



Chinese famille rose 'cockerel' plate, Qianlong (1736-95) POA

Chinese famille rose 'cockerel' plate, Qianlong (1736-95), decorated in overglaze enamels to the centre with a cockerel perched upon rockwork with branches of flowering peony and a blossoming climbing flower, the shallow cavetto with four floral cartouches against a band of green diaper ground with peony heads, the rim with four scrolling peony sprays and narrow band of pink scroll with half flowerheads.

Dimensions:

Diameter: 22.6cm. (8 7/8in.)

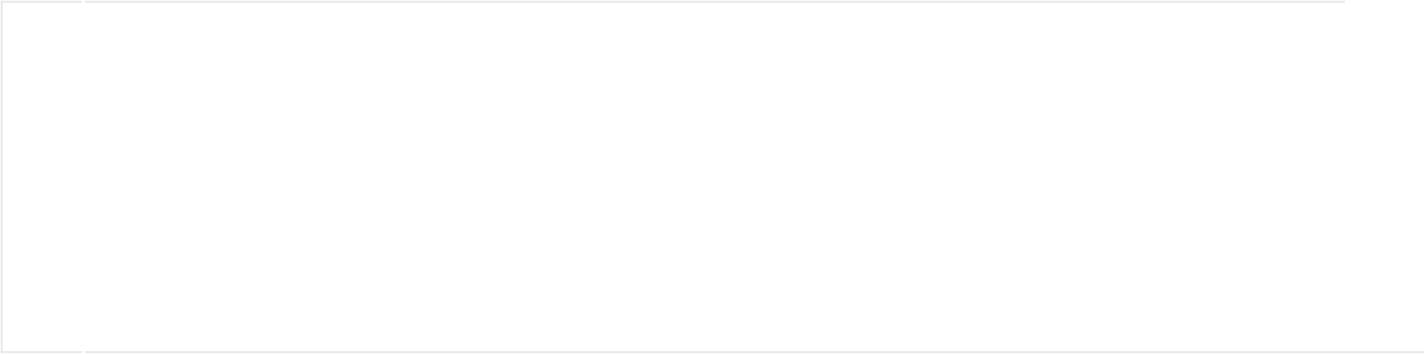
Condition:

Small chips and frits to rim.

Notes:

The tenth animal of the zodiac, roosters have featured in Chinese art for millennia. The first references to the zodiac in China date from the Western Han Dynasty (206 BCE- 9 CE), and tomb figurines of roosters, believed to keep evil spirits at bay as well as serving as an offering to sustain the deceased in the afterlife, have been found across China. Over time, the rooster became an important symbol associated with the New Year, and images of roosters were often pasted onto doors on the first day of the lunar New Year to protect the household – a tradition which continues today in many parts of China. The association of roosters with good fortune stems from a homonym: chicken (ji) or rooster (gonji) serves as a visual pun on luck (ji). More complex symbolic meaning can be construed based on the placement of the rooster. For example, two roosters shown standing with one slightly higher refers to a wish for continued success; as the combination of the words 'coxcomb' (jiguan) and 'standing' (shang ?) evokes the phrase guangshang jiaguan ('may you achieve rank upon rank'). When a rooster is standing upon a rock (shi), as is shown on this plate, the additional understanding of familial good luck (also pronounced 'shi') is evoked.

Material and Technique	Porcelain with overglaze enamel decoration in the famille rose palette
Origin	Chinese
Period	18th Century
Diameter	22.6cm. (8 7/8in.)



Antique ref: U153