宋代陶瓷 SONG CERAMICS

李知宴 Li Zhiyan 關善明 Simon Kwan



THE MUWEN TANG COLLECTION SERIES 沐文堂收藏全集

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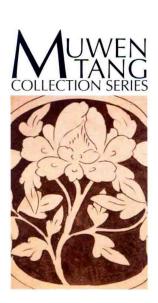
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Recording a vanishing cultural tradition 紀錄一個即將消逝的文化傳統



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沐文堂收藏全集

總序

中國文化源遠流長,是古代「四大文明」的唯一幸存者,在過去數千年來累積了無數傑出藝人的智慧和創作成果,通過欣賞、收藏和研究古代文物,是加深認識中國文化的最佳途徑。正如孔子所説:「我非生而知之者,好古,敏以求之者也。」(《論語》。述而編),中國人的「好古」精神歷史悠久,可以上溯至商代(約公元前1600至前1100年)。在河南殷墟商代晚期「婦好」墓之中,即可找到比較「婦好」生存年代早於千年的「紅山文化」(約公元前4000至前2500年)玉器遺物(見中國社會科學院考古研究所:《殷墟婦好墓》,北京,文物出版社、1980年、圖版162(1)、164(1))。四川金沙約商代晚期遺址,亦曾發現「良渚文化」(公元前3300至前2200年)玉器的標本(見黃劍華:《金沙遺址》,成都,四川人民出版社、2003、74頁),可見「婦好」藏玉並非孤例,中國文物的收藏傳統,古已有之。除考古出土文物之外,大部份傳世中國古代書畫文物,均有賴於歷代收藏家的保護,才得以保存。

中國文物收藏,大概可分為三個系統,其一是清宮舊藏,其二是出土文物,其三是民間收藏。這三類收藏各具特色,皇室收藏以帝皇喜好為主,藝術風格以上流社會的價值觀念為依歸,宮中用器窮奢極侈,與平民百姓的現實生活完全脱離關係,清宮舊藏之中,民窯瓷器、民間工藝、生活用具之類器物均被視為「不入雅玩」,而極少收藏。出土文物則大多為殮葬冥器,歷史研究價值很強,美術價值不一定很高,更由於出土地點分散,難以集中成為專題收藏。民間收藏則較多元化,雅俗共賞,更能表現中國古代人民生活的真正面貌,和當時社會的審美情趣,較之其他類別,民間收藏文物,可以説是更具「生命力」的收藏。

關氏沐文堂收藏於過去三十年來鍥而不捨,薄有所藏,所收器物共二十餘種,收藏對象以專題研究為主,並不拘泥於傳統收藏項目例如書畫、陶瓷、青銅之類,而鋭意開發中國文物收藏和研究的新領域,其中包括寫真畫、近代瓷、編竹器、古玻璃、金首飾等等,鮮為人知的新課題。過去十餘年間,已先後出版圖錄及研究專著共八種,其他藏品十餘項尚待整理,鑒於先前所編書籍,體例不一,部份亦已絕版,二〇〇三年初,決意整頓全部藏品,刪除部份較為薄弱之類別,共得十六種,重新編輯《沐文堂收藏全集》,每冊作一專題,共十六冊,二〇〇四年初決定增補二冊,合共十八冊(二〇〇九年再加二冊,合共二十冊),以圖錄方式印行,文字較為大眾化,中英對照,以供世界各地中國文物愛好者及收藏人士參考之用,至於各類器物之深入研究,則另行出版專著以補不足。鑒於工作浩繁,力有不逮,加以水平所限,錯誤在所難免,尚待今後學者專家多所指正。

現代世界走向「全球一體化」模式,不同民族與不同國家的和平共存之道,有賴於對他國文化背景及價值觀念的認識和理解,文物藝術的交流在這方面具有重大意義。 世事變幻無常,收藏過程只屬短暫保管,時移世易,藏品輾轉相傳,世界人類遺產,為世界人類所共享,不亦善哉?

關差明

The Muwen Tang Collection Series

Preface

Of the four great civilizations of the ancient world, China is the only one that survives today. Over the years it has become the repository of a vast quantity of artifacts, dating as far back as the Neolithic period. Collecting Chinese antiquities is perhaps one of the most effective ways of enriching our understanding and appreciation of Chinese art. As Confucius said in his Lunyu (Analects): 'I was not born with knowledge; I acquired it through my fondness for antiquity and constant perseverance' (Book VII, Shu Er). The spirit of 'fondness for antiquity' has infused the Chinese psyche for the last three thousand years. The earliest collector of Chinese antiquities was probably Lady Hao of the late Shang dynasty (circa 1600-1100 BC), in whose tomb at Yinxu in Henan Province jade ornaments datable to the Hongshan culture (circa 4000-2500 BC) of the Neolithic period were found (see Yinxu fuhao mu (The Tomb of Lady Hao at Yinxu), Beijing: Wenwu chubanshe, 1980, plate 162(1), 164(1)). These objects were therefore at least 1,000 years old in Lady Hao's time. Similarly, jade artifacts from the Liangzhu culture (circa 3300-2200 BC) were discovered at a late Shang dynasty site in Jinsha, Sichuan Province (see Huang Jianhua, Jinsha Yizhi (Jinsha Remains), Chengdu: Sichuan Wenwu chubanshe, 2003, P.74) It is thus evident that the tradition of collecting Chinese antiquities began in China at a very early age.

Major collections of Chinese art today can be divided into three main categories: former imperial collections, archeological discoveries and private collections. The imperial collections were restricted to the tastes of the ruling classes, with vernacular objects being rejected as vulgar and of little worth. Material excavated from archeological sites mainly consists of burial goods; although historically important, aesthetically they may have less value. Moreover, the majority of such finds in China are housed in museums near the place of their discovery, and it would be difficult to form a thematic collection from such a wide distribution of sources. Private collections, on the other hand, have much greater diversity. Embracing both the sophisticated and the common, they are far more representative of the indigenous culture of ancient China.

The bulk of the Muwen Tang Collection was formed by the Kwan family in the last quarter of the twentieth century, with substantial holdings being acquired in more than twenty categories. Since the original motivation for forming the Collection was based on academic interest, new themes that were traditionally not considered 'collectables' were explored, including ancestor portraits, modern Chinese ceramics, bamboo baskets, early glass and ancient jewelry. In the last fifteen years, only eight catalogues of the Collection have appeared, leaving a large number of works unpublished. Hence, in early 2003, it was decided that a 'complete catalogue' in a standard format should be produced to serve as a permanent record. After eliminating some of the weaker sections, sixteen topics were identified for inclusion. In early 2004, it was decided to enlarge the catalogue to include eighteen topics (subsequently two more volumes were added in 2009). Each topic will take up a single volume, and catalogue entries will be bilingual in Chinese and English, while a more detailed study of the pieces will be published separately later on. It is hoped that this 'complete catalogue' will form a database for further research by other scholars and collectors of Chinese art.

Today, as the world heads towards 'globalization', an understanding of and respect for others' values and cultures will be of utmost importance for the people of all societies and races to live in peace and harmony. Art and antique collecting and exchange could play a major role in achieving this goal.

Life is transient; collecting is no more than a temporary custody of objects by an individual. Works of art change hands over time. The Muwen Tang is dedicated to promoting an understanding and appreciation of Chinese art through the sharing of knowledge. It is our belief that human heritage is common property that should be enjoyed by people of all nations.

Simon Kwan

28th June, 2004

前言

沐文堂收藏宋代陶瓷凡四十年,一九九四年七月,選出藏品205件展出於香港藝術館,並出版圖錄《關氏所藏宋代陶瓷》一集,事隔十七年,此書早已絕版,藏品亦有所增減,加以近年考古工作所得資料日益豐富,宋代陶瓷斷代及窯口鑑別依據,資料不斷更新,沐文堂收藏宋瓷圖錄亦有修訂重編之必要,今選藏品262項,全部重新拍照,歸入《沐文堂收藏全集》再版印行。

《關氏所藏宋代陶瓷》一書,幸得景德鎮陶瓷研究所劉新園先生執筆,撰寫 導論文字,對宋代陶瓷之文獻資料、歷史沿革、及各窯場特色,作詳盡説明,本冊 為免重複,不再重印,特邀中國古陶瓷專家李知宴先生編寫「宋代瓷窯概況及宋 瓷的藝術成就」一文,作為導論,李先生從事中國古陶瓷研究五十餘年,考察古代 窯址不計其數,走遍大江南北,採集古瓷碎片更是多不勝數,對宋代窯器可謂耳熟 能詳,沐文堂有幸得李知宴先生惠賜鴻文,並提供窯址出土碎片資料,令本冊刊 行生色不少,亦為讀者提供實用參考,本人謹此致以衷心謝意。

中國陶瓷用具式樣雛形,早在新石器時代經已確立,近人所用瓷器,差不多沒有一件不能在史前陶器之中找到原樣,現代人所用的容器,不論盤、碗、杯、勺,或是瓶、罐、壺、樽等等器物造形,基本上都是史前人類的創作(見《沐文堂收藏全集.三,中國史前陶藝》)。千百年來,陶瓷藝人因應當時社會的生活習慣,為陶瓷器具進行改良和美化,成為中國人生活不可或缺的用具及美化生活的添加劑。宋人崇尚「人文精神」,陶瓷藝術得到前所未有的重視,皇家官瓷作品典雅莊重,講求純粹的造形美和線條美,民窯作品活潑爽朗,講求即興動感和生活氣色,可謂各有千秋。中國陶瓷到元代以後,興起青花及彩瓷,明、清兩代瓷器,基本上以繪畫為重點,強調器物的裝飾性,尤其清代官窯,為滿足帝皇的奢華慾望,作品力求工巧,不嫌繁褥,日漸遠離藝術的範疇,與宋人審美情趣別若天淵。宋代陶瓷作品清雅絕俗,實而不華,歷久常新,是中國美術史上一個傑出的成就,為歷代文人雅任所激賞及收藏。沐文堂收藏宋代陶瓷二百餘項,雖然藏品粗劣,乏善足陳,但數十年來,每每連夜挑燈把玩,實賞心樂事,今能供諸同好,雖野人獻曝,不亦快哉!

關善明

Foreword

The Muwen Tang has collected Song ceramics for forty years, and in July, 1994 205 pieces were selected for exhibition at the Hong Kong Museum of Art and published in the catalogue *Song Ceramics from the Kwan Collection*. Seventeen years later, this volume is no longer in print, and the collection has changed. Data obtained through recent archaeological work has also grown, giving a basis for the dating and determining the kilns of origin of Song ceramics. With the continual updating of data has come the need to revise the catalogue of Song ceramics in the Muwen Tang Collection. 262 items from the collection have been selected and re-photographed for inclusion in a new printing of *The Muwen Tang Collection Series*.

We were fortunate to have Mr. Liu Xinyuan of the Jingdezhen Ceramic Institute write the introduction to *Song Ceramics from the Kwan Collection*, in which he gave a detailed explanation of Song Ceramics, including their textual information, history, and kiln features. To avoid repetition, this volume does not reprint this introduction, and instead Mr. Li Zhiyan, an expert on Chinese ceramics, has been invited to write "Introduction to Song Ceramics and Their Artistic Achievements" to serve as an introduction. Mr. Li has studied Chinese ceramics for over fifty years and has investigated countless kiln sites all over China, gathering innumerable ceramic shards. With his incredible intimacy with Song ceramics, the Muwen Tang is fortunate to have this article by Mr. Li Zhiyan as well as the shards he has provided from kiln sites, which add much to this volume and provide a reference for readers. For this, I humbly offer my sincere thanks.

There were prototypes of Chinese ceramics as early as the Neolithic period. Nearly all of the ceramics used today had their early counterparts in prehistoric pottery, and basically all of the shapes of containers used by modern man, whether they be plates, bowls, cups, spoons, vases, jugs, pots, or vessels, were created by prehistoric man (see *The Muwen Tang Collection Series 3: Chinese Neolithic Pottery*. For thousands of years, ceramic artisans have improved and beautified ceramics in response to the social customs of the time, causing ceramics to become indispensible tools and objects of beauty. The "humanistic spirit" revered during the Song caused an unprecedented focus on the ceramic arts. Official imperial ceramics were classically elegant

and dignified, seeking pure beauty in shape and lines. Private pieces were bright and lively, seeking impromptu movement and an aura of life—each style had its own merits. By the Yuan, blue-and-white and coloured ceramics became popular, the ceramics of the Ming and Qing were mostly painted, emphasizing the decoration of the pieces. In particular, in order to satisfy the emperor's desire for luxury, Qing dynasty official kilns created crafty works that did not shy from complexity, and continually pushed the limits of the art, creating something that was worlds apart from the aesthetic interests of the Song. Song ceramics were sublimely elegant, substantial and not ornate, and still appear fresh today. They were an outstanding achievement in Chinese art history, and have been highly appreciated by scholars and the elite throughout the ages. Even though the more than two hundred Song ceramics in the Muwen Tang collection are but a meagre offering, they have given me much joy over the years, and it is my great pleasure and privilege to share them with you.

Simon Kwan

July, 2012



宋瓷的藝術成就及宋代瓷窯概況 李知宴

宋朝是從公元960年趙匡胤陳橋兵變登上皇帝寶座開始,到元滅南宋這段歷史。在陶瓷發展史上是個斷代史,時間共三百二十年。

宋王朝分為北宋 (960至1127年) 和南宋 (1127至1279年) 兩個階段。與宋王朝並存的還有遼、金、西夏、大理等比較大的政權,它們都各自佔據相當闊的領土。此外,還有回鶻、吐蕃等小王國。這些王國的陶瓷與唐宋以來漢人政權領域內的陶瓷工藝聯系密切。基本製陶工藝來自漢人工匠,結合當地人民的生活習慣製作出富有民族特色或地域風情的各類器物。由於篇幅所限,本書只就宋代瓷窯概況和藝術成就的相關內容加以介紹,其他內容暫時不談。

一. 宋瓷和唐瓷相比所發生的變化

第一,從瓷窯考古調查的情況看,宋代瓷窯的藏量和窯場規模遠遠超過唐朝。文獻史料對當時瓷器的記載大大增加。文人詩人對瓷器品質的評價,歌頌更詳實具體。瓷器更加貼近當時社會各階層的生活,興辦窯場成為經濟生活中最有潛力、最受歡迎的手工藝。在唐朝,南北各地發現一些瓷窯,基本上沒有超出陸羽在《茶經》中分出的六大窯系。陶瓷研究家們對瓷器的分析認識,也在南方和北方瓷器的區別,再往細分就比較困難,愈細愈困難,因為沒有形成富有地區特點的獨特風格。在宋代,各大窯系區域性特點明顯,就是說各自都有獨特風格,研究家們很容易將其分開。

第二,在宋代,北方青瓷取得重大成就,突破唐朝「南青北白」的格局。耀州窯青瓷的成就標誌著青瓷生產的中心從南方轉向北方。汝窯、官窯青釉「**汁水瑩厚潤如堆脂**」,不僅有色澤之美,還有蘊馨如美玉的質感。鈞窯工藝屬青瓷,但由於其像湛藍天空的乳光釉,燦爛的銅紅窯變釉鬼斧神工,翻開了瓷器美學的新篇章。南方地區,歷史悠久的越窯青瓷雄風獨存,沿著秘色瓷的軌道繼續生產。龍泉青瓷經過北宋後期的發展,在南宋創造出薄胎厚釉的粉青、梅子青、月白、蟹殼青等優良青瓷。唐代詩人歌頌越窯青瓷之美,激情滿懷,「九秋風露越窯開,奪得千峰翠色來」的千古絕唱,多少帶有點浪漫和想像。宋代青瓷美玉般的質感和鈞瓷銅紅釉的神奇,確是巧奪天工的實際。定窯白瓷胎骨致密潔白,質地精良,造型精巧玲

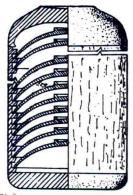
瓏,刻花的嚴謹,劃花的流暢,印花的縝密,藝術成就遠遠超過邢窯。磁州窯濃郁的鄉土氣息,與書法藝術相結合,顯示出東方文化的光彩。冰肌玉骨的青白瓷成為社會廣泛使用的一個優良品種。兔毫、油滴、玳瑁、鷓鴣斑等黑色結晶釉的成功燒製,以及黑釉金彩、銀彩、剪紙貼花、花釉等品種,藝術上超過唐代魯山花瓷,在瓷器藝術史上放射出一片光彩。

第三,宮廷用瓷的數量和窯口超過唐朝。地方進貢自不待言,有宮廷指定的窯場按皇帝喜歡的式樣和釉色燒製,或由太官署、尚食局等官府派員去訂燒,然後送往宮廷。汝窯、北宋官窯、南宋官窯、鈞窯、定窯、建窯中的「供御」、「進琖」表現出一種宮廷藝術的風格,代表了宋代製瓷工藝的最高水平,但它們受到封建禮教的嚴格約束。

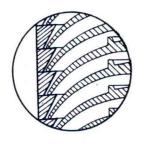
第四,宋朝的墓葬隨葬品的安排、墓葬壁畫表現的生活情景、城市文化遺址、 商貿交通要道、沿海港口遺址出土瓷器很多。特別是重要商貿港口遺址出土的瓷 器有的是附近窯地的產品,有的屬很多窯口的產品,有的來自遙遠地區瓷窯的產 品,尤其在社會上享有盛名的名窯產品。還有一個特點就是宋代窖藏瓷器發現很 多,這些情況從一定側面反映宋朝的達官顯貴、地主富商、城鎮平民、鄉村百姓都 用瓷。瓷器的社會使用面比唐朝廣泛很多。

第五,工藝的提高和創新,絕世之作創作出來。很多瓷窯比唐代更注意優良瓷土的選擇。原料的加工也更加精細,如龍泉青瓷,北宋靠淘洗池加工原料,南宋用巨型石臼舂搗瓷土,引進精細的紫金土,使青瓷具有美玉的質感。汝窯用瑪瑙石粉末配入釉中,非常科學的配出天青釉,使汝瓷成為諸多青瓷的魁首。北宋龍窯又長又大,如龍泉窯的「龍窯」長達50至60米,最長的可達90至100米左右,燒成濕度和氛圍很難控制。南宋改進為30多米,構築嚴謹,燒成技術大大提高。北方鈞窯系出現「雙室饅頭窯」的新結構。杭州的南宋官窯、四川的金鳳窯在用龍窯燒瓷的同時引進北方的饅頭窯,南北燒瓷工藝的交流超過唐朝。定窯發明覆燒工藝節省原料、燒料、提高產量,降低成本,有利於瓷器在民間使用。(圖1)

第六,粗瓷細作,化妝土的廣泛使用,使民間用瓷質量有很大的提高。



里窯支燒形式



小陂窯支圈形式

[·] 江西金溪窯宋代覆燒窯具示意圖 採自〈江西金溪兩處古窯的調查〉,《中國古代窯址 調查發掘報告集》,頁111

二. 宋、金代表性瓷窯

定窯

定窯的地理環境

定窯在河北省曲陽縣,宋代屬定州管轄,故名定窯。中心窯場在曲陽澗磁村和東燕川村、西燕川村。地處太行山東麓,華北大平原西部。曲陽之北靈山盆地產煤,東部和北部邊緣出豐富的優質瓷土。中心窯場所在地以前叫龍泉鎮,龍泉鎮之北叫北鎮,之南叫南鎮。保證製瓷用水和運輸方便的河流叫通天河,此河自北向南流向南鎮。另一條河流自西向東流向靈山鎮東北,與通天河相匯,巨大的瓷窯群正處在兩河交匯的三角地帶。窯區範圍達117萬平方米,北宋時期形成獨特的藝術風格。此時期定窯窯址規模最大,堆積最厚,瓷器品種最全(圖2),最能代表定窯瓷器的工藝水平和藝術風格。

定窯的發展歷程

定案究竟在甚麼時候開始生產瓷器,因為發掘面積很小,得到的資料有限,現在要作準確判斷尚不可能,只能根據有限的資料作初步判斷。在窯址最下層出土有黑瓷、淺褐釉瓷、青黃釉瓷和一般青瓷。產品胎體又粗又厚,雜質很多,與北方地區唐代墓葬出土的北方粗厚青瓷品質上一致。窯址出土的黃釉深腹碗、褐黃釉



2 定窯 河北曲陽縣澗磁村出土(李知宴採集)

雙耳罐等類器是初唐產品2。此外,我們還見到有席紋裝飾的黃釉執壺也應該是初 唐產品。在北鎮窯區發現學習邢窯白瓷工藝的白瓷碗,產量相當大,在白度和精美 程度方面比不上邢窯白瓷。器物底部為玉璧形底,或玉環形狀的底,根據有紀年墓 志唐墓出土瓷器比較研究,這類白瓷時代應該是唐代中期至晚期產品,。它証實了 《東坡志林》説的是「唐柳公權論硯,甚重青州石與定州花瓷」,根據這些考古資 料和當地出現的黃釉、青黃釉瓷席紋剪紙貼花裝飾執壺等作品,説明這個論述是 正確的。《曲陽縣誌》記載,曲陽有一塊石碑,是後周顯德四年(957年)立的,叫 《五子山院和尚舍利塔記》,立碑人叫馮翱,地位很高,作了銀青光祿大夫檢校太 子賓客兼中御使,他後來被派到這裡作瓷窯商税務使。後周皇帝能派馮翺這樣地 位的高官來管理這區的瓷窯務,可見五代瓷業已相當興盛。就考古發現的瓷器來 説與此記載基本相符。後周滅亡以後還有一些資料記載五代定窯生產瓷器的情 況,比如後周顯德九年《法興寺定州曲陽龍泉鎮王子山院長宅和尚舍利塔銘》、 《中山府販瓷客越仙重修馬夔碑記》,後周在顯德七年就滅亡了,但只隔二年,這 些資料是可靠的。進入北宋時期,定窯瓷器生產全面發展,社會影響已經擴大。我 在河南考古時看到,考古工作者在河南鞏縣發掘的宋真宗皇后李后墓出土瓷器實 物,有精美的越窯刻龍紋青瓷大盤,還有多件定窯刻鳳紋白瓷器,説明在統治集團 上層,皇室使用的瓷器主要是越窯和定窯瓷器。聲名赫赫的邢窯白瓷被排在外了。 北宋時期定窯瓷器工藝水平進一步提高,形成獨特的藝術風格,澗磁村瓷窯址面 積達到117萬平方米,許多大小不同的作坊匯集在一起,形成定窯瓷系的中心作坊 區,定瓷生產的繁榮區形成了。

定窯瓷系的品種

明朝洪武時人曹昭在《格古要論》、「古窯器論」中説:「古定器,土脈細,色白而滋潤者貴,質粗而色黃者價低,外有淚痕者是真,劃花者最佳,素者亦好,繡花者次之。宣和、政和間窯最好,但難得成群隊者。有紫定、色紫。有墨定,色黑如漆。土俱白,其價高如白定,俱出定州。」"這裡引出一系列有關定窯瓷品的專有名詞,這些名詞在陶瓷研究中經常出現。

「北定」:明高濂《遵生八牋》,「燕閒清賞牋」説:「**高子曰,定窯者,乃宋北 定州造也**。」中心窯場在曲陽澗磁村(圖三),通常是北方定州白瓷的代名詞。

象牙白、定窯白瓷中產量最大的品種、釉光瑩潤、白中泛黃、十分滋潤、猶如象牙的質感。

「土定」,定瓷中心窯場周圍一些工藝水平較差的小作坊生產的作品,胎體質地較粗,釉色泛灰或泛黃為其特徵。在胎體的厚薄、器物種類、造形、裝飾花紋的風格等方面和正品的定窯白瓷是一致的,這類作品稱為土定。《遵生八牋》在「論定窯」中説:「又若骨色青,溷如油灰者,彼地俗名後土窯,又其下也。」

「新定」,指山西霍縣程村窯產品,古代稱彭窯。元代工匠彭君寶在定窯學手藝,回到家鄉霍縣辦新窯,仿燒定器。《格古要論》說彭窯「出霍州,元朝戧金匠彭

君寶,效古定,製折腰樣者,甚整齊,故曰「彭窯」。土脈細白者與定相似,皆青口 欠滋潤,極脆,不甚值錢。賣骨董者稱為新定器。」考古調查證實了霍窯新定的存 在。開始於金晚期,元代興盛。胎薄釉白,有極細的刻、劃、印花裝飾,用小支釘燒 瓷,其支釘在器物多留痕跡。

「粉定」,定瓷中質地優良,白度高者為粉定。

「紫定」, 釉中配有鐵的氧化物, 釉色為芝麻醬色, 稱為紫定(圖3), 曹昭説「有紫定, 色紫」。有的顏色像成熟的柿子皮, 故稱為柿紅釉, 有的顏色發紅, 為光潤精美鐵紅釉。蘇東坡在《試院煎茶》中說「定州花瓷琢紅玉」。就是指的這種鐵紅釉瓷器。

「黑定」,就是《格古要論》上説的「墨定」他説:「**有墨定,色黑如漆**。」就是 黑定,在定窯瓷器中屬優秀品種(圖4)。在東、西燕川村窯址採集到比較粗,甚至 很粗的黑釉瓷器,這是滿足庶民百姓之需而生產的。

「綠定」,定瓷中的特殊品種,數量較少,配釉時原料中加入銅花之類礦物原料,銅元素在釉中發生作用,與鐵元素發揮作用燒出的青瓷上的綠色完全不同。



北宋 紫定盞托 沐文堂收藏



定窯 河北曲陽縣澗磁村出土(李知宴採集)

定窯作坊在工藝上繼承邢窯的細白瓷風格,到北宋時期提高很快。在河北定 縣考古工作者發掘了兩座佛教寺院寶塔塔基的地宮,一座是太平興國二年(977 年) 落成的靜志寺塔, 塔基地宮出土115件定窯白瓷器物。一座為至道元年(955 年) 落成的靜眾寺塔, 塔基地宮裡出土55件定瓷。它們代表了北宋初期的工藝水 平。品種多,造型精美,從工藝製作和藝術風格上已經超出邢窯的影響,形成自己 的風格。從這兩座地宮的出土物、和窯址發掘資料、墓葬出土有紀年的資料以及博 物館、藝術館、個人收藏品綜合起來看,北宋初期的器物有杯、盤、碗、碟、洗、爐、 盒、罐、盏托、淨瓶、梅瓶、執壺等。有的器物不上一種造型,如盒就有可榴形盒、 桃形盒、竹筒形盒、圓鈕高足盒等。淨瓶(軍持)肩部有的有龍頭形流、有的流作成 一小杯形,杯下的頸收進成束頸等。香爐有平底香爐、五足香爐等。有法螺(佛法 器具)。黃釉鸚鵡壺、綠釉刻花淨瓶、柳斗杯、瓷枕等。動物形象有游龜、小獅、小 狗、雞、兔、駱駝等。人物形象有孩兒枕、菩薩、僧人、持書閱讀的書生、婦女等。胎 體潔白細膩,已經由唐、五代胎體較厚轉向薄胎方向發展,尤其在宋代燒出透光度 極好的白瓷,為透影白瓷,具有很高的水平。白釉雖然是玻璃質釉,但釉層非常瑩 潤,由於釉料中含有氧化鈦、氧化鐵等物質,加上燒成氣氛的特別控制,大多數作 品的釉層沒有胎骨潔白,而是白中泛黃,如象牙雕刻品那樣溫潤微微泛黃的白色, 人們稱為象牙白。同時由於燒成時在窯中釉層流動出現聚合現象,在釉面出現灰 色的流釉痕跡,人們稱為淚痕或鼻涕釉(圖5)。

造型上講究線條的硬朗,各類器物都秀美玲瓏。與薄薄的胎體,溫潤的釉質 釉色相結合,十分和諧,這在北方瓷器中十分獨特。

裝飾方面,廣泛採用傳統的刻花、劃花、印花、堆塑、鏤空等工藝。劃花就是線刻,花紋在一個平面上,不分層次。剛勁有力,如鐵線游絲,在瓷器上出現紋輕線細,紋不藏污。刻花刀鋒犀利,花紋層次分明。印花是將花紋雕刻在陶模和陶範上,在成形過程中作出。題材多取材於宋、金社會上流行的緙絲織錦,繁密有緻。常見的花紋有幾何圖案、弦紋、回紋、水波紋、球路紋、錢紋。植物花卉有牡丹、梅花、翠竹、蓮花、水藻、蘭花、菊花、萱草等。動物紋樣有:孔雀、鷺鷥、蘆雁、雙鵝、水波游鴨、鹿、獅等。神化了的動物有夔龍、雲鳳、摩羯等。其他還有兒童及各類人物形象。

定窯瓷器除鑲釦、銀口、銅口以外,還用金彩作出裝飾,如在黑定、紫定上用 金彩畫出牡丹花卉等。

唐朝的邢窯和定窯及其他瓷器都喜歡用化妝土。宋代定窯由於工藝技術的進步,水平提高,一般不用化妝土,因為胎體比釉層還白。

宋朝統治階層奢侈生活,什麼都講究文化品位。為了使瓷器富麗堂皇,光是瓷器本身的美觀還不夠,還要在口沿鑲金口、銀口和銅口加以美化。但瓷器的釉層很光滑,金屬口邊鑲不穩,如果把口邊的釉層去掉,鑲起來就容易得多。但定瓷胎體很薄,堅硬而脆,燒成的瓷器是很難把釉層去掉,如果硬要磨去釉層,可能釉層