

TANG
CHANGSHA
KILN



——
谭敦宁◎著

——
一个千年还未讲完的传说

中国长沙窑

湖南人民出版社

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— 谭敦宁◎著 —



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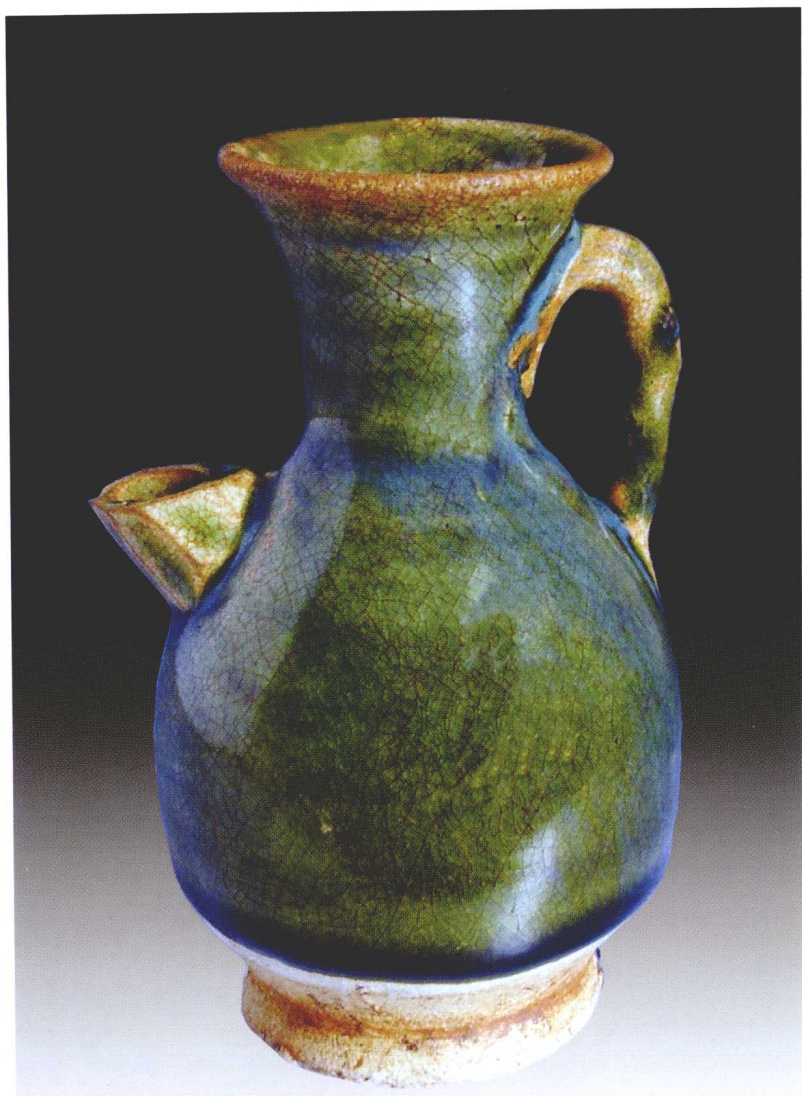
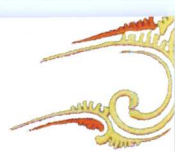
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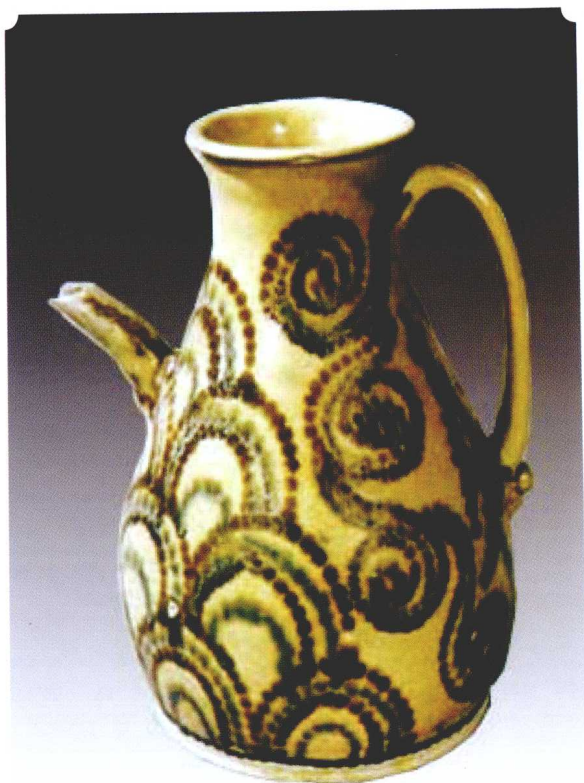
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圖 舊 賦 鳳 銅



序 论

长沙窑的古窑址于1956年9月由湖南省考古工作者发现，位于湖南望城县铜官镇，原石渚湖一带，所以也称其为“铜官窑”或“石渚窑”。沿湘江往北顺流而下，距长沙约三十余公里，便是长沙窑的古窑址区，窑址依山傍水而建，绵延十余里，与古“岳州窑”系的“湘阴窑”区相望。经过考古工作者的数次挖掘和不断研讨，根据挖掘出的实物的器形、工艺特点，特别是对器物上的文字和年记的考证，学术界一致认定长沙窑始于唐代（公元618~907），衰于五代（公元907~979），其开创了烧制高温釉下多彩瓷的先河，也确立其最先烧出高温铜红釉瓷的鼻祖地位。





PREFACE

The site of Changsha Kiln was rediscovered in September 1956 by the archeologists of Hunan Province. The site was located by Shizhu Lake, Tongguan Town, Wangcheng County, therefore it was also known as Tongguan Kiln or Shizhu Kiln. Along the Xiang River northward, apart from Changsha City about thirty kilometers, there is the region of Changsha Kiln. The ancient kilns were built against the mountains and by the river. It continued along the river for ten miles, connecting with the region of Xingyin Kiln, which belonged to Yuezhou Kiln System. Through many excavations and ceaseless research by the archaeologists, the experts came to the conclusion that Changsha Kiln was set up one thousand years ago, and according to the forms and the techniques of wares, especially the words and annals on the wares, the academies have approved unanimously that the heyday of Changsha Kiln was in Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD). It then faded away in Wu Dynasty (907-979 AD), Changsha Kiln attracted tremendous attention from society in those days because of its incomparable techniques of the underglazed colors figure. It was not only the avant-courier of creating the high temperature porcelains with underglazed colors figure, but also it became the originator for making copper-red glaze for decorating wares in the porcelain industry.



目前在世界各地，如日本、泰国、朝鲜、伊朗、印度、肯尼亚等二十余国，都有长沙窑的瓷器出土或被发现，特别是1998年在印尼海域的“黑石号”沉船的发现，进一步印证了长沙窑在唐代就远销海外这一事实。该船是一只唐代的阿拉伯商船，船上共载有中国瓷器67000余件，其中长沙窑的瓷器就有56500余件之多，这些瓷器大多为釉下多彩彩绘装饰，彩釉多为褐绿两色，间或加有红彩和蓝彩，彩绘线条流畅，图案生动，色泽鲜艳，使中外陶瓷界为之惊叹。高温釉下多彩瓷在唐代的烧制成功，这在中外陶瓷史上都是首创。“黑石号”沉船上的长沙窑器物的数量和质量就足以证明唐代的长沙窑产品的外销规模是多么惊人。



长沙窑古窑址之一
The one of ancient kiln sites



Now, more than twenty countries across the world such as Japan, Thailand, Korea, Iran, India and Kenya, have unearthed or discovered Changsha Ware. Furthermore, the "Black Stone" incident was a milestone in the researching of Changsha Kiln. In 1998, near the sea of Indonesia, a wrecked ship was found near an enormous black stone. Because of this incident it was referred to as "Black Stone". The ship was loaded with thousands of exquisite Chinese porcelains. The porcelains were salvaged and Academicians concluded that the wrecked ship was an Arabian trade ship from the Tang Dynasty. The 67000 pieces of Chinese porcelains were found on the ship, among them 56500 pieces came from Changsha Kiln. People referred to the production of Changsha Kiln as Changsha Ware, These Changsha Ware was decorated with colored paintings which included flowers, birds, insects, fish and figures. The most commonly colors are brown and green; occasionally copper-red or ethereal blue. The colored paints on the porcelains are stunningly lifelike. In addition, the lines of the paintings are flowing and concise. This was the reason why Changsha Ware on the "Black Stone" astonished the porcelain industry of the world.

In the history of porcelain, the achievement of making the high temperature porcelains, which were decorated in underglazed colors figure, was unprecedented. According to the quantity and quality of the Changsha Ware on the "Black Stone", it clearly showed that the grade of Changsha Ware for export in Tang Dynasty was extraordinary.

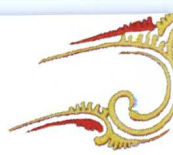


遗憾的是在唐代的陶瓷领域有如此辉煌成就的长沙窑，对它的文字记载却是如此之少，仅在唐代诗人李群玉的一首诗《石渚》上提及过，该诗从文学的角度，用夸张的手法描写了长沙窑的生产场面，其中有两句是“焰红湘浦口，烟浊洞庭云”，“湘浦口”就是石渚湖与湘江的连接口。这两句诗使我们联想到当年的十里窑场的场面是何等的繁荣与壮观。但长沙窑所蕴含的文化内涵却被尘封了千余年，在其窑址被重新发现后，已有了不少探讨和介绍长沙窑的著作和文章，为今人了解长沙窑起到了重要作用。

过去对长沙窑的介绍的著作多在其工艺方面，或则重于图录，本书的特点是把长沙窑瓷器的特点分类解析，从不同的角度，如宗教的、美术的、书法的、文字简化的、外域文化交流的等，按一个专题来探讨，每一个专题都配有长沙窑相应的精美图片，力争做到图文并茂，通俗易懂，使即使没有陶瓷工艺基础知识的读者也能读懂美妙的长沙窑，享受长沙窑具有的美学的内涵，使人们能穿越时空，再次目睹千年前盛唐时期长沙窑的辉煌成就。

长沙窑不仅是长沙的，是中国的，也是世界的，它是一部凝固在瓷上的文化史，凝固在瓷上的美术史，我们有责任和义务把它介绍给世界，所以，该书用了中英文两种文字，方便国外读者阅读。

该书除从专题方面介绍长沙窑外，还在附录中加载了大量的长沙窑器物的图片，让读者能通过图片来更多的感受到长沙窑的美。长沙窑在当时是实用器，为人们的日常生活服务，但我们今天来探讨和介绍长沙窑当然不是从它的实用功能来入手，而是从它的艺术角度着手，从艺术角度来看，长沙窑的器物可用一个字来概括，那就是“美”。



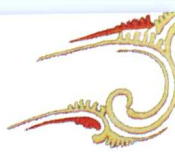
It is a pity that such an illustrious kiln as the Changsha Kiln had scarcely any written records at that time. Only one poem, Shi Zhu, by Li Qun Yu, in Tang Dynasty, mentioned it. This poem described the working scene of Changsha Kiln, in particular in the following two lines: "The flame lights Xiangpu Inlet, the smoke darks the clouds over Dongting Lake". The "Xiangpu Inlet" was the mouth of the Shizhu Lake into the Xiangjiang River, and where Dongting Lake was further north from the region of the kiln along the river. The poem implied the magnificent scene of the site at that time. However, the cultural connotations of Changsha Kiln were covered up with earth for more than one thousand years.

Now, while most books about the Changsha Kiln have emphasized the aspect of techniques and photographs of the porcelain, the main feature of this book will be to approach Changsha Kiln from other aspects such as religions, arts, Chinese calligraphy, the simplifying Chinese characters, exotic cultures and so on. We are trying to explore the relations of Changsha Ware from certain special subjects. Each special subject matches the relevant pictures, thus it includes both high-quality pictures and explicit written explanations. This book aims to give to everyone who knows even just a little about porcelain the ability to read and understand easily and, most importantly, enjoy the cultural connotation of the Changsha Wares. It will also make readers witness the achievements of Changsha Kiln a thousand years ago, across time and space.

Changsha Kiln does not only belong to Changsha, but also to China, and the entire world! It is a history about cultures and arts curdled on the porcelain. We have an obligation to introduce this art form to the world. The English version is prepared for the overseas readers.

Besides those special chapters, there is a large amount of pictures is appended at the end of the book. These pictures will fascinate the readers even more. The Changsha Ware was a kind of utility wares at that time; they were used in the daily life of the people in Tang Dynasty. Now we introduce and explore the Changsha Wares from their art field instead of their utility. In this book we will present and describe the Changsha Ware in one word and that word is "Magnificent"!





千年的芙蓉要开花

洞庭湖区盛产芙蓉，湖南就是位于洞庭湖之南的意思，一到夏季，自然是湘莲遍野，姹紫嫣红，自古以来就有“芙蓉国”之美称。当地又称芙蓉为荷花，莲花，由于它有“出污泥而不染”的特色，所以芙蓉花一直广受人们的喜爱。

芙蓉花的种子，也称莲子，其生命力极强，有多起报道，人们挖掘出的千年前的莲子，经过栽培，还能发芽，还能开出娇艳的芙蓉花。

A MILLENNIAL LOTUS BLOOMS EVENTUALLY

Hunan Province is located south of Dongting Lake, where Lotus grow in profusion. Therefore, Hunan is also known as "Land of Wonders. In the summer, massive amounts of Lotus bloom everywhere, far and near is filled in a blaze of color. In fact, Lotus is also called water-lilies. Because of its character to "Emerge unstained from filth", it has always been loved by people both now and in the past. The seeds of the Lotus are hardy and easy to grow in various environments. Their life-force is considered very strong. For instance, some news reports state that there are Lotus seeds which were buried for more than 1000 years and sprouted and bloomed after planted.





图1-1 长沙窑古龙窑遗址保护区(于1983年发掘)
Picture 1-1 The One Of The "Long Kiln" Sites
It Was Unearthed In 1983



我们暂且不去关注别处的那些千年的莲子是否真的开了花，但就在湖南的铜官镇，有一朵绝美的，五颜六色的芙蓉花正在绽放，正在吸引着全世界的眼球，这朵芙蓉花的种子就是一千二百年前的唐代(公元618~907)产下的，由于未知的原因，这粒注定要破土而出的种子，居然在地下沉睡了上千年，也许是为了给后人一个惊喜吧。直到上世纪五十年代才破土而出(图1-1为长沙窑龙窑遗址，于1983年发掘)，才让世人一睹其芳容，这朵芙蓉就是陶瓷史上高温陶瓷釉下多彩和铜红釉装饰工艺的开山鼻祖~长沙窑。

We do not need to testify whether the reports are real in other places, because there is a millennial seed blooming by Shizhu Lake, Tongguan Town, Hunan Province today. It is just Changsha Kiln. This flower is all the colors of the rainbow and it catches the eyes of people all over the world. The seed of this Lotus existed 1200 years ago, in Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD). Due to an unknown cause, the seed, which was bound to break from the soil, slept under earth for more than 1000 years. Perhaps it wanted to hide and then appear and surprise us today. It did not sprout and bloom until the 1950's.

As picture (1-1), a site of ancient kiln (it was unearthed in 1983). It was then that humanity finally realized her beauty. The beautiful Changsha Kiln was just the inventor, who created the copper-red glaze and the underglazed colors figure for decorating the porcelains firstly.



