

兩依藏

黃花梨

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LIANG YI COLLECTION
HUANGHUALI
by Curtis Evarts

6 *Huanghuali and Huanghuali Furniture:*

Sources, History, and Distribution

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Huanghuali 黄花梨:

Historical References and Evidence 历史参考资料与例证

Tang (725)

Chen Cangqi, *Bencao Shiyi*

- Lu wood comes out of Annan (Vietnam) and Nanhai (the regions of Indochina and Indonesia). It is used to make beds and tables. It resembles zitan, but the color more reddish in color, and is strong.

Note: Although the account of huanghuali coming from 'nanghai' is often assumed to be a Tang dynasty reference to Hainan Island, the use of such term prior to the Song dynasty generally indicated the more distant foreign lands associated with Indochina and Indonesia.

唐（西元725年）

陈藏器《本草拾遗》

- 栲木出安南及南海，用做床几，似紫檀而色赤，性坚好。

注解：黄花梨产于“南海”的记载常被误解为与唐代的海南岛有关。事实上，在宋以前，“南海”意指远在天边的蕃邦之地印度支那与印尼群岛。

Song (1151)

Hong Zun, *Pu Shuang*

- In Sanfoqi (tribute state to China from Tang to Ming....between Java and Sumatra), Dupo (Java or Malaysia, Malacca), Zhancheng (Vietnam), Zhenla (Cambodia) and Nanpi, game boards are made of huali wood with incised patterns.

宋（西元1151年）

洪遵《谱双》

- 三佛齐，闍婆，占城，真腊，南皮，以花梨为板，刀划成路。

Song (1225)

Zhao Rugua, *Zhufanzhi*

- Shexiang (musk) wood comes from Zhan Cheng (Southern Vietnam) and Zhenla (Southern India). The old trees randomly fall and sink into the ground,

where they decay; the mature, abandoned ones are the best. The fragrance is like musk, which is why it is called musk wood. If when cutting the live tree for harvesting, the scent is strong or vile, then it is of a low grade. Many of the people in Quanzhou use it to make objects, such as those made of huali wood.

- The products of Hainan.....(including huali wood)..... are exchanged with the Chinese traders from Quanzhou for salt, iron, fish and rice. The junks which come hither from Quanzhou to trade are laden with samshu, rice, flour, silks, lacquer and china ware. They sail from Quanzhou at the end of the year, or in the first month of the year, so as to return thither in the fifth or sixth month; but if they want cargoes of fresh betel nuts, they must sail earlier, so as to get back in the fourth month.

Note: From the 6th to the 14th century, Quanzhou thrived as a center of international commerce between East and West. In the Sung and Yuan dynasties, nearly a hundred Asian and African trading vessels regularly docked in the port. Official records of the Sung dynasty said that there were many tens of thousands of foreigners living in the city, which also administered the county of Ching kang (Jinjiang). It was also a hub of southern China's high culture.

宋（西元1225年）

赵汝适《诸蕃志》

- 麝香木出占城、真腊，树老仆淹没于土而腐。以熟脱者为上。其气依稀似麝，固谓之麝香。若伐生木取之，则气劲而恶，是为下品。泉人（即福建泉州）多以为器用，如花梨木之类。
- ……俗以贸香为业，土产陈香，……花梨木……黄腊，石蟹属其货。……以盐，铁，鱼，米转博与商贾贸易泉舶以酒，米，麦粉，纱，绢，漆器，瓷器等为货岁抄或正月发舟，五六月间回舶，若载鲜宾榔换先则四月至。

注解：泉州在六世纪到十四世纪期间经贸繁荣旺盛，为东西方国际贸易的交易中心。宋元期间，常有上百艘来自亚非地区的商船停靠其码头。宋代的官方资料显示当时居住在此的外国人多至成千上万，其辖区包括晋江县。泉州也是中国南部地区的文化重地。

Ming (1459)

Wang Zou, *Gegu yaolun xinbian*

- *Huali* wood comes from the Southern regions and Guangdong. [The timber] is purplish-red in color and similar to *jiangzhenxiang*; it is also fragrant. Loveable ghost faces are found in its grain patterns. Timber with coarse grain and light color is not as valuable. Many in the Guangdong region use it to make tea and wine cups.

Note: *Gegu yaolun* was originally published by Cao Zhao in 1388; however, the *huali* entry was added by Wang Zou in the revised *Gegu yaolun xinbian* that was published in 1459.

明（西元1459年）

王佐《格古要论新增》

- 花梨木出南番广东。紫红色与降真香相似。亦有香。其花有鬼面者可爱。花粗而色淡者低。广人多以作茶酒盏。

注解：格古要论原版为曹昭于西元1388年所著。但花梨木一项是王佐于西元1459年再增版的部分。

Ming (1473)

Wang Wenfeng, *Guangzhou zhi*

- *Hualu* wood is purplish red and slightly fragrant. The grain sometimes has goblin faces, or spotted civet patterns; it is also called *huali* (civet). The grain of old trees is curved and twisted; that of young ones straight. [Timber] with round halo-like knot patterns that appear like a mix of large and small coins are most beautiful.

明（西元1473年）

王文凤《广州志》

- 花梣色红紫，微香，其文有若鬼面，并类狸斑，又名‘花狸’。老者纹拳曲，嫩者纹直，其节花圆晕如钱，大小相错者佳。

Ming (1520)

Huang Shengzeng, *Record of the Tributary Countries of the Western Oceans*

- There are two kinds of *huali*, one is from the *hualu* tree, a broadleaf tree produced in many regions of southern China. Another is *Hainan tan*, a deciduous tree (that loses its leaves) that grows in all regions of Hainan. Both types are used to make high quality furniture.

Note: Further reference states that *Hainan tan* is more finely textured than *hualu*, engendering suitable for carving. (Hu 147)

明（西元1520年）

黄省曾《西洋朝贡典录》

- 花梨木有两种，一为花梣木，乔木，产于我国南方各地。一为海南檀，落叶乔木，产于南海诸地。二者均可作高级家具。

注解：书中还指出，海南檀木质比花梣木更坚细，可为雕刻用。（参考书目：胡147）

Ming (ca. 1560)

Gu Yingtai, *Bowu yaolun*

- *Huali* comes from Jiaozhi (Vietnam), Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan and Guizhou. It is the same as that called '*hualu*' tree; the leaf is like a pear but does not flower; the timber color is reddish purple and finely textured; it can be used to make miscellaneous articles, tables and chairs, and all types of scholars' objects.

明（约西元1560年）

谷应泰《博物要览》

- 花梨产交（越南），广，溪峒，一名花梣树，叶如梨而无花实，木色红紫而肌理细腻，可做器具，桌椅，文房诸具。

Ming (1562)

A Record of the Waters of Heaven Melting the Iceberg

- *Huali* articles from Yan Song's confiscated

properties:

one *huali* wooden fish

two small *huali* wooden fish

two *huali* mirror stands with cover

one *huali* cosmetic box with mirror stand

two small *huali* boxes

one small square *huali* box

forty various beds (*liangchuang*) of plain lacquer or *huali* wood, each estimated at one *liang* silver.

one *jumu* bed with painterly carvings and poetic inscriptions, estimated at five *liang* silver.

明（西元1562年）

《天水冰山录》

• 严嵩抄家帐目

花梨木鱼一个

花梨小木鱼一个

牙盖花梨镜架一个

牙盖花梨镜架一个

牙镶花梨木镜架一个

小花梨木盒一个

小花梨木盒一个

小花梨木方盒一个

素漆花梨木等凉床，四十张每张估价银一两。

榉木刻诗画中床，一张估价银五两。

Ming (1567)

Yang Shiqiao, *Import Regulations for Eastern and Western Zhejiang Province*

• The price for *huali* is 4 *fen* of silver per catty; ebony, the same; *tieli* is only 2 *fen*; and *zitan* is 1 *qian* of silver per catty.

明（西元1567年）

信州关吏 杨时乔《两浙南关榷事书》

• 花梨每斤价银四分，乌木同，铁力仅二分，而紫檀每斤为银一钱。

Ming (1575)

Huanghuali Trestle Table Tabletop with Carved Inscription, Huang Xuanlong collection.

• Natural Table Inscription: Uncarved, but genuine. Uneventful, yet adorned; it is the worldly that esteem the highly carved. Without regard, I select the square and upright, leisurely lay in the shade. Happily suited long life throughout the seasons, not just one generation nor its fashion, it is named 'natural'—how

could it be otherwise? Written by the Master of the Waves, Autumn of the *yihai* year, Wanli period.

明（西元1575年）

黄花梨翘头桌盘板带刻款，黄玄龙收藏

• 天然几铭：不凿尔真。不事尔饰，世尚雕镂。我取方直，嗒然卧隐，怡然委适，久历岁季，匪一朝夕，与尔习也，命曰天然，胡弗可也。万历乙亥秋月波主人识。



月波主人识。

Ming (ca. 1590)

-Fan Lian, *Record of Things Seen in Yunjian*

• When I was young I saw but a few pieces of furniture, such as writing tables and large chairs, made from fine wood. The common people only had pieces made from ginkgo wood and gold tinted lacquer square tables. Mo Tinghan and the young gentlemen of the Gu and Song families began the practice of bringing a few pieces of fine wood furniture to Yunjian [Songjiang] from Suzhou. During the Longqing and Wanli periods, even lower officials began to use fine wooden furniture, and cabinetmakers from Huizhou opened shops in Yunjian where they made wedding furniture and other objects. At that time the wealthy families did not consider *ju* wood good enough and so it had become customary for them to have all their beds, cabinets and tables made from *huali* wood, burlwood, ebony, *xiangsi* wood, and boxwood. This furniture is very fine and exorbitant, each piece costing in the 10,000's of cash, a most extravagant custom. It is strange that even those policemen who had a home would arrange a comfortable place to rest, separated by wooden partitions. In the courtyard they raised goldfish and planted various kinds of flowers. Inside there were good-quality wooden tables and a horsetail whisk for dusting. They called it the study. However, I really do not know what books they studied!

明（约西元1590年）

范濂《云间据目抄》

• 细木家伙，如书桌禅椅之类，余少年曾不一见。民间止用银杏金漆方桌。自末廷韩与顾、宋两家公

子，用细木数件，亦从吴门购之。隆、万以来，虽奴隶快甲之家，皆用细器，而徽之小木匠，争列肆于郡治中，即嫁妆杂器，俱属之矣。纨绔豪奢，又以榉木不足贵，凡床橱几桌，皆用花梨、瘿木、乌木、相思木与黄杨木，极其贵巧，动费万钱，亦俗之一靡也。尤可怪者，如皂快偶得居止，即整一小憩，以木板装铺，庭蓄盆鱼杂卉，内则细桌拂尘，号称书房，竟不知皂快所读何书也。

Ming (1590)

Gao Lian, *Eight Discourses on the Art of Living*

- Shrine: Japanese lacquer or *huali* wood.
- Case for Scholars Objects: Cases for organizing objects are made with three or four shelves and use a carrying rack. Don't make to dazzle the eyes, and avoid novel decoration with inlays or carving. One made of *huali* is sufficient.
- Inkstone cases: Use *nanmu* burl or *zitan*; *huali* is also acceptable.

明（西元1590年）

高濂《遵生八牋》

- 佛龕：倭漆（日本制）或花梨木。
- 文具匣：匣制三格，有四格者，用提架总藏器具。非为观美，不必镶嵌雕刻求奇。花梨木为之足矣。
- 砚匣：以豆瓣楠紫檀为匣，或用花梨亦可。

Ming (1595)

Huanghuali Recessed-Leg Table with Carved Inscription, Nanjing Museum

- Seal script inscription reads: The timber is beautiful and strong, the workmanship simple yet elegant; well suited to lean upon and comfort me for one hundred years. Written by Chong Ansou during the first month of the yiwei year of the Wanli period (1595).

明（西元1595年）

黄花梨画案带刻款

南京博物馆

- 材美而坚，工朴而妍。假尔为凭，逸我百年。万历乙未元月充菴叟识。

Ming (1596)

Li Shizhen, *Bencao Gangmu*

- The timber is strong and purple-red in color; that

with highly figured grain is called *hualu* wood. It is made into all kinds of articles such as small cases and fan frames. The popular term '*huali*' is an error.

明（西元1596年）

李时珍《本草纲目》

- 木性坚，紫红色，花文者谓花栲木，可作皿扇骨诸物，俗作花梨误。

Ming (1597)

Wang Shixing, *Guangzhi yi*

- The people of Suzhou are intelligent and love antiques. They are also good at making reproductions, making copies of paintings and calligraphy, casting bronzes, and are able to forge replicas that are virtually undistinguishable from the genuine articles. They are also very discriminating in the balance of opposites; they only consider elegant that which complies to the four-sided standard of elegance; that which commonplace complies with its standard, and is commonplace. They appreciate quality and refinement, which is why an object must not violate the standard. As for the pure enjoyment of the studio, the tables, stands, couches, and beds must be of *zitan* or *huali* to be held in the highest esteem. Plain [style] is valued over carved [style], however, if decorated with carving, the style must be of the Shang, Zhou or Han dynasties. These patterns have been imitated far and wide, flourishing during the [recent] Jiajing, Longqing, and Wanli periods. As for the smallest bamboo panel or stone carving, they are frequently in the thousands of cash. As for the jade horses Lu Yukuang, the fans of Xiao Guan, the wrought [pewter] works of Zhao Liangbi, there is fierce competition to get them, and not to mention the price.

明（西元1597年）

王士性《广志绎》

- 姑苏人聪慧好古，亦善仿古法为之，书画之临摹，鼎彝之冶淬，能令真贋不辨。又善操海内上下进退之权，苏人以为雅者，则四方随而雅之，俗者，则随而俗之，其赏识品第本精，故物莫能违。又如斋头清玩、几案、床榻，近皆以紫檀、花梨为尚，尚古朴不尚雕镂，即物有雕镂，亦皆商、周、秦、汉之式，海内僻远皆效尤之，此亦嘉、隆、万三朝为盛。至于寸竹片石摩弄成物，动辄千文百

缙，如陆于匡之玉马，小官之扇，赵良璧之锻，得者竞赛，咸不论钱，几成物妖，亦为俗蠹。

Ming (1619)

Qiongzhou fu zhi

- Hainan island had no less than twenty-nine courier stations at the start of the Ming period; but by the end of the Ming, this number was reduced to a handful. The compiler of the 1619 edition comments, "Hainan is secluded on a distant stretch of coast and travelers are few."

明（西元1619年）

《琼州府志》

- 明初官方在此设的驿站不下29个，明末只剩下少数几站。在1619年的刊版中，编辑评述“海南地处偏远，旅人少”。

Ming (1619)

Wen Zhenheng, Zhangwuzhi

- Daybeds: Those of figured *nan* [mu], *zitan*, *wumu*, or *huali*—if made according to the old style—are admissible; however, as soon as the proportion or style is changed, even though attractive to the modern eye, they all fall into the trap of vulgarity.
- Natural Tables: Make of figured woods such as *huali*, *tieli*, or *xiangnan*.
- Censers: the [bronze] tripod censers of the ancients all had stands and covers. Nowadays people make these from wood. The best are made from *wumu*; otherwise, *zitan* and *huali* are acceptable.....
- Brushpots: The most beautiful brushpots are made from spotted bamboo or coir palm; *mao* bamboo brushpots inlaid with ancient bronze are also very elegant. Otherwise, those of ebony, *zitan*, and *huali* are also acceptable.
- Scholar's objects: Those of *zitan*, *huali*, etc. are somewhat more commonplace.

明（西元1619年）

文震亨《长物志》

- 榻，他如花楠，紫檀，乌木，花梨，照旧式制成，俱可用，一改长大诸式，虽曰美观，俱落俗套。
- 天然几……以文本如花梨，铁梨，香楠等木为之

- 香炉……俱有底盖，今人以木为之，乌木者最上，紫檀，花梨俱可。
- 笔筒……紫檀，乌木，花梨亦间可用。
- 文具……他如紫檀，花梨等木，皆俗。

Ming (ca. 1620)

Liu Ruoyu, Zhuo Zhong zhi

- All Imperial furnishings such as hardwood beds, tables, cabinets, and shelves, as well as ivory, *huali*, *baitan*, *zitan*, ebony, *jichimu*, double-six boards and pieces, chess boards and pieces, dominoes, combs, mother-of-pearl, carved and filled-in lacquer, carved lacquer, trays and boxes, fan frames, and so on, were all handled by this department.

明（约西元1620年）

刘若愚《酌中志》

- 凡御前安设硬木床，桌，柜，阁及象牙，花梨，白檀，紫檀，乌木，鸡翅木，双陆，棋子，骨牌，梳枕，螺甸，填漆，雕漆，盘匣，扇柄等件，皆造办之。

Qing Kangxi (1690)

Da Qing Hui Dian

- Listed among the articles of annual tribute from Canton, the provincial capital: 14 pieces of *huali* wood, each 7 feet long and weighing 200 catties. Earlier tribute amounted to 9 pieces.

清（西元1690年）

《大清会典》

- 广州岁朝进贡品：花梨木十四段。每段长七尺，重二百。旧解九段。

Qing (1699)

Liu Yaoquan, comp. Lizu lishi jinian jiyao. [A chronological compilation of the history of the Li people].

- The civil and military officials of Qiong Department employed Li to gather aromatic wood, cane, *huali*, *zitan* and other products. They also ordered that gold-panning streams be opened. They not only made daily demands for the gold, but also bitterly abused the Li.....

清（西元1699年）

刘耀荃编辑，《黎族历史记年记要》

- 琼府的文武官员雇黎人采收香木，甘蔗，花梨，紫檀和其他产物。而且下令开放溪流淘金，不过却要求黎人必须提供每日应缴纳的金沙，同时欺压滥用黎人……

Qing Kangxi(1700)

Qu Dajun, *New Remarks from Guangdong*

- Figured woods from Hainan: There is that called *hualu* wood. The color is purplish red and slightly fragrant. The grain has goblin faces that are charming. Because many are like the spotted pattern of the civet, it is also called 'spotted civet (*hua li*). The grain of old trees is curved and twisted; that of young ones straight. The round halo-like knot patterns appear as mix of large and small coins. Timber is strong and fine, and quite highly valued. Frequently the tree is a host for parasites. Only the [native] Li people have the ability to locate and harvest [the tree]. It grows in the Wenchang and Lingshui [regions]. It is also similar to *jiangzhenxiang*.
- *Hualu* is a little less expensive [than *zitan*], beds, screens, and tables are also commonly made from it.

清（西元1700年）

屈大均《广东新化》，康熙刊本

- 海南文本。有曰花榈者。色紫红微香。其文有鬼面者可爱。以多如狸斑。又名花狸。老者文拳曲。嫩者文直。其节花圆晕如钱。大小相错。坚理密致。价尤重。往往寄生树上。黎人方能识取。产文昌陵水者。与降真香相似。
- 花榈稍贱，凡床屏案多用之。

Qing Kangxi (1706)

Qiongzhou fuzhi (Kangxi edition)

- *Huali* wood is produced in the regions of Yaizhou, Changhua and Lingshui. Its reddish purple color is similar to *jiangzhenxiang*, and has a subtle fragrance.

清（西元1706年）

《琼州府志》

- 花梨木产崖州昌化陵水。紫红色与降真香相似，有微香。

Qing (Early 18th century)

Zhou Er'xue, *Records of Prolonged Gratification of the Simple Heart*

- Regarding painting tables, there are those from the Song and Yuan dynasties with crackled lacquer and frames decorated with silver inlaid lozenge patterns. Do not use those with four legs, but with *tuowei* panels like the table top which reach to the ground and the ends should be slightly upturned to support the scroll when viewing paintings. These are the most wonderful. Those of *zitan* and *tieli* are considered the best, followed by those *nanmu* and *hualu*.

清（十八世纪早期著作）

周二学《赏延素心录》

- 画案有宋元退漆断纹，周边嵌银丝方胜，不用四足，即案面拖尾，著地一边略飞卷，便看画承轴，制最奇别，他则紫檀铁木为上，香南花榈（花梨）次之。

Qing Yongzheng (1722-1735)

Imperial Workshop Archives: Extracted references of *huali* furniture production

- 3rd year
7-*huali* cabinets
3 pair of *hualimu* cases
3-*hualimu* eating (*shan*) tables
3-*hualimu* /*nanmu* panel tables with *jianyin* mounts
18-*hualimu* dining tables with carved *shou* character panels.
1-*zitan* *qin* table with *hualimu* frame and legs, *zitan* panel, *zitan* aprons, and cypress support panels
- 4th year
2-*huali* throne chairs
1 *hualimu* table
- 5th year
2-*huali* incense stand inlaid with stone panels.
hualimu kang table
- 6th year
1-*huali* table, with black lacquer tabletop panel and frame with silver-wire inlays of scrolling patterns
1 *hualimu* table
- 7th year
3-pair of *huali* cabinets.

清雍正（西元1722-1735年）

雍正宫廷造办处记录

- 雍正三年
花梨木书格七个
花梨木匣三对
花梨木膳桌三张
花梨木雕寿子饭桌十八张
紫檀琴桌一张，花梨木边腿，紫檀心，紫檀牙子，柏木提角板。
包鍍银饰件花梨木边南木心桌三张
- 雍正四年
花梨木宝座二张
花梨桌一张
- 雍正五年
镶黄蜡石面花梨香几一件，吗拉石面一件
花梨木图塞尔根桌一张
- 雍正六年
黑漆退光面，镶嵌银母西番花边，花梨木桌一张
花梨木桌一张
- 雍正七年
花梨木坚柜三对

Qing Qianlong (1735-1796)

Imperial Workshop Archives: Extracted references of *huali* furniture acquisition tribute and workshop production.

- 1st year
Made two small *huali* dining tables
- 2nd year
Made one *huali qin* table
Acquisition: two pair of *huali* cabinets with dragon and cloud carving
Acquisition: one *huali* wood incense stand
- 4th year
Imported *huali* wood bed with *ruyi* decoration
- 10th year
Acquisition: five *huali* wood tables
Acquisition: one small *huali* wood *qin* table
Made two *huali* wood tables, one *kang* table
Made one *huali* wood *qin* table
Made one *huali* wood table
- 12th year
Imported one *huali* wood incense stand, and produced several according to the pattern.
- 13th year
Made one *huali* wood stool.
Acquisition: two *huali* wood altar tables, one large and one small.

- 15th year
Acquisition: one *huali* wood rectangular table with burlwood panel.
- 20th year
Make two *qin* tables to place on either side of the eight immortals table along the west wall. Use *huali* wood and make according to contemporary style.....Make another seven new tables from *huali* wood.
Put two *huali* wood *kang* tables in the Rushi chamber.
Make a *huali* wood *qin* table for the Rushi chamber.
- 28th year
Two *huali* wood *qin* tables,
One *huali* wood side table,
One *huali* wood *kang* table,
One *huali* wood *kang* desk,
One *huali* wood *ji*-leg table,
Two *huali* wood tables with everted ends,
Two *huali* wood incense stands,
All made with timber provided by the Imperial workshop.
Regarding the drawing from the *huali* wood half-round throne chair submitted for approval, make a wood model.... Regarding the model, make one throne chair.
- 29th year
Made a pair of *huali* throne chairs.
Made a *huali* wood table according to the style of the chair in the Beijian Hall.
- 30th year
Acquisition: one *huali* wood half-round table.
- 36th year
List of tribute from Hai Ming, Administrative Inspector of Jiangxi:
One carved bamboo-style *huali* throne chair (with embroidery mattress and footrest);
One pair of carved bamboo-style *huali* incense stands;
One carved bamboo-style *huali* painting table;
One pair of carved bamboo-style *huali* dining tables;
One pair of carved bamboo-style *huali* *kang* bookshelves;
List of tributes from Yin Zhu, Manager of the Jiangning Textile Mill:
One pair of *huali* wood long narrow tables.
One pair of *huali* wood *kang* tables;
Two pair of *huali* wood stools;
- 37th year
Acquisition: *huali* wood eight-panel screen.

乾隆（西元1736-1796年）

乾隆宫廷造办处记录

• 乾隆元年

做花梨木小膳桌二张

• 乾隆二年

做花梨木琴桌一张

花梨木雕刻云龙柜二对呈进

交花梨木香几一件

• 乾隆四年

交花梨木如意床一张

• 乾隆十年

交花梨木桌五张

交花梨木小琴桌一张

做花梨木桌二张，炕桌一张

做花梨木琴桌一张

做花梨木桌一张

• 乾隆十二年

交花梨木香几一件。照此样做几件。

• 乾隆十三年

做花梨木机一张

交花梨木供桌大小二张

• 乾隆十五年

交花梨木边豆瓣南面子高桌一张

• 乾隆二十年

按东墙供佛八仙桌两边做琴桌二张，俱用花梨木照现在桌子样式一样成做……再新做花梨木桌七张。

如是室安现花梨木炕桌二张。

现做如是室花梨木琴桌一张。

• 乾隆二十八年

花梨木琴桌二张

花梨木条案一张

花梨木炕案一张

花梨木炕书桌一张

花梨木几腿案一张

花梨木翘头案二张

花梨木香几二张

俱交造办处做材料用。

将画得花梨木半圆宝座纸样呈览。奉旨：呈做模样呈览。

做得半圆宝座木样呈览。奉旨：……做半圆宝座一坐。

• 乾隆二十九年

做花梨木宝座二坐。

照椅子样式（在北间殿）成做花梨木桌一张。

• 乾隆三十年

交花梨半圆桌一张

• 乾隆三十六年

江西巡抚海明进单：

雕刻竹式花梨宝椅一座（随绣褥脚踏全），

雕刻竹式花梨香几一对，

雕刻竹式花梨书桌一件，

雕刻竹式花梨膳桌一对，

雕刻竹式花梨炕书架一对，

江宁织造寅著进单：

花梨条几成对，

花梨炕几成对，

花梨方机二对，

• 乾隆三十七年

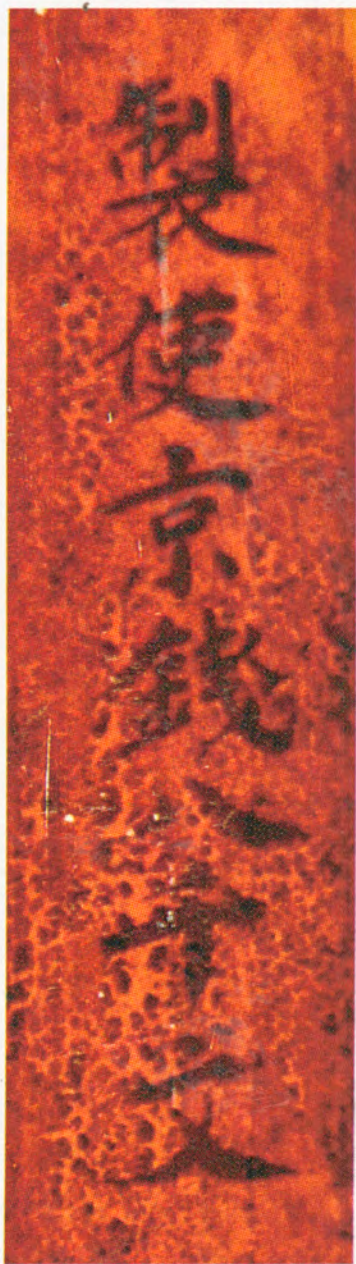
交花梨围屏一架，计八扇。

Qing Qianlong (1739)*Huanghuali Painting Table with Brushed Inscription, Private Collection*

• Made on the 6th day of the 1st month in the 14th year of the Qianlong period (1739). Restored by Yongcheng Haoji on the 14th day of the 6th month in the 29th year of the Daoguang period (1849). The cost of making the table was 8000 cash.

清乾隆（1739年）

黄花梨平头案带毛笔款，私人收藏
大清乾隆四年元月初六日制。道光
貳拾玖年六月十四日，复成永成号
记。制使京钱八千文。

**Qing Qianlong (1751)**

He Xiang

• ...Zhuya and Dan'er were opened to get tortoise shell, but the Li Qi areas were not opened to get *huali*, *chenxiang*, *ji'nan*, or raven wood, precisely because its areas was too small and its climate terrible... If we took over that land and those people, we could not live there for even a day.

清乾隆（1751年）

何翔

• ……开放珠崖和儋耳采集龟壳，但是却未开放黎岐地区采收花梨，陈香，〔枷〕南，或硬木，完全是因为该地区险阻道路窄小，气候糟糕……假使我方接手管理该土地和人民，我们也难活过一天。

Qing Qianlong (1756)

Zhang Qingchang, *Liqi jiwen*

- *Huali* is colored reddish purple and finely figured. It is better than that produced in other areas. Lately the Li people have been cunningly selling tribute wood to [unofficial] buyers. When they see *huali* [trees], they are inclined to cut them down, which is the reason that the large ones have gradually have diminished.

清乾隆 (1756年)

张庆长《黎岐纪闻》

- 花梨木色红紫而花细，较别地产者为佳然。近日黎人狡狴以年办贡木恐致貽累。见花梨颇砍伐之，故老者渐少焉。

Qing Qianlong (1779)

From a stele in erected in Changhua district, Hainan.

-Some people 'borrow' the official rank and some put on the angry looks of an office runner to demand 'tribute' of aromatics, pearls, *huali*, large (tree) branches,

清乾隆 (1779年)

一块竖立在海南岛长化县的石碑

- 一些人盗用官衔或伪装差役板起他们凶恶脸孔来索求香料，珍珠，花梨，大树枝，……等进贡品。

Qing Qianlong to Kangxi Periods

Zelie (first published in the Kangxi period (1676) and regularly edited until the late Qianlong period)

- [Price regulations for goods sent to Palace from Guangdong province]..... Each catty of *ziyu* wood is appraised at 3 *fen* silver, each catty of *huali* wood is appraised at 2 *fen* silver...

huali 0.2 *qian*/catty (*jin*)

ziyu 0.3 *qian*/catty

清乾隆—康熙年间

《则例》(自康熙十五年，各项《则例》即不断修撰，至乾隆朝又定)。

- 紫榆木每斤定价银三分银，花梨木每斤定价银二分银。

Qing Daoguang (1822)

Guangzhou tongzhi (Daoguang edition)

- The color of *hualu* is pale yellow. That which

[Chen] Cangqi (Tang dynasty) and [Li] Shizhen saw is commonly stained by the southern Guangdong craftsman to a deep red color and is not the natural color of *hualu*.

- White wax, *ziyu* wood, *huali* wood, and indigo—these materials are presented as cash, and not subject to fixed allotments.

清道光 (1822年)

《广东通志》道光刊版。

- 谨案：花桐木色黄白。〔陈〕藏器〔李〕时珍所见者乃广南工人清染成赤红色，非花桐之本色也。
- 白蜡，紫榆木—花梨木，靛花，已上物料俱奉文办并无定额。

Qing Daoguang (1839)

Liang Tingnan, Guangdong Customs Records

- Manufactured articles of *zitan*, *tanxiang*, and burl are levied a tax of 9 *qian* for each 100 catties (*jin*). Articles of *fengyan* wood, *huali*, *tieli*, and *wumu*, are levied a tax of 1 *qian* for each 100 catties.
- *Zitan* is levied a tax of 9 *qian* for each 100 catties; *ziyu* is levied a tax of 3 *qian* for each 100 catties; mixed lots of *zitan* and *ziyu* are levied a tax of 6 *qian* for each 100 catties. *Huali* boards and *wumu*, are levied a tax of 1 *qian* for each 100 catties. Imported *huali*, imported boxwood, *fengyan* wood, *yuanyang* wood, *hongmu*, and burlwood are levied a tax of 0.8 *qian* for each 100 catties.

清道光十九年 (1839年)

梁廷枏著《粤海关志》《税则》

- 紫檀器，檀香器和瘿木器等，每百斤各税九钱。凤眼木器，花梨木器，铁梨木器，乌木器，每百斤各税一钱。
- 紫檀（木料），每百斤税九钱，紫榆，每百斤税三钱；紫檀、紫榆对报每斤税六钱。花梨板、乌木每百斤各税一钱。番花梨、番黄杨、凤眼木、鸳鸯木、红木、瘿木每百斤各税八分。

Qing Daoguang (1841)

Qiongzhou fuzhi (Daoguang edition)

- *Huali* wood has a reddish-purple color of similar to *jiangzhenxiang*, and also has a subtle fragrance. It comes from the Li Mountains.

清道光 (1841年)

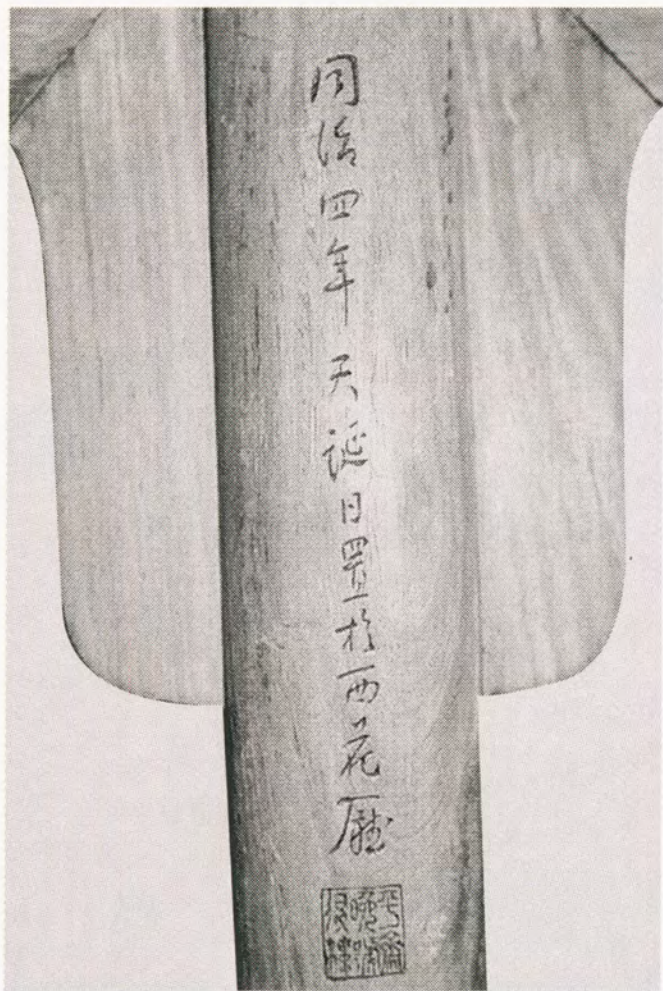
《琼州府志》道光刊版

- 花梨木紫红色与降真香相似，有微香。产黎山中。

Qing Tongzhi (1865)

Huanghuali Painting Table with Carved Inscription, Private Collection

- Made for the Xihua pavilion on Tiandan day in the 4th year of the Tongzhi period (1865).



清同治 (1865年)

黄花梨平头案带刻款，私人收藏

- 同治四年天诞日置于西花厅。

Late 19th century

Ahern Captain G.P. *Important Philippine Woods*

- Domingo Vidal the Chinese never buy wood by invoice and attach little importance to names. Their methods of buying are very crude, the principal factors of importance to them are, that the wood does not float, and that it is of a dark color, when as a matter of fact, many of the Filipino woods of the first class, when well-seasoned, float. Their methods of buying is by inspection, cutting the wood with an ax and examining it. The woods which they prefer are the Molave, Narra, Bansalaguin (highly prized), Yacal, Dungon, Supa, Tindalo, Betis, Mangachapuy, Camagon, Acle and Ipil.

清晚期 (十九世纪晚期)

Ahern Captain G.P. *Important Philippine Woods*

- 维代Domingo Vidal (在菲律宾的基督教传教士) 中国木材商人从来不按发票明细购买木材，也不大依靠名称来采购。他们购买的方法非常原始，最主要是看几个重要的基本因素：不漂浮，颜色深，事实上许多菲律宾上等木材，在经过一定岁月的自然干燥，也会漂浮。他们就用斧头破开木材，肉眼仔细检查。他们偏好的木材有 Molave, Narra,

Bansalaguin (最高品级), Yacal, Dungon, Supa, Tindalo, Betis, Mangachapuy, Camagon, Acle and Ipil.

1914

Shaw, Norman. *Chinese Forest Trees and Timber Supply*

- On Hainan, "the central and southern portion is occupied by ranges of densely forested hills, inhabited by aborigines. These hills are densely forested, but their wealth has never been tapped....."

1914年

Shaw, Norman. *Chinese Forest Trees and Timber Supply*

- 在海南岛上，“中部和南部地区多密林山丘地，有土著番民居住其间。丘邻地密布森林，然而天然资源尚未开采……”

1956

Hou Kuanzhao, *Guangzhou Botanical Archives*

- *Hainan tan*: A product of Hainan Island,....grows in the forests and does especially well in the shady, wet ravines. The timber is excellent. The sapwood is soft and light colored; the heartwood is reddish brown, hard, and beautifully figured. The timber is suitable for carving and furniture making. Unfortunately its growth is slow, and cannot meet the general demand. Originally this wood was called *huali* by the Hainanese, however, what is called *huali* by the Guangzhou timber merchants is another species. This is the reason for renaming it.

1956年

侯宽昭《广州植物志》

- 海南檀：海南岛特产，……为森林植物，喜生于山谷阴湿之地，木材颇佳；边材色浅，质略疏松；心材色红褐，坚硬，纹理精致美丽，适于雕刻和家具之用……惜生长迟缓，不合一般需求。本植物海南原称花梨木，但此名与广州木材商所称为花梨木的另一种植物混淆，故新拟此名别之。