

平遥古城文化丛书

成乃凡・著

**PINGYAO** CITY'S EAVES TILE 山西经济出版社





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本书就是其收集和探讨瓦当成果的载体。



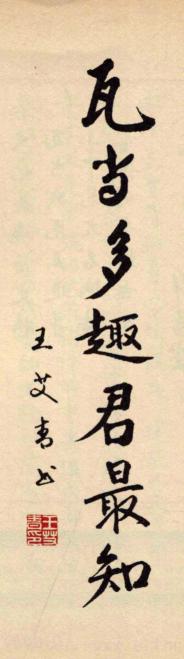
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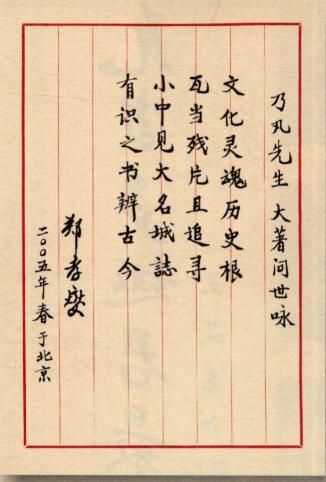


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此诗是郑老写的,由夫人马老毓荃女士代书,郑老签名。

章节又是建筑的艺术构件的重多组成部 伤 由许多者符和章中的姐成。建筑又是造型、 秦砖汉瓦被称之为珍贵的文物和艺术品而各 彫塑信画等艺术的综合体。砖瓦既是音符 个时代各个地区也都有着自己的特色与辉煌。 建筑被称之为凝固的青水,交响的乐章。 兹有山西平遙老好导成乃凡同志在工作 序 者、支持的老友并受乃凡同志之嘱写了八上 是这一国家历史文化名城、世界文化建产的爱护 世界文化遗古城中的正当商水艺不构件加以 胜之書。 化,建筑艺术起到积极的作用。我和作者都 考察研究说明解释整理成刑,即将出版。闻之不 之余,退休之后,将平遥远一国家历史文化为 我相信此书必将对宣传平遥古城的历史文

对北市出版之花板。至于市中丰富的材料和 几句短语冗言,请教读者高明,孟借光以为

览和评花,在此不必多数。 内容以及独到的见解尚常读者自己去因

言五年乙酉之春

准拉文文明1年

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## P R E F A C E

成乃凡先生爱好古瓦研究,有意将自己多年来于家乡平遥搜集的古代瓦当,编为《平遥瓦当》一书,向社会介绍和宣传,是一件大好的事情。

中国古代建筑以木结构建筑为特色, 瓦为覆盖于建筑物屋顶的用材, 瓦当是横出于筒瓦一端的挡, 或称为筒瓦头。带瓦当的筒瓦施于屋檐底端, 可保护椽头使其免受风雨侵蚀以延长建筑物寿命。瓦当上一般饰有花纹或文字, 有装饰和美化建筑物的作用, 因此它既为一种实用物, 又是一种艺术品。

瓦当上的图案和文字,有着丰富的内涵。它是历史上各时期相关事物的真实记录,也反映出当时人们的观念和崇尚,其对于考古、历史、美术、书法艺术以及思想、文化等方面研究,有重要的价值。

瓦当自西周出现,经过春秋、战国时代的发展,至秦汉时期达到鼎盛。三国两晋南北朝以后,中国 古代瓦当进入漫长的衰落期。当然,所谓衰落期并不意味这一时期的瓦当就不具有价值,反之要给予应 有的关注和重视。

平遥是饮誉海内外的历史文化名城,古建数量之多、保存之完整为国内屈指可数。对具有厚重文化底蕴的平遥古城所存世的瓦当进行搜集与研究,自然是十分必要的。

我高兴地注意到,随着社会的发展,人民群众对于精神文化的需求日益迫切。与此同时越来越多的知识人以自己艰辛的付出,为中华民族文化的发展做着竭诚的努力,他们的奉献对于传播精神文明和推动社会进步,一定是有积极意义的。成乃凡先生对传统文化的热爱与执着,就是一个值得夸赞的事实。

赵丛苍 2004年2月于西安

赵从苍先生是西北大学考古系教授、编著有中国文物序列之《古代瓦当》。

## **PREFACE**

Mr. Cheng Naifan has been keen on studying the ancient tile, and has compiled a book Pingyao Ancient Tile that is on the basis of his collection of ancient tiles in his hometown-Pingyao city for many years, so as to introduce and propagandize the ancient tiles to the society, and this is a very good matter.

Chinese ancient architecture is taken the wooden structure as its feature, and the tiles have been used as material covering on the top of the building. The eaves tile is installed on one end of pantile, or it is called as a head of pantile. The pantile with eaves tile was placed on the bottom of eaves, and can protect rafter from rain and wind corrosion and prolong the building life. On the eaves tile normally has some decorative patterns or letters for purpose of decorating and beautifying the building, therefore it is either a liner or an artwork.

The decorative patterns and letters on eaves tile have rich meaning that are true recording for relative matters in all historic periods and also reflect the people's concept and advocate at that time, and have a significant value for studies on archaeology, history, painting, handwriting, thought and culture etc.

Eaves tile had occurred in the Western Zhou Dynasty, through development in the Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States, had reached its top period. After the Three Kingdoms, the Western Jin Dynasty, the Eastern Jin Dynasty, the Northern and the Southern Dynasty, Chinese ancient eaves tile had entered a long period of decline. Certainly, socalled the decline period does not indicate the eaves tile in this period have no value, and contrarily should concern and pay great attention to it.

Pingyao city is a famous historic culture city well known at home and abroad. Pingyao city's quantity of ancient architectural structures and complete conservation are very few in China. It is necessary to collect and study the eaves tile existing in Pingyao ancient city with abundant culture background.

I'm gladly noticed that with society development, the people's requirement for spiritual culture is imminent day by day. Meanwhile, more and more intellectuals make great efforts for Chinese Nation's cultural development by their own hard work. Their contribution should have an active significance for spreading spiritual civilization and push society making progress. Mr. Cheng Naifan's love and persistence in traditional culture is a fact that is worthy to be praised.

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## Summary

走进史称古陶之平遥,在领略古城文化,探寻两千多年的历史轨迹时,可要注视仅有一掌之大,且多为灰色, 很容易被人们忽略了的瓦当。

瓦当,即覆于檐际众筒瓦之底的瓦之头。它起自西周,盛于秦汉,传承至今。它集书画、工艺、雕刻于一身,有着遮挡、美化、述思、寄望之功能。它入列艺林,成为古典建筑中的一种特有的陶艺装饰物。它也是诗人歌咏的对象,曾唱出"方寸团图古镜形,飘零何止玉楼钉。上元绿字应相似,小篆荒苔一例青"等窈窕之句。

瓦当也因地而别。在平遥这方历史悠久、文化积淀深厚的土地上孕育和发展起来的瓦当则更具韵味。有研究者说,唐以后的瓦当不足为道,均系定型泛用。但从平遥的实际情况来看,则有别于此论。不能说是"均系",在历代传承中某些方面是有变化和发展的。

瓦当应建筑物而生,品位也随建筑物不同而有别。专家们称平遥古城是建筑艺术的博物馆。古建筑艺术在古城墙、古寺庙、古铺面、古民宅等群体建筑中大展风采,两千多年的文化尽蕴其中。建筑主体是这样,作为附属构件之一的瓦当也同样。众多有文化艺术含量的建筑物带来了瓦当的异彩纷呈。

请抬头看吧,它以整齐划一的图文排列在建筑物的檐间,像一串美丽的项链,熠熠生辉,极富装饰效果,使建筑物更为美观。

如果说建筑物是凝固的乐章,那么瓦当就是乐曲中不可或缺的一个个音符。缺了它就不再那么美妙动听,建筑物以至整座古城也会因之减色。这样说并非夸大其身价,而是目有所感。试看,那些因风蚀雨浸,年久失修而瓦当脱落的建筑物还会有原来那种美妙的韵律吗?

再者,没有瓦当的古典建筑,就称不上是一座完美的中国民族式建筑,应有的功能也不复存在。

平遥古城历史文化是多元性的,建筑文化是其中一大项,而瓦当文化是建筑文化中不可忽视的一个方面。它是历史文化的载体,其形成依赖于当时社会发展的诸多因素,形成后又反映着不同时代的政治、经济、文化的发展状况及民间审美情趣、民俗风情。要探讨古城历史文化,不能不研究建筑文化。要研究建筑文化,又不能不了解瓦当。有着形制、纹饰和内涵的瓦当,被普遍作为人们装饰、审美的对象,经历代传承,已形成一种与人们的思想意识、审美情趣关联密切的文化现象。

瓦当有深邃而广博的文化内涵,在考古、历史研究、工艺美术等方面有重要价值。一滴水反映太阳,窥一斑 可见全豹,从瓦当所载的历史文化中,可窥察到平遥各历史阶段的诸多方面,是值得发掘和研究的。

平遥瓦当的形成和发展与地域有关。一方水土养一方人,也育了一方物。据考古发现,在平遥有仰韶、龙山时代制陶遗址。《辞海》更明确记载,平遥是陶胎琉璃工艺品的主要产地之一。制陶是当时最先进的手工业技术,是人类进入文明时代的一大标志。以此推论,古陶这方区域为瓦当发展提供了得天独厚的自然和人文环境。这里有适宜制陶的陶土,元明以来有精于制陶工艺的匠师和善于设计瓦当图案的技师张士瑞、侯伯意等。有赖这些,在中华民族传统艺术不断发展的氛围中,不同时代、不同纹饰与风格的装饰物,也是砖雕艺术之一的瓦当就得以创制出来。

有赖于保存比较完整的古城,唐五代后的瓦当部分或基本遗存下来。综观从遗址、瓦砾堆和古建筑群中收集和见到的,可以说是代有佳品,各存胜况:

从时间上看,汉朝以降,各代皆存,都有历史价值。

从质料上看,有泥质灰陶瓦当和用耐火粘土制成施以多色之釉的琉璃瓦当两种,但泥质灰陶始终是瓦当的主要材料。而琉璃瓦当用于寺庙和公共建筑物上,铺面和民居建筑未见。

从制作手法上看,均为手工,将范制当面与瓦身粘结而成,粘抹痕迹可见。有些当背和廓脱落后之侧面还可看到布纹、绳纹、刀刻痕。廓脱落后当侧有布纹者,表明当不是一次制成,且制于早期。灰陶瓦当较早的质地细密、坚硬,可见在土的淘洗、泥的捣练上下了功夫。

从形制上看,当面有大小,边廓有宽窄,形状有圆的,圆变形的,圆形廓边有如意头的,圆弧三角形的,样 多不单调,自身体积造型美,充分发挥其衬托之作用。当面结构,在乳、界、边、廓等组成之基本模式的规范下, 根据不同纹样,做出了巧妙多样的变化,甚至突破创新。

从类别上看,分别有素面瓦当,文字瓦当,图案瓦当,画像瓦当。而文字瓦当中又分有祠庙类、吉语类。 文字瓦当是线与点的结构图案。它用简明易懂的文字,将人们的愿望很简洁具体地表现出来。其中有文字和 图案两种,文字分别出自书法家和民间艺人之手。 图案瓦当是以不掺杂其他因素的单纯的几何线条构成的图形画面,是对现实生活中具体形象的高度提炼和抽象,如云纹。表现文字的也有,此类纹饰甚少。

画像类是运用线和面的有机结合,以写实的手法多方面摹写社会生活和自然景物。它方面多,题材丰富,取材几乎囊括了天上、地面、神仙世界和人间生活的各个部分。天上的云、幻想中的龙,地面的走兽和花草,可珍者是瓦当中罕见的人物图画也有。总起来看,以极其有限的空间,容纳了社会生活的各种内容,描绘出一个热闹的世界。

特别是植物、动物方面,种样十分丰富。植物方面有荷花、菊花、牡丹及树和草。在荷花和菊花中又各有在形制、纹样上各不相同的十种左右样式。动物方面同样,有龙、狮、虎、牛、鹿、猫。龙、狮的纹样尤其多,龙的要够十三种,跨越的时间也数其为最。

龙、狮纹样为什么特多呢?主要是承袭民族传统观念,也和相传尧封于陶、汉文帝为代王时曾都中都有关。 龙、狮虽是虚拟和外来之生物,但因为在它们身上凝聚着统治者的威严、尊贵,也寄托着人们的理想和精神,有 着悠久而深邃的文化底蕴,所以成为我国传统艺术中最有特色和最受欢迎的装饰形象,应用面很广,再加有龙兴

之地的因素,古陶龙、狮纹瓦当特多,且式 样丰富,就理在其中了。

单说龙,表现形式,有坐龙、飞龙、升龙、降龙、团龙、云龙;头相有侧面也有正面的;龙爪画法从早期三爪到后来出现的四爪、五爪;风格特色从古朴抽象到清秀典丽。从各个方面和各个部位,随着龙装饰形象的不断发展,在平遥瓦当上艺术地表现出来。请看镇国寺同一殿檐上紧邻的三个瓦当,在形制和纹饰上就各呈异彩(见右图)。

龙纹瓦当是皇权的象征,在封建社会用 于建筑物有着严格的等级观念。有龙纹的瓦



当只允许用于宫殿和寺庙, 民间建筑, 就连衙署、官府也是见不到的。

平遥瓦当纹饰的造型也很美。瓦当艺术也是一种造型艺术,除前面提到的瓦当自身体积和造型外,更重要的是纹饰的造型。纹饰造型是纹样的再创作。取材于多方面的纹样,以对称、辐射、转换、回旋、任意性等的结构布局,用浅底平面和弧高浮雕的手法,饰之于瓦当面,创作出一件件造型精美、形象生动、引人注目、耐人寻味的瓦当艺术品。

平遥瓦当胜况种种,从表象到内蕴都有相当的艺术品位,不仅值得发掘和研究,也是大可品赏、玩味的。



#### **SUMMARY**

When you enter the Pingyao city that was called as ancient pottery in history to see ancient city's culture and seek after the historic pathway, you must look at the eaves tiles that are only palm size, most in gray color and are easy to be neglected by people.

Eaves tile covers on the bottom end of eaves tiles. It occurred in the Western Zhou Dynasty, flourished in the Qin Dynasty and the Han Dynasty, and has been handed down to now. It integrates with painting, calligraphy, arts and carving together, and can shelter, beautify, explain meaning and place hope on it. It has been listed on the arts rank and has become a special pottery decoration on the ancient architectures.

Eaves tile is different as in different places. Eaves tile produced and developed in Pingyao city that havs long history and abundant cultural accumulations has more lingering charm. Some researchers said that the eaves tile after Tang Dynasty was worthless, and all were in definite type and broadly used. But from the actual situation in Pingyao city, we have a different opinion on this, and we cannot say "all the eaves tile" because during historic succession, some aspects have been changed and developed.

Eaves tile has produced along with the buildings and its grade has been different as to the different buildings. Experts call the Pingyao ancient city as a museum of architectural arts in which such group architectures as ancient architectural arts on the ancient city wall, ancient temple, ancient shop and ancient civilian house have displayed its beauty and charm. The culture of over 2000years has been contained in it. Main architectures are like this, the eaves tiles as auxiliary structure are same also. The architectures containing a mass of cultural arts contents have brought the extraordinary splendor of eaves tile.

Look up, it is arranged as a regular line between eaves, as if a string of necklace, with great decorative result, and makes the architectures more beautiful.

If say the architecture is a fixed movement, the eaves tiles are indispensable notes in the movement, without these notes, music is not so fair-sounding, the architectures even the ancient city would lose its luster. This does not exaggerate, but an impression for this. Are those weatherworn and desolated architectures as beautiful as original?

Furthermore, the ancient architectures without eaves tiles cannot be entitled as perfect Chinese national style's architectures, their due functions no more exist, and would effect the completeness of ancient city's culture.

Pingyao ancient city's culture is complex, and the eaves tile's culture is one non-negligible aspect in architecture culture. It is a historic cultural carrier, and its formation depended on many factors of the social development at that time,so it reflectes the developing situation of politics, economy and culture in the different eras, the folk aesthetic interests, as well as the folk-custom. To study the ancient city's culture, you have to know the architectural culture. To study the architectural culture, you have to know the eaves tile. The eaves tile integrated with the shape and structure, decorative pattern and meaning has been looked as an object of decoration and aesthetic judgment, through historic succeeding, it has formed a cultural phenomenon related to people's consciousness and aesthetic interest.

The eaves tile has a deep and broad cultural meaning, and has important value in archaeology, history study, and art and crafts etc aspects. One drop of water reflects the sun, from one spot we can know whole leopard, from the historic culture carried by eaves tile, we can know many aspects in Pingyao city's all historic stages, therefore, it is worth to collect and study.