨的风气，显得十分随性、稚拙。乍看起来，犹如孩童所写，故又被称作“婴儿体”。

有学者认为这样的底款它是成化帝亲笔所书写，或者由当时制瓷书画家仿成化帝的笔法而来。因此，鉴定成化官窑瓷器观察底款字体的风格，是其重要依据之一，在所有成化器上都如出一辙。



#### 11、烧制工艺：

烧制斗彩瓷器，第一步是先用青花画料在瓷坯上双勾画出图案纹样，然后入窑，用1200℃—1300℃的高温进行第一次烧制。

第二步是，在第一步烧成基础上，取出后在釉上填入彩料，再入窑用800—900℃的低温进行第二次烧制而成。

#### 12、微观：

##### 1) 看胎质

由于圈足无釉，显微镜下可见洁白的瓷底，胎质洁白细腻，油光发亮。这是成化景德镇官窑采用附近高岭土为原料制作而成。

高岭土是制作成化官窑宫廷瓷器最重要的材料也是唯一的材料，世界上绝无仅有。该胎质经过数百年氧化形成油光色，这是它又一种唯一的现象和鉴定的特别要点。

##### 2) 看气泡

器物白色釉面和釉下青花釉面是呈玻璃透明状的物体，釉质本身就含有微量气体从而形成大小不一的气泡。这样的气泡肉眼很难看清，在30至40倍的显微镜下会一览无余，釉下气泡的大小形态特征会看得清清楚楚明明白白。

这个小杯釉面在显微镜下，可见原本无色的稀疏空心气泡，已经转化成为不透明的水银色釉下气泡。

证明这种气泡色的变化是经过五百余年的氧化，从而改变气泡实质形成的现象。

##### 3) 看土锈

显微镜下，可见“三秋蝴蝶杯”圈足底部瓷胎上可见附着有少量土锈色。证明该器物在地下埋藏数百年的氧化，土蕊已经浸润并附着于圈足胎骨之上所形成。

因此判断这是一件埋藏于地下数百年的出土器。

#### （三）鉴定结论

综上所述：

鉴定结论：史蒂文·洛克菲勒“大明成化斗彩三秋蝴蝶杯”为到代真品。

器物估价：二千万美元至三千万美元。

#### （四）鉴定申明

本人仅属于中国古瓷器收藏民间收藏家鉴定家，专业的中立的发表个人意见。如果该物品推向市场将来产生的一切后果，本人不负任何法律责任。

鉴定人：范树国



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