

● Pei-kai Cheng (ed.)

十二至十五世紀 中國外銷瓷與海外貿易 國際研討會論文集

Proceedings of the International Conference :
Chinese Export Ceramics and Maritime Trade, 12th – 15th Centuries

中華書局

2004年6月底，香港城市大學「陶瓷下西洋：中國陶瓷與東西海外貿易」研究項目，從中國內地、香港、台灣和柬埔寨、泰國、新加坡、菲律賓、英國、澳洲等地，邀請了近二十位研究中國及東南亞的中國陶瓷考古、藝術史、水下考古及古陶瓷科技的專家學者，在香港城市大學中國文化中心舉辦了「十二至十五世紀中國外銷瓷與海外貿易國際研討會」。

本論文集匯集了是次研討會的大部份中英文論文，共十六篇，分為四部份：「陶瓷下西洋」研究成果；福建、廣東的陶瓷外銷；水下考古與陶瓷之路；陶瓷之路上發現的中國陶瓷。結合四百多幀精心選取的圖片，本論文集通過中國外銷瓷生產、外銷沿途以及外銷目的地的考古發現和研究，具體反映了十二至十五世紀中國外銷瓷與海外貿易的盛況，探討了中國陶瓷作為文明載體，在外銷傳佈的過程中對東南亞等地的深遠影響，使有關課題的研究在比較和整合的層面上得到提昇。

In late June 2004, an international conference archaeology and ceramic scientific and Maritime Trade, 12th - 15th Centuries", as an activity of Taiwan, Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore, project—China Westward: Chinese Porcelain and East-West Maritime Trade, was held at the Chinese Civilisation Centre of the University. About twenty conference speakers on Chinese ceramic archaeology, art history, underwater archaeology and ceramic scientific testing were invited from Fujian, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and Australia.

Most papers presented at the conference are included in this collection. Sixteen papers, Chinese and English, are grouped into four Sections: 1. Research from the "China Westward" Project; 2. Export of Fujian and Guangdong Ceramics; 3. Export Ceramics Found in Underwater Archaeology; and 4. Chinese Ceramics Found along the "Ceramic Routes". With over 400 elaborately selected illustrations, this collection of papers, through archaeological discoveries and research on the production, the export routes and the destinations of Chinese export ceramics, reveals the spectacular situation of Chinese export ceramics and maritime trade in the 12th -15th centuries. It probes into the profound influence of Chinese ceramics, as a carrier of civilization, on regions such as Southeast Asia. It promotes studies concerned towards in-depth comparison and integration.

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衷心感謝香港古物古蹟辦事處(康文署)和香港城市大學中國文化中心鼎力合辦是次研討會。承蒙香港城市大學張信剛校長、香港古物諮詢委員會何承天主席、香港古物古蹟辦事處執行秘書吳志華博士、香港歷史博物館總館長丁新豹博士、香港城市大學中文、翻譯及語言學系張隆溪講座教授、香港中文大學人類學系呂烈丹副教授、香港大學美術博物館楊春棠總監、香港中文大學文物館黎淑儀助理主任擔任研討會的主禮嘉賓、主持或評論員，謹表謝忱。

在本論文集的籌備過程中，我們得到本中心馬家輝助理主任及李桂芳事務主任協助出版事宜；香港城市大學中國文化中心及城大多學科研究項目(編號：9010007)共同提供出版經費；中華書局的責任編輯劉華小姐為本書的順利出版著力不少，在此一併致謝。

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前言

2002年6月，我在香港城市大學科研基金的資助下，帶領幾位同事（以李果為項目召集人），啟動了跨學科研究項目「陶瓷下西洋：中國陶瓷與東西海外貿易」(編號9010007)。我們當時的構想是，藉着了解宋元時期以迄明初的陶瓷海外傳佈情況，探討中國物質文明在東南亞及印度洋地區的影響。以中國外銷陶瓷作為文明載體，以其散佈亞非沿海各地的遺存為歷史證據，來說明十六世紀歐洲擴張之前，亞非世界在海上自有其交通道路，並且形成歷代相繼的文化交流脈絡。若以當前流行的華勒斯坦「世界體系」說法來分析歷史情況，則可以說，公元12至15世紀，從中國東南沿海至印度洋，以至紅海及非洲東海岸，有一個大體成形的「中國-伊斯蘭雛形世界體系」，而中國陶瓷的傳佈就是摹繪此一體系的要素。

在具體推展科研項目方面，我們強調人文與科技的整合，希望連繫中外交通史的文獻研究、古陶瓷考古及美術研究、水下考古新材料、材料物理學研究與科技測定，做一些初步的資料累積工作。通過資料整理及科技測定數據庫的擴大，逐漸深入認識外銷陶瓷作為文明載體的宏觀歷史脈絡。我們項目的核心研究時段為十二至十五世紀，核心研究地區是福建泉州（當時最重要的海外貿易港口）和東南亞地區（中國外銷瓷最重要的目的地）。由2002年底至2004年底，我們從東南亞和華南採集了800多片陶瓷片標本，並選出當中的一半進行了測定。在此期間，我們從初步整理的材料，發表了一些相關的學術論文，同時於2003年底舉辦了一次展覽，出版了一本圖錄《陶瓷下西洋》。2005年，我們把歷年來蒐集的相關材料，編輯成一本研究指南及書目《陶瓷下西洋研究索引》，由香港中華書局出版，以便學界深入研究。

在進行資料整理與研究的同時，我們也想為華南外銷瓷研究與東南亞地區的中國陶瓷研究，做一些溝通的工作。我們想，身處香港城市大學，有地緣、資訊、人員、技術之便，又位於華南與東南亞之間，正好發揮學術溝通的橋樑作用。內地考古專家熟悉華南外銷瓷窯口的出土情況，東南亞地區的專家較熟知當地中國陶瓷的傳佈，水下考古工作者熟悉海域的沉船發現。整合這幾方面的收穫與知識，相互交流，可以大力推動中國外銷瓷研究，並得到較

為宏闊的視野。為此，我們在2004年6月底，從福建、廣東、香港、台灣等地和東南亞的泰國、柬埔寨、新加坡、菲律賓，以及英國、澳洲等地，邀得近二十位研究中國及東南亞的中國陶瓷考古、藝術史、水下考古、海外貿易史及古陶瓷科技的專家學者，在香港城市大學中國文化中心舉辦（與古物古蹟辦事處合辦）了「十二至十五世紀中國外銷瓷與海外貿易國際研討會」。大家匯聚一堂，交流最新近的學術成果和研究經驗，使有關課題的研究在比較和整合的層面上得到了深化。

本論文集匯集了該次研討會的大部分中、英文論文，共十六篇，分為四大部份：1、「陶瓷下西洋」研究成果；2、福建、廣東的陶瓷外銷；3、水下考古與陶瓷之路；4、陶瓷之路上發現的中國陶瓷。我們期望，會議通過對中國外銷瓷的生產、外銷沿途（尤其水下考古）以及外銷目的地的考古發現和研究，具體反映十二至十五世紀中國外銷瓷與海外貿易的盛況，也為探討我們項目的最終目標——理解歐洲世界體系崛起之前的“中國—伊斯蘭雛形世界體系”的形成——提供一些實質的證據與探討。

其中“「陶瓷下西洋」研究成果”部份由項目成員完成的兩篇英文論文組成，一篇簡介本校物理及材料科學系改良的熱釋光測年（TLD）和X熒光分析（XRF）在陶瓷測定上的運用；另一篇則為我們項目成員對柬埔寨 Prasat Suor Prat 遺址出土的中國瓷器所做的個案研究。

鑒於柬埔寨在十二至十五世紀中外貿易和文化交流上的重要性和獨特地位，我帶領李果先生及研究助理黎婉欣，於2003年6月赴柬埔寨吳哥地區，進行了考古田野考察和陶瓷片搜集。回想當時，“沙士”的威脅雖然稍減，但各地檢疫單位對待出入旅客，仍然如臨大敵，在層層口罩之下，流露懷懼不安的眼神。我們在當地政府部門和考古學者的支持幫助下，從吳哥地區的幾處考古遺址總共搜集了幾百片具代表性的中國瓷片。當中採自 Prasat Suor Prat 遺址的207片中國瓷片，用作了我們在是次研討會發表的論文的主要資料。據初步類型學分析結果，該遺址的中國外銷瓷主要來自福建、浙江諸省，其年代則從十二世紀後期至十四世紀後期，而科技測定得出的約170個年代數據也大致圍繞這段時期。研究結果跟我們原先的預見和計劃是較為相符的。

吳哥地區出土中國陶瓷的初步研究能夠得以完成，我們特別感謝柬埔寨吳哥暨暹粒地區保護管理局（APSARA AUTHORITY）的支持，尤其考古研究隊隊長 Darith Ea 先生全力協助安排了有關事宜；法國駐吳哥遠東學院 EFEO（Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient）考古部和日本

駐吳哥 JSA (Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor) 考古部也給予了我們鼎力幫助。就陶瓷科技測定的規模和人文科技綜合研究的層面而言，我們的研究工作，對柬埔寨出土的中國陶瓷也是首次的實驗，為日後有關東南亞的中國外銷瓷研究提供了新的方法、資料和數據。我們希望拋磚引玉，推廣人文與科技結合的研究方向，促進將來的研究。我們也想借此機會，對曾為我們項目提供陶瓷片供測定和研究的其他學者致以謝意，包括曼谷大學東南亞陶瓷博物館總館長Roxanna Brown博士、台灣大學藝術史研究所所長謝明良教授、菲律賓國家博物館Eusebio Dizon博士、德國海德堡大學東亞藝術史博士候選人陳玉秀小姐等人士以及內地的一些單位。

由於研究項目的資源、人力有限，我們的工作充其量只能顯示中國陶瓷外銷與海外貿易的一環。藉本論文集的出版，我們企盼能夠集思廣益，呈現陶瓷下西洋的諸多環節。就像開始一幅拼圖，有了起始的一角，逐漸連成依稀可辨的條塊，希望在可見的未來，通過大家的努力，可以看到一幅璀璨的全景。能夠為這一重要的事業添些磚瓦，我們深感榮幸之餘，亦希望順着這個良好的開端多做些事情。為此，我們新近成功申請到了兩個研究項目，並得到香港古物古蹟辦事處的大力支持，探討香港出土的唐至明代陶瓷，作為追索香港地區在古代中外物質文明交流中扮演的角色。我們期待不久會有些新的成果問世，以為芹獻之敬。

最後，我們要感謝研討會的所有成員，因為沒有他們的參與，就不會有呈獻給大家的這本論文集。

鄭培凱、李果

Preface

In June 2002, with the assistance of several colleagues (including Guo LI as the project coordinator), I launched a research project entitled *China Westward: Chinese Porcelain and East-West Maritime Trade*, with funding granted by the CityU Inter-Disciplinary Research fund (IDR. No. 9010007). Our idea then was to explore the influence of Chinese material civilization on the regions of Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean, through an understanding of the spread of Chinese porcelain overseas during the Song, Yuan and early Ming Dynasties. Chinese export porcelain was to act as an important carrier of civilization, and the remains that are scattered in the coastal regions of Asia and Africa provide historical evidence which powerfully demonstrates that before European expansion in the 16th century, there had been sea routes linking the Asian world and the African world, the channels of cultural exchange passing from one generation to the next. If we adopt Immanuel Wallerstein's popular theory of "the world-system" to analyze the history of this period, we may say that in the 12th to 15th centuries, from the coastal regions of southeastern China to the Indian Ocean and even up to the Red Sea and the eastern coast of Africa, a "Chinese-Islamic Proto World System" was roughly formed. The spread of Chinese ceramics constitutes a key element in tracing this system.

The research project was informed by a methodology that stressed the integration of humanities and technology. With the aim of conducting preliminary data collection, we brought together documents relating to the maritime history of China and foreign countries, ancient ceramic archaeology and artistic studies, new underwater archaeological data, material physics and scientific testing. With the organization of data and the expansion of the database of technological test data, we gradually deepened our understanding of the broad historical channels of export ceramics and their role as a carrier of civilization. The 12th to the 15th centuries formed the main period of our research, whilst the key geographical areas examined were Quanzhou in Fujian (the most important overseas entrepôt of the period) and Southeast Asia (the most important destination of Chinese

export ceramics). From the end of 2002 to the end of 2004, we collected over 800 ceramic samples from Southeast Asia and South China, of which half were selected for testing. During this stage of the project, we were already able to publish initial findings based on a preliminary organization of the materials collected. Moreover, an exhibition was held at the end of 2003, and the exhibition catalogue entitled *China Westward: Chinese Export Ceramics from 12th C. to 15th C.* was published. In 2005, relevant materials collected in recent years were compiled and edited into a volume entitled *China Westward: Bibliography and Research Guide*, published by the Chung Hwa Book Co. in Hong Kong. This work was conceived as an introductory guide for scholars to conduct in-depth studies.

During the course of organizing and examining the data, it became increasingly clear that the project might provide an important opportunity to bring together researchers of South China export ceramics with those working in the field of Chinese ceramics in Southeast Asia. City University of Hong Kong, we realized, enjoyed the advantages of geographical location, advanced access to information, staffing and technology. Moreover, being situated between South China and Southeast Asia, it could serve as a bridge to foster greater academic communication. Mainland archaeologists had a clear understanding of the unearthing work of the export kilns in South China, whilst experts from Southeast Asia were more familiar with the local spread and distribution of Chinese ceramics, and underwater archaeologists had expert knowledge of the discoveries of shipwrecks. We believed that sharing and integrating the expertise of these three different groups would dramatically promote the study of Chinese export ceramics, so helping researchers to put their study in a wider context. As a result, at the end of June 2004, we invited about twenty experts and scholars of Chinese ceramic archaeology, art history, underwater archaeology, history of maritime trade and scientific testing of ancient ceramics to City University of Hong Kong. They came from Fujian, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Southeast Asian countries such as Thailand, Cambodia, Singapore and the Philippines, and even the United Kingdom and Australia, to participate in an international conference entitled “Chinese Export Ceramics and Maritime Trade, 12th – 15th Century” conducted by the Chinese Civilisation Centre of City University of Hong Kong (co-organized with the Antiquities and Monuments Office of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department of Hong Kong). Such a gathering provided an invaluable opportunity to share experience and research findings, and helped greatly to further our research by offering the chance to assess our work from a more comparative and integrated perspective.

Most of the papers presented at the conference are included in the present collection. Sixteen papers, Chinese and English, are grouped into four Sections: 1. Research from the “China Westward” Project; 2. Export of Fujian and Guangdong Ceramics; 3. Export Ceramics Found in Underwater Archaeology; and 4. Chinese Ceramics Found along the “Ceramic Routes”. We hoped that by presenting archaeological discoveries and research on production, on export routes (in particular as seen in underwater archaeology) and on the destinations of Chinese export ceramics, the conference would serve a dual purpose. First, it would reveal the spectacular situation of Chinese export ceramics and maritime trade in the 12th to the 15th centuries. Second, it would provide some substantial evidence for us to achieve the ultimate goal of our research project – to understand more fully the formation of the “Chinese-Islamic Proto World System” before the rise of the European World System.

Two English papers written by members of this research project form the Section of Research from the “China Westward” Project. One of them is a brief introduction of the application of TLD and XRF on ceramic testing. These two technologies have been improved and refined by the Department of Physics and Materials Science of City University of Hong Kong. The other paper is a case study of the Chinese porcelain unearthed at the Prasat Suor Prat site in Angkor, Cambodia, conducted by members of this research project.

In view of the importance and unique position of Cambodia in Chinese and foreign trade from the 12th to the 15th centuries, it was decided to conduct archaeological field investigations and collection of porcelain shards in the Angkor area of Cambodia. The field-trip was led by myself, and undertaken with Mr. Guo LI and research assistant Miss Yuen Yan Lai, in June 2003. I recall that although the threat of SARS at that time had become less grave, quarantine units in different places still treated travelers as if they were formidable foes. I remember the fearful expression in people’s eyes even though they were protected by layers of masks. With the support and assistance of the local government departments and archaeologists, we collected several hundred representative pieces of Chinese porcelain from some archaeological sites in the Angkor area. The 207 shards of Chinese porcelain collected from the Prasat Suor Prat site became the principal source of information for the paper we delivered at the conference. According to the results of preliminary typological analysis, the Chinese export porcelain found in the Prasat Suor Prat site came mainly from the provinces of Fujian and Zhejiang and dated from the late 12th to the late 14th century. Moreover, the results of

scientific testing have showed that about 170 tested dates fall roughly into this period. Research results were quite consistent with our original anticipations.

Our completion of preliminary research on Chinese porcelain unearthed in the Angkor area owes a special debt of gratitude to the APSARA AUTHORITY, and in particular to Mr. Darith Ea, the leader of the archaeological research team, who rendered his full support in the arrangement of all relevant matters. The archaeological team of the Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient of France and the Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor also gave us great support. Our project was the first experiment conducted on Chinese porcelain unearthed in Cambodia to involve such large-scale scientific testing and to incorporate perspectives both from the humanities and technology fields. It has provided new methods, information and data for future studies of Chinese export ceramics in Southeast Asia. As the Chinese saying goes, we "cast a brick to attract jade", in the hope of promoting a greater integration of humanities- and technology-oriented approaches in the future. We would also like to take this opportunity to extend our gratitude to other scholars who provided our research project with ceramic pieces for testing and research. They were Dr. Roxanna Brown, Director of the Southeast Asian Ceramics Museum of Bangkok University; Professor Ming-liang Hsieh, Director of the Department of Art History, National Taiwan University; Dr. Eusebio Dizon, National Museum of the Philippines, Miss Yuxiu Chen, doctoral candidate of East Asian Art History, University of Heidelberg, Germany, and several institutes in Mainland China.

Because of the limited resources and manpower of our research project, our work can at most reveal only some aspects of the export of Chinese ceramics and maritime trade. With the publication of this collection, we hope we can further encourage the sharing of expertise from different disciplines, to explore more aspects of "China Westward". The process is rather akin to completing a jigsaw puzzle: we have a corner completed; now, we hope that with the concerted effort of specialists worldwide, the whole splendid picture will gradually be revealed. It is a tremendous honor to have been able to make even a small contribution to this greater cause, and we hope that in the future, we can build further on this preliminary work. Recently, our application for two research projects was successful and we solicited the powerful support of the Antiquities and Monuments Office of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department. The two projects will study the unearthed ceramics from the Tang to the Ming Dynasties in Hong Kong and will seek to identify the role of Hong Kong in the exchange of material civilization of China and the West in ancient times. We are looking

forward to producing new research that we hope will be shared with our colleagues and will encourage them to take this important work further.

Finally, we must extend our gratitude to all the participants of the conference. Without their participation, this collection of essays could never come into being.

(Dr Robert Neather's revision of this English translation is greatly appreciated.)

By Pei-kai CHENG and Guo LI

A Case Study of Chinese Ceramics Excavated from Prasat Suor Prat,
Cambodia

Color Figures

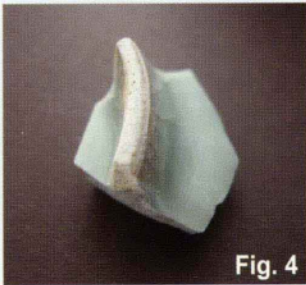


Fig. 4



Fig. 6a

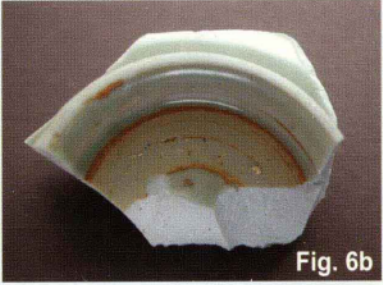


Fig. 6b



Fig. 10a

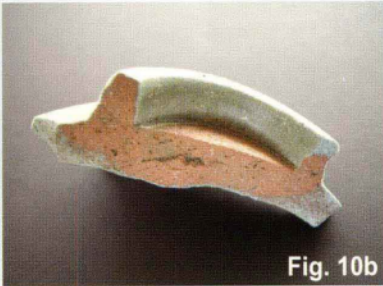


Fig. 10b



Fig. 19



Fig. 24

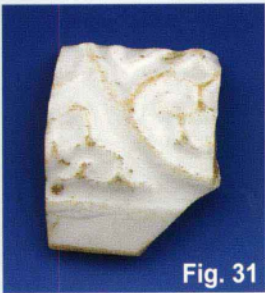


Fig. 31



Fig. 34



Fig. 37



Fig. 38

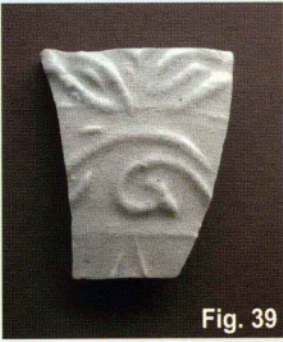


Fig. 39

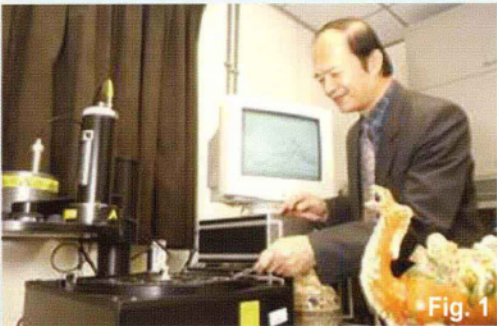


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

