

I have never squandered money on horses, yachts, automobiles or other foolish extravagances [he wrote his father]. A fondness for these porcelains is my only hobby—the only thing on which I have cared to spend money. I have found their study a great recreation and diversion, and I have become very fond of them. This hobby, while a costly one, is quiet and unostentatious and not sensational. I am sure that if I had the actual cash on hand, you would encourage rather than discourage my development of so innocent and educative an interest. The money put into these porcelains is not lost or squandered. It is all there, and while not income-producing, I have every reason to believe that even at a forced sale I could get within ten per cent of what these things would cost, while a sale under ordinary circumstances would certainly realize their full cost value, and, as the years go by, more. . . .

Is it unwise for me to gratify a desire for beautiful things, which will be a constant joy to my friends and to my children as they grow to appreciate them, as well as to myself, when it is done in so quiet and unostentatious a manner? . . .

Much as I want to do this thing—and I think you do not realize how much I should like to do it, for you do not know the beauty and charm of these works of art—I want more to do what you fully approve, so I have ventured to write this long letter, hoping that perhaps this fuller statement of the situation may lead you to see it in a somewhat different light.¹⁹

成化年三秋杯
起拍价3800万



你听说过量子文物鉴定仪吗?“量子鉴定”亮点何在

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原标题:“量子鉴定”亮点何在?

在近一个月里,“量子鉴定”这一新概念横空出世,迅速成为收藏界热议的焦点话题。但是,围绕着该仪器是否可以准确地为中国历代古物精准断代,又形成了两种截然相反的论调。赞赏者认为,量子文物鉴定仪的面世,解决了运用科学仪器对各种文物客观断代的世界性考古难题;而质疑者则认为技术发明人对该仪器的技术原理、检测模式和鉴定准确率,并没有从理论上阐释清楚。事实上,该新技术发明专利目前还处在国家专利申请、审核阶段。

上个月,量子文物艺术品鉴定仪新闻发布会在北京召开。据该活动主办方称,“经过长期、反复对各种材料的文物艺术品进行实际测试,证明该鉴定仪所采用的科学原理是正确的,得出的被鉴定物生产、制作精确到年的鉴定结论是准确无误的。”但是,该仪器的发明者并没有详细说明量子文物鉴定仪的技术性能。许多人认为“概念不清、逻辑不明”,难以服众。

现代物理学认为,量子是一个物理量不可分割的最小单位。在量子世界里,空间、时间、能量、物质和信息在本质上是量子化的。任何物质都存在着自身的磁场波,这种磁场波就是物质的“全息年轮能量信息”。而物质的相互作用,就是物质之间的“全息年轮能量信息”的交换。不同的物质,其磁场波都是不相同的,磁场波具有共振的特性。

以对古陶瓷制品的检测为例。用以烧造陶瓷器的各种矿物原料都存在着不同的磁场波,在陶瓷器的生产制作过程中,矿物原料、练泥、成型、施釉、入窑烧制等这些施加于矿物原料的外力作用,又会产生新的、各种不同的磁场波,这些磁场波信息便以叠加的方式储存在陶瓷器物中。当采用“量子鉴定”时,“检测单元”运用其所具备的量子共振的分析功能,把储存在各种矿物原料中的磁场波“全息年轮能量信息”剥离出来,变成代码转存到与“检测单元”相连接的“储存单元”里。随即“检测单元”又像一把魔幻般的“钥匙”,打开那些后来被叠加在陶瓷器物中的磁场波信息,同时自动与储存在“量子芯片”里的磁场波信息进行对比。如果两种磁场波信息相同,量子文物鉴定仪就会发出共振信号,反之则产生非共振信号。瞬间非共振信号又被传输到“处理单元”,经过识别、处理的信号再由“显示单元”加以显示,其所显示出的数据就是这件陶瓷器烧制的准确年轮。同理,“鉴定仪”对玉器、金属制品的制作年代、书画作品创作时间的检测鉴定亦然。

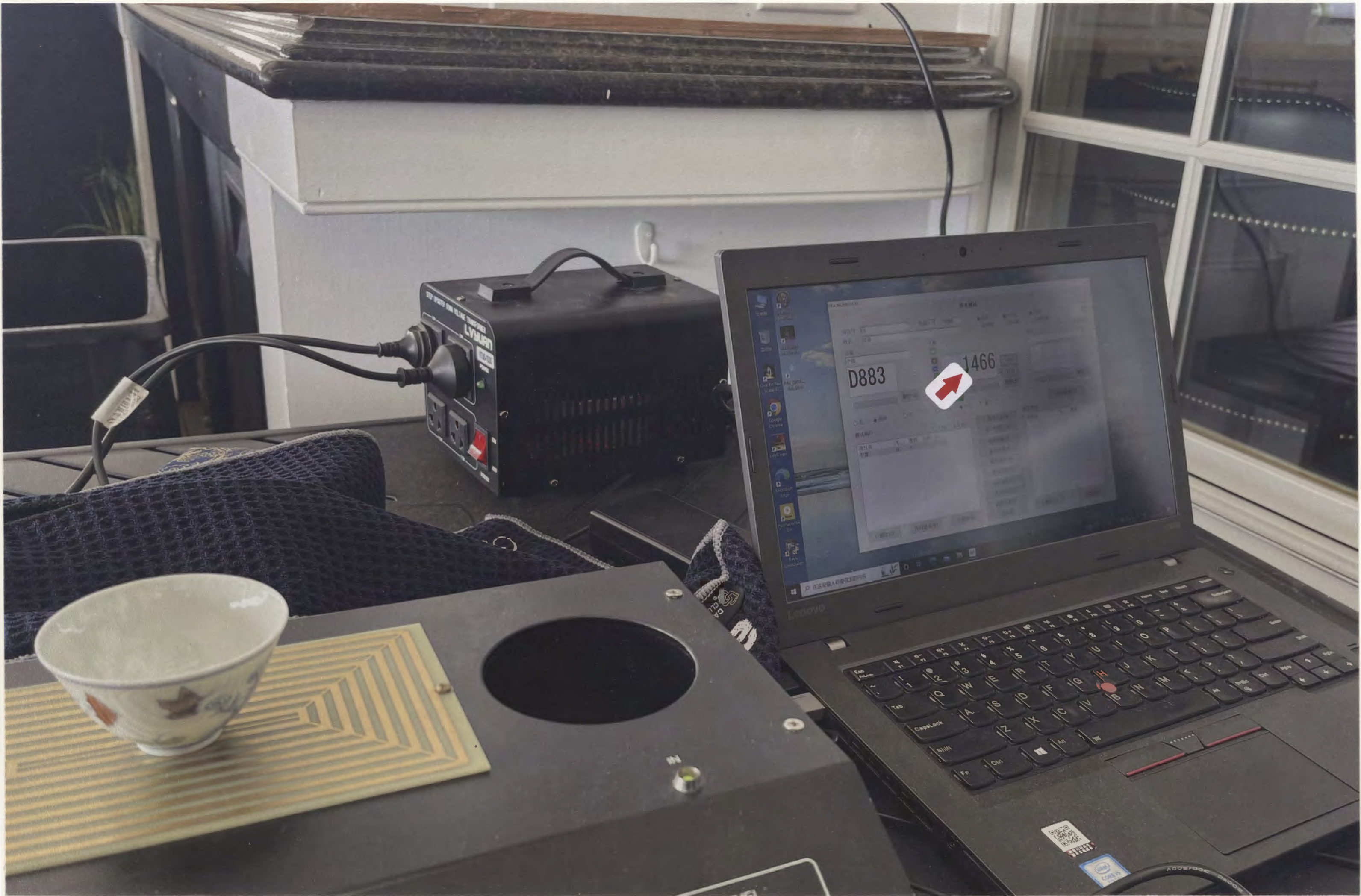
如果“量子鉴定”确实能做到客观、精准,就是对中国古代艺术品科技鉴定的一场重大技术革命。迄今为止,对待古代艺术品的鉴定主要包括目鉴和科鉴两大类。前者主要依靠鉴定者的专业文物鉴定知识、经验积累,后者则依据科技仪器的检测数据判断。仪器鉴定文物的效果,也可以大致区分为“相对年轮断代”和“绝对年轮断代”两种检测方式。但是,由于每项科技检测仪器都有其特定的技术应用前提,目前还没有一种适用于所有文物制造年轮准确断代的检测仪器。比如,碳-14年代测定法可以有效地检测出古代木器、丝制品、纸

张的大致制造年代,但对古代玉器、金属制品的制造年代,无法做出准确的判断。

原中国文物交流中心主任雷从云研究员认为,长期以来,由于文物艺术品鉴定手段的严重滞后,真假的鉴定问题一直得不到有效地解决。恰恰是真假问题,直接关系到文化传承和国家、民族利益。换言之,对古代艺术品的绝对年轮断代检测仪器的发明,将会更加客观、精准地甄别中国历代文明遗存,更加合法、有效地保护不可再生的中华民族文化遗产。

将来一旦这种能够检测出文物“绝对年轮断代”的新发明普及推广,不仅将惠及广大古玩藏家方便地检测藏品制造年代,帮助海关更加科学客观地检测文物出入境,也会对固有文博系统内封藏的中国历代文物客观断代,起到关键性作用。比如,上个世纪70年代,河南安阳发掘商代妇好墓的出土玉器中,有几件加工精美的勾形玉器。当时,它们被认定为商代玉器,而没有引起特别的关注。直到上个世纪80年代,红山文化勾形玉器出土后,人们才逐渐恍然大悟:原来商代妇好墓中的这些勾形玉器,很可能是红山文化的遗存!曾在首都博物馆举办的《王后母姁好墓——纪念殷墟妇好墓考古发掘四十周年特展》中,展出的

一件玦形玉龙造型,就明显带有红山文化玉猪龙的审美基因。展品玉凤的造型,也被有关专家认为脱胎于石家河文化的玉凤设计风格。问题是,商代妇好墓出土的勾形玉器、玦形玉龙、玉凤,到底是商代的玉制品还是商代皇家的古董收藏品?由于当时的科技检测手段局限,是无法给出精准答案的。如果“量子鉴定”确实可以做到“绝对年轮断代”,甚至可以“检测出精确到某年制作”的鉴定结论,那么,上述历史疑案自然会真相大白。同理,美国波士顿美术馆收藏的唐代画家张萱的绘画作品《捣练图》,一直被中外鉴藏界认为是宋徽宗赵信的临摹作品。而唐代的张萱与北宋的赵信,两个人相差了三百余年,通过“绝对年轮断代”仪器测试《捣练图》的创作年代,应该很容易区分出这个有争议的学术难题。推而广之,如果该仪器能广泛社会化使用,就有可能厘清许多文物断代疑案。(曹力)



LIFE

ROMANTIC SURPRISE
RASMUSSEN-ROCKEFELLER
NIXON WOWS WARSAW

NA



ÅRETS PIKE:

Anne Marie Rockefeller

購自安妮瑪麗洛克菲勒家族
的中國陶瓷收藏



New York Times.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1959.

35c outside New York City, its suburban area
and Long Island. Higher in air delivery cities.

NOTES
IMPACT

Steven Rockefeller Weds Norwegian



40 SIDER DENNE UKE



NR. 36 29. AUGUST 1959

KR. 1,25 SVERIGE KR. 1,00
DANMARK KR. 1,25



二十世紀五十年代·安妮·瑪麗
為約翰·D·洛克菲勒的孫子
納爾遜·A·洛克菲勒閣下擔
任挪威廚房女傭



安妮·瑪麗家終嫁入洛克菲勒
家族可以說是二十世紀家
廣為人知浪漫的灰姑娘
式婚禮





Donations		
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6	Foreign Mission	10
21	Young M. C. Association	1—
May 4	Foreign Mission	10
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自然而然安妮瑪麗從此接觸到了洛克菲勒家族百年對亞洲的熱愛。她開始接觸東方藝術形式，景泰藍而她的直繫親屬也曾一百多次到訪中國。



1863年約翰·D·洛克菲勒向中國傳教士捐贈了十美元。同年他首次向中國出口石油。

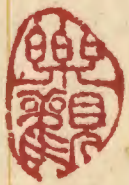




FIGURE 2. Abby Rockefeller and a Kangxi porcelain vase, circa 1921, photograph courtesy of the Rockefeller Archive Center.

1865年約翰·洛克菲勒在俄亥
俄州克利夫蘭見證了美國駐
華公使安生伯林格姆提出的
一個有前途的與中國的新貿

易框架



1893年芝加哥世界博覽會展示了
具有亞洲裝飾感的全球報道早在
第二年小洛克菲勒夫人與她的父
親參議員奧爾德里奇一起直接
前往歐洲訪問並進行良好互動



Vase with Design of Birds and Flowers

China

Qing dynasty (1644–1911), Kangxi era,
1662–1722

Porcelain with polychrome enamels on the
biscuit and on the glaze

H. 22 in. (55.9 cm)

Collection of the National Trust for Historic
Preservation, Nelson A. Rockefeller bequest,
Kykuit, NT79.29.247



1897年伊迪絲華頓出版的房屋裝飾一書徹底改變了美國人的品味除其它外中國瓷器突顯古典傢俱和建築



1909年小洛克菲勒先生購買了一些康熙青彩花瓶





*Lucy Truman Aldrich at Tōshōgū Shrine in Nikkō,
Japan, circa 1925.*

1915年小洛克菲勒先生通過著名
經銷商杜文勛爵士購買了大量
J.P. 摩根收藏的中國陶瓷



1925年小洛克菲勒夫人在倫
敦舉辦了一場有關中國陶瓷
的鑒賞家俱樂部講座甚至
是在1923年她的妹妹露西被
中國土匪綁架之後舉辦的





Bodhisattva

China, Hebei province

Tang period (618–907), first half of the
8th century

Marble

H. 71 in. (180.3 cm)

Collection of the National Trust for Historic
Preservation, Nelson A. Rockefeller bequest,
Kykuit, 79.29.318

Abby Aldrich Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller Jr. acquired this striking life-size Tang dynasty sculpture of a bodhisattva in 1926. According to the description provided to John D. Rockefeller Jr. by Yamanaka & Company, from whom he purchased the sculpture for Abby, the work was discovered at the Lingyan temple in the Lingyan mountains near Baodingfu, Hebei province. John D. Rockefeller Jr. always trying to get the best deal possible, argued, “I have never enjoyed a mutilated statue, and therefore find it hard to reconcile myself to the . . . figure, without either head or arms.”¹ Ultimately he convinced Yamanaka & Company to reduce the cost to nearly one-third their original asking price.

The couple’s true feelings for the sculpture were confirmed in 1935 when a group of collectors and curators planning an exhibition of Chinese art at the Royal Academy in London came to view the Rockefellers’ collection. Of this visit Mrs. Rockefeller wrote to her sister Lucy Aldrich, “They all agreed that the stone figure in the hall [Kykuit, the Rockefellers’ estate in Pocantico Hills, New York] was without a doubt the most beautiful Chinese figure in existence, and in their opinion it compared favorably with the best Greek sculpture.”² Clearly a much beloved piece, the sculpture was displayed by the Rockefellers for many years in their New York residences. According to family lore, Nelson Rockefeller, while still a boy, was so drawn to the sculpture that he asked his mother if she would leave it to him after she passed away. Nelson did, indeed, inherit the work from Abby, and after the deaths of both his parents, he had it brought to Kykuit, the family home in New York’s Hudson Valley in the early 1960s.

The bodhisattva is the epitome of Tang sensuous grace and beauty. The lyrical S-shaped movement of the body and an almost lifelike sense of flesh are hallmarks of the best sculpture of the period.³ The work has been publicly exhibited only three times: at the seminal International Exhibition of Chinese Art, 1935–36, at the Royal Academy in London, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York in the early 1960s, and at the Asia Society and Museum in New York in the spring of 2006.

1935年洛克菲勒夫人的六件
陶瓷被選在倫敦的皇家
藝術學院中國藝術展



12

1935年出借的藏品中有一件
唐代(618-907)河北省大理石
雕菩薩像有報導稱其為
現存最精美的中國雕像具
強健自然流暢性和優雅的氣質



13

1950年約翰·D·洛克菲勒三世陪
同美國國務卿約翰·福斯特·杜
勒斯和將軍道格拉斯·麥克
阿瑟負責二戰最後的和平談
判。他於1956年創立了亞洲
協會。

Rocke
feller

14

亞洲協會收藏了約翰·D·洛克
菲勒三世夫婦的三百件藏品
堪稱全美國最精美的藏品。



15



安妮瑪麗舉行盛大婚禮的
新郎斯蒂文也受家族影響
對東方文化興趣深厚擔任大
學佛教學教授三十五年



安妮瑪麗家族的中國藝術品收
藏現已包括一千多件文物書法
繪畫雕塑珠寶陶瓷超過四千多
萬美元的收藏品被當作禮物
捐贈給了哈維學校波士頓學院
費爾菲德大學佩斯大學耶魯大學









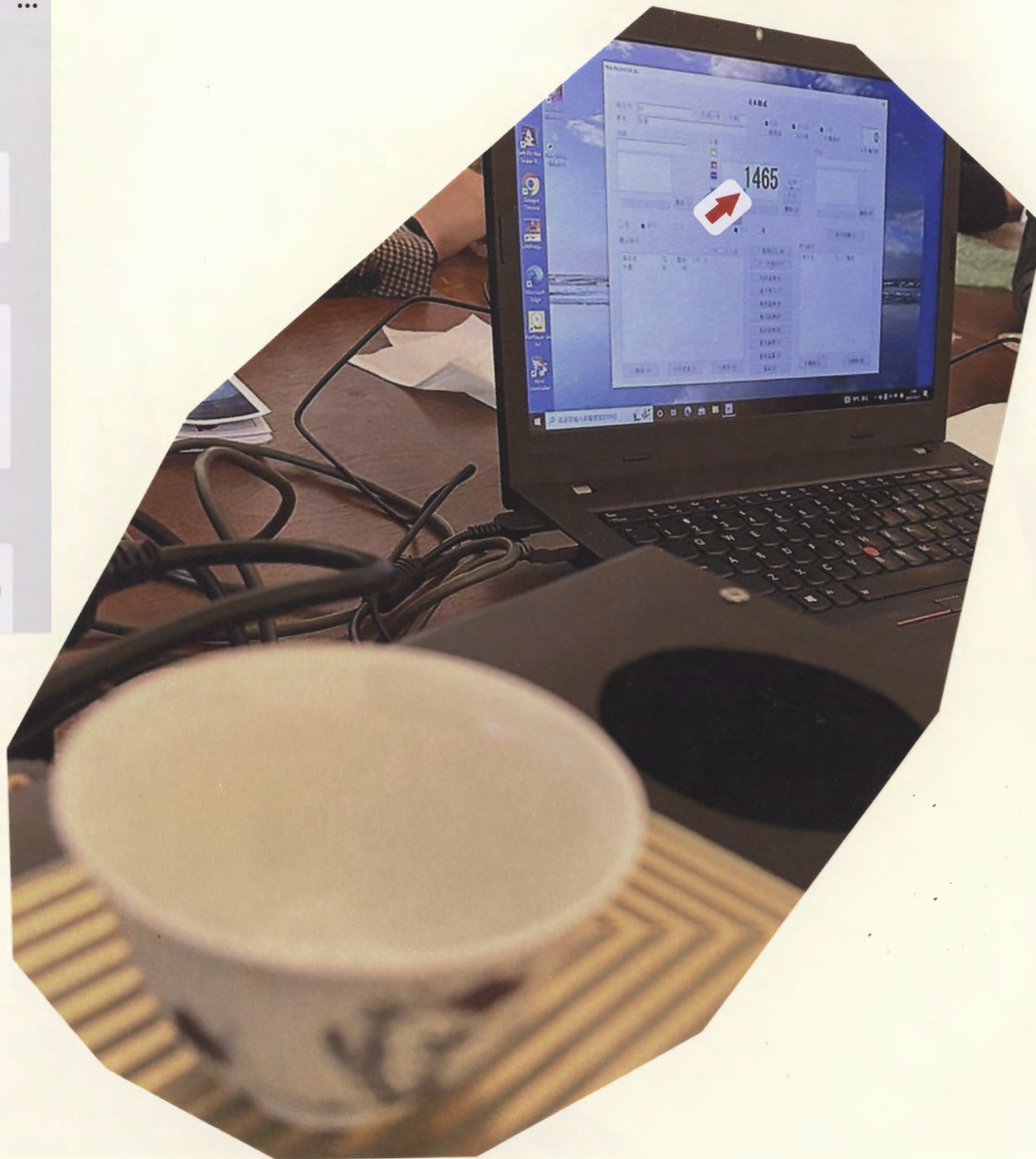




FIGURE 1.6. John D. Rockefeller Jr. and President Xu Shichang of China, Peking, 1921.
Photograph courtesy of the Rockefeller Archive Center.

Acquired from the Chinese ceramics collection of the Anne-Marie Rockefeller family.

Anne-Marie worked as a Norwegian kitchen maid in the 1950s for the grandson of John D. Rockefeller, the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Anne-Marie's eventual marriage into the Rockefeller family encompassed arguably the most publicized and romantic Cinderella-style wedding of the 20th Century.

Naturally, Anne-Marie, henceforth, exposed to a century long Rockefeller family "Passion for Asia," took up an Eastern art form, Cloisonné, while her immediate family has travelled to China on more than one hundred occasions.

In 1863 John D. Rockefeller made a ten dollar donation to a Chinese mission while in the same year he exported oil for the first time to China.

In 1865 John D. Rockefeller witnessed in Cleveland, Ohio our U.S. Minister to China, Anson Burlingame, present a promising new trade framework with China.

The 1893 World's Exposition in Chicago presented global coverage of Asian decorative sensibilities. In the following year Mrs. Rockefeller, Jr. would travel to Europe with her father Senator Aldrich for direct and favorable interaction with the same.

In 1897 an Edith Wharton book *The Decoration of Houses* turned the American tastes completely for, among other things, Chinese porcelains to accent classical furniture and architecture.

By 1909 Mr. Rockefeller, Jr. had purchased Kangxi Famille Verte vases.

In 1915 Mr. Rockefeller, Jr. purchases through famed dealer, Lord Duveen, a mighty swathe of J.P. Morgan's collection of Chinese ceramics.

By 1925 Mrs. Rockefeller, Jr. hosts a Connoisseur Club lecture on Chinese ceramics even in the aftermath of her sister Lucy's kidnapping in 1923 by Chinese bandits.

In 1935 six of Mrs. Rockefeller's ceramics are chosen for exhibition of Chinese art at the Royal Academy of Arts in London.

Of the pieces lent in 1935 was a Tang period (618-907) Hebei Province marble Bodhisattva which some have reported to be of the finest Chinese figure existent with its sinewy, natural flow and elegance.

In 1950 John D. Rockefeller III accompanies U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and General Douglas MacArthur for final WWII peace negotiations. He founds the Asia Society in 1956.

The Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller III collection of 300 objects at the Asia Society is of the finest in America.

The groom of Anne-Marie's celebrated wedding, Steven, followed family suit for Eastern interests in being a college professor of Buddhism for 35 years.

Anne-Marie's family's Chinese art collection now encompasses over one thousand pieces of relics, calligraphy, painting, sculpture, jewelry and ceramics. Over forty million USD of gifts in kind from this collection have already been made to The Harvey School, Boston College, Fairfield University, Pace University, and Yale University.

The Ming Chenghua Three Autumn Cup is famous for its exquisite shape, mellow and picturesque, pure and elegant, and beautiful decoration. There are only few Three Autumn Cups in the world, which are even more valuable than the chicken cups, and it is also the treasure of the Forbidden City.