太璞古香

一叶氏哥窑瓷器精品集

ANTIQUE ALIKE PORCELAINS OF NATURAL BEAUTY SELECTED MASTERPIECES OF THE YE'S GE KILN

主 编: 吕成龙

Compiled by Lv Chenglong

故宫出版社

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前言

王亚民

中国的收藏历史源远流长,最早可追溯到东晋,参与者大多是既有政治地位又有鉴赏水平和富余财力的士大夫阶层。王、谢、桓等名门望族,常把鉴藏艺术品的多寡作为衡量门户高低的尺度之一,当时士大夫如桓玄等,都是收藏巨富之人。其后刘宋、萧齐、萧梁均有继承发展,鉴藏之风延续未断。张彦远自其高祖辈起五代富于收藏,成为其编写《历代名画记》的坚实基础。米芾父子及王诜等众多兼具书画家身份的士大夫或贵戚参与收藏,也是前朝所未及。元代柯九思、倪瓒均以诗、书、画之"三绝"名重当时,同时也都精于鉴赏,家藏颇丰。

属清宫旧藏的精品很多是清乾隆内府《石渠宝笈》著录的藏品,表面看来这些国宝是乾隆皇帝以帝王势力毫不费力搜罗而来的,实际上却有很大一部分是梁清标、安岐等几个收藏家对明末散佚书画珍品鉴定收藏的成果积累。及至近代,如果没有张伯驹、孙

瀛洲、陈万里等收藏大家的出现,中国的很多宝物恐怕摆脱不掉或 流散海外或毁于动乱的命运。正是有他们对大量散佚文物的保护和 其后向故宫博物院的文物捐赠,才使今天的我们有幸一睹这些艺术 瑰宝的庐山真面目。

如今中国古代艺术品拍卖及收藏市场的异常火爆不再能以单纯的"盛世收藏"来注解,而是更多地体现出一个民族对自己文化的认同和尊重。收藏家对当今世界发展的理性思考,以及对中国传统文化优越性的深切感受,使整个收藏因此转向更具内涵的层面。此时出版此书籍来鼓励、宣传并引导收藏就极富意义。

正因如此,故宫博物院所属故宫出版社编辑出版民间典藏系列书,希望此系列书能够为学者带来研究的实物资料,为欣赏者呈现不同时期的文化宝藏,成为为广大读者提供增强民族自豪感和爱国主义热情的良好教材。

叶氏哥窑作品制作者简介

叶德奎

1934年出生于浙江云和,20世纪50年代后期,在当代青瓷诞生地——龙泉上垟瓷厂学习先进的制瓷工艺,同时也对传统的制瓷技艺进行了学习和研究。

60年代中期,由于政治原因被迫离开上垟瓷厂,长达十几年,奔波于浙闽许多瓷厂。多年的磨练,让他的制瓷技艺日趋成熟。

70年代后期,受邀组建云和县大均瓷厂,任厂长兼技术总工。开 发研制了乌金釉兔毫、油滴、满天星等制品。

1982年,国营云和陶瓷厂组建,历任技术总工和试验室主任。其间,深入研究了青瓷开片釉的机理和工艺。

1991年,德奎先生与国内权威古陶瓷专家冯先铭、孙会元等达成 共识,共同研究"传世哥窑"的制瓷工艺。

其后的15年,德奎先生与专家组一道,对传世哥窑的原料类型、胎釉机理、形制特征、施釉技巧、装烧形式、窑炉结构、烧制曲线、纹片沁色等几十项专业课题进行了开创性研究,进而初步形成了具有独立特征的当代"传世哥窑制瓷工艺体系"。

2005年, 因心脏病突发逝世, 享年71岁。

叶克伟

又名古儿,1975年出生于浙江云和,叶德奎先生之长子。自幼受 父亲陶瓷艺术的熏陶,在雕塑、绘画、美术设计等方面很有天赋。

长期协同父亲从事传世哥窑制瓷技艺的研制,在父亲过世后,独 立承担起继续研究的工作,在传世哥窑传统文化领域做了大量的发掘 和整理工作,继承并发展了"叶氏"哥窑制瓷技艺。

古儿先生致力于将传世哥窑艺术与当代高品位生活相结合,将传世哥窑与香道、书法、茶道等中华元素深度融合,开创传统文化运用于当代生活的新领域。

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哥窑为宋代五大名窑之一,与汝、官、定、钧窑齐名,属于为宫廷烧造御用瓷器的官办瓷窑,其产品历来受到珍视。明代《宣德鼎彝谱》中即有"内库所藏柴、汝、官、哥、均、定各窑器皿"的记载,清代乾隆皇帝更将哥窑瓷器视为珍品。现收藏于故宫博物院和台北故宫博物院的传世哥窑瓷器,均为历代宫廷旧藏,加上其他流散于海内外的传世品,总计也只有100件左右。由于传世哥窑瓷器的窑址迄今尚未被发现,因此目前仍难以从考古角度寻找科学的佐证材料。

哥窑之谜至今尚未解开,研究者各执一说,似乎都有道理。学术问题的讨论应允许百家争鸣,集思广益才能使研究工作不断深入发展。对宋代哥窑的研讨可谓方兴未艾,这既是学术研究问题,也是鉴定学的一个课题。笔者近80年研究,提出自己的观点:别具特色的"传世哥窑"瓷器是宋代产品。

虽然历史上很多朝代都曾精心仿烧过哥窑瓷器,但仔细观察后可以发现,其艺术效果无一能与宋代哥窑瓷器相媲美。乾隆皇帝御制诗中亦有专门评论哥窑与仿哥窑瓷器的诗作,如《咏官窑瓶》曰:"铁

足腰圆冰裂纹,宣成踵此失华纷。而今景德翻新样,复古诚知不易云。"近年为弘扬传统文化,虽然先后恢复了许多历史上的名窑,诸如汝、官、钧、定、耀州、磁州窑等,但结果表明,新产品的效果仍旧逊于古代瓷窑产品。

事出偶然,20余年前我听说南方(曾误以为在开封)有工匠以台北故宫博物院藏瓷图录为范本,参照摹制,结果制成品从造型、胎体、釉质到表面光泽,都基本与传世宋代宫、哥窑觚、瓶类型相同,即便是口沿下垂积釉也呈现得惟妙惟肖,这确是出人意料的成果。另外,复制宋代宫窑瓷器所得到一些产品的外观效果恰恰酷似传世品中的官、哥窑瓷器,不禁使人深入思考,这对于研究两宋官窑及宋、元哥窑都具有新的意义。而今地处浙江省云和县的一个小厂所烧造的哥窑瓷器却能巧夺天工,可谓一奇。望今后能继续孜孜以求,为弘扬哥窑文化做出更大贡献。

笔者得见云和叶氏哥窑几十年倾注心血制成之哥窑制品,勾起许 多回忆,心思如涌,感慨良多。略赘数语,权且为序。

耿宾名

2014年4月16日

Preface I

Ge, Ru, Guan, Ding and Jun kiln are the five famous kilns in Song Dynasty. They were officially run and produced porcelains for the imperial court. Their products have always been cherished from around the world. Emperor Qianlong is particularly keen on Ge wares and he even writes poetry complimenting them. Ge wares collected by the Palace Museum and the National Palace Museum in Taipei are all from the collections of imperial courts. Nowadays there are only 100 or so Ge wares handed down worldwide. Since Ge kiln site has not been found yet, from the archaeological point of view, to date the handed down Ge wares are lack of hard scientific evidence. I am convinced that the elusive handed down Ge wares are from Song Dynasty based on my own research of 60 years.

Although many dynasties in history had carefully imitated Ge wares, none of which could match the artistic effects of those masterpieces of Ge kiln of Song Dynasty when observing closely. In recent years, in order to promote the traditional culture, many famous kilns in history, such as Ru, Guan, Jun, Ding, Yaozhou, Cizhou kiln, etc., have been restored, but the newly simulated products are still inferior to the ancient ones here and there.

About 10 years ago, I happened to know that simulated beakers, vases, etc. by the Ye's, craftsmen in Yunhe County, southern Zhejiang Province

(once mistaken as Kaifeng), based on the plates in the book of the Porcelain Collection of the National Palace Museum in Taipei, well match those handed down Ge and Guan wares of Song Dynasty in term of shaping, body texture, glaze and luster of surface. Even if the glaze accumulated under the rim via gravity is surprisingly alike the originals. It is really amazing. It is of great importance for the study of Guan kiln of Northern and Southern Song Dynasty and Ge kiln of Song and Yuan Dynasty. The Ye's imitation of Ge wares of Song Dynasty is indeed a miracle. I do hope the Ye's keep going ahead in their pursue and make even greater contributions to the promotion of the culture of Ge kiln in the near future.

On seeing the simulated Ge wares by the Ye's over decades' long, many good memories come to my mind. I am moved by their devotion to the simulation of Ge wares in the past decades and I would like to write some words to appreciate their outstanding works.

Geng Baochang The Palace Museum, Beijing April 16, 2014 宋代哥窑瓷器造型庄重、古朴典雅, 釉色淡雅自然, 尤以独特神奇的纹片装饰而著称。由于传世宋代哥窑瓷器的窑址迄今为止尚未找到, 因此给传世宋代哥窑瓷器研究蒙上了一层神秘的面纱。

我们的先辈曾对宋代哥窑瓷器进行过不间断的探讨和研究,特别是近现代陶瓷界、考古界、科技界等方面的专家学者,以著名陶瓷专家冯先铭先生(1922~1993年)为代表,承前启后,对宋代哥窑瓷器进行了深入、全面、系统、科学的研究,从大量属于哥窑类型的瓷器中,通过分类、排比,遴选出为数不多的一批被认定为"传世哥窑"的器物。

传世哥窑瓷器主要收藏在故宫博物院、台北故宫博物院、上海博物馆及国内外一些大型博物馆里。这些传世哥窑瓷器造型有瓶、炉、洗、碗、盘等。一般采用垫饼垫烧方法烧造而成。器物多通体施釉,仅圈足底端无釉;也有部分采用满釉支烧工艺制作而成,此类器皿的外底往往留有支烧钉痕。胎色有黑灰、深灰、浅灰、土黄等。胎质有瓷胎和砂胎两种。釉均为失透的乳浊釉,釉色以灰青为主,也有炒米黄、浅灰青、米黄等色。釉面均开有较细碎的片纹,习称梅花纹、百

圾碎、鱼子纹等。

对传世哥窑瓷器的研究,一般以相关文献研究、传世品特征分析、考古资料印证为主要途径。另外,对其传统烧造工艺进行恢复与探索,则是探究其历史原貌更重要的参考依据。由于这方面的研究难度极大,所以往往被研究者避开。然而,笔者在参加一次哥窑学术研讨会时,偶然了解到在浙江省南部的小城云和县里,有父、子两代人,在"传世哥窑传统烧制工艺"领域做了大量研究探索工作。他们通过实践,再现了"聚沫攒珠"、"酥光"、"金丝铁线"、"支钉套烧"等传世宋代哥窑瓷器的工艺特性。这样一种"十年磨一剑"的精神,在传统瓷器研究领域特别需要宣传和提倡。

目前传世哥窑研究虽然仍迷雾重重,但对其所蕴含的深厚历史、 文化及艺术价值却世所公认。正因如此,深入研究传世哥窑文化并使 这项技艺传承下去,就有特别的意义。我们欣喜地看到叶氏哥窑在这 方面的探索中取得很大成就,这是一件可喜可贺的事情。但我们也应清 醒地认识到,传世哥窑研究仍任重而道远,衷心期盼叶氏哥窑百尺竿头 再进一步,为弘扬传世哥窑文化、传承传世哥窑技艺做出更大的贡献。



Preface II

Ge kiln porcelains of Song Dynasty are famous for their solemn and elegant shaping and natural glaze, especially for the decoration of the unique and magic crackle patterns appeared on the glaze layer. Since Ge kiln sites of handed down porcelains from Song Dynasty have not been found so far, therefore, a veil of mystery casts on the studies on those handed down porcelains.

The masterpieces of handed down Ge kiln porcelains are mainly collected by the Palace Museum, the National Palace Museum in Taipei, Shanghai Museum, and some large museums abroad. They are vases, burners, washers, bowls, plates and so on. They are usually full-glazed and fired with supporting pads. As a result, the bottom of the ring foot is with no glaze. Some of the full-glazed are fired with supporting spurs, thus, spur marks are left behind on the bottoms of the wares. The color of the body is in blackish gray, dark gray, light gray, khaki or such. The texture of the body is white clay or sand. The glaze is all opaque and in general in grayish green and otherwise in fried-rice-yellow, pale green or beige, etc. There are always crackles, commonly known as patterns of prunus blossom, hundred-gold crackles or fish-roe marks, on the glaze layer.

The study of handed down Ge kiln porcelains is focused on literature, feature analysis and description and cross-check of archaeological data. Although attempts to restore the traditional way of making are more important in knowing the porcelain, due to the great difficulty of restoration, researchers are often avoided doing so.

However, there is a father and son surnamed Ye in Yunhe County in southern Zhejiang Province, who make great efforts in simulating the traditional way of making Ge kiln porcelains over two generations. They are rewarded finally. They have reproduced porcelains with typical characteristics of handed down Ge wares of Song Dynasty, such as 'poly foam save pearl', 'golden floss and iron threads', using the traditional firing technique of 'one bigger than and encased another isolated and supported by spurs'. Such continuous, decades' long pursue for a solution should be made public and advocated especially in the field of traditional porcelain research.

The current study on handed down Ge kiln porcelains is still in the middle of dense fog. Since the historical, cultural and artistic values alongside are recognized worldwide, in-depth study of handed down Ge wares and keeping the traditional way of making is of special significance. I am delighted to see the Ye's making more achievements in their simulation of Ge wares. It is really a gratifying thing. I would point out that the study on handed down Ge ware is still a long way to go and I sincerely look forward to continuing success of the Ye's in their simulation. May the Ye's make greater contributions to the promotion of the culture of handed down Ge ware and the full revival of the traditional way of making.

Lv Chenglong
The Palace Museum, Beijing
March 6, 2014