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2005 年国际讨论会论文集

(ISAC'05)

郭景坤 主编



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前 言

由中国科学院批准,并得到中国国家自然科学基金委员会、上海市科学技术委员会的支持和赞助,由中国科学院上海硅酸盐研究所和上海古陶瓷科学技术研究会主办的2005年古陶瓷科学技术国际讨论会将于2005年11月1日至11月4日在中国上海,中国科学院上海学术活动中心召开。

自1982年召开的第一届中国古陶瓷科学技术国际讨论会至今,古陶瓷科学技术国际讨论会已经是第八届了,其中七届会议由中国科学院上海硅酸盐研究所主办与承办。在这七届中共编辑出版了中、英文版论文集十一册,是我们中国科学院一个系列性国际会议的成果,讨论会为世界范围古陶瓷科学技术、考古、古陶瓷贸易、工艺、美术、测试分析方法及其他等各个方面的研究工作的最新成就提供了讨论和交流的论坛。

本届会议收到来自澳大利亚、中国、印度、日本、俄罗斯、新加坡、韩国、英国、美国、乌兹别克斯坦和香港等国家和地区的学者同行提供的81篇论文。为了便于交流讨论,本届会议在会前正式出版了附有详细英文摘要及少数中、英文全文的中、英文混合版论文集。提交本届会议的论文涉及到如下的研究内容:

1.研究范围包括陶器、原始瓷、瓷器等的科学技术、工艺、原料、测试方法、窑炉、考古、仿制、修复及其他方面的内容。

2.研究对象除中国古陶瓷外,还有俄罗斯滨海州等地区、中亚(突厥)、乌兹别克斯坦、朝鲜、日本、印度、泰国、印度尼西亚、东南亚(唐代沉船)等地区发现的古陶瓷。

3.本届会议论文中俄罗斯学者提交的论文主要是研究在俄罗斯东北部滨海州地区出土的古陶瓷。青花瓷和乳浊、分相釉的研究论文占本论文集论文总数20%。“支持向量机算法”有关论文,首次有稍多的研究篇幅。

在本届会议论文中,中国科学院上海硅酸盐研究所提交的论文数量达到论文总数的27%,上海大学论文数量占10%,上海古陶瓷科学技术研究会会员提交论文数量是历届之最,达到论文总数43%,国外提交论文达到总数20%。

为了更好的交流和讨论,我们衷心希望本论文集为本届会议的召开和成功作出贡献。同时也希望能为未能参加本届会议的各国古陶瓷研究工作者提供有关古陶瓷科学技术和古陶瓷考古研究的最新信息。

本论文集本着兼容并蓄的原则,对各家观点基本上按原论述发表,我们编辑委员会只对个别的词句、英文摘要和个别文章作了稍多的修改及版面的编排。

由于时间的限制,对于超过截稿期而未能纳入本论文集的论文的作者,表示十分的歉意。

最后,借此机会向支持和资助会议及出版本论文集的单位和个人表示衷心的感谢,也向参加审稿、翻译、校对和出版的所有工作人员表示衷心的感谢。

2005年古陶瓷科学技术国际讨论会主席

中国科学院院士

上海古陶瓷科学技术研究会顾问



2005年5月

PREFACE

As an international forum for the exchange of scientific and technological findings in the field of ancient ceramics, the 2005 International Symposium on Ancient Ceramics — Its Scientific and Technological Insights (ISAC'05) will be held from November 1 to November 4, 2005 at Convention Center of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, China. This Symposium was approved by the Ministry of Science and Technology and is sponsored by the Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (SICCAS), and the Shanghai Research Society of Science and Technology of Ancient Ceramics (SRSSTAC) under the auspices of the National Natural Science Foundation of China and the Shanghai Science and Technology Committee.

Eight International Symposia on the Science and Technology of Ancient Ceramics have been convened as an international symposium series since the convening of the first symposium in 1982, seven of which were sponsored and undertaken by SICCAS. A total of 11 proceedings in Chinese or English were edited and published. All these symposia have been proved to be effective forums for the worldwide discussion and exchange of the latest research findings in different fields of ancient ceramics including scientific and technological research, archaeology, trade, art and crafts, dating and measuring methods and others.

There are 81 papers submitted to this Symposium by scientists and experts from different countries and areas, including Australia, China, Japan, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, and Hong Kong. For the convenience of exchange and discussion, the Chinese—English proceedings including original texts with detailed English or Chinese abstracts were regularly published before the Symposium. The papers submitted to the Symposium deal with the following research topics:

1. The research fields cover science and technology of pottery, proto-porcelain and porcelain, processing, raw materials, measuring methods, kilns, archaeology, imitation and restoration technology.
2. Besides ancient Chinese ceramics, the objects of study include ancient ceramics from Russian Primorye region, Middle-Asia (Turkey), Uzbekistan, Korea, Japan, India, Thailand, Indonesia, and Southeast Asia (wrecked ship of the Tang dynasty).
3. Papers submitted by Russian scholars mainly focus on the ancient ceramics unearthed from the Primorye region in the Northeast of Russia. Up to 20% of the papers relate to the blue-and-white porcelains, opaque glazes and phase-separated glazes. Comparatively more papers with regard to "Support Vector Machine" are included in the Proceedings for the first time.

27% of the papers were submitted from the Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, and 10% were from the Shanghai University. Up to 43% of the papers were from the members of the Shanghai Research Society of Science and Technology of Ancient Ceramics, being the highest number so far submitted. While 20% of the papers were from abroad.

It is sincerely hoped that this proceedings could promote academic exchange and discussion among

colleagues so as to make contribution to the convening of this Symposium and the achievement of its success. It is also hoped that for colleagues of different countries and areas who could not attend this meeting, the proceedings could provide information concerning the latest advances in fields of science and technology as well as archaeology of ancient ceramics.

For the sake of incorporating papers of diverse points of view of different schools, all papers published in the proceedings are their original texts. The editorial work has been confined to the lay-out of figures and articles and to abridgement of individual words and sentences in the texts and English abstracts.

Owing to the limitation of time, a few overdue papers can not be included in the proceedings. We would like to express our deep regret for this.

Finally as the Chairman of ISAC'05, I wish to take this opportunity to express my hearty thanks to all the organizations and individuals who have contributed funds and given support to the Symposium and the publication of this proceedings. Thanks are also due to all who have participated in review, translation, collation, edit and publication.



Prof. Guo Jingkun
Chairman of ISAC'05
Member, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Counsellor of SRSSTAC
June, 2005

目 录

A- 陶器与原始瓷

- A-1 跨湖桥遗址陶器的研究..... 邓泽群 吴 隽 吴 瑞 李家治(1)
- A-2 史前太湖流域制陶手工业的发展..... 王书敏(9)
- A-3 印度恒河平原 Sant Kabirnagar 地区 Lahuradewa 的新石器时期陶器 Rakesh Tewari(16)
- A-4 广东龙川荷树排遗址古陶瓷的研究 杨兆禧 魏然波 程 军 邓宏文(27)
- A-5 鹰潭角山商代窑场出土原始瓷的科技研究.....
..... 吴 瑞 吴 隽 邓泽群 李家治 李荣华(32)
- A-6 俄罗斯滨海州地区早期农业人口使用的陶器.....Garkovik A. V.(40)
- A-7 俄罗斯滨海州遗址新出土的青铜时期陶瓷 Gelman E.I.(47)
- A-8 俄罗斯远东地区早期铁器时代陶器中的礼器.....Irina Zhushchikhovskaya(49)
- A-9 广东博罗横岭山墓葬群出土陶器及原始瓷器的科学技术研究.....
..... 吴 隽 李家治 吴 瑞 邓泽群 朱铁权(57)
- A-10 唐绞胎器的胎、釉和制作工艺研究 高阿中 钱伟君(68)
- A-11 微量元素在古陶瓷研究中的意义——51 个唐三彩中的微量元素..... 李虎侯(78)
- A-12 用仪器中子活化分析技术研究唐三彩在长安地区的生产.....
..... 雷 勇 冯松林 冯向前 张建林(93)
- A-13 楚科希地区(俄罗斯东北部)古陶器制造的传统..... Ponkratova Irina(97)
- A-14 元明清建筑琉璃瓦的研究..... 苗建民 王时伟(108)

B- 瓷 器

- B-1 中国古代钙釉中的析晶与分相李伟东 邓泽群 李家治(116)
- B-2 中国古代最早的长沙铜红釉 张志刚 黄瑞福 周学林 阮美玲 郭演仪(126)
- B-3 自然环境对古代低温铅釉的蚀变作用张福康 张浦生(133)
- B-4 唐代宝藏——“黑石”号沉船 林亦秋(138)
- B-5 唐青花考古新发现及其起源与产地的研究..... 赵青云 施志平 臧克成(142)
- B-6 河南新发现唐三彩与唐青花的研究..... 陈景顺 陈芳芳(147)
- B-7 唐青花产地的 PIXE 研究承焕生 孙新民 郭木森 朱 丹 林嘉炜(153)
- B-8 几片元代民窑青花瓷片的研究——关于元青花瓷钴蓝色料的新发现.....
..... 郭演仪 钱伟君(157)
- B-9 景德镇元、明、清民窑青花的 PIXE 研究 承焕生 张 斌 王建华 黄云鹏(167)
- B-10 景德镇明代青花瓷的智能鉴定方法.....董和泉
邓文华 张列琤 许华勇 朱 煜 杨 亮 黄 伟 王 建 尹京苑 郭景康(172)
- B-11 清代官窑青花瓷器成分分析初步研究.....何文权 熊樱菲(177)
- B-12 晚唐上林湖越窑瓷器皿生产的若干特征.....

- Nigel Wood, Chris Doherty, Sabrina Rastelli (185)
- B-13 黄堡窑装烧工艺的发展演变——兼谈黄堡窑与越窑、汝窑及高丽青瓷的关系.....
.....王小蒙 加藤瑛二(199)
- B-14 古耀州青瓷釉原料产地、着色机理和烧制技术的研究.....
李国霞 赵维娟 张 斌 李融武 谢建忠 郭 敏 冯松林 高正耀 糕振西(210)
- B-15 达州窑的调查及其与耀州窑的关系.....陈丽琼(215)
- B-16 温州西山窑区和龙泉窑区古瓷片化学成分比较研究.....
.....卓尚军 申如香 陈士萍 黄瑞福 盛 成(224)
- B-17 龙泉金村青瓷显微结构研究.....曾 毅 吴 伟 郭演仪 高建华 阮美玲(233)
- B-18 汝官窑青瓷釉的析晶——分相结构.....李伟东 邓泽群 李家治(239)
- B-19 清凉寺窑与张公巷窑青瓷釉料的原料产地研究.....赵维娟
孙新民 高正耀 李国霞 谢建忠 郭敏 承焕生 郭木森 张 斌 靳雯清(248)
- B-20 再论张公巷、文庙窑址.....朱文立(253)
- B-21 汝瓷的宝光奇彩.....陆听福(258)
- B-22 俄罗斯沿海地区女真遗址出土的定窑器皿.....Gelman E.I.(263)
- B-23 定窑白瓷与磁州窑仿定瓷的产源探索.....
.....李宝平 赵建新 Alan Greig Kenneth D. Collerson 马忠理 秦大树(269)
- B-24 磁州窑集古陶瓷装饰工艺之大成.....陈尧成(275)
- B-25 临汝县桃木沟钧窑瓷器残片的研究(上).....
.....黄瑞福 陈显求 阮美玲 陈士萍 陶光仪 朱文立(284)
- B-26 临汝县桃木沟钧窑瓷器残片的研究(下).....
.....黄瑞福 陈显求 阮美玲 陈士萍 陶光仪 朱文立(289)
- B-27 柴烧钧瓷的烧成工艺初探.....任星航(296)
- B-28 宋代广西严关窑乳浊釉瓷器研究.....陈尧成 周学林 李 铎(300)
- B-29 广西严关窑乳浊釉分相结构研究.....陈尧成 周学林 李 铎(309)
- B-30 宋元时期广西的乳光釉研究.....
.....孙伟燕 张志刚 周学林 钱伟君 李 铎 周 华(318)
- B-31 乌德勒支天青釉瓷无损与非破坏的分析.....
.....陈显求 周学林 黄月鸿 阮美玲 陈士萍 何文权(327)
- B-32 用微探针 EDXRF 法对比研究采自中国、印度尼西亚和泰国古瓷胎的化学组成:
对“海上陶瓷之路”的科技分析.....
.....梁宝鏊 彭子成 李国清 余君岳 郑培凯 李德卉(333)
- B-33 金华铁店窑乳浊釉瓷器制作烧瓷技术初探.....赵一新 叶赏致(340)
- B-34 宋代建盏黑釉的显微结构.....李伟东 邓泽群 徐弄明 栗建安 李家治(344)
- B-35 建窑天目釉研究.....张列琤
许华勇 邓文华 董和泉 朱 煜 杨 亮 黄 伟 王 建 尹京苑 郭景康(354)
- B-36 宋元南平茶洋窑灰被天目茶碗工艺探讨.....孙建兴 孙 莉 栗 云(359)
- B-37 宋代金凤窑黑瓷盏研究.....张志刚 周学林 钱伟君 郭演仪 黄晓枫 张 擎(365)
- B-38 湖田窑出土黑釉瓷的产地研究.....吴 瑞 吴 隽 邓泽群 李家治 郭景坤(377)

B-39 江西湖田窑宋代影青瓷的 INAA 和 PIXE 研究.....	程琳 冯松林 丁训良 张文江 樊昌生(385)
B-40 10-13 世纪初受突厥文化影响的中亚陶瓷	Elmira Gyul(389)
B-41 支持相量机应用于宋辽白瓷判别分析.....	邓文华
董和泉 张列琤 许华勇 朱煜 杨亮 黄伟 王建 尹京苑 郭景康(393)	
B-42 南宋宫廷所用越瓷祭器的几点浅识.....	金志伟 陈沪庆 李倩(397)
B-43 南宋宫廷所用龙泉窑青瓷鬲式炉.....	金志伟 鲍坤杰(405)
B-44 “低岭头官窑型产品”研讨	金志伟 陈沪庆(411)
B-45 中国、朝鲜和日本陶瓷的比较.....	李庆熙(416)
B-46 高丽青瓷与中国青瓷.....	王芬 罗宏杰 Robert Anderson(421)
B-47 景德镇青花瓷对朝鲜瓷器的影响.....	詹嘉(422)
B-48 明代景德镇官窑瓷部分釉彩工艺述略.....	陆明华(427)
B-49 明代五彩瓷的釉上黑彩探讨——修正一个不准确的说法	高阿申(437)
B-50 清代粉彩彩料的初步分析研究.....	何文权 熊樱菲(446)
B-51 日本 17 世纪九谷五彩的研究.....	佐佐木达夫 佐佐木花江(452)
B-52 德化清代窑址的发现及其意义.....	栗建安(461)
B-53 清朝时期出口美国的中国陶瓷.....	L. Katherine Lane(464)

C-综 合

C-1 热释光测定仙人洞和甑皮岩遗址陶片年代	夏君定 王维达 吴瑞 李家治(472)
C-2 古陶瓷器型结构的数字化研究	罗宏杰 王芬 杨云(478)
C-3 支持相量机算法在古陶瓷研究中的应用.....	
.....陈念贻 陆文聪 刘旭 纪晓波 董宁(484)	
C-4 支持向量机算法在古陶瓷研究和鉴别中的应用.....	邓文华
董和泉 张列琤 许华勇 朱煜 杨亮 黄伟 王建 尹京苑 郭景康 (496)	
C-5 EDXRF 在古陶瓷断源断代无损分析中的应用	吴隽 李家治 吴瑞(502)
C-6 人工神经网络在古陶瓷研究中的应用.....	董和泉
邓文华 许华勇 张列琤 朱煜 杨亮 黄伟 王建 尹京苑 郭景康(508)	
C-7 景德镇瓷石采用水碓春碎淘洗制不工艺的研究	祝桂洪 李萍 (513)
C-8 无公害粉彩颜料玻璃白的研究.....	曹春娥 余峰 熊春华 沈华荣 郑乃章(519)
C-9 千年辉煌之奥秘——景德镇成为中国及世界瓷都历史原因之研究.....	
.....曹建文 余孝平(526)	
C-10 关于中国古陶瓷科学技术研究的思考.....	郭景康(533)
C-11 国际古陶瓷科学信息共享平台.....	许华勇
张列琤 董和泉 邓文华 朱煜 杨亮 黄伟 王建 尹京苑 郭景康(537)	
C-12 古陶瓷修复用丙烯酸仿釉涂料的研究	俞蕙 杨植震(543)
C-13 陶瓷大师 Mukhit Rakhimov 纪念馆：一些博物馆学的相关问题.....	
.....Ravshan Fatkhullaev(552)	
C-14 从古代工艺探索印度玻璃的起源.....	Ravindra N. Singh(560)

Contents

A-Pottery and Proto-Porcelains

- A-1 Study on Pottery Excavated at Kuahuqiao Site Deng Zequn, Wu Jun, Wu Rui, Li Jiazhi(1)
- A-2 The Development of the Prehistoric Pottery Handicraft Industry in Taihu Drainage Area
..... Wang Shumin(9)
- A-3 Neolithic Ceramics at Lahuradewa, District Sant Kabirnagar, Ganga Plain, India.....
..... Rakesh Tewari(16)
- A-4 Research on Ancient Potteries from Heshupai Site of Longchuan Guangdong Province
..... Yong Zhaoxi, Wei Ranbo, Cheng Jun, Deng Hongweng(27)
- A-5 Scientific Research on the Proto-Porcelain of Jiaoshan Kiln Site of Shang Dynasty in
Yingtian Wu Rui, Wu Jun, Deng Zequn, Li Jiazhi, Li Ronghua (32)
- A-6 Ceramics of the Early Agricultural People of Primorski Territory Garkovik A. V.(40)
- A-7 New Ceramic of Bronze Age in Russian Primorye Gelman E. I.(47)
- A-8 Ritual/Festive Vessels in Pottery Assemblages of Early Iron Age in Russian Far East
..... Irina Zhushchikhovskaya (49)
- A-9 Scientific Studies on Pottery and Pro-Porcelain from Group of Graves in Henglingshan, Boluo
County, Guangdong Province Wu Jun, Li Jiazhi, Wu Rui, Deng Zequn, Zhu Tiequan(57)
- A-10 Study on Body, Glaze and Making Technique of Tang Twisted Clay Ware.....
..... Gao Ashen, Qian Weijun(68)
- A-11 Micro-Element in the Ancient Ceramics —— 51 Tang Three Colors (TTC) Wares.....
..... Li Huhou (78)
- A-12 Provenance Study on the Production of Tang Sancai in Chang'an by INAA.....
..... Lei Yong, Feng Songlin, Feng Xiangqian, Zhang Jianlin(93)
- A-13 Traditions of Ancient Pottery Making of Chukotka (North East Russia)··· Ponkratova Irina(97)
- A-14 Research on the Architecture Glazed Tiles of Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties.....
..... Miao Jianmin, Wang Shiwei(108)

B-Porcelains

- B-1 Crystallization and Phase-Separation in Ancient Chinese Calcia Glazes.....
.....Li Weidong, Deng Zequn, Li Jiazhi(116)
- B-2 The Earliest Changsha Copper Red Glaze on Ancient China.....
.....Zhang Zhigang, Huang Ruifu, Zhou Xuelin, Ruan Meiling, Guo Yanyi(126)
- B-3 Weathering of Ancient Low-Fired Lead Glazes in Natural Environment.....
.....Zhang Fukang, Zhang Pusheng(133)
- B-4 The Tang Treasure —— “Batu Hitam” Shipwreck.....Lim Yah-chiew(138)

- B-5 New Archaeologic Discovery and Study of the Origin of Tang Blue and White Porcelain
.....Zhao Qingyun, Shi Zhiping, Zang Kecheng(142)
- B-6 Study on Tang Tri-Color Glazed Pottery and the Tang Blue and White Porcelain
Recently Discovered in Henan..... Chen Jingshun, Chen Fangfang(147)
- B-7 A PIXE Study on the Provenance of the Tang Blue and White Porcelain.....
.....H. S. Cheng, X. M. Sun, M. S. Guo, D. Zhu, J. W. Lin(153)
- B-8 An Investigation of Some Yuan Dynasty Blue and White Porcelain Shards —— About New
Discovery of Cobalt Color Pigment of Yuan Blue and White Wares.....
.....Guo Y anyi, Qian Weijun(157)
- B-9 A PIXE Study on the Folk Blue and White Porcelains Made in the Yuan, Ming and Qing
Dynasties in Jingdezhen.....H. S. Cheng, B. Zhang, J. H. Wang, Y. P. Wang(167)
- B-10 Artificial Differentiation Method of Blue and White Ware of Jingdezhen of Ming Dynasty
.....Dong Hequan, Deng Wenhua, Zhang Liecheng,
Xu Huayong, Zhu Yu, Yang Liang, Huang Wei, Wang Jian, Yin Jingyuan, Guo Jingkan(172)
- B-11 A Study of Guan Blue and White Porcelain of Qing Dynasty...He Wenquan, Xiong Yingfei(177)
- B-12 Some Aspects of Yue Ware Production at Shanglinhu in the Late Tang Dynasty.....
..... Nigel Wood, Chris Doherty, Sabrina Rastelli(185)
- B-13 Development and Evolvement of the Cased-Firing Technology in Huangbao Kiln ——
Concurrently Discussing the Relationship between the Huangbao Kiln and the Yue Ware,
Ru Ware as well as Korea Celadon.....Wang Xiaomeng, Eiji Kato(199)
- B-14 Research on the Sources of Raw Material and Coloring Mechanism and Firing Technology
of Green Porcelain Glaze in Ancient Yaozhou.....Li Guoxia, Zhao Weijuan, Zhang Bin,
Li Rongwu, Xie Jianzhong, Guo Min, Feng Songlin, Gao Zhengyao, Zhuo Zhenxi(210)
- B-15 Investigation on Dazhou Kiln and Its Relation to Yiaozhou Kiln..... Chen Liqiong(215)
- B-16 Chemical Composition Comparison of Porcelain Sherds Collected from Xishan and
Longquan Districts Kiln Sites.....
.....Zhuo Shangjun, Shen Ruxiang, Chen Shiping, Huang Ruifu, Sheng Cheng(224)
- B-17 Study on Microstructure of Longquan Jincun Kiln Wares.....
.....Zeng Yi, Wu Wei, Guo Yanyi, Gao Jianhua, Ruan Meiling(233)
- B-18 Crystallization —— Phase Separation Structure of the Green Glaze from Ru Guan Kiln...
.....Li Weidong, Deng Zequn, Li Jiazhi(239)
- B-19 Study on the Source of Raw Material of the Celadon Glazes from Zhanggongxiang Kiln
and Qingliangsi Kiln.....Zhao Weijuan, Sun Xinmin, Gao Zhengyao, Li Guoxia,
Xie Jianzhong, Guo Min, Cheng Huansheng, Guo Musen, Zhang Bin, Jin Wenqing(248)
- B-20 Re-Discussion on Zhanggongxiang and Wenmiao Kiln SitesZhu Wenli(253)
- B-21 Gemmy Brilliance and Radiant Splendour of Ru wares..... Lu Tingfu(258)
- B-22 Ding Wares from Jurchen Sites of Maritime Region (Russia)..... Gelman E. I.(263)
- B-23 Provenance Study of Ding Kiln White Porcelains and Their Imitations.....
.....Baoping Li, Jianxin Zhao, Alan Greig, Kenneth D. Collerson, Zhongli Ma, Dashu Qin(269)

- B-24 The Decoration Technical Achievements in Ancient Pottery and Porcelain of Cizhou Kiln
..... Chen Yaocheng(275)
- B-25 The Study of Taomugou Jun Ware in Linru County (I).....
.....Huang Ruifu, Chen Xianqiu, Ruan Meiling, Chen Shiping, Tao Guangyi, Zhu Wenli(284)
- B-26 The Study of Taomugou Jun Ware in Linru County (II).....
.....Huang Ruifu, Chen Xianqiu, Ruan Meiling, Chen Shiping, Tao Guangyi, Zhu Wenli(289)
- B-27 Preliminary Study on the Firing Technology of Firewood Jun Ware.....Ren Xinghang(296)
- B-28 A Study on Porcelain with Opaque Fancy Glaze from Yanguan Kiln Site of Guangxi in
Song Dynasty Chen Yaocheng, Zhou Xuelin, Li Hua(300)
- B-29 A Study on Phase Separation Structure of Yanguan Opaque Fancy Glazes in Guanxi
Province.. Chen Yaocheng, Zhou Xuelin, Liu Hua(309)
- B-30 A Study on Guangxi Opaque Glazed Wares of Song and Yuan Dynasties.....
.....Sun Weiyan, Zhang Zhigang, Zhou Xuelin, Qian Weijun, Li Hua, Zhou Hua(318)
- B-31 The Undamage and Nondestructive Analyses of A Utrecht Sky Green Glaze Porcelain.....
Chen Xianqiu, Zhou Xuelin, Huang Yuehong, Ruan Meiling, Chen Shiping, He Wengquan(327)
- B-32 Comparison of Chemical Compositions in the Porcelain Bodies Collected from China,
Indonesia and Thailand Using Microprobe EDXRF Method.....
..... Leung P. L., Peng Z. C., Li G. Q., Yu K. N., Cheng P. K. and Li M. W. T.(333)
- B-33 Preliminary Study on the Manufacturing of Jinhua Tiedian Wares with Opaque Glaze
.....Zhao Yixin, Ye Shangzhi(340)
- B-34 Microstructure of the Black Glaze from the Jian Kiln Site in the Song Dynasty.....
.....Li Weidong, Deng Zequn, Xu Jiming, Li Jianan, Li Jiazhi(344)
- B-35 Study on Temmoku Glazes of Jian Kiln.....Zhang Liecheng, Xu Huayong, Deng Wenhua,
Dong Hequan, Zhu Yu, Yang Liang, Huang Wei, Wang Jian, Yin Jingyuan, Guo Jingkan(354)
- B-36 Study on Technology of Huibei (灰被) Temmoku Bowl of Song and Yuan
Dynasties Discovered from Nanping Chayang.....Sun Jianxing, Sun Li, Li Yun(359)
- B-37 An Investigation of Song Dynasty Black Glazed Wares of Jinfeng Kiln.....
.....Zhang Zhigong, Zhou Xuelin, Qian Weijun, Guo Yanyi, Huang Xiaofeng, Zhang Qing(365)
- B-38 Research on the Provenance of Black Glazed Porcelain Excavated from Hutian Kiln Site
.....Wu Rui, Wu Jun, Deng Zequn, Li Jiazhi, Guo Jingkun(377)
- B-39 A Study of Greenish White Porcelain from Hutian Kiln in Song Dynasty by INAA and
PIXE..... Cheng Lin, Feng Songlin, Ding Xunliang, Zhang Wenjiang, Fan Changsheng(385)
- B-40 Ceramics of the Central Asia from X to the Beginnings of XIII Centuries — Turkic
Influence.....Elmira Gyul(389)
- B-41 Support Vector Machine Applied in Distinction Between White Ware of Song and Liao
Dynasties.....Deng Wenhua, Dong Hequan, Zhang Liecheng,
Xu Huayong, Zhu Yu, Yang Liang, Huang Wei, Wang Jian, Yin Jingyuan, Guo Jingkan(393)
- B-42 A Brief Discussion on Yue Porcelain of Royal Ritual of the Southern Song Dynasty
.....Jin Zhiwei, Chen Huqing, Li Qian(397)

- B-43 Li (鬲)-Styled Stove of Longquan Kiln Used in Royal Palace of Southern Song Dynasty
(A.D.1127~1279).....Jin Zhiwei, Bao Kunjie(405)
- B-44 A Study on the "Products of the Guan Kiln at Dilingtou"..... Jin Zhiwei, Chen Huqing(411)
- B-45 Comparison of Porcelain Among China, Korea and Japan.....Lee Kyung-hee(416)
- B-46 Goryeo Celadon and China Celadon Wang Fen,. Luo Hongjie, Robert Anderson(421)
- B-47 Effect of the Blue and White Porcelain of Jingdezhen on Korean Porcelain.....Zhan Jia(422)
- B-48 A Brief Account of Technology about Part of the Glazes and Decoration of Jingdezhen
Guan Ware in the Ming Dynasty..... Lu Minghua(427)
- B-49 An Investigation of Black Color Overglaze of Some Ming Dynasty Five Colored Porcelains
—— Correction of a False Statement about Black Color Overglaze.....Gao Ashen (437)
- B-50 A Study of Enamels on Chinese Porcelain of Qing Dynasty... He Wenquan, Xiong Yingfei(446)
- B-51 A Study of the Provenance of Japanese Enamelled Wares, 17th Century Production of
Kutani..... Tatsuo SASAKI, Hanae SASAKI(452)
- B-52 The Findings of Qing Dynasty Kiln Site in Dehua and Its Significance Li Jianan(461)
- B-53 Chinese Ceramic Ware Exported to America in the Qing Dynasty.....Katherine Lane(464)

C-Synthesis

- C-1 TL Dating of Pottery Shards Excavated in Xianrendong and Zengpiyan Sites.....
.....Xia Junding, Wang Weida, Wu Rui, Li Jiazhi(472)
- C-2 Investigation on the Digital Method of the Shapes of Ancient Ceramics.....
.....Luo Hongjie, Wang Fen, Yang Yun(478)
- C-3 Support Vector Machine Applied to Research and Identification of Ancient Ceramics
..... Chen Nianyi, Lu Wencong, Liu Xu, Ji Xiaobo, Dong Ning(484)
- C-4 Support Vector Machine Applied in Study of Ancient Ceramics.....
.....Deng Wenhua, Dong Hequan, Zhang Liecheng,
Xu Huayong, Zhu Yu, Yang Liang, Huang Wei, Wang Jian, Yin Jingyuan, Guo Jingkang(496)
- C-5 Application of EDXRF in Studies on Production Site and Period of Ancient Ceramics
..... Wu Jun, Li Jiazhi, Wu Rui(502)
- C-6 Neural Network Applied to Study of Ancient Ceramics.....
.....Dong Hequan, Deng Wenhua, Xu Huayong,
Zhang Liecheng, Zhu Yu, Yang Liang, Huang Wei, Wang Jian, Yin Jingyuan, Guo Jingkang(506)
- C-7 Traditional Petuntse Production in Jingdezhen, China Zhu Guihong, Li Ping(513)
- C-8 Research on Nuisanceless Famille Rose Pigment Opaque Glass.....
..... Cao Chun'e, Yu Feng, Xiong Chunhua, Shen Huarong, Zheng Naizhang(519)
- C-9 A Research on the Historical Reasons for the Turning of Jingdezhen into the Porcelain
Capital of China and the World..... Cao Jianwen, Yu Xiaoping(526)
- C-10 Discussion about the Studying of Ancient Ceramics Science and Technology of China
..... Guo Jingkang(533)

- C-11 Sharing System of International Ancient Ceramics Science Information.....
 Xu Huayong, Zhang Liecheng, Dong Hequan,
 Deng Wenhua, Zhu Yu, Yang Liang, Huang Wei, Wang Jian, Yin Jingyuan, Guo Jingkan(537)
- C-12 Study on the Acrylate Glaze Coating Used for Ancient Ceramics Restoration.....
 Yu Hui, Yang Zhizhen(543)
- C-13 The House-Museum of the Master on Ceramics Mukhit Rakhimov: Some Museological
 Questions Ravshan Fatkhullaev(552)
- C-14 Beginning of Glass in India: Archaeo-Technological Context..... Ravindra N. Singh(560)

跨湖桥遗址陶器的研究*

Study on Pottery Excavated at Kuahuqiao Site

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Abstract

The Kuahuqiao site is a newly-discovered site of Neolithic cultures at the middle and the lower reaches of the Changjiang River. It is located at Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou of Zhejiang Province. The site was unearthed three times from 1990 to 2002. According to the ^{14}C data of the pottery specimens measured by the laboratory of the related college of Beijing University, the date was 8000 to 7000 years ago. A large number of pottery wares were excavated.

The sherds excavated from different cultural layers and different search pits were considered when the pottery specimens were chosen. In addition, four kinds of typical decorative pottery sherds were selected for study. They are black pottery with bright surface, pottery with red coat, decorative pottery with small clay spots and the red painted pottery. Their chemical compositions, microstructures, firing temperatures and some physical properties have been measured. Their raw materials, manufacturing process and the forming methods for the decorative pottery have been discussed.

Four conclusions drawn are as follows.

1. The sherds unearthed at Kuahuqiao site are basically charcoal-contained pottery. They were manufactured by consciously mixing the ashes of the stems and leaves which burnt in advance into clay composed of muscovite, quartz and feldspar, adding appropriate water into them and stirring them, forming various kinds of green bodies out of the mixture and firing them.

These pottery wares contained many ashes of plants. Therefore their organic matter and charcoal increase correspondingly. Their losses on ignition are large.

2. Raw materials for pottery wares of the Kuahuqiao site did not vary clearly. The firing process for near a thousand years did not vary clearly either.

3. The black pottery with bright surface was not made by "clay glaze". Pottery with red coat was formed by giving the surface of a body a coat of slurry whose grains were very small in size and contained higher content of Fe_2O_3 , and then fired. Decorative pottery with small clay spots was manufactured by drawing a lot of small spots of clay containing less content of Fe_2O_3 and firing the drawn green body. The painted pottery might be formed by painting the surface with some materials

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or ground red mineral slurry containing higher content of Fe_2O_3 . After firing, the red patterns dependent on iron oxide play an important role in decoration.

4. The black pottery with bright surface, decorative pottery and painted pottery all occurred very early.

长江下游地区一个新的新石器时代文化遗址——跨湖桥遗址位于浙江省杭州市的萧山区。1990 年进行第一次发掘，2001 年 5~7 月进行第二次发掘，2002 年 10 月~12 月进行第三次发掘。根据北京大学文博学院实验室对标本进行的 ^{14}C 测定数据，年代定为距今 8000~7000 年间。从时间来看，跨湖桥遗址的最早期要超过著名的河姆渡遗址。跨湖桥遗址的 3 次发掘，特别是第二、三次发掘，出土了大量陶器。出土的陶片基本为泥质夹炭陶，部分陶片还含砂粒或蚌屑。夹砂的陶片是部分釜、甑类炊器的碎片^[1]。

陶器的主要器形为釜、圈足盘、罐、钵以及甑等。纹饰有彩绘、镂孔、戳印、拍印、刻划、泥点等多种。陶器大多器壁匀薄，造型规正，修整仔细。成型主要是手工制作，已用慢轮修整。

从已修复的 150 余件陶器复原器来看，器物形态及其组合跟河姆渡和罗家角等附近地区发现的早期文化遗址的陶器不同，那就体现了跨湖桥文化遗址的独立性。联系其陶器延续近千年的历史，为我们研究古陶器工艺发展提供了难得的机会。

跨湖桥遗址有一层文化层由于出土陶片少未能提供陶片标本外，其余各文化层均提供了较多的陶片标本。为此，对浙江省文物考古所，特别是蒋乐平先生对我们这一工作的支持，表示衷心感谢。

为了对跨湖桥遗址陶器的烧制工艺及其近千年的发展过程有一个较全面的了解，我们选择了不同文化层并照顾到不同探方的陶片标本。另外还考虑到跨湖桥遗址出土陶器中有装饰陶器，我们挑选了 4 种典型的装饰陶片，即黑光陶、红色陶衣陶、属于厚彩的泥点纹装饰陶和属于薄彩的红色彩绘陶进行研究。对这些陶片进行了化学组成、显微结构、烧成温度和某些物理性能的测定。从原料、烧成工艺以及装饰陶形成的方法等方面进行探讨分析。

从跨湖桥遗址陶器和装饰陶的出现，反映出当时人类除了考虑实用性外已开始在生活中追求美学，从中我们多少可以领略到长江下游地区七八千年前文明起源的一些情况。

一、化学组成

用 EDAX 公司生产的 Eagle III 型能量色散 X 射线荧光能谱仪，分析了这些陶器，包括黑光陶和红衣陶的表面和内部以及白色泥点纹装饰陶的泥点和陶胎表面，彩绘陶的红色彩绘和陶胎的化学组成。也分析了当地取的 4 种土即湖 V 层土、原始生土、8A 层土和湖 IV 层土的化学组成。测试结果分别列在表 1，表 2 中。这里需要说明的是表 1 编号一栏中 X 代表萧山，K 代表跨湖桥遗址，T 代表陶器。因此 XKT 就是萧山跨湖桥遗址陶器。下文各表表示同样意思。用多元统计分析的对应分析对表 1 数据进行处理，得到图 1 跨湖桥遗址陶器的化学组成因子载荷图^[2]。从图 1 来看，跨湖桥遗址陶器的分布没有随时间的推移按不同时期产生有规律性的分布。分布是比较分散，相互交叉。也就是说，各文化层陶器的化学组成没有明显的差别。表 2 是跨湖桥遗址黑光陶和装饰陶的化学组成。图 2 是跨湖桥遗址黑光陶和装饰陶。

我们选择的跨湖桥遗址陶器样品基本上都是夹炭陶，大多数均是夹炭黑陶，也有少数陶

器是外表面带红色的夹炭红陶或夹炭灰红陶。肉眼可以从陶片的断面上看到炭粒的分布情况。我们在各个文化层中选取一个编号的陶片做烧失试验，数据列在表3跨湖桥遗址陶器烧失量中。从表3中可以看到样品的烧失情况。一般来说跨湖桥遗址陶器的烧失量是比较大的，最高的可达14.7%，最低的也有6.9%。

表 1 跨湖桥遗址陶器和有关黏土的化学组成

Table 1 Chemical compositions of pottery and the related clays from Kuahujiao site

序号	时期	编号	化 学 组 成 (wt%)										总 量
			SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	CaO	MgO	K ₂ O	Na ₂ O	MnO	P ₂ O ₅	
1		湖V层土	64.06	20.49	6.76	0.60	0.55	3.24	3.92	0.39	0.03	0.02	100.06
2		原始生土	77.04	14.67	4.04	0.75	0.26	1.19	1.84	0.20	0.03	0.04	100.06
3		8A层土	69.63	13.67	6.85	0.44	5.86	1.33	1.99	0.24	0.13	0.99	101.13
4		湖IV层土	72.96	14.64	5.34	0.60	2.54	1.49	2.06	0.38	0.07	0.48	100.56
5	晚期	XKT(4)-1	64.16	23.25	5.20	0.60	1.27	1.84	2.33	1.35	0.02	0.30	100.32
6		XKT(4)-2	71.02	19.10	4.40	0.55	0.74	1.05	2.02	1.11	0.03	0.10	100.12
7		XKT(4)-3	64.49	23.41	5.16	0.64	0.49	1.43	3.31	1.07	0.03	0.12	100.15
8		XKT(4)-4	69.52	20.64	3.71	0.62	1.16	1.63	2.00	0.73	0.01	0.07	100.09
9		XKT(5A)-1	69.33	20.43	3.81	0.58	1.21	0.74	2.65	1.25	0.01	0.43	100.44
10		XKT(5A)-2	67.86	21.91	3.50	0.57	0.79	1.52	2.61	1.23	0.02	0.07	100.08
11		XKT(5A)-4	65.04	22.43	6.00	0.51	1.83	1.39	1.77	1.03	0.01	0.38	100.39
12		XKT(5A)-5	67.97	20.40	6.09	0.55	0.91	1.15	2.09	0.82	0.02	0.14	100.14
13		XKT(6A)-1	70.87	19.28	3.30	0.44	0.94	1.92	2.24	1.01	0.05	0.14	100.19
14		XKT(6A)-2	67.50	22.55	3.00	0.62	1.37	1.36	2.45	1.16	0.01	0.28	100.30
15		XKT(6A)-3	68.85	20.05	4.69	0.58	1.67	1.10	2.40	0.66	0.04	0.41	100.45
16		XKT(6A)-4	68.45	21.57	3.51	0.64	1.29	1.06	2.69	0.79	0.02	0.13	100.15
17		XKT(6A)-4-1	67.70	20.80	4.35	0.58	1.32	1.52	2.63	1.09	0.02	0.14	100.15
18		XKT(6A)-5	68.19	20.94	3.87	0.54	1.46	1.43	2.83	0.74	0.03	0.25	100.28
19		XKT(7A)-1	69.56	20.30	2.87	0.68	1.54	1.05	2.78	1.20	0.02	0.15	100.15
20		XKT(7A)-2	67.88	20.95	4.10	0.55	1.25	1.57	2.52	1.19	0.01	0.10	100.12
21		XKT(7A)-3	68.40	20.42	4.56	0.62	1.26	1.12	2.22	1.40	0.02	0.25	100.27
22		XKT(7A)-3-1	67.72	21.13	4.70	0.63	1.16	1.15	2.22	1.29	0.02	0.23	100.25
23		XKT(7A)-4	61.99	23.26	8.22	0.56	1.65	1.37	1.98	0.98	0.03	0.63	100.67
24		XKT(7A)-5	67.40	21.48	4.26	0.63	1.63	1.17	2.55	0.87	0.01	0.60	100.60
25	中期	XKT(8B)-1	67.46	21.51	3.98	0.50	1.24	1.75	2.60	0.96	0.02	0.09	100.11
26		XKT(8B)-2	69.64	19.26	3.89	0.57	0.94	1.78	2.36	1.57	0.02	0.05	100.08
27		XKT(8A)-5	64.49	22.86	5.39	0.63	1.41	1.68	2.42	1.13	0.01	0.13	100.15
28		XKT(9A)-1	69.36	20.79	2.97	0.56	1.58	1.21	2.30	1.24	0.02	0.16	100.19
29		XKT(9A)-2	68.36	19.93	3.42	0.60	1.63	2.14	2.62	1.30	0.03	0.14	100.17
30		XKT(9A)-3	68.90	21.13	3.20	0.66	1.08	1.86	2.33	0.84	0.01	0.14	100.15
31		XKT(9A)-4	66.21	18.33	5.92	0.56	2.93	0.90	3.49	1.65	0.02	0.31	100.32
32		XKT(9A)-5	69.04	20.21	4.28	0.62	1.39	1.51	2.17	0.79	0.02	0.17	100.20
33		XKT(9B)-6	68.17	21.93	3.72	0.61	1.14	1.47	2.38	0.57	0.02	0.10	100.11
34		XKT(9B)-7	66.38	18.50	4.96	0.54	1.90	4.40	2.73	0.59	0.06	0.23	100.29
35		XKT(9B)-8	65.71	22.10	4.98	0.53	1.20	2.00	2.73	0.75	0.01	0.14	100.15
36		XKT(9C)-9	59.96	24.19	6.69	1.43	1.04	2.32	3.28	1.10	0.04	0.03	100.08
37		XKT(9C)-10	64.62	23.34	5.09	0.65	1.24	1.84	2.45	0.76	0.01	0.11	100.11
38	早期	XKT(湖I)-1	69.51	21.54	2.36	0.54	1.02	1.34	2.52	1.17	0.01	0.05	100.06
39		XKT(湖I)-2	66.74	22.59	3.91	0.59	1.63	1.26	2.37	0.92	0.02	0.35	100.38
40		XKT(湖I)-3	63.18	20.78	6.22	1.11	2.12	2.85	2.64	1.10	0.07	0.10	100.17
41		XKT(湖III)-1	64.77	24.01	3.80	0.62	1.41	1.59	2.67	1.13	0.02	0.13	100.15
42		XKT(湖III)-2	68.89	20.65	4.24	0.51	0.95	1.44	2.10	1.24	0.02	0.05	100.09
43		XKT(湖IV)-1	72.16	19.28	2.19	0.64	0.99	1.26	2.30	1.19	0.01	0.06	100.08
44		XKT(湖IV)-2	72.19	19.15	3.35	0.64	1.09	0.81	2.18	0.59	0.01	0.16	100.17

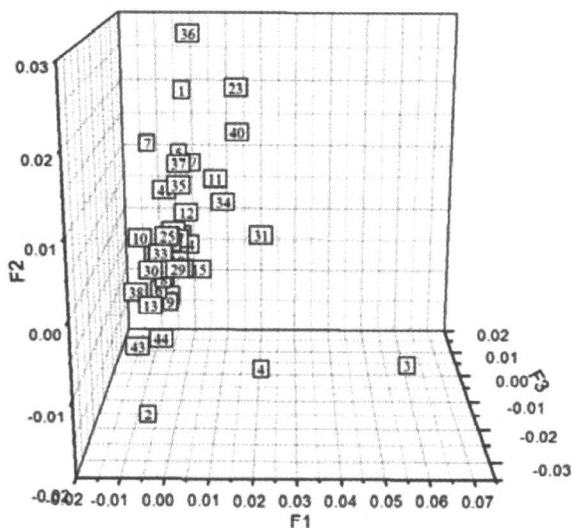


图 1 跨湖桥遗址陶器的化学组成因子载荷图

Fig.1 Factor loading diagram of the chemical composition of pottery from Kuahujiao site

表 2 跨湖桥遗址黑光陶和装饰陶的化学组成

Table 2 Chemical compositions of black pottery with bright surface and decorative pottery

品名	测量部位	化 学 组 成 (wt%)									
		SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	CaO	MgO	K ₂ O	Na ₂ O	MnO	P ₂ O ₅
黑光陶	光亮表层	68.62	19.54	5.22	0.68	1.23	1.47	2.32	0.92	0.02	0.18
	陶内部	65.66	21.35	7.05	0.47	1.41	0.03	1.68	0.30	0.02	0.40
红衣陶	红色表层	72.78	17.01	4.66	0.77	1.03	1.10	2.13	0.53	0.01	0.10
	陶内部	66.98	22.37	3.54	0.52	1.59	1.82	2.56	0.63	0.03	0.46
泥点纹装饰陶	泥点	79.86	13.13	2.40	0.48	0.46	0.70	2.26	0.70	0.01	0.05
	陶器	69.42	19.85	3.88	0.67	1.02	2.49	2.15	0.53	0.03	0.07
彩绘陶	红色彩绘	68.76	21.42	3.52	0.66	0.67	1.58	2.16	1.05	0.13	0.03
	陶器	70.21	21.38	2.88	0.53	0.54	1.38	2.20	0.83	0.03	0.02

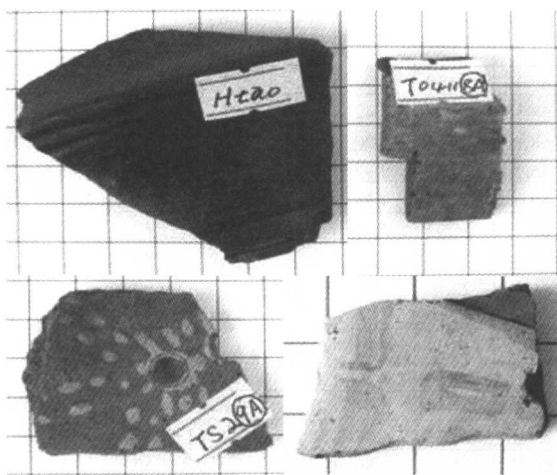


图 2 跨湖桥遗址黑光陶和装饰陶

Fig. 2 Black pottery with bright surface and decorated pottery from Kuahujiao site