# 紫砂



上海古籍出版社 Shanghai Chinese Classics Publishing House



Red Clay Teapot

南京博物院珍藏系列

Gems of Collections in Nanjing Museum

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长期以来,这些文物中的极少部分,作为学术研究的第一手资料,或作为中国历史文化的展品,在海内外学术研究和陈列展览中发挥了巨大的作用,为宣传和弘扬民族优秀传统,为中外文化交流,为我们进一步认识和研究自己的历史,了解民族文化的发展,发挥了应有的作用。由于文物典藏量巨大和我们文博研究人力的限制等有关原因,绝大部分文物尚深藏于库房,没有进行过必要的研究、发表和展览,作为博物馆三大功能之一的收藏保管功能,虽已基本实现,但另两大功能,即宣传教育功能和学术研究功能,发挥还远远不够,可以说,还要进行长期的,甚至是多少代人的不懈努力。

为了推进这种收藏、宣传教育和研究事业向更高更深的层次发展,让沉睡在深宫的国宝发挥更为巨大的作用。让它们走近人民、走向学者、走向世界,供人民欣赏、供学者研究,让世界了解中华文化,同时也了解南京博物院,我们特撷取其中的彩陶、玉器、青铜器、金银器、紫砂、清宫瓷器、青瓷、书法、绘画、织绣十类文物之精华、编成《南京博物院珍藏系列》。虽然这套丛书所收文物对于南博全部藏品来说、仍只是沧海之一粟、但这些都是南博和海内外专家多年研究、已成定论的精品、是南博的代表性文物。"窥一斑而知全豹",这些文物、已大致反映了南京博物院的典藏水准。

虽然我们的研究、整理和出版工作已进行了几十年,但目前仍然仅仅属于初步阶段,今后的路程更长,工作量更为巨大。我们这一代欣逢经济腾飞、社会安定的感世,欣逢中国文化走向世界、走向未来的世纪,理应做出更多的成就,为人类、为后人留下更多的精神财富。

是为序。

野

1997年7月28日 于金陵后半山园

# **Preface**

Xu Huping

With a collection of over 400,000, Nanjing Museum is the third largest museum in China, following the Forbidden Palace in Beijing and the National Palace Museum in Taiwan. This large number of collections can be divided into two parts according to its origins: (1) More than 200,000 antiques in the two imperial temporary dwelling palaces in Rehe and Fengtian of Qing dynasty; (2) More than 200,000 antiques of different dynasties, excavated and collected in the course of folk custom and Nationality investigations since 1920s. These valuable cultural relics, with various categories, namely, stone implements, pottery, jade, bronze, porcelain, lacquer, gold and silver, calligraphy, painting, seal, embroidery, bamboo, wood, ivory and other materials, are not only an embodiment of the superb wisdom and creativity of the Chinese nation of the thousands years, but also a vivid description of the Chinese nation's development, which are of great value both in history and in art.

However, in the past years, only a smallest part of the relics, as the first-hand materials for academic research, or exhibits of Chinese culture, gave play to the academic study and exhibition domestic and overseas, which help us to publicize and carry forward the excellent national tradition, to promote cultural communication, and to study or have a better understanding of our history and the development of the nation's culture. Due to the large number of collection and work force limit in the museum, most of the antiques are still kept in the storerooms, which are not used in research, publication, and exhibition. We have generally achieved the preservation function of the museum, but the other two functions-education and research, have not been brought into full play, which will require the long-term effort of generations.

In order to push the preservation, education, and research functions of the museum onto a high level, to awake the sleeping collections in the storerooms and let them go nearer to the people, scholars and the world, and to let more people know Nanjing Museum, we collected the best parts of the ten categories, such as painted pottery, jade, bronze, gold and silver, red clay teapot, imperial kiln porcelain of Qing Dynasty, celadon, calligraphy, painting, and embroidery, and compile a series of *Gems of the Collections in Nanjing Museum*. Though the collections in this series, as compared with the whole collections of our museum, are just a drop in the ocean, they are the representative gems with final conclusion by the experts domestic and overseas after long period of study. You could get a hint of the quality of the various collections in Nanjing museum from this series.

We have carried on the study, arrangement, and publication of the collections for dozens of years, but it has just started; there is still a long way before us and a large amount of work to do. We are lucky in a flourishing age with economic prosperity and social stability, in an age for Chinese culture to step into the world and the splendid future, it is our responsibility to do our best at our own job and leave behind us more spiritual wealth for the sake of future generations.

Jul 28,1997

Hou ban shan yuan in Nanjing

紫砂壶是专用于茗饮的茶具,有着特别优良的宜茶功能,因此深得饮茶品茗君子的倾心喜爱。同时,紫砂壶又以造型的千姿百态,制作工艺的圆熟精湛,融实用和工艺于一体,享誉中外,成为公私藏家搜求的艺术珍品。

制作紫砂壶所用的泥料, 具有极其良好的可塑性, 其性能之优异可以用来塑造一切壶式造型。 另一方面砂壶的成型工艺完全采用手工制作, 二者相契, 如鱼得水,遂使壶式造型千变万化, 几乎不受成型条件的限制。对于历代艺壶陶人所创制的壶式, 虽然不可能作出全面精确的统计, 但估计已不下千万种。紫砂泥料质地的优异和制作技艺精熟, 既是构成紫砂壶造型层出不穷的物质技术基础, 也使紫砂壶成为中国陶瓷器中独具工艺特色和文化内涵的琅玕奇花。

紫砂壶的起源应该比较早,当紫砂泥被用来烧制缸、瓮、坛、罐、砂锅等日用陶器时,紫砂壶也当有烧造,不过这时的紫砂壶与后来专用于泡茶啜饮的紫砂壶,是有着本质区别的,前者属于日用陶,后者应是艺术陶的范畴。根据文献记载和考古发现,紫砂壶山日用陶器脱胎而出,并与日用陶分道扬镳,走上艺术化发展道路的转折,约在明代正德年间(1506-1521),也即山金沙寺僧供春所开创。只要将这一时期前后的紫砂壶,包括传世名器和考古出土品作一番考察比较,就可以十分清楚地看到山日用陶向造型艺术化、工艺技术专业化转化的特点。

1976年在江苏宜兴蠡墅羊角山宋代窑址, 出 土大量紫砂陶残器及废品堆积, 残器有盖、流、 把、腹片等,可以看出的器形主要为罐和壶两种, 尤以壶为大宗, 有高颈壶、矮颈壶、提梁壶三大 类,胎呈紫红色,表里均不施釉,泥质较粗,制 作工艺还比较原始,说明早期的紫砂壶还属于日 用陶器的范畴。

1966年在江苏南京市中华门外马家山、发掘了明代司礼太监吴经墓、出土有一件完整的海棠形提梁紫砂壶、根据同出的墓志记载、该墓葬成于嘉靖十二年(1533)、而此壶则是迄今由考古出土的有确切纪年、而且是年代最早的一件紫砂壶,其造型和工艺技法虽然还保留着早期紫砂壶的特点,但泥质比羊角山残器细腻、制作工艺也更精致、造型已增添了不少艺术化的成份。如提梁作成海棠形、流与壶身的连接处加饰一个柿蒂纹贴片等。这件提梁壶器形比较大、通高17.7厘米、口径7.7厘米、底径7厘米、据此考察、其用途可能还是用于煮水。

这个时期传世的紫砂壶,目前所知有供春制 六瓣圆囊壶和树瘿壶,前者现藏香港茶具文物馆, 后者今藏北京中国历史博物馆,很显然这两件紫 砂壶的艺术化程度要比海棠形提梁壶高得多。供 春生活在明代正德年间,是艺术化紫砂壶的一位 首创者,他所制作的六瓣圆囊壶和树瘿壶年代早 于海棠形提梁壶,而艺术化程度则优于提梁壶, 两者间存在的这种差距,或许正是紫砂壶在正德 嘉靖时,由日用陶向艺术化茗壶转化的真实写照, 反映了茗壶在走上艺术化道路的初期阶段,艺术 化地位尚未完全确立,两者并存的情形。

近年来在江苏境内多次出土明代紫砂陶器, 计有: (一) 1978年江苏旬容县春城乡出土的紫砂 四系壶; (二) 1986年江苏泰州市航海电器厂出 土的紫砂盖罐,盖面正中有一阴文铭记; (三) 1986年泰州市塘沿河乡出土的紫砂圈足盖罐; 南京博物院珍藏系列

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(四) 江苏无锡县东湖塘乡明墓出土的紫砂四系扁壶、盖已失、壶身两平面阴刻鲤鱼孩儿图案、旁镌阴文楷书"独占鳌头"四字; (五) 泰州市博物馆藏有一件紫砂小口罐,罐颈周围启部贴饰一个六瓣柿蒂纹。这五件明代紫砂器造型质朴,制作工艺简练,作风浑厚,还完全是日用陶的品味,反映了紫砂陶未走上艺术化道路时的面貌。自金沙寺僧供春开创了紫砂壶的艺术化进程之后,又经过董翰、赵梁、元畅、时鹏、李茂林等一代艺壶高手的努力,紫砂壶的艺术化进程飞速发展、待到时大彬时,紫砂壶的艺术化道路才得以真正确立。

把时大彬作为砂壶艺术化进程最后确立的标帜、是因为:第一,紫砂壶独特的成型工艺,即打身简成型法和镶身简成型法,由时大彬所创造,在时大彬之前还是使用着"斫木为模"的方法成型,而打身简成型法和镶身简成型法的创造,使砂壶的制作完全由手工凭空拍打成型,这与陶瓷器通常采用陶轮拉坯成型根本不同,真正形成了紫砂壶独树一帜的技术体系,从而促使紫砂壶由日用陶系统彻底分化出来,走上了专业化、艺术



大彬款提梁壶

化发展道路。

第二、紫砂泥料的配制,是制壶流程中的一 道独特的工序,在砂壶工艺中占着举足轻重的重 要地位、紫砂壶的丰富色泽,就是由泥料的不同 比例配比形成的。每一位艺壶高手对配泥都"各 有心法",而且是"秘不相授"的。时大彬善于配比各色泥料,被称为"诸土色俱足"。不仅如此,时大彬还在泥料中加入砂矾土,甚至将旧甓粉碎后羼入紫砂泥中,使砂壶成品胎体下银粒闪烁,星光点点,增添了无穷的艺术效果。

第三,虚式造型的多样化是紫砂茗壶的一大特色,时大彬创制了许多壶式造型,据传世和出土的大彬壶,款式就有六方壶、圆壶、三足壶、提梁壶、书扁壶、僧帽壶、菱花壶、玉兰花六瓣壶、印包壶、开光方壶、以及"龙带壶"等十数种,被誉为"诸款俱足",是迄今所知明代艺壶高手中,创造壶式造型最丰富的一位陶人,真可谓"千奇万状信手出"。而砂壶的小型化也是时大彬接受文人意见后开创的。

第四,紫砂壶的署款刻铭虽然在时大彬之前已有,但大彬对之特别重视,所制茗壶署款,初期请善书者落墨,然后自己用竹刀镌刻,后来自己运刀成字,书法闲雅,在《黄庭》、《乐毅》帖之间,使大彬壶更具艺术价值。此后镌刻款铭成为砂壶艺术化装饰的一个不可或缺的组成部分,并构成紫砂壶的一大突出特点。

把上述四方面作为紫砂壶艺术化、专业化发展确立的标志,或者还不够全面,可能还可以再归纳一些其他具有转折性意义的特点,但这四方面应该是主要的根本性的。而砂壶走上艺术化、专业化发展道路以后,其艺术化进程仍然沿着这四个方面不断地加深着,从未停顿,不过壶式造型的演进和装饰工艺的创新,居于更突出的地位。

紫砂壶自明代正德嘉靖年间(1506-1566) 开始勃兴发展,其间经历半个多世纪,到万历时(1573-1619),即出现了砂壶历史上第一个发展高峰,有学者称之为"典范期"。在这个时期,名工程出,壶式造型多种多样,千姿百态,并且与文人结缘,或者拟制壶铭,或者设计壶式,或者定制砂壶,使紫砂壶在其发展的早期阶段,就注入了浓厚的文化因素和文人气息,对砂壶后来的发展产生着重要而深远的影响。

在明代, 艺术化紫砂壶的造型, 现在通常所

说的自然形体、筋纹形体、几何形体三种类型均已出现。在以后各个时期的发展中,三种形体的造型始终并存,同时发展,只是由于各个时期审美观念的嬗变,某一种形体在某个时期得到风行罢了。

筋纹型,或称筋囊型,是明代紫砂造型的主 流, 其造型特点是将花瓣、瓜楞、菱花、云水等 形体引入砂壶造型, 把砂壶塑制成筋囊式、瓜楞 式、花瓣式等器形, 打破了茗壶历来以图为造型 的单调格局, 使壶式造型趋于活泼多样, 增添了 无限的艺术意趣。筋纹形体砂壶注重制壶技艺, 其工艺要求,不仅壶体要制作成筋纹形,盖、底 也必须是筋纹形的, 甚至钮、把、流都应与壶体 的筋囊相协调, 也呈筋纹式。所以, 筋纹壶的制 作在工艺技术方面有相当的难度, 在设计和制作 时,对每一枚囊瓣都要计算得极其准确,尤其是 壶口与壶盖子口的曲度, 二者必须完全契合, 丝 毫无差, 才能盖合严密, 而且还要在改变壶盖方 向之后,每一囊瓣仍能严丝合缝,还应爽利而毫 不滞涩, 这是筋纹壶制作工艺的关键, 也是筋纹 壶工艺的极致。手艺一般的艺壶陶人是难以达到 这个标准的。筋纹壶还有一个工艺特点, 就是壶 体表面作成筋纹式, 壶的内壁也必须呈相应的囊 瓣形, 内外同一, 如果壶内光圆无囊瓣, 则不属 于筋纹式。筋纹壶风行明代, 因此, 在圆壶、方 壶等几何形体的壶式上, 也可感受到筋纹式的影 Hij .

筋纹壶的造型经过精心设计,器形规整匀称,端庄稳重,壶面线条劲挺,绰约有致,具有鲜明的韵律感,它的流行,反映了明人注重砂壶造型,崇尚素朴典雅的审美情趣。

进入清代,社会风气趋向奢华,对砂壶的艺术化也由前代的注重制壶技艺,转向壶式造型与壶艺装饰并重,自然形体砂壶遂取代筋纹壶得到盛行,自然形体砂壶或称像生壶,是以自然界的瓜果、树木、动物及其他物体的形象为壶式造型,著名的典型壶式有瓜形壶(或称南瓜壶、甜瓜壶)、梅干壶、松段壶、束竹壶、束柴壶、莲形壶、蚕

桑壶等。造型细腻俊巧, 状物像形毕肖, 装饰生动妍美, 线条圆润宛转, 俊秀自然, 旨趣盎然。

自然形体砂壶造型的主要特点是"像生",例如瓜形壶,壶体塑成一个甜瓜的形状、流为一片圆卷的瓜叶,把为一段瓜藤,盖为瓜蒂,壶形整体宛如一个硕实成熟,充盈着汁液的甜瓜,而且瓜叶的叶脉,瓜藤的筋纹,都塑造得真切如生,别有一番情致。又如松段壶,壶体为一段壮硕的松干,流、钼、把也皆塑形为松枝形,虬幼盘曲,再附丽一簇簇细密的松针,显得生机勃勃。而松干上的瘿节和层层皴皱的松枝,更是塑造得形象



陈鸣远瓜形壶

逼真, 把松树苍幼高洁的意趣表现得淋漓尽致。

自然形体砂壶所追求的是客观世界的自然意趣,因此,除了造型的像形要逼真外,更被看重是要具有客观物体的神采,必须形神兼具。为达此目的,不仅壶的主体是像生的,而且盖、把、钮、流等部件,也都应是像生的,从而构成形象完美又生趣横溢的艺术化造型。源于自然,胜于自然,寄寓着中国封建时代文人士大夫的情操品格追求。清初制作自然形体砂壶的高手,首推陈鸣远,他是一位多才多艺又勇于开拓创新的陶人,瓜形壶、束柴三友壶、松段壶、蚕桑壶等,都是他的不朽名作,为后世树立了风范。

自然形体砂壶在明代与筋纹壶同时出现,如 供春已有树瘿壶的制作,但最突出的应是陈子畦, 除有瓜形壶传世外,还有贴玉兰花树段笔筒、石 榴小滴等。此外,还有不见于文献记载的项圣思, 传世著名的桃形杯即是其杰作。陈鸣远继承和发展了自然形体砂壶,壶式造型更得自然韵致,线 条更益柔润圆转,再加之在壶体镌刻诗句以作点缀,艺术旨趣更趋浓烈。

在清初崇尚华丽的社会风尚推动下,砂壶的 艺术化一度着重于壶体表面的装饰,出现了雕漆 装饰、釉彩装饰、描金装饰、泥绘装饰、贴花装 饰、镂刻装饰等等。釉彩装饰一类更有珐琅彩、 五彩、粉彩、炉均釉、蓝白彩等的不同,一时间 砂壶装饰璀璨纷呈,多姿多彩。但是上述各种装

及至清代中叶, 砂壶的艺术 化发展, 由于文人上大夫的直接 参与设计制作, 壶艺风格遂为之 大变, 一扫清初以来注重妍巧华 丽的风气, 壶式造型转趋典雅古 朴, 几何形体造型跃为主流, 刻 画装饰、书法、绘画、篆刻成为

主要装饰手段和装饰内容,而砂壶造型的变化, 也正是适应了刻画装饰手段的需要。因为几何形体造型壶体光洁,线条简明,光素的壶面更适宜 于书法、绘画、篆刻等的表现,经过刻画装饰的 砂壶,书卷气、金石味更趋浓郁,砂壶的艺术化 达到前所未有的高度。

文人参与砂壶艺术, 虽然前代已有, 然而唯

此时独盛,并且成为砂壶艺术化的主流。其时所制作的砂壶,几乎每一件均镌刻壶铭,或刻饰绘画,或铭画兼俱。首倡者为嘉庆时的溧阳知县陈鸿寿(1768-1822,字子恭,号曼生),后继有程应绍(1780-1849,字子治,号月壶)、朱坚(字石梅,又号石楳)、乔重禧(字鹭洲,又号宜园)。他们皆博雅能文,或善书法,或工绘事,或擅篆刻,又精鉴赏,更或数项兼善。有的还家富收藏、钟鼎彝器、陶瓷砖瓦、碑版印玺,无所不有。由于他们对中国传统文化有着深厚的修养、所以,他们的参与,将砂壶艺术化推进到了与中国传统

彭年制曼生铭仿古井栏壶





彭年制曼生铭半球壶

文化完美融合的地步,达到充 满文化气息和文人审美情趣的 新境界,创立了紫砂壶艺史上 又一个高峰。

陈鸿寿曾设计砂壶十八 式,请当时的制壶名工杨彭年 及邵二泉等制壶, 又与幕客江 听香、高爽泉、郭频迦、查梅 史等撰制壶铭,还自己操刀镌 刻,这类紫砂壶被称为"曼牛 壶"。曼生壶的每一款式及每 -壶铭,均经精心构思设计, 蕴涵着悠然雅趣。特别是壶铭, 含有深邃的哲理、有的还具有 格言性质,给人启迪,陶治性 灵, 格调之高不是一般诗铭可 以比拟的。如台笠壶, 铭曰: "笠阴喝, 茶在渴, 是二是一, 我佛无说。"既切壶形、又切 茶; 又如半球壶, 铭曰:"梅

雪枝头活火煎,山中人兮倦乎仙。"是切茶的,但 又不是单纯的说茶;再如井栏壶、铭曰:"止流水 以怡心。"是切水的,可又关联饮茶人;再如云蝠 方壶,铭辞为:"外方内清明,吾与尔偕亨。"既 切壶,又切茶,还结合壶形抒怀人生。诸如此类, 不一而足。曼生壶铭辞读来均洵美隽永,意境万 千,让人们在饮茶品茗之间,得到情操品德、人 格素养,以至人生信念的薰陶和培养,紫砂壶的 艺术价值和实用价值均得到了升华,这是曼生壶 对壶艺演进的重要贡献,也是砂壶艺术化在这个 阶段上的突出特点。

继后,朱坚又创制了紫砂壶包锡镶玉的新工艺,就是以紫砂壶为胎,然后依砂壶的大小尺寸,用薄锡片包裹壶体,流、把、银等附件则以玉制后镶于壶体各部位,最后在包锡表面镌铭或刻画,或一侧刻画,一侧镌铭,书画兼备,成为紫砂壶的新品种。由于附件以玉镶配,使砂壶更趋贵重。玉自古就被视为贵重之物,古人还将玉与人的操行相比附,所以有"君子比德于玉"之说,也因此"君子必佩玉",玉也就成了君子须臾不可离的宝物。从这个意义上来看砂胎锡包玉壶的意义和价值,就不单是工艺的创新了,而是砂壶艺术化在更深的层次上,与中国传统文化的相融合。

在几何形体砂壶独领风骚的清代中叶,自然 形体和筋纹形体砂壶也都有可观的发展,传世所 见杨风年的梅桩壶、竹段壶,邵大亨的鱼化龙壶、 风卷葵壶等,都是其中的不朽名作。清代末年及 为公私藏家的珍藏,造成了砂壶史上危害最烈的 混乱,当时参与仿制,现今还健在的艺壶陶人, 若能予以说明澄清,这对紫砂壶的研究将是十分 有益的。

通过前面对砂壶艺术化发展的概要叙述,我们可以明晰地看到,紫砂茗壶山日川陶分化出来,踏上专业化、艺术化道路发展,并逐步走向成熟的过程,也是不断从中国传统文化中汲取素养,与文人上大夫的思想意识、人生哲学、审美情趣、爱好习尚相融合的过程。因此,每件紫砂壶,不论其壶式造型,还是壶艺装饰,都充满着淳郁的文化气息和文人旨趣,既是适合饮茶品茗的佳器,又是可供观赏品鉴的高雅工艺品,还是中国传统文化意识观念的良好载体。换句话说、每件成功的紫砂壶,尤其是那些不朽的名作,都蕴涵了这三方面的内容,缺一不可,或许这也就是紫砂壶艺术化发展的规律。



杨凤年梅桩壶

民国时期,砂壶的艺术化基本上是沿袭前期,少有突破性的新发展。需要指出的是,民国年间(本世纪三十年代),有一些艺壶陶人由于生活所道,受资本家的指使,仿制或伪作了相当数量历代高手的名壶及雅玩,流传甚广,其中不少已成

## The Artistic Development of the Red Clay Teapot

Cao Zhenzhi

The red clay teapot, made from a special kind of paste, is known for its various shapes and exquisite technique. The handmade teapot is of great value either in the practical use for making tea or for pure artistic appreciation.

Clay teapots, now objects with artistic value, developed from domestic wares. It has been testified by the archaeological findings that clay wares in Song dynasty were under the category of domestic wares. In Ming Dynasty, clay wares showed artistic features not only in the paste and shape, but in modeling technique as well. The red clay teapot by Gong Chun has been esteemed as the first of the kind with artistic value, while the teapots by three noted makers as Dong Han, Zhao Liang, Yuan Chang and Li Mao-lin bear the artistic features to a much larger extent. To the time of the well-known teapot maker, Shi Da-bin, we may clearly see the establishment of artistic development through his red clay teapots.

The artistic development of the red clay teapot has the following as its main characteristics; (1)It had its own unique shaping technique - completely by hand-modeling; (2)As to the compound of the paste, every master in teapot-making had his own way, and tended to keep it a secret; (3)Shapes in variety became a significant feature in teapot-making; (4)For the artistic decoration of the teapot, it became indispensable to engrave seal marks and inscriptions on the surface of the teapot.

Red clay teapots experienced a rapid development under the Zhengde reign in Ming Dynasty. Under the Wanli reign, these noted teapot-makers coming forth in various shapes, and inscriptions on the pots were therefore engraved in groups.

The red clay teapot with artistic value in Ming Dynasty had the ribbed form as its main characteristic. This type of teapot, with forceful and graceful lines engraved on the surface, produced a feeling of dignity and sedateness. In Qing Dynasty, in teapot-making process, either the shape of the teapot or the decoration on the surface were laid equal stress. The shape of the pot focused on natural objects, fruits, trees and animals, and the refined teapot with smooth lines inscribed on the surface was often made in a realistic way. For some time, the surface was frequently decorated with carved pattern, glaze and color, gold tracery, slip painting and applique designs. After the middle Qing Dynasty, the teapots, mainly in geometric shape, were made in a classical plain way, and usually had carved design, calligraphy and painting, and seal script as the surface decoration. The teapots of this period were imbued with rich cultural flavor and aesthetic interest of the scholars, and the artistic development of the clay teapots came to the climax.

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### 1、大彬款提梁壶

明

通高20.5厘米 壶高12厘米 口径9.4厘米

紫泥调砂。此壶器形较大,造型简练朴茂、具有早期紫砂壶雄浑大度的气质、是传世大彬壶中最完美的一件杰作。款署于器盖子口外侧、为阴刻楷书"大彬"二字、另钤篆书阴文"天香阁"小方印、当为藏壶者之铭记。

Loop-handled teapot marked with "Dabin" Ming Dynasty

OH:20.5cm, Teapot height:12cm,MD:9.4cm

The clay paste is in brown color. The object is fairly large, and its simple shape produces a vigorous feeling of the early purple sandy wares.

It is esteemed as the most perfect one of the excellent works made by Shi Dabin.

A signature "Dabin" in intagliated regular script and a square sealTian Xiang Pavilion" in intagliated seal script which is supposed to be the inscription of the teapot collector are all seen on the inside of the mouth of the lid.





#### 2、圣思桃形杯

明

高7厘米 口径10.5厘米

杯体为一半剖的桃实、杯下三足为小桃、又附丽花、枝、叶、是一件构思奇巧、制作技艺精妙的紫砂工艺板品。杯铭 "阆苑花前是醉乡、拈翻王母九霞觞"、署"圣思"、钤"圣思氏"篆书阳文方印。托后配。

> Peach-shaped cup by Sheng Si Ming Dynasty H:7cm MD:10.5cm

The cup is in the shape of a half peach. Three small peaches are used as the legs to support the cup, and the leaves and branches of the peach tree are also used as part of the cup. The exquisitely-made object is a magnificent one of the red clay wares. The teapot is inscribed with two verses and a signature "Sheng Si"and with a square seal mark "Sheng Si Shi" in relief seal script. The holder is provided later.



### 3、陈鸣远瓜形壶

高11.2厘米 口径3厘米

壶体像形一圆硕丰满的甜瓜、巧妙自然、是陈鸣远的一件代表作。壶铭"仿得东陵式、 盛来雪乳香",点明了制壶的巧思佳想。款刻"鸣远",铃篆书阳文"陈鸣远"方印。

> Pumpkin-shaped teapot by Chen Mingyuan Qing Dynasty H:11.2cm, MD:3cm

The plump pumpkin-shaped teapot, which is naturally and exquisitely made, is a representative work of Chen Mingyuan. The inscription "The teapot in imitation of Donlin style brings the fragrance of milk" serves as the explanation of making the pot. The signature "Mingyuan" and the square seal mark "Chen Mingyuan" in relief seal script are all seen.



### 4、陈鸣远笋盂

清

Pot in the shape of bamboo shoot by Chen Mingyuan Qing Dynasty H(including the holder):7cm

Height of bamboo shoot:5.5cm, L:18cm

The object is shaped like a tender bamboo shoot. A square seal mark "Chen Mingyuan" is inscribed in relief seal script at the part of the root.