河南出土陶瓷(

# Ceramic Finds from Henan

河南沿流





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# Ceramic Finds from Henan 河南出土陶瓷

Jointly presented by
The University Museum and Art Gallery

Henan Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology 香港大學美術博物館與河南省文物考古研究所合辦 15.3.1997—24.5.1997



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#### Ceramic Finds from Henan

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#### 河南出土陶瓷

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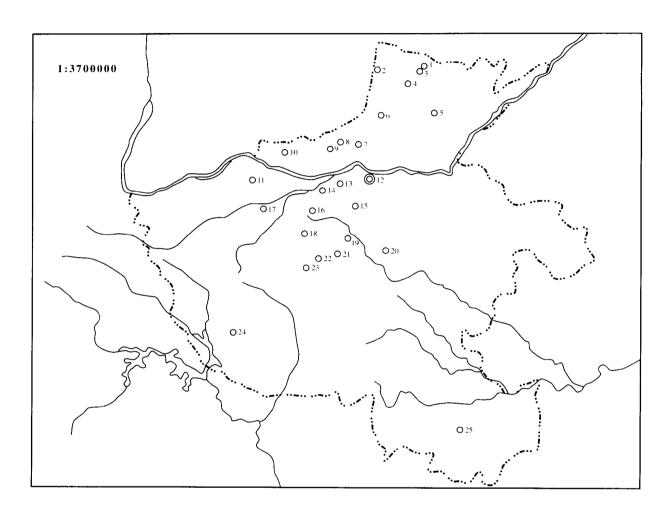
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### Ancient Kiln Sites in Henan 河南省古窯址



l	安陽	ANYANG COUNTY	
2	林州	LINZHOU	
3	安陽	ANYANG CITY	
4	鶴壁	HEBI	
5	衛輝	WEIHUI	
6	輝縣	HUIXIAN	
7	修武	XIUWU	
8	焦作	JIAOZUO	
9	博愛	BO'AI	
10	濟源	JIYUAN	
11	新安	XIN'AN	
12	鄭州	ZHENGZHOU	
13	滎陽	XINGYANG	

14	鞏義	GONGYI
15	新密	XINMI
16	發封	DENGFENG
l 7	宜陽	YIYANG
18	汝州	RUZHOU
19	禹州	YUZHOU
20	許昌	XUCHANG
21	郟縣	JIAXIAN
22	寶豐	BAOFENG
23	魯山	LUSHAN
24	内鄉	NEIXIANG
25	光山	GUANGSHAN

#### 序

#### 楊春棠 香港大學美術博物館

河南古稱"中原"。自古以來、"中原"是高度發展的地方。早於商朝時候,河南省的鄭州和安陽便曾先後成為當時的首都。近數十年來,在河南省便發現數量眾多、 款式繁複的中國早期青銅禮器。 這些文物無疑是中國文化的精華。

在陶瓷方面,河南省出土的唐代三彩陶器是多姿多采的,它們大部份產自鞏義 窯。而一直以來受推崇備至的宋代瓷器,也不少來自河南省的汝窯和鈞窯。

鞏義窯除出產三彩陶器外,還有彩繪陶器。但這類器物主要是用來陪葬的,即使 鞏義窯在陶塑或低溫三彩釉的工藝上表現傑出成就,但在當時的唐代,這類陶器還是不 受重視的。

河南省的宋代三彩陶器是唐三彩器的延續,也可能為仿唐三彩而製作。低溫的三彩釉陶器在中國社會上的地位是低微的,原因是在唐代開始,它們與陪葬器物拉上關係,同時它們的胎質較次,所以往往被認為是低質素的產品。中國多顏色的彩釉瓷器至明代才發展起來,可能受這傳統觀念所影響。

在唐代的瓷器造型上,河南省的瓷窯與湖南省的長沙窯看來有很多相似的地方, 執壺便是顯著例子。從今天的發掘來看,長沙窯在產量和產品質素方面顯然是較河南省 瓷窯優勝的。

然而到了北宋,中國南方的長沙窯沒落,浙江省龍泉窯和江西省景德鎮窯才剛剛起步發展。在宋代的瓷器造型上,北方瓷窯的製作變化較多;玉壺春瓶(展品64)、 折肩瓶(展品27)等新式形制便最先出現於北方瓷窯,這些例子可見於汝窯的產品。

在宋代的瓷器紋飾方面,北方瓷窯的花紋也較南方瓷窯豐富。例如寶豐縣窯址的青瓷印花圖案,構圖優美,線條流暢,這是當時龍泉窯青瓷和景德鎮窯的青白瓷所不能達到的。青瓷其實是仿青銅器的作品,青釉的顏色原則上摹擬銅器的顏色,所以河南省青瓷的複雜圖案(展品 3 5 — 4 1)實際上抄襲銅器花紋。展品 4 0 的碗內凸線紋便是仿金屬器皿的線條。

北宋是河南陶瓷的光輝時代。汝窯成功地焙燒出可愛的天藍釉(或稱"天青釉"),鈞窯創造出燦爛的紫斑窯變釉,這些都是最令人讚賞的成就。

北宋首都"汴京"位於今天的河南省開封。定窯、汝窯和鈞窯均曾提供優質瓷器 給當時的皇宮。而一部份宮廷瓷器也可能是由首都汴京燒造的。但汴京"官窯"瓷器是 怎樣子的,至今還沒有定論,而考古工作者正設法在開封找尋它的所在地。

寶豐縣清涼寺窯址的出土陶瓷,種類繁多,有天藍釉、青釉、三彩、白釉、黑釉。除汝窯的天藍釉外,即使其他釉色的製作是仿傚耀州窯、鞏義窯、定窯、磁州窯、以至建窯等風格,清涼寺窯的成就仍然是昭著的、它明顯地是北宋的重大陶瓷業中心。

禹州市鈞台窯址出土了著名的鈞窯藍釉瓷器,以及紫斑窯變釉瓷器。鈞窯器的燒製技術比較複雜,這技術上的困難可能限制了它的產量。但另一方面,鈞瓷的造型亦主要是仿銅器製作的;它的藍釉色和紫斑雖然富有特色,但可惜這些釉色並非受歡迎的銅器顏色,所以這現象可能影響了鈞窯在民間的普及程度。展品80的鈞窯盤印有花卉圖案,這是非常罕見的。宋代瓷器上的印花圖案每每是銅器上的圖案,由於鈞窯瓷器不是仿銅的成功產品,所以一般鈞瓷沒有印花圖案。

鶴壁市窯址出土的唐代白瓷(展品 1 7) 和青黃釉瓷器(展品 1 8 - 2 0) 、與南方的長沙窯產品比較,它們的風格是十分接近的。到了宋代,鶴壁市窯雖然沒有像汝窯和鈞窯製作別具特色的瓷器,但它的地位是不能漠視的。它是一個很有歷史、很具規模的瓷窯,產品豐富,包括了磁州窯型瓷器、白瓷、黑瓷、還有仿鈞瓷。

總括來說,河南省的瓷窯不單獨生產一類瓷器,各瓷窯彼此間均製作同類造型、 同類釉色的產品。例如舉世囑目的汝窯"天青釉",它與鈞窯的天藍釉在色彩上也是接 近的。汝窯的天青釉瓷器受人重視,因為它所遺留下來的產品實在太少了。

在北宋時候,河南省因為享有政治和經濟重心的特殊位置,自然地成為陶瓷產品的主要市場,亦因而刺激起當地陶瓷業的大幅度發展。至宋朝政權南移後,中國北方的經濟衰退,河南陶瓷失去了昔日的消費者,卻又不能運往富庶的江南。自南宋開始、浙江省龍泉窯、江西省景德鎮窯和吉州窯顯然奪取了陶瓷業的領先地位,河南陶瓷逐漸走上被淘汰的道路。

本館十分感謝河南省文物考古研究所,他們與禹州市博物館一起借展陶瓷藏品,並且提供各樣合作和幫助,使本展覽能夠順利舉行。對香港大學藝術及音樂基金的贊助,本館亦深切致謝。場

#### **FOREWORD**

Yeung Chun-tong University Museum and Art Gallery University of Hong Kong

In ancient China, the province of Henan was called the "Central Plain", an area which developed early in history. Its two cities, Zhengzhou and Anyang, were separately made capital during different periods of the Shang dynasty. Over the past decades, a large quantity of early ritual bronzes has been recovered in its territories. These come in a variety of complex forms and are, without question, representative of the essence of Chinese culture.

In the area of pottery, the majority of the Song ceramics which have long enjoyed the admiration of many were made in Ru Kiln and Jun Kiln, both situated in Henan. In addition, *sancai* (three-colour glazed) wares unearthed in Henan display remarkable splendour. They are primarily the products of Gongyi Kiln. Besides *sancai* wares, Gongyi Kiln also produced painted vessels which were used principally as burial objects. Even though Gongyi Kiln had attained notable achievements in the art of pottery sculpture and low-fired *sancai* pottery, products like these were not treasured in the Tang dynasty.

Sancai pottery produced in Song dynasty Henan can be regarded as the continuation of those of the Tang, possibly imitation of Tang Dynasty sancai wares. Covered with sancai glaze and fired in low temperature, these wares had always been considered lowly in Chinese societies. The reason is that from their emergence in the Tang dynasty, they were associated with burial. In addition, their body material was of poor quality, hence they were regarded as products of an inferior grade. This concept possibly had a negative influence on the development of polychromeglazed ceramics in China.

If we compare the form of Tang ceramics, a number of similarities can be found between the products of Henan and those of the Changsha Kiln in Hunan; one ready example is the ewer. Yet judging from finds available to us today, Changsha Kiln clearly excelled over kilns in Henan in both quantity and quality of its products. However, when it reached the time of Song, Changsha Kiln had embarked on the road of decline while Longquan Kiln in the province of Zhejiang and Jingdezhen Kiln in the province of Jiangxi began to rise in prominence.

In the Song Dynasty, more variations in vessel forms can be seen in the products of the northern kilns. *Yubuchun* vase (exhibit 64) and angular-shoulder vase (exhibit 27), for instance, were first made by kilns in northern China such as the Ru Kiln. Kilns in the north similarly surpassed their counterparts in the south in terms of decorative patterns. Take the impressed decoration on the celadon from the site of the Baofengxian Kiln as an example. Charmingly composed with fluent line-works, it exemplifies a standard not reached by Longquan Kiln celadons nor Jingdezhen Kiln *qingbai* (pale blue-white) wares. Celadons are in fact products made in emulation of bronzes; both of their colours are greenish in hue. In this connection, the complicated decorative patterns on the Henan celadons (exhibits 35-41) are also copies of the decorative patterns found on bronzes, and the group of protruding lines found on the interior of the bowl (exhibit 40) is again an imitation of metallic vessels.

The Northern Song saw the zenith of Henan pottery. It was during this period that the Ru Kiln succeeded in mastering the firing of the beautiful sky-blue glaze, and the Jun Kiln produced ceramics with the magnificent *flambe* glaze in crimson colour. These are all achievements which warrant admiration.

The capital of Northern Song was Bienliang, situated in present day Kaifeng in the province of Henan. Ding Kiln, Ru Kiln and Jun Kiln were kilns which produced high quality wares for imperial use. It is also likely that a portion of the ceramic wares used at the court were made by a kiln located in Bienliang. No definitive conclusion, however, can be reached as to how these imperial wares looked. For this reason, archaeologists are still trying to locate the site of this imperial kiln in Kaifeng.

Finds from the Qingliangsi Kiln site in Baofengxian consist of a great variety. They include wares in sky-blue glaze, blue glaze, sancai glaze, white glaze and black glaze. These finds evidence the remarkable achievements of the Qingliangsi Kiln. Even though the use of the sky-blue glaze may be after the Ru Kiln, and other glazes in the style of Yaozhou Kiln, Gongyi Kiln, Ding Kiln and Jian Kiln, Qingliangsi Kiln was, nevertheless, the centre of pottery production in northern China during the Northern Song.

Jun wares in lavender glaze and crimson-splash *flambe* glaze were excavated from the Juntai Kiln site in the city of Yuzhou. The firing technique employed by Jun Kiln was relatively complicated. This could possibly be why its production was rather limited in number. From another perspective, Jun wares also follow bronzes

in form, but neither the lavender glaze nor the crimson splashes is close to the colour of bronzes. These glazes, though emblematic of Jun wares, did not win for them popularity among the populace.

The impressed floral design found on the Jun dish (exhibit 80) is particularly rare. In most cases, impressed designs on Song ceramics follow decorative patterns found on bronze vessels. Since Jun wares are not successful copies of bronzes, most Jun wares are plain.

Comparing the Tang dynasty white ware (exhibit 17) and the yellow-glazed wares (exhibit 18-20) of Hebi Kiln with the products of Changsha Kiln, we will find that their styles are rather close. The Song products of Hebi Kiln, though unlike both Ru Kiln and Jun Kiln, do not possess any distinctive features, they, nonetheless, are not to be neglected. Hebi was a well established kiln which had a long history and produced an extensive range of ceramics, including Cizhou type wares, white wares, black wares and Jun type wares.

Generally speaking, kilns in Henan produced a variety and not just one type of products. Different kilns can be seen to have used similar forms and glazes. One good example is the sky-blue glaze of Ru Kiln. Its colour is in fact very close to that used by Jun Kiln. The reason why Ru sky-blue glazed wares are much treasured is the scarcity in the number of extant wares.

During the Northern Song, Henan, privileged by its position as the political and economic centre, was the most important consumer market for ceramics. This in turn stimulated its ceramic production. After the shift of political power to the south close to the end of the Song dynasty, economic conditions in northern China began to decline. The number of consumers of Henan ceramics fell, but Henan was unable to transport its products to the wealthier region of Jiangnan. As a consequence, from the Southern Song onwards, Longquan Kiln in Zhejiang, Jingdezhen Kiln and Jizhou Kiln in Jiangxi rose to overtake the leading position previously occupied by kilns in Henan. From this time on, Henan ceramics proceeded along the road to extinction.

UMAG wishes to express its gratitude to the Henan Institute of Cultural Relics and Archaeology and the Yuzhou Museum for their assistance and lending of the exhibits. This exhibition would not have been possible without their support. We would also like to thank the Fine Arts and Music Endowment Fund of the University of Hong Kong for their sponsorship.

### 中 國 歷 代 年 表

### **CHINESE DYNASTIES**

夏朝	21st — 16th Cent. B.C.	Xia Dynasty
商朝	16th — 11th Cent. B.C.	Shang Dynasty
西周	11th Cent. = 7~1 B.C.	Western Zhou Dynasty
東周	770 — 256 B.C.	Eastern Zhou Dynasty
春秋	770 476 B.C.	Spring and Autumn period
戰國	475 — 221 B.C.	Warring States period
秦朝	221 — 20 <sup>7</sup> B.C.	Qin Dynasty
漢朝	206 B.C. — 220 A.D.	Han Dynasty
西漢	206 B.C. — 8 A.D.	Western Han Dynasty
新朝	9-23	Xin Dynasty
東漢	25 <del>- 220</del>	Eastern Han Dynasty
三國	220 - 265	Three Kingdoms
晉朝	265 - 420	Jin Dynasty
西晉	265 316	Western Jin Dynasty
東晉	317 420	Eastern Jin Dynasty
南北朝	420 — 589	Northern & Southern Dynasties
北朝	380 581	Northern Dynasties
南朝	420 589	Southern Dynasties
隋朝	581 - 618	Sui Dynasty
唐朝	618 — 907	Tang Dynasty
五代	907 — 960	Five Dynasties
遼朝	916—1125	Liao Dynasty
宋朝	960 — 1279	Song Dynasty
北宋	960 — 1127	Northern Song Dynasty
南宋	1127 — 1279	Southern Song Dynasty
金朝	1115 — 1234	Jin Dynasty
元朝	1271 - 1368	Yuan Dynasty
明朝	1368 - 1644	Ming Dynasty
清朝	1644 — 1911	Qing Dynasty

## 河南古代陶瓷綜論 楊育彬 孫新民

河南省文物考古研究所

河南位於黃河的中下游,自古中天下而立,是中華民族文明的發祥地之一。這裡 群山起伏,大河縱橫,平原遼闊,氣候溫和,交通便利。我們的祖先很早就勞動、生 息、繁衍在這方神奇的熱土上,創造出光輝燦爛的古代文化。在中國有文字記載的歷史 上,自夏、商、東周、東漢、魏晉、北魏、唐、五代至北宋諸多王朝,河南一直是都城 所在地,成為全國政治、經濟和文化的中心。漫長的歷史歲月過去了,留下了豐富的遺 跡和遺物,構成了一座萬紫千紅的文物百花園,古代陶瓷就是百花園中的一株奇葩。

遠在八千年前的裴李崗文化時期,在河南已經燒製出多種器形和紋飾的陶器;在 六、七千年前的仰韶文化時期,先民們燒製了精美的彩陶,已經開始選用瓷土作為繪製 各種圖案的白色塗料;在距今四千餘年的夏文化時期、人們更用瓷土作胎,燒製出與眾 不同的白陶器皿;從商文化開始,又在瓷土作胎的器表塗上釉色,燒製出中國歷史上最 早的原始青瓷器。這種原始青瓷器火候高,質地硬、吸水性強、敲之近似金屬之聲。鄭 州商代遺址出土的有尊、罍、罐。胎多為灰白色或黃白色,個別也有灰綠色和淺褐色, 多施有青綠釉,少數為褐色釉或黃綠色釉,釉下飾有方格紋、弦紋等幾何圖案,顯得榮 潤華貴,成為王室貴族享用的專利品。到了周代,原始青瓷繼續燒造並得到改進。洛陽 西周墓出土的瓷豆、簋、罍、罐、甕、瓿,造型優美,在綠色玻璃質釉下,有弦紋、波 浪紋、方格紋、乳釘紋、雲雷紋等裝飾,展示出原始青瓷器的新水平。東漢以降,在商 周原始瓷器的基礎上,製作出真正的青瓷,成為陶瓷工藝發展的里程碑。至遲到了北朝 時期,北方已經出現了白瓷,從青瓷到白瓷,這又是陶瓷工藝中的一個飛躍。白瓷是後 來青花等各種彩瓷產生的基礎,白瓷的出現,為我國的製瓷工藝開拓了更廣闊的發展道 路。隋唐時代,我國封建社會進入了鼎盛時期,經濟繁榮,文化發達,河南陶瓷業達到 了新的境界。一批重要瓷窯相繼出現,並形成了不同的窯口。如安陽相州窯,是北方青 瓷的重要產地。 鞏義窯、新密窯以燒造白瓷為主,在新密窯還燒製珍珠地劃花瓷,異 常名貴。此時的窯具中已經使用匣缽,這是陶瓷工藝中又一大進步,對宋及其以後各代 產生了較大影響。鞏義三彩窯是重要的考古發現。唐三彩一方面保持了秦漢以來彩塑的 寫實傳統,另一方面又創造性地運用低溫鉛釉的絢麗斑爛,烘托出富有生氣的浪漫色 彩。花瓷是唐代的又一創造,在深色釉上飾以淺色彩斑,顯得格外醒目。郟縣黃道窯、 魯山段店窯出土的花瓷,凝重豪放,氣韻天成。宋代河南瓷窯林立,臨汝窯、寶豐窯、 鈞台窯、登封窯、鄧州窯、鶴壁集窯等著名瓷窯,代表了北方各個窯系。宋瓷某些工藝 特徵來自唐代,但宋瓷的進步與發展、已大大超過唐瓷的水平。那別具一格的工藝,端 莊秀美的造型令人叫絕。尤其是那些釉色青綠瑩潤如堆脂的汝瓷,那些釉色窯變燦如晚



霞的鈞瓷,那些為百姓喜聞樂見的白地黑花瓷,更使人們為之傾倒。宋代的瓷業正是當時社會經濟文化繁榮的反映。金元時期,河南陶瓷由顛峰逐漸跌落,適應時代和市場的需要,以燒製鈞瓷和白地黑花器為大宗。入明以後,瓷業重心南移,河南陶瓷業的民間窯場,仍在繼續發展。這一切表明,河南古陶瓷在中國陶瓷史上佔有非常重要的地位,與浙江、江西等著名瓷區相比,各有千秋、毫不遜色。值此河南古陶瓷在港展出之際,我們約略介紹幾處窯址,以響讀者。

#### (一) 相州窯與北朝青瓷

據葉麟趾《古今中外陶瓷匯編》記載: "洛京窯,亦元魏燒造,即今河南洛陽縣也。初都雲中,後遷都此,故也曰洛京,所燒即供御物。"洛京窯迄今尚未發現,但在洛陽邙山的北魏貴族墓中,曾出土有不少青瓷器。這些瓷器具有粗壯挺拔、樸素澤厚的特點,其製作技法與南方青瓷有明顯區別,可以確定為本地所生產。

安陽占稱相州,地近東魏和北齊的都城一鄴城。相州瓷窯址位於安陽市北郊安陽橋附近,北臨洹河,窯址南北長約350、東西寬約260米。1974年進行的考古試掘表明,該窯址發現有與河北磁縣賈壁村窯產品相近的瓷器和窯具,其上限可以上溯到北齊時期。安陽北齊范粹墓和濮陽北齊李雲墓都隨葬有一定數量的青瓷器,很可能是相州窯早期的產品。而下限則晚到隋唐,尤以隋代生產規模最大,產品種類較多。像著名的隋卜仁墓、張盛墓和宋循墓,都出土有與之相同的青瓷器,而且這些隋墓與相州窯近在咫尺,其產品絕不會捨近求遠。考古發現可以證明,相州窯代表了同時期北方瓷窯的燒造水平」。1995年在配合107國道建設工程中,考古工作者在距相州窯十餘公里的安陽縣辛店鄉靈芝村,又發現一處屬於北朝時期的青瓷窯址。與相州窯產品基本相同,這裡燒製的瓷器有碗、罐、瓶和缽形器等。器壁一般較厚,胎質較為細膩,胎色灰白。器物裡外均施釉,外表一般只施半釉,有垂釉現象,釉呈青中顯黃色,光澤較強,透過釉層可以窺見胎面。該窯址出土有支燒、墊餅和器托等窯具,沒有使用匣缽。因此,缽、碗等器物均係疊燒,器內往往留有支燒痕跡。

由於安陽相州窯的發現,可知中原地區製瓷手工業繼承了漢晉青瓷器的技術,從北齊開始有了長足的發展,並開始形成新的流派、與南方青瓷齊頭並進,共同開始放著藝術之花。到了隋代,製瓷工藝又有了顯著提高、為唐代各地窯口的相繼興起奠定了良好的基礎。

#### (二) 唐代白瓷、花瓷及三彩

白瓷約創燒於北齊,河南安陽北齊武平六年(公元575年) 范粹墓曾出土有碗、杯、

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"花瓷"俗稱"唐鈞"它是唐代陶瓷工藝的又一大成就。燒製"花瓷"的窯址,目前僅在河南的魯山段店窯<sup>9</sup>、郟縣黃道窯、內鄉大窯店窯<sup>10</sup>和禹州下白峪窯發現。從採集的標本看,所謂"花瓷"是指一種在黑釉上施以天藍或月白色斑點的瓷器。器形主要有罐、雙繫壺、花口壺、三足盤和腰鼓等。"花瓷"器造型質樸莊重,釉色變化多樣,猶如黑色閃緞上的彩色裝飾,頗受當時人民的喜愛。唐人南卓《羯鼓錄》中有"不是青州石末,即是魯山花瓷,……撚小碧上掌下須用明肯之聲。……且歐用石末花瓷,因是腰鼓"的記載,表明魯山產的"花瓷"腰鼓在當時很有名氣。在魯山段店窯址中發現的黑釉斑點紋腰鼓殘件,不僅數量較多,而且分有大小不同的型號,從而印證了《羯鼓錄》的有關記載。此外,在禹州下白峪窯址也發現有花釉腰鼓器,説明當時燒製這類腰鼓的窯場絕非一處。唐代"花瓷"開啟了北宋鈞瓷窯變的先河,為鈞瓷窯的產生創造了必要的條件。

唐三彩是唐代陶瓷生產中精妙無雙的瑰寶,是我國古代藝術寶庫的珍品。它用白色黏土作胎,先經過1100℃的高溫素燒,然後用銅、鐵、鋁、錳等元素加入鉛釉中作催化劑,施在已素燒過的胎體上,再經過900℃的低溫燒製而成。由於鉛的易熔性和在燒製過程中的流動性,器物表面便形成黃、赭黃、翠綠、深綠、天藍、赭、褐等多種色調,斑爛絢麗,光彩奪目。

唐三彩大致分作生活用具、俑和模型明器等三大類。俑和模型明器主要用作墓葬中的隨葬品。據《舊唐書·輿服誌》記述:"王公百官,竟為厚葬,偶人像馬,雕飾如生,徒以炫耀路人,本不因心致禮。更相扇慕,破產傾資、風俗流行,遂下兼士庶。"由此可見,唐三彩的出現與發展又是與唐代盛行厚葬制度分不開的。在河南洛陽、三門

峽、鄭州、安陽、焦作等地的唐墓中、曾出土有大量的三彩馬、駱駝、文官、武士、男侍、女侍、天王、貴婦、胡俑和鎮墓獸等·形態傳神、生動逼真,充分顯示出了勞動人民的高度智慧與創造才能。從有紀年的唐墓考察,三彩器的製作約始燒於唐高宗時期。武則天至唐玄宗開元、天寶年間,三彩器的生產達到高峰,這一時期不僅產量大、質量高,而且色彩絢麗,造型多樣。中晚唐以後,三彩器的數量逐漸減少,並被其他瓷器所代替。

在河南鞏義市黃冶村發現了專門燒製唐三彩的窯址。1976年曾對該窯進行了試掘,出土的標本豐富多彩,有單彩或三彩的三足爐、雙繫鉢、寶相花盤、瓶、碗、罐、枕等生活器皿和騎馬俑、抱瓶俑、女坐俑等俑類,以及三角支燒、駱駝頭范、菩薩范、團花范等窯具和模具<sup>11</sup>。據此可以推知洛陽及其附近唐墓出土的三彩器,均是由鞏義黃冶窯場生產的。唐三彩不僅作為當時的生活用具和隨葬之用,而且還大量遠銷國外、在中外文化交流史上起到了相當重要的作用。根據目前已知資料,唐三彩在日本、朝鮮、印度、巴基斯坦、伊朗、伊拉克、埃及和東南亞國家均有出土。在中國唐三彩的影響下,古代朝鮮的新羅王朝還燒製出土"新羅三彩",日本的奈良王朝也仿燒成功"奈良三彩"。

#### (三) 汝窯和民用青瓷

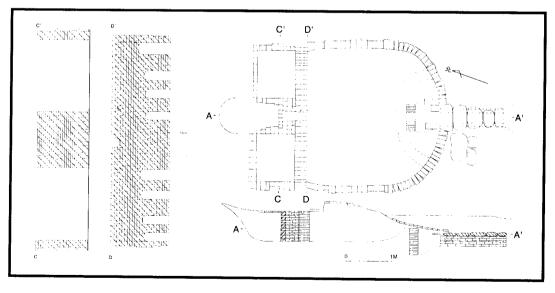
公元960年,北宋王朝建立、結束了晚唐以來形成的封建割據局面。繼五代的梁、唐、晉、漢、周政權之後、北宋王朝也建都東京開封、河南的製瓷業由此進入了鼎盛階段。宋王存《元豐九域誌》記載:河南府在宋神宗元豐年間,"貢蜜、蜡各一百斤、瓷器二百事"<sup>12</sup>。據近年來的文物普查資料,河南先後在二十四個縣市發現了三百餘處占陶瓷遺址,其中絕大多數屬於北宋時期,燒製區域幾乎遍佈盛產瓷土的豫西伏牛山區和豫北太行山區。就各窯口燒造的品種來說,以汝窯和鈞窯的產品最為著名,汝州嚴和店窯、內鄉大窯店窯,新安城關窯和宜陽西關窯等生產的民用青瓷也獨樹一幟,頗有地方特色。

汝窯是宋代五大名窯之一,與官、定、鈞、哥窯齊名於世。由於為宮廷燒製御用 瓷的時間較短,故傳世瓷器不多,周輝在《清波雜誌》中説:"汝窯宮中禁燒,內有瑪 瑙為釉,唯供御揀退,方許出賣,近尤難得。"據統計,全世界目前現存汝窯傳世品僅 七十餘件,主要收藏在北京和台北的故宮博物院等處,是宋代名窯中傳世品最少的一個 瓷窯。

汝窯窯址位於寶豐縣清涼寺村,寶豐縣在北宋時隸屬汝州、故稱汝窯。1987-1989 年,河南省文物考古研究所曾對該窯址進行了三次考古發掘、發現作坊、房基、窯爐、 水井和澄泥池等與製瓷相關的遺跡,出土各類瓷器和窯具數千件,其中有御用汝瓷二十餘件。經過初步整理,已將全部發掘資料劃分為五期,即北宋早、中、晚期和金、元時期<sup>13</sup>。發掘結果表明,該窯址創燒於北宋早期,北宋晚期達到頂峰,並為宮廷燒製御用瓷器。御用瓷器分鵝頸鼓腹瓶、盤口折肩瓶、小口細頸瓶、淺腹盤、平底洗、圈足洗、盏托、器蓋和小碗等器類,造型雅緻端莊、製作規整精細。瓷胎呈香灰色,胎體較薄,細膩致密。釉色以天青為主,猶如潮水反襯出的藍色天空、藍而不艷、青而不翠,給人以恬靜柔和的美感。盤、碗、洗和平底瓶等均施滿釉,採用支釘工具支燒。因此,器裡、器外、口端及足際均不露胎,僅在器物底部遺留有三或五個細小支燒痕。另外,在鵝頸瓶上還刻有折枝蓮花,盞托表面刻以覆蓮,為傳世品中所不見,從而豐富了人們對汝窯的認識。

在寶豐清涼寺窯址中,與御用汝瓷同出的還有大量民用青瓷和三彩器。民用青瓷在釉色上以豆青和豆綠釉為主,器類有碗、盤、瓶、缽、盞、罐等。均使用墊餅正燒,器物通體滿釉,在圈足著地面處露胎,並往往黏連有砂粒痕。該類瓷器以花紋裝飾取勝,在器物表面模印或刻劃有海水游魚、纏枝牡丹、折枝菊花和盤龍等圖案,紋飾清晰生動、線條圓潤有力,具有美觀大方的藝術效果。三彩器除大件的枕、盤、爐、燈外,還有小馬、羊頭等玩具雕塑,器表先塗以黃、綠、橙三彩、再施一層透明釉,色彩淡雅清新。與唐三彩明顯不同的是,宋三彩還往往在枕面、盤底和爐壁上刻劃或貼塑有線條流暢的花卉圖案,具有濃郁的民間藝術特色。

汝州嚴和店窯生產規模較大,產品豐富、注重裝飾。在1985年進行的考古發掘中,曾發現窯爐四座<sup>14</sup>。其中三號窯爐保存完整,平面呈馬蹄形、由通風道、火門、火膛、窯室、吸煙孔、煙囱、望火孔等部分組成。窯室長2、橫寬3.1米,在後壁上設有



嚴和店窯址宋代窯爐剖面圖