

LIAO POTTERY AND PORCELAIN

路 菁 著 Lu Jing Zhu



辽宁画报出版社 LIAONING PICTORIAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

透水的宽影。

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ⓒ 路菁 2002

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

辽代陶瓷/路菁编著.一沈阳:辽宁画报出版社, 2002.12

ISBN 7-80601-449-7

I.辽··· Ⅱ.路··· Ⅲ.古代陶瓷-中国-辽代 Ⅳ. K876.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 089727 号

出版者: 辽宁画报出版社

(地址: 沈阳市和平区十一纬路 25号 邮编: 110003)

印刷者: 辽宁美术印刷厂发行者: 各地新华书店幅面尺寸: 210mm×285 mm

印 张: 25.5 字 数: 150千字 印 数: 1~3 000 册

出版时间: 2003年2月第1版 印刷时间: 2003年2月第1次印刷 责任编辑: 张东平 许大庆 陈晓雪

封面设计: 耿志远

版式设计: 许大庆 陈晓雪 责任校对: 张 茹 孙 涛

翻 译: 毛增印/知陶艺术翻译工作室

英文译审:启蒙

定 价: 380.00元

联系电话: 024-23284442 邮购咨询电话: 024-23284448 E-mail:hbzbs@mail.lnpgc.com.cn

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公龙

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辽代历史年表

国号或朝代	帝王	年 号	公元起讫	时间(年)
	LAR	神册(1-6)	916-921	11
契 丹	太祖	天赞(1-4)	922-925	
	(耶律阿保机)	天显 (1)	926	****
	太宗 (耶律德光)	天显(1-12)	926-937	
		会同(1-9)	938-946	22
		大同(1)	947	
	世宗(耶律阮)	天禄(1-4)	947-950	4
	穆宗 (耶律璟)	应历(1-18)	951-968	18
	景宗	保宁(1-10)	969-978	
	(耶律贤)	乾亨(1-4)	979-982	14
		统和(1-29)	983-1011	
	圣宗	开泰(1-9)	1012-1020	48
	(耶律隆绪)	太平 (1-10)	1021-1030	
辽	兴宗	景福 (1)	1031	
	(耶律宗真)	重熙(1-23)	1032-1054	24
		清宁(1-10)	1055-1064	46
		咸雍(1-10)	1065-1074	
	道宗 (耶律洪基)	大(太)康(1-10)	1075-1084	
		大安 (1-10)	1085-1094	
		寿昌(隆)(1-6)	1095-1100	
	天祚帝	乾统 (1-10)	1101-1110	
	(耶律延禧)	天庆(1-10)	1111-1120	25
	,	保大 (1-5)	1121-1125	
	德宗	延庆 (1-10)	1124-1133	
	(耶律大石)	康国(1-10)	1134-1143	20
西	感天后(塔不烟)	咸清 (1-7)	1144-1150	7
辽	仁宗(耶律夷列)	绍兴(1-13)	1151-1163	13
	承天后(耶律普速完)	崇福(1-14)	1164-1177	14
	末主 (耶律直鲁古)	天禧(1-34)	1178-1211	34

独树一识的过去艺术

楊克善

翻开世界内发史,影的可以非市吃确地悠~ 见到,在历史的长河中,这有任何一个国家的 闰发文化能像中国这样丰富多彩。正是国为中 国艺一个多民族的国界,灿烂的图流文化之由 各民族创造的,所以材料、技术和造型、装饰 才会出现多样化的特果。近代国家在中国国民 史上独树一帜,在为数民族图及中特吴实出, 品种多样,整体上形成鲜明的艺术风格,在 中国闰光七十史上,具有特殊的地位和作用。 辽代陶瓷的造型棒式和装饰纹样都有实为 的特系,特别是在造型形式和结构方面,别具 一拍,以其强烈的形式感和严谨的处理争污, 构成遇人的艺术魅力,这时因是在艺术上型别 其一格的,是有高海郁民族风格的图式之术。 这代四式在占井中盈涵着一种典雅;在淳 厚中透露有一种走房;在租矿中潜存有一种猪

75。这是古代塞外文化-5内地文化交融的产物, 反映了我国北方少数游牧民族的生活习俗,以 及他的对希特的我的理解和造型观念。这代图 没中,典形的造型格式有鸡冠垂、长颜纸、鸡 胜坛、凤首瓶、穿带壶、方盘、海索长盘等,这些 造型手法独特而又名其指某,比例结构的对比到 意味,更增强3造型形式感。其中鸡赶查造型 的产面的变化,呈现出底部名后围形态,逐渐 向上爱成扁圆,到顶部合拢并顺接出嘴和搜寻 规党效果丰富而和谐,造型整体爱化的新致和 优美的形式,堪称传统造型中的典范之一。这种 造型形态的创造给我们以切实的教发,当是生活 寒战中的经验和智慧的产物, 与背和宪背上是 掛奶黑物就应该是扁圆形的。但是通体都是扁圆 形的造型制作不根方便,而且会减少流物的各 一量。辽代鸡赶垂的造型形态下围上扁,跃适合 成型制作,并能获得足够的零量,同时又具有 变化独特的形式结构。另外近少绸看到这支造 世的是存形态是在这囊容器的是础上演变而来

治,形成了辽代国迅造型的一种特束,也之分展示了鸡赶查独特的造型样式。

关于辽流的落饰,对特民兄生在《中国国 盗史纲要》中,小3根括沿荡进:"在装饰方 面,凡属适水中原传统形式的石物,之多取该 中原。凡属型丹氏族传统形式的器物,其案外与 造型都能体则出独特的民族风格与时代特色。 这种运用中原传统技法未制外具有契丹民族形式 的图瓷属, 是宝工的一种富有创造性的工艺。" 由于生活的地域不同,生活方式有一定的差异, 审美爱好有不同的取向, 再加上中原制均技艺 知影响,形成了辽代内或特殊的乙术明格,在 中国内武艺术史上写下了之辉的一页。

过代国家无论在造型还是港市的艺术风格方面,都是则出大气磅礴的特美,呈则出一种放得我的态势,丝毫这有拘束之感。近代国家的造党语言是畅达豪放的,但没有一点租野气,反而是富于严谨内蕴的特美。正像们看在这个分的文字中写的那样,"近代国家正

艺在往承共移传统制陶工艺的基础上,吸取 北方地区的闪光技法而烧造的。其特色并不在 它有什么独特的制瓷技术,而是以其富有港都 游牧生活气息的造型,在我国五代与北京时期 南北诸窑所烧制的产品中独树一识。" 我是从月光艺术的角度开始关注近代内是 的。一九五七年进入中央工艺美术学院间发行 术系学习,开始接触到中国传统闭瓷艺术,最 的看到过我的踢进查和风首瓶就留下了很 深的印象。当时关于辽武的出刊和资料很力 只是得金化博物馆看到有限的几件这流作品, 但却到起了报大的兴趣。因为在中国传统附近 艺术小而中,还是是心其独特的造型形式和艺 术风格,是云出特殊的魅力,深、地吸引着我和 众多的辽发艺术爱好者。后来到60岁代初, 在图的作有到多文信先生偏近的《辽滨这集》, 这才对辽发有一个概括的了解。之后断续看到 教帝的辽、金资料, 智小过和分卡片, 当时想示 统了解这是很不容易。

远记得张荡莹艺在一九八二年年底,任朋友 的张转版到关定辖艺生编给的《中国古代图式 造型与装饰:过代国民图表》(革福),这是一 左手刘辖欧油印的册子, 内中以集运物了过发 的各种造型和装饰。造型是分类型编柳的,单 是观陆重造型就临县了五十多种样式;还有其 他說、灌、童、坛、颜子典型造型和细部图,还有 光饰纹据的 属于图,并附有说明分析文字。我 如今还保存着这个册子,觉得很珍贵,和周这年 手刻油印的辽还图赤座鹏良多,不能不为 关定珠先生的治学精神所感,动。他热爱迎图 的内式艺术争步,业热浸自己民族的复民剧 造的过程,在别人不重视的情况下,他里特好 榜,未断了似果和研究之作·儿+有如一日. 认真声格勒面地劳动着,为正是的研究介出产 献。在他的影响下,劝课成绩优秀的女免路著 这择3北京大学孝玄专士一直读到获得硕士学位。 父女二人合作,在研究辽流和中国为代月发 文化的领域里,不断定成新的满幸,确果

寒日,这一年《辽代周光》是往《中国民间青
礼》之后新的成果。读这本书的文档复印件·
对我这个这没爱好者是一次系统的学习,决不
是谦辞,是宋话。这是我第一次读到如此是意
系统的关于辽瓷的著作,从发现到研究,窑业
的分布,小品的风格,工艺的特果, 建型分装
邻,研究的述许事与,内各辆定,文字清晰准
确,很是令人就意读下去。我想这种文风光和
他们父女二人研究学内的学风分不平的。
我相信这本《辽代内流》的出版,不仅名
我们提供了关于这类的系统知识和资料,其研
完成军对于进一多认识中国均是发展历史的脈
络,对于研究古代各民族>阅观发展的状况,心
及更广泛地往承和发扬优秀的月光技艺和艺术
传统,都是具有重要价值的。
200二月 サ ハ日

Liao Pottery and Porcelain of A Unique Style

Yang Yongshan

Turning the pages of the history of world ceramics, we may have a definite sense that none of the other countries has such a rich and colorful culture of ceramics like China in the long course of history. It is just because China is a multinational country that the splendid ceramic culture created by ethnic nationalities is characterized by its diversities in materials, skills, forms and decorations. As a unique style in the history of Chinese ceramics, the pottery and porcelain of the Liao Dynasty formed a distinctive artistic style in the entirety and were prominent in characteristics and varieties among those of the national minorities. Thus, it played a special role in the history of Chinese ceramic art.

The Liao pottery and porcelain have their prominent characteristics in forms and decorative motifs, especially in styles and structures which reveal its artistic charm with a strong sense of forms and rigorous means of treatment. The Liao pottery and porcelain are artistically distinctive with a strong ethnic flavor.

The Liao pottery and porcelain is marked by elegance in the primitiveness, delicacy in the simplicity and exquisiteness in the coarseness. It was a product blending as well as the ancient culture beyond the Great Wall and the inland one, representing the life and social habits of the nomadic people living in the north of our country and their conceptions and comprehensions of forms and styles of vessels. For the Liao pottery and porcelain, the typical forms include cock comb pot, long neck vase, chicken leg jug, wine jar with phoenix-headed spout, stringed ewer, square plate, long plate in the form of Chinese flowering crabapple. The unique and distinctive characteristics of forming and great disparity in proportions and structures enhance the sense of form even further. Among them, the form of cock comb pot presents a changing appearance: changing gradually from a round bottom to a flat upper part with its spout and handle, presenting a rich and harmonious visual effect. The delicate change of the entire vessel and good form is one of the perfect examples of the traditional forms. We have really found great illumination in the creations of such forms and styles that they should be none other than products of experiences and intelligence in life and practices. The objects suspended on the back of a horse or a camel should be oval-shaped. However, it is no easy to make an oval ware in its entirety and there is less capacity in the ware. The form of the Liao cock comb pot has a round upper part and an oval lower part which may have more capacity and such a form is unique. Furthermore, we ought to have a clear mind of the origin of such basic forms. They were transformed from the leather vessels and constitute special characteristics in the forms of the Liao pottery and porcelain. The unique form and style of the cock comb pot is a comprehensive representation.

As for the decorations on the Liao porcelains, Mr. Ye Zhemin summarized in his "A Concise History of Chinese Pottery and Porcelain" that: "In respect to the decorations, it is no doubt that potters usually followed the examples of the Central Plains if their wares were made in the traditional forms of the Central Plains and, similarly, the wares in the traditional forms of Khitans are distinctively characterized by their uniquely national styles in decorations and forms and their contemporary colors. It is potters' creative techniques to make wares in the national style of Khitans by application of the traditional skills of the Central Plains." Therefore, we may say that special characteristics of the Liao pottery and porcelain is the result of their different life-styles in different regions, different aesthetic preferences and great influences of the pottery making of the Central Plains upon them. It is a brilliant page of the art history of the Chinese ceramics.

Whether in the forms, or the decorative styles, the distinguishing features of great vitality represented in the Liao

pottery and porcelain appear that potters were completely free in application of their skills without any sense of restraint. The language in the forms of the Liao pottery and porcelain is fluent and unconstrained, but without any boorishness in it. In contrast, it is marked by rigorous connotations. Just as the writer says in the book: "The Liao pottery and porcelain are fired by utilizing the ceramic skills of the northern region and continuing the traditional techniques of pottery making of the Khitans. Its distinguishing features lie in the distinctive forms full of rich colors of nomadic life, not in the unique techniques of pottery making. Thus, it is unique among the products fired both in the northern and southern kilns of our country during the periods of the Five Dynasties and the Northern Song Dynasty."

It is from an artistic perspective that I began to be interested in the Liao pottery and porcelain. I entered the ceramic art department of the Central Academy of Arts and Design in the year of 1957 and came into contact with the Chinese traditional ceramic art since then. I was quite impressed by the cock comb pot and phoenix-headed vase of the Liao porcelains at the first glance. At that time there were few publications and written materials on the art of the Liao pottery and porcelain. A few pieces of the Liao porcelain in the museum that I visited at spare time stirred my interest only because the Liao pottery and porcelain with exceptional charms is marked by its distinctive forms and artistic style in the traditional Chinese ceramic art. Since then, I have been fascinated by the art and so have been the lovers of the Liao pottery and porcelain. It was until the early 1960s that I began to have a general knowledge of the Liao porcelains when I read the "Selected Works of the Liao Porcelains" written by Mr. Li Wenxin in a library. After that, I collected scattered materials concerning the Liao pottery and porcelain and made extracts on cards. As a matter of fact, it was no easy to have a full comprehension of the Liao ceramic art at that time.

I still clearly remember the book of "Atlas of Ceramics of the Liao Dynasty: Forms and Decorations of the Ancient Chinese Pottery and Porcelains" written and illustrated by Mr. Guan Baozong that I received via my friend at the end of 1982. That mimeographed booklet was a collection of different forms and decorations of ceramics of the Liao Dynasty. The forms were categorized and there were over fifty forms only in the category of the cock comb pots. There were also other forms and details of vases, pots, jugs, jars and bowls. The booklet had also pages of extension graphs of the decorative motifs with captions. I still have the booklet even today and have regarded it as a treasure. many thoughts usually come into my mind whenever I read the booklet. I have been quite moved by Mr. Guan Baozong for his diligence in his research. He has profound love for the traditional ceramic art of our country and the glorious Liao ceramic art that our ancestors created. For dozens of years, he has been diligent in collection and research and made great contributions to the research of the Liao pottery and porcelain. Under his great influences, Lu Jing, his talent daughter, entered the archeology department of Beijing University and was awarded the master's degree. Through their close cooperation, Mr. Guan and his daughter have made great achievements and added new chapters to the research of the ancient ceramic culture of China. This book, "Liao Pottery and Porcelain", is a new achievement following the publication of "The Folk Blue and White of China". Speaking the truth, it is really an opportunity for me, an amateur of the Liao pottery and porcelain, to have a systematic knowledge of the art as I am honored to read the copy of the manuscript. It is none of the modest remarks. This is the first time for me to read a book with such a complete description of the Liao pottery and porcelain as it covers all aspects concerned: from discoveries to research, from distributions of kilns, styles of wares, artistic characteristics, forms and decorations to reviews and many more. As a matter of fact, the book is full of accurate data and in a limpid style. It will be quite attractive to all the readers.

I am quite sure that the publication of the book, "Liao Pottery and Porcelain", provides us the knowledge and reference materials concerning the Liao pottery and porcelain in a systematic way. Meanwhile, we have gained a better view of the history of development of the Chinese ceramics. It is of great value both to the research on the development of the pottery and porcelain of the ancient minorities in China and to continue and carry forward the outstanding craftsmanship of ceramic making and the traditional art in a broader way.

序言

姜念思

契丹是我国古代北方游牧民族,它创建的辽(契丹)朝享祚二百余年,与中原的五代和北宋相始终。在中国历史上,辽素以军事、政治强盛而著称,并因此而使中国历史在唐代以后又出现了第二次南北朝。但是,辽在巩固和开拓我国北方疆土、发展多民族经济和文化、促进民族融合等方面,也作出了历史性贡献。特别是宋辽"澶渊之盟"(1005年)之后,南北方有一个百余年的和平发展时期。在与北宋及周边各国、各民族的频繁交往中,辽的政治、经济有了较快的发展,并创造了独具特色的辽文化。辽文化是中国优秀历史文化遗产的重要组成部分,而作为物质文化之一的辽代陶瓷,则是中国古代陶瓷艺术百花园中一支散发着北方草原气息的奇葩。

在辽代之前,东北地区除了高句丽烧制过低温釉陶及粟靺鞨建立的渤海国烧制过渤海三彩和琉璃瓦之外,尚没有烧制瓷器的历史。辽国建立以后,在中原的影响下,也开始了瓷器的生产,并创造了具有北方民族风格和地域特色的辽代陶瓷。辽代陶瓷的烧制具有重要的意义,它不仅将中国瓷器的烧制地域扩大到长城以北,而且丰富了中国陶瓷的艺术内容,并对金元两代陶瓷的发展产生了深远的影响。

辽代陶瓷不见于文献记载,辽瓷的被确认和定名还是20世纪三四十年代的事。但是,半个多世纪以来,随着大批辽代墓葬、塔基和窑址的发现,出土的辽代陶瓷及相关资料日益丰富,使我们对辽代陶瓷的认识也不断深化。考古资料证明,辽代的陶瓷生产是在学习和沿用中原技术的基础上产生的,其中,受华北的邢窑、定窑和磁州窑的影响尤为明显,甚至初期的窑工都可能是从这些地区掠来的。然而在造型与装饰方面,辽代陶瓷又有许多创新和发展。

在辽国境内,既生活着"马逐水草、人仰湩酪"的契丹等游牧民族,又生活着"耕稼以食、城郭以居"的汉族和渤海等农耕民族,因此,辽在政治经济上采取了"因俗而治"的双重政治经济体制,即"以国制治契丹,以汉制待汉人"。与此相应,辽代文化在许多方面也表现出明显的二元化的特点:一方面是中原汉文化的传统和影响;另一方面是北方游牧民族的风格。虽然在辽统治的二百余年中,辽的政治、经济和文化总的发展趋势是汉化的不断加深,但这种二元化的格局始终没有彻底改变。而作为日用生活品的辽代陶瓷的生产,为了适应习俗不同的两类民族的生活需要,也明显地分为两大类器型,即除了烧造中原传统的碗、盘、碟、杯、注壶等器型外,另外又创造出一批新的器型,如:鸡冠壶、凤首瓶、鸡腿坛(瓶)、穿带壶、瓜棱壶、葫芦形壶、方碟、海棠花式长盘、高足盘等。这后一种属于契丹形式的器皿,多数为半高温或低温釉陶器,只有少量为真正的瓷器;其造型与装饰都表现出浓郁的民族风格和地域特色。因此,它们更能代表辽代陶瓷的特点和艺术成就。

辽代陶瓷研究起步较晚,始于20世纪50年代,在我国陶瓷学中是一门新兴的分科。著名考古学家李文信先生的《辽瓷简述》和《辽瓷选集》为辽代陶瓷的研究奠定了基础。此后,随着出土的辽代陶瓷的增多和新窑址的发现,关于辽代陶瓷研究的论著也逐渐增加,内容涉及辽代陶瓷的许多方面,无论在广度与深度上都取得了新的进展。但是,回顾辽代陶瓷近五十年的研究历史,

我们也深深感到,辽代陶瓷的研究与其他时代陶瓷研究相比,相对来说还比较沉寂。其原因,一是辽代陶瓷只出土于北方少数省区;二是研究成果多发表在一些专门学术刊物上,仅有的几种图录出版数量有限,也不易见到。因此,要使辽代陶瓷让更多的人了解,使辽代陶瓷的研究从狭小的圈子里走出来,从而进一步推动辽代陶瓷研究走向深入,当前迫切需要出版一些关于辽代陶瓷研究的专著和普及性读物。有感于此,所以,当这本《辽代陶瓷》的书稿送到我面前的时候,我是怀着兴奋的心情以先读为快。

《辽代陶瓷》的作者路菁出身于陶瓷世家,父母均系辽宁省硅酸盐研究所高级工程师。父亲 关宝琮不仅是陶瓷大师,还是文物收藏家,20世纪70年代即开始研究和收藏辽代陶瓷,是最早 从化学和陶瓷工艺学角度对辽白瓷和辽三彩进行专门研究的学者。路菁1997年毕业于北京大学 考古学系,以后又师从权奎山先生攻读考古硕士研究生,毕业后留校教授古代陶瓷学。路菁受家 庭影响,学生时代就留心于辽代陶瓷,这本《辽代陶瓷》就是她多年的研究成果。

关宝琮先生是我多年的朋友和师长,在我任辽宁省博物馆馆长期间,他曾多次向辽博捐献文物,对我的工作也多以鼓励和支持。关先生知我对辽代陶瓷也素有所好,嘱我为其爱女的大作做序。我自知才疏学浅,但出于对辽代陶瓷的偏爱以及关先生的盛情难却,我不揣浅陋,还是愉快地接受了所请。

粗读书稿,我就感到这是我盼望已久的一部辽代陶瓷专著,全书写得很成功。作者回顾了辽 代陶瓷发现和研究的历史,在前人成果的基础上,通过实地调查、研究实物标本、分析有关资料, 对辽代陶瓷的造型、装饰特点、各窑口的烧造技法以及辽瓷分期都提出了自己的观点和新的表述。 概而言之,我认为《辽代陶瓷》有以下几个特点:

首先是图文并茂,可读性较强。据笔者所知,这是迄今国内出版的第一部图文并茂的辽代陶瓷专著。它不同于已往出版的辽瓷图录,文字研究部分占相当的分量。文字论述简洁平易,深入浅出,并配有图表,虽属专业性很强的学术专著,但并不艰涩难懂。所列各类陶瓷演变皆有彩色配图,一目了然。书后并附有200张辽代陶瓷彩色图版,其中不乏像三彩供器这样罕见的辽瓷新品。可以说,这既是一部学术专著,又是一本介绍辽代陶瓷的图录和普及性读物。

其次是资料翔实,立论有据。本书所阐述的观点全部依据考古资料,立论皆从资料出发。作者仔细研读了国内外有关辽代陶瓷的研究论著,分析了迄今考古发现的辽墓、辽塔、辽代城址出土的辽代陶瓷资料,并亲自调查了一些重要的辽代窑址,然后在此基础上通过考古学的方法,对辽代陶瓷的造型及各种器型的演变、制造技术、胎釉装饰技法和特色以及辽瓷分期用途等问题提出了自己新的认识。作者还根据有纪年辽墓(塔基)出土的陶瓷器资料逐一对无纪年辽墓的年代进行了推定,这不仅有益于陶瓷的研究,对辽墓的分期研究也提供了新的依据。可谓全书资料翔实,分析精当,立论有据,论述通达。应当说,这是目前关于辽代陶瓷研究的最新成果。

再次是书后附录的辽代陶瓷研究的重要论文三篇和《辽代陶瓷古窑址考察记事》两篇,有助于对全书内容的理解。

总之,这是一部综合研究和介绍辽代陶瓷成就的新作,代表了辽代陶瓷研究的新水准。它的 出版,必将推动辽代陶瓷的研究和知识的普及,并通过辽代陶瓷进而使人们了解辽代文化的特色 和发展水平。

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杨仁恺先生题签
辽代历史年表
序 独树一帜的辽瓷艺术 杨永善
序言 姜念思

契丹是我国古代北方游牧民族,它创建的辽(契丹)朝享祚二百余年,与中原的五代和北宋相始终。在中国历史上,辽素以军事、政治强盛而著称,并因此而使中国历史在唐代以后又出现了第二次南北朝。



壹 契丹族与辽王朝 ………………………………………1

契丹族是中国历史上一个贡献多且影响大的北方游牧民族,属阿尔泰语系原始蒙古语族,为鲜卑族宇文部的一支。其最早记载见于《魏书》,4世纪末,他们在今西拉木伦河和老哈河一带活动,这里即被认为是契丹族的发祥地。



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