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青海岛的

北京大学赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆自成立以来,先后举办了多次高水平、高质量的文物和艺术展,已经成为北大专业教学、学术研究和对外交流的重要平台,也是宣传和展示中国古代文明成果的一个重要窗口,同时还是北京大学校园文化的一道独特而亮丽的风景。今天在这里举办"鸣鹤清赏——鸣鹤雅集会员藏品展",近百件来自民间收藏的精美文物珍品,齐陈一堂,蔚为可观,可喜可贺。

众所周知,文化是民族凝聚力和创造力的重要源泉。优秀的传统文化是我们中华民族生生不息、努力进取、开拓创新的不竭动力。而文化遗产是文化的重要载体,因其具有不可再生的特性,所以弥足珍贵。人类社会发展的经验告诉我们"前事不忘,后事之师"的道理,文化遗产可以说是人类社会不断进步的基石。

中国是一个历史悠久的文明古国,拥有让每一位炎黄子孙引以为豪的文化遗产。如何保护、利用好这份珍贵的遗产,是摆在我们每个中国人面前的问题。考古学是文化遗产保护和利用的基础。北京大学的考古研究有着光荣的历史。自1922年成立北京大学研究所国学门以来,几代学者筚路蓝缕,励精图治,将考古专业发展壮大成基础设施完整、学科覆盖面宽、科研力量雄厚的考古文博学院,为中国的考古学和文化遗产保护事业的发展,做出了重大的贡献。

随着我们国家经济发展水平的提高,人们的物质生活条件得到了前所未有的改善,与此同时人们对精神生活也有了更高的追求。为了适应社会发展的需要,我们率先成立了北京大学公众考古与艺术中心,该机构以向大众传播科学的考古和文物知识,弘扬优秀传统文化,提高国民素质,促进文化遗产保护事业的发展为宗旨,积极开展多种形式的公众考古活动,取得了良好的社会效益。此次在北京大学赛克勒考古与艺术博物馆举办的"鸣鹤清赏"展览,不仅是考古学界走出象牙塔,服务社会的一次有益尝试,也是学术界与收藏界之间的一次认真交流,同时还可以看作是公众主动参与文化遗产保护和共享的自觉行动;这也是北京大学"敢为天下先"、"兼容并包"和"教育面向大众"的传统精神的充分体现。我希望以此为契机,把这样的活动持续不断地进行下去,并且要做得越来越好。

最后,我还想借此机会,呼吁更多热爱祖国文化遗产、有学识、有责任的收藏爱好者和企业家们,积极投身到文化遗产保护的事业中来,为传承和弘扬我们的优秀传统文化做出更大的贡献!

是为序。

北京大学校长周其凤

Preface

Since its establishment, the Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology at Peking University has held a couple of high-level exhibitions on cultural relics and fine arts which have become not only an important platform for teaching, researching and communication, but a window to showcase Chinese ancient civilizations, and even a unique and beautiful view in the campus of Peking University as well. Congratulations to the special Ming He Qing Shang exhibition here today which has a splendid array of nearly 100 fine precious cultural relics on display.

It is well known that culture is an important source to the cohesion and creativity of a nation. The outstanding traditional Chinese culture is just the forever impetus to drive Chinese people to carry on the nation, to work hard and go forward through innovations. Moreover, cultural heritage is the most important carrier of culture. Due to its nonrenewable nature, cultural heritage becomes even more precious. The social development of humankind tells us a truth, "Experience is the best teacher". Cultural heritage is arguably the cornerstone of the development of human society.

As a country with a long history and ancient civilizations, China has a collection of cultural heritage which makes each descendant of Emperors Yan and Huang proud of. How to protect and use this precious heritage is a big issue facing each Chinese. Archaeology is the basis on which the cultural heritage is to protect and use. Peking University has a glorious history of archaeology study. After the Guoxuemen or the department of Chinese traditional studies was set up in 1922, generations of scholars blazed their way forward through all the difficulties and made great efforts to expand an old archaeology study into the current archaeology school which has a complete teaching and research infrastructure, a wide-ranged specialty system and a sharp-edged scientific research faculty, and made a significant contribution to the development of Chinese archaeology study and cultural heritage protection.

With the enhancement of our nation's economic development, Chinese people's material life has been improved unprecedentedly. At the meantime, people begin to pursuit more in their spiritual life. In order to meet the social demand, we pioneered in establishing Center of Archaeology and Art for General Public at Peking University. The center aims at spreading archaeology and cultural relic knowledge to the public, carrying forward splendid Chinese traditional culture and unfolding various public archaeological events to enhance the quality of the nation and strengthen the protection of cultural relics. All of these activities achieve good social effects. This Ming He Qing Shang exhibition taking place in the Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology is not only a successful practice for the archaeologists to step out from the Ivory Temple to serve the country and the society, a serious exchange between the academia and the collector circles, but also a conscientious effort taken by the public to participate in the cause of cultural relics protection and sharing. Furthermore, it fully reflects the university's traditional spirits of "Dare to be the first", "Comprehensive and open-minded" and "Public-oriented education". I hope this kind of activities could continue in the future and work even better.

Finally, I also want to take this opportunity to call on more knowledgeable and responsible collectors and entrepreneurs who love our nation's cultural relics to join in the cultural relics protection cause and to make greater contribution to deliver and promote our excellent traditional culture.

Zhou Qifeng
President of Peking University

心平气和 寓藏于乐

——略谈古陶瓷鉴定和收藏

吕成龙(故宫博物院 研究员)

中国是世界上最早烧制和使用陶器的国家之一,其陶器生产有着一万多年延绵不断的历史。如果从东汉(公元25年~220年)发明瓷器算起,中国的瓷器生产也已有近两千年的历史,中国因此成为世界上最早烧造瓷器的国家。瓷器堪称中国古代的重大发明之一,是中国对人类文明的一项重大贡献,中国凭借在世界上率先发明瓷器而享有"瓷国"之美誉。

然而,相对于金石学来说,历史上,人们对陶瓷的研究起步较晚,在唐代至明代的文献中, 只能检索到一些有关这方面的零星记载,直到清代才出现系统讲述陶瓷的专著。到了近代,考古 学方法从西方引进以后,古陶瓷研究遂成为考古学的分支之一,并愈来愈受到人们重视。

研究古陶瓷是文物工作者的必修课。随着人们物质生活水平的不断提高和文化生活的日益丰富多彩,愈来愈多的古陶瓷收藏爱好者也渴望了解和掌握古陶瓷方面的知识。因此,尽快普及这方面的知识,必将有助于提高广大民众的文化素养,增强他们的民族自豪感。但由于崇古心态和趋时牟利观念的影响,致使中国古代陶瓷中掺入一个特殊品种,即仿古陶瓷。其中的一些仿技高超者,常使人真赝难辨,给古陶瓷研究带来很大麻烦。

众所周知,对古代陶瓷器进行科学鉴定是开展其他各项研究工作的前提。如果把赝品当成真品整天研究来研究去,将会给研究工作造成很大混乱。古陶瓷鉴定本应只包括断时代、辨窑口、评优劣三项内容,但随着古陶瓷仿品的出现,辨真伪成为了鉴定的首要内容。

改革开放以来,随着人们物质生活的改善,文物收藏活动持续升温,爱好古陶瓷的人也愈来愈多。但喜欢归喜欢,据我所知,由于绝大多数收藏古陶瓷的人,在鉴定方面并未入门,因此,白白将大把钞票送进卖赝品假货者腰包里这种现象可谓屡见不鲜,而这种做法又进一步刺激仿品制造业的急剧膨胀。吃一堑,长一智,于是初学者纷纷向古陶瓷方面的专家求教提高鉴别能力的诀窍。哪知,古陶瓷鉴定是一门内容很深奥的学问,要想掌握它,没什么诀窍,也无捷径可走。它需要的是锲而不舍、孜孜以求的刻苦精神和理论联系实际的科学方法,切忌教条。

一般来说,鉴定一件古陶瓷应综合考虑五个方面的内容:一是造型;二是图案纹饰;三是胎、釉和彩;四是烧造工艺;五是款识。因此要掌握这项本领不是件容易的事,尤其是光看书本,那是根本不成的,还必须要经过实践的锻炼,尤其是要多看实物真品,最好能上手观摩。实物真品无非包含两方面的内容:一是完整器或基本完整的器物;二是残片。对绝大多数收藏爱好者来说,上手观摩完整器的机会很少,而且学习伊始就购买大量古陶瓷完整器用作参考的标准也不现实。如此说来,对于一般收藏爱好者是不是就没有办法学习古陶瓷鉴定了呢?回答是否定的。实践证明,利用古陶瓷伤残器或残片标本学习鉴定是一条切实可行的途径。它不但无需投入很多资金,而且自己也可以到城市基建工地或到被运往城外的渣土中捡拾。实践证明,利用这种方法最终收到的学习效果,不但不亚于观摩完整器,而且还具备一些观摩完整器时所不具备的优势。比如说陶瓷器真实的胎质,在完整器上是看不到的,而通过残片的断面却能观察到。因此,近三十多年来,古陶瓷残片愈来愈受到广大古陶瓷爱好者的青睐。我发现在我结识的古陶瓷收藏、爱好者当中,大凡重视古陶瓷残器、残片收集、整理、研究的人,在古陶瓷鉴定方面均入道

快、"打眼少",而且善于把学到的理论应用到实践中去,很快就掌握了鉴定古陶瓷的要领,其藏品的档次和真品所占比例亦均较高。反之,那些照着书本和电视所讲"按图索骥"搞收藏的人,则屡屡受骗。

历来收藏古陶瓷的人大致可分为四类:一是想捡漏发财;二是想投资保值或增值;三是纯粹 兴趣使然;四是兴趣和投资兼具。

对于第一类人来说,应该打消捡漏发财的念头。这是因为历史上留下来的文物真品是有数的,珍品更是很难碰上,不是随便在什么地方都会淘到"宝"的。再者,捡漏是特定历史条件下的特殊现象,在信息技术高度发达的今天,发生的几率不高。

对于第二类人来说,将平时积攒下来的钱投到收藏古陶瓷或其他门类的文物上,以规避投资 其他行业带来的风险,增加收益,确实不失为一种好的想法,但一定要慎重。因为并不是所有的 真品升值空间都很大,要有选择性地去收藏那些升值空间大的稀有珍品,最好找懂行的人咨询一 下,并请真正的鉴定专家把好关。

举例来说,在艺术品投资市场方面,人们最津津乐道的是英国铁路养老基金会(British Rail Pensions Fund)曾经取得的出色业绩。20世纪70年代,受国际石油危机的影响,英国经济不太景气,为了分散风险,负责保管英国铁路局员工退休金的英国铁路养老基金会,采纳统计学家列文(Lewin)的建议,决定以基金会每年可支配的总流动资金的5%为限(相当于500万英镑),投资到文物艺术品上。策略制定后,该基金会先后购进了2400多件文物艺术品。这些文物艺术品种类繁多,包括古代珍贵的印刷品、欧洲印象派大师的绘画作品及中国古陶瓷等,而且大都是1974年到1980年间买进的。该基金会原定的投资周期是25年,然而到了14年后的1988年,他们瞄准市场的良好势头,提前开始准备出手了。1989年该基金会委托伦敦苏富比拍卖行拍卖了原先以340万英镑买进的25件文物艺术品,最终以3520万英镑成交,平均收益率为20.1%,扣除通货膨胀因素后的平均年收益率为11.9%。其中莫奈(Monet)的一幅圣母像的成交价为671万英镑,而当年的买入价仅为25.3万英镑。同年5月16日,该基金会又在香港举办了中国瓷器专场拍卖会,共拍出100多件艺术品,总估价为5500万港元,总成交价则近1亿港元。其中一件明代洪武釉里红大碗,估价600—800万港元,成交价却达2035万港元。而一件中国唐三彩马,1978年买入价仅为22万英镑,最终以415万英镑成交。一件元代青花戏曲人物庭园图罐,1977年以14.3万英镑购进,最终以308万港元拍出。英国铁路养老基金会的成功经验告诉我们,艺术品投资不仅要精,更要全。

其实文物艺术品投资的成功例子不胜枚举,再比如说明代成化斗彩鸡缸杯所创造的价格传奇神话。1949年,香港古玩收藏家仇焱之先生(1908年~1980年)曾经独具慧眼,以千元港元购进一只明代成化斗彩鸡缸杯。1980年11月,在香港苏富比拍卖行为仇焱之先生举办的专场拍卖会上,这只成化斗彩鸡缸杯以528万港元的价格成交。而在1999年4月香港苏富比举办的中国文物艺术品拍卖会上,一件同样的成化斗彩鸡缸杯以2917万港元价格成交。

对于第三类人来说,要做到处处留心。人们常说处处留心皆学问,把这句话套用到收藏方面,就是处处留心皆藏品。但遇到自己喜欢且价位很高的东西时,最好请专家把把关。

对于第四类人来说,一定要杜绝赝品,每收藏一件东西,都要请专家把好关。

总之,收藏古陶瓷一定要头脑冷静,要有一颗"平常心",切忌冲动,还要做到持之以恒, 只有这样才能真正尝到收藏给你带来的乐趣。

从国际范围来看,华人收藏文物艺术品是伴随着经济的发展和拍卖行业的扩展而兴起的。

众所周知,在台湾和香港有三个著名的以收藏和研究中国文物、弘扬中国文化为宗旨的非营利的社会团体,即成立于1960年的香港敏求精舍、成立于1979年的香港求知雅集和成立于1992年的台湾清玩雅集。长期以来,中国文物艺术品的拍卖市场几乎被1744年诞生于英国的苏富比和1766年诞生于英国的佳士得所垄断。20世纪40年代末,大陆的一批收藏家迁居香港,奠定了香港收藏中国文物艺术品方面的基础。1973年和1984年,苏富比和佳士得拍卖行分别在香港设立分公司,专门拍卖中国文物艺术品,香港成为中国文物艺术品最主要的拍卖地。20世纪80年代,中国台湾地区经济崛起,愈来愈多的台湾人开始关注中国文物艺术品,苏富比和佳士得拍卖行又开始在台湾地区设立分公司。20世纪90年代,随着中国大陆经济的腾飞,上述两大拍卖行又在中国大陆设立了办事处。与此同时,中国大陆自己的拍卖公司也如雨后春笋般纷纷成立。随着中国大陆艺术品拍卖市场的形成,收藏队伍不断壮大。特别值得关注的是,一些企业家出重金陆续从正规拍卖行购进中国古代艺术品,并且逐渐形成规模。在这种情况下,不断有人呼吁中国大陆应成立类似于香港敏求精舍和台湾清玩雅集的民间收藏团体,以通过定期举办展览、学术讲座、出版图录等活动,引导大陆文物艺术品收藏潮流,并促使其健康发展。

令人感到欣慰的是,我们终于看到了一个类似于这样的收藏团体,这就是2006年成立的"鸣鹤雅集"。经过精心准备,鸣鹤雅集将于2010年秋在北京大学赛克勒博物馆举办名为"鸣鹤清赏"的首届收藏品展览。这次展览以中国古代陶瓷为主,并出版图录,这堪称中国大陆收藏界的一件盛事。此次展出的明清德化窑白瓷、宋金时期的各式陶瓷枕、元明时期的龙泉窑青瓷、明清时期的青花笔筒、清代雍正乾隆时期的"茶叶末"釉瓷器及精品瓷炉等,均堪称中国古陶瓷中的珍品,相信定会让广大收藏爱好者大饱眼福。本人相信,"鸣鹤雅集"的这次活动,对于进一步弘扬博大精深的中国传统文化,引导大陆收藏市场健康发展,都将具有重要的现实意义和深远的历史意义。

预祝展览圆满成功!

る成が 于北京

Pleasant and Enjoyment

A Brief Discussion on the Authentication and Collection of Chinese Ancient Porcelains

Lü Chenglong (Research Fellow of the Palace Museum)

China is one of the earliest countries creating and using ceramics in the world and has a 10,000-year-long history of producing pottery. China also has a 2,000-year-long history of using porcelain because the earliest porcelain wares were made in the Eastern Han dynasty (25-220). Porcelain is regarded as one of the great inventions and contributions of ancient Chinese people and China won the reputation of the nation of porcelain.

Comparing with the study of Chinese ancient metal and stone relics, the research on porcelain started much later in China. In the historical documents from the Tang to the Ming dynasty there were only fragmental recordings on porcelains and the monograph on ancient ceramics did not appear until the Qing dynasty. However, the study of Chinese porcelains became a major field of Chinese archaeology in modern times as a result of western archaeology entering China.

Not only professional people on cultural heritages but also common collectors and porcelain enthusiasts are eager to know ancient porcelains along with the enhancement of Chinese people's cultural and material life. The spreading of ancient porcelain knowledge is good for improving common people's culture and ethnocentrism. Meanwhile, there are a large number of faked ancient porcelains which were made to imitate the past or seek exorbitant profits. The existence of fake items makes it difficult to authenticate and brings troubles to study.

Authentication is the necessary prerequisite of related researches on porcelains and otherwise there will be big troubles. In the past deciding porcelain era, judging kiln source and evaluating quality were the three major things of porcelain authentication, but now discerning the authenticity of a porcelain product becomes the primary duty.

Since the reform and opening-up Chinese people's material life has been largely improved and the quantity of porcelain collectors increases rapidly. Many of them are short of enough authentication ability and cost heavy money to buy fakes, stimulating the overrunning of making fake ancient ceramics. Having been cheated, lots of collectors study with porcelain specialists and try to enrich their authentication knowledge. However, there is no shortcut for understanding ancient porcelains and it requires long time hard working and correct link between theory and practice.

Generally speaking, there are five things during the authentication of porcelain, including shape, decorative pattern, clay body-glaze-pigment, firing technique and mark. It is absolutely necessary for beginners to touch material objects as many as possible besides reading professional books. There are two kinds of remained porcelains, broken item and intact item. It is impossible for beginners to meet intact ones frequently or to collect large quantities of porcelain fragments, and it is an economic and significant way for them to find porcelain sample fragments at modern construction sites. It is confirmed that it is also a better way for studying porcelain because fragments offer the opportunity to observe the quality of porcelain's clay body which can not be seen at intact objects, so ancient porcelain fragments are favored by more and more porcelain collectors in recent thirty years. Among my collector friends those who emphasizing porcelain fragments always make faster and greater progress and collect more genuine and high-quality objects. On the contrary, those who only follow textbooks and television programs are swindled frequently.

There are four groups of porcelain collectors: people who want to get rich by finding a rare but cheap

object, investor of cultural relics, porcelain enthusiast and the people with the dual aims of investment and collection.

It is dangerous for those people trying to get rich through collecting porcelain because it is a low chance for them to meet a low-price masterpiece. It happened in specific social environments, but it is next to impossible in today's information age.

It is practicable to invest the collection of ancient porcelain if with a caution mind. However, not all genuine ancient porcelains have wide range of value increasing, so it is necessary for investors to consult with porcelain experts to select the objects with high commercial value.

British Rail Pension Fund is one of the best organizations in the investment market of fine arts. In 1970s its founder and statistician Christopher Lewin decided to invest 5% of the total fund or five million pounds in collecting ancient fine arts and the fund purchased more than 2400 items of ancient printing works, impressionism paintings and ancient Chinese porcelains from 1974 to 1980. The original plan of the fund was to set a 25-year-long investing circle but in 1989 twenty-five items among its collections were auctioned in London by Christie's. The buying price of these antiquities was 3,400,000 pounds and the sell price was 35,200,000 pounds, meaning a 20.1% rough yield and 11.9% real yield after inflation. The most notable item was a portrait of Virgin Mary painted by Claude Monet, which cost the fund 253,000 pounds and valued 6,710,000 pounds in 1989's auction. In May 16 of 1989 the fund had an exclusive auction of Chinese porcelains in Hong Kong, sold more than 100 items and gained more than 100,000,000 HK dollars. Among the auctioned porcelains was a copper-red bowl of the Hongwu reign of the Ming dynasty, whose estimating price was 6,000,000-8,000,000 HK dollars and final price was 20,350,000 HK dollars. A sancai horse which cost 220,000 pounds in 1978 was sold at the price of 4,150,000 pounds. Similarly, a Yuan blue and white porcelain jar's buying price in 1977 was only 143,000 pounds and its auction price became 3,080,000 HK dollars in 1989. The success of British Rail Pension Fund reveals that both of quality and diversity are important for the investment of fine arts.

The price advance of Chenghua reign's *doucai* cup is another miracle of fine art investment. In 1949 the Hong Kong collector Qiu Yanzhi (1908-1980) spent 1,000 HK dollars to buy a *doucai* cup and it was auctioned by Sotheby in Hong Kong in Novermber 1980 at the price of 5,280,000 HK dollars. In April 1999 another similar *doucai* cup which was also auctioned by Sotheby in Hong Kong valued 29,170,000 HK dollars.

For those porcelain fans, the first thing is to learn from porcelain items. It is definitely necessary for them to consult with specialists when they plan to buy expensive porcelain products.

The people of the last of the four groups above also need experts' advisements and try best to avoid buying fakes.

Generally, the collection of ancient porcelains requires a calm and peaceful attitude. A persisting collection habit will bring you a lot of enjoyments.

Accompanying with the development of economy and antiquity auction, private collections have spread rapidly among Chinese people in worldwide. In Taiwan and Hong Kong there are three well known non-profit organizations for collecting and studying Chinese heritages and they are Min Qiu Jing She established in Hong Kong in 1960, Qiu Zhi Ya Ji also found in Hong Kong in 1979 and Qing Wan Ya Ji established in Taiwan in 1992. In late 1940s a number of famous collectors immigrated to Hong Kong from mainland China and introduced the tradition of collection into Hong Kong. In 1973 and 1984 Sotheby and Christie's respectively opened their branch offices there and Hong Kong became the trade center of Chinese artistic works. In 1980s Sotheby and Christie's had their branch offices in Taiwan as a result of the increasing number of local collectors. In 1990s along with the development of economy, these two auction companies set up their offices in the mainland. At same time, domestic auction

companies also developed in China rapidly and a huge collector team has already formed in the mainland. A number of entrepreneurs have spent heavy money to buy important artistic works through auctions and their collections were enriched quickly. Under these circumstances it becomes urgent to establish a nongovernment organization to conduct exhibitions and lectures, publish catalogue and provide guides to private collectors.

I am very glad to know that the collector club Ming He Ya Ji was built in Peking University. In the fall of 2010 its well designed exhibition Ming He Qing Shang will open in the university's Arthur M. Sackler Museum of Art and Archaeology and a beautiful catalogue will be published too. Most of the exhibited items are ancient Chinese porcelains, including Ming and Qing white-glazed porcelains from Dehua kiln, porcelain pillows from the Song and Jin times, Longquan celadons of the Yuan and Ming dynasties, blue and white porcelain writing brush pots of the Ming and Qing dynasties, fine *chayemo* glaze porcelains and incense burners from the Qing dynasty, all of which are the masterpieces among ancient Chinese porcelains. Personally, I believe that the exhibition is significant for promoting Chinese traditional culture and accelerating the formation of a healthy collection market in China.

Finally I congratulate beforehand on a successful exhibition.

廖宝秀(台北故宫博物院 研究员)

中国陶瓷制作,源远流长,上溯到新石器时代,已有近万年的历史。

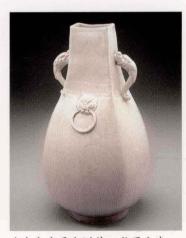
随着时代不断发展,文化逐渐推移,技术日益精进,形成各具时代特色及各领风骚的宋元明 清陶瓷。时代有起落兴衰,历代陶瓷器制作亦有朴华精粗。盛世里的工艺,多是绝妙佳作,然即 便是衰弱或颓废时代,亦不乏优秀之作。历代窑火变化,百端创新,而陶成雅器,广传四方,这 就是中国陶瓷发展史上的特色。

内敛宁静——宋瓷

宋代是中国陶瓷史上的黄金时期,窑场分布全国,名窑遍布南北。这是因为宋代社会经济繁荣,陶瓷器成为贸易商品、日常生活及居家陈设所需,因而促使陶瓷制作有蓬勃而多样性的发展。宋瓷以白、青、黑及青白四大单色釉系闻名于世,非但釉色优美,造型更是典雅高贵。除青白釉系外,宋瓷大体沿袭唐代以来"南青北白"的发展脉络。

牙白莹润

宋代定窑受到唐代邢窑釉色影响,以生产白瓷为主,宋人所谓"定窑颜色天下白",即说明当时定窑白釉瓷器遍布全国。定窑以河北曲阳为烧造中心,此地古属定州,故而得名。定窑釉色牙白滋润,施以浮雕刻花装饰,素静高贵中增添了纹饰构图的雅趣,深受时人喜爱。北宋时期,定窑瓷器即被引入宫中,成为宫廷用瓷。北宋中期后,定窑白瓷浮雕刻花技术有了变化,出现了划花与印花技法。定窑碗盘圆器多采覆烧,底满釉,一般有流釉痕迹,通称"泪痕"。因覆烧留有芒口,故烧造完成后,在未施釉的芒口上加饰金银扣,成为定窑独特风格。由于定窑白瓷流行时间较长,存世数量颇多,以碗、盘、茶盏、茶托及陈设器等生活用器为主。定窑亦生产黑釉及酱釉瓷器,称为"黑定""紫定",同样受到世人珍爱。



北宋定窑牙白划花双龙耳方壶



北宋汝窑天青莲花式温碗

雨过天青

谈到宋代的绝色青瓷,以北宋汝窑及南宋官窑名重于世。宋人记载汝窑为宋瓷之冠,窑址在河南省宝丰县清凉寺。汝窑烧造进奉宫廷期间极短,时间在北宋晚期,哲宗元祐元年至徽宗崇宁五年(公元1086年-1106年)之间,故传世汝器极少。汝窑瓷器制作精细,通体满釉,仅在器底露出细如芝麻点的支烧痕迹,支钉多寡视器物之大小轻重而定,充分呈现了宋人追求完美的执着。汝窑瓷器胎质细致,釉色天青,聚釉深处泛绿,口沿或棱线突起处聚釉较薄,微泛粉红色泽,符合宋人"汝窑宫中禁烧,内以玛瑙末为釉"的说法;也实现了五代周世宗以来崇尚"雨过天青云破处,者般

颜色作将来"以天青釉色为尊的理想。汝窑釉面大多有细如蟹爪的开片,所谓"有蟹爪纹者真,无纹者尤好",现存台北故宫博物院的"天青无纹椭圆水仙盘"及"莲花式温碗",一无纹一有纹正是汝窑中举世无双的绝世珍品。

粉青冰裂

南宋官窑是宋室南迁后于首都临安(杭州)所设立的官方督造窑场,有修内司官窑及乌龟山八卦田郊坛下官窑。郊坛下官窑的发掘,系在20世纪初,近年来考古学家在杭州地区发现凤凰山老虎洞窑,学者主张此即修内司官窑遗址。南宋官窑器形与釉色,沿袭北宋末期汝窑特色,造型典雅,深浅相交的冰裂纹开片,成为南宋官窑的一大特征。官窑釉色粉青,胎薄釉厚,凝聚如脂,口足釉薄处呈显灰黑色胎土,称为"紫口铁足"。南宋官窑瓷器也用作陈设礼器,造型取法如青铜礼器及玉琮,端正典雅。



青绿泛黄

耀州窑青瓷属北方青瓷系,釉青如橄榄绿,呈色多绿中带黄,刻 南宋官窑青瓷尊 花构图犀利明显,线条凹凸有致,釉色清澈,在宋代青瓷中别具特色。耀州窑窑址位于陕西铜川县黄堡镇,自五代以来即烧造刻花青瓷,技法或受南方越窑影响。北宋中期以后划花技法盛行,斜刀深刻,辅以篾纹,纹饰流畅生动,凹处积釉色深,使得图案格外立体清晰。耀州窑制品亦曾进奉宫廷,整体造型与纹饰均呈现自在大方的气质,而饱满盛开的划花牡丹纹则是耀州窑常见的装饰特征。

青如美玉

宋室南渡,浙江成为青瓷主要产地,除官窑之外,最负盛名的就属龙泉窑。龙泉青瓷从北宋开始生产,到南宋时期达其高峰,除广受时人喜爱外,自11世纪起也销往海外。沿着海上丝绸之路,近年来发现了大量龙泉窑青瓷遗踪。南宋龙泉窑器精品上贡,例如青瓷纸槌瓶、凤耳瓶。其造型即延续北宋汝窑与南宋官窑的形制,端庄秀丽,搭配上粉青如玉的釉色,一向被视为南宋龙泉窑的代表作,驰名海内外。

金丝铁线

哥窑是宋瓷中的另一类型,烧造年代及地点,至今学界仍无定论。元代孔克齐《至正直记》记载有"哥哥洞窑",一般认为指的即是南宋哥窑。哥窑器多见文房陈设用器,器身施灰青色釉,器面满布烧造时因胎土与釉料收缩比例不同所形成的开片纹,这也成就了哥窑瓷器的特殊风格与美感。哥窑灰青偏白或灰黄釉色,且带有双重大小黑黄细碎开片纹,被明清鉴赏家称为"金丝铁线"或"百圾碎",广泛受到文人喜爱,用作文房清供。



南宋龙泉窑青瓷凤耳纸槌瓶

霞紫瑰红

河南禹县在金世宗二十四年(公元1184年)改名钧州,因而此地烧制的瓷器被称为钧瓷,

同属宋代名瓷之列。钧窑器突破了单色青瓷的传统,釉面添加或融入了紫红色斑,说明当时工匠已可充分掌握铜元素的还原技术。钧窑釉层腴厚乳浊且富色彩,有红如玫瑰、紫若葡萄的斑块,和器体原有天蓝、月白等底色相互掩映,呈现出瑰丽多彩的特色。金元时代钧窑器以碗、盘类居多,也间有玉壶春瓶或等酒器类相关作品。发展到明清两代,钧窑则以花器为多,天蓝霞紫的各式花盆、盆托,种植上宫廷喜爱的菖蒲、水仙等四时应景植栽,真是堂皇富丽,相得益彰。

漆黑晶亮

黑釉瓷被宋人广泛使用,南北各大窑场均曾烧造。宋人讲究生活美学,饮用白色末茶,以黑釉茶盏斗茶,最能衬托茶色。福建建窑以烧造兔毫茶盏闻名于世,胎体厚重,釉色晶黑光亮,带有丝缕条纹的结晶,形如兔毫,成为宋代文人的最爱,甚至美名远播东洋,成为将军与贵族争相收藏的对象。建窑黑釉茶盏除供应市场所需外,带"供御"和"进"印铭的兔毫茶盏即供宫廷使用。江西吉州窑剪纸贴花装饰,在瓷器中独帜一格,尤其是黑釉木叶纹茶碗,釉面光亮如漆,叶脉完整呈现。其中精者碗内加饰描金梅枝与明月,啜茶时暗香浮动,饶富趣味。

如影随形

江西景德镇湖田窑是宋代烧制青白釉瓷的重心,产品颇具特征,营销海内外。青白瓷又名影青,胎薄轻巧,釉色浅青,纹饰积釉处则呈水绿色,图样尤显清晰,如影随形。青白瓷主要装饰为刻花、印花、划花纹饰,划花技法熟练,线条流畅。宋代景德镇青白瓷为提高产量,碗盘类瓷器部分采用覆烧方法,精者模仿定窑纹饰,亦带扣边。青白瓷器,造型多样,多有仿自金银器皿,举凡日常用品、陈设装饰,无所不包。

总体而言,宋瓷的瓷窑类别虽多,但以庄重典雅、朴实无华、釉色宁静与造型简约为主流,不仅开创了瓷器制作史上永恒的典范,亦呈现出宋人内敛优雅的时代精神与美感,这与宋代理学及禅学的兴盛不无关系。

元瓷双绝——卵白青花

元代以后,龙泉窑等南方青瓷持续发展,不仅沿用前代刻花、划花装饰,更加入贴花、印花、镂刻和褐斑加饰等技法,铁锈斑点装扮着翠绿青瓷,成为元代龙泉青瓷的一大特色。从元代开始景德镇逐渐成为烧瓷重镇。卵白釉是元代景德镇发展出来的新色泽,釉色偏青,厚釉下隐约可见印花纹饰,折腰碗器壁转枝花卉纹间印有"枢"及"府"字样,是枢府瓷中最常见的器型。当然除沿袭前代制作青瓷外,元代陶瓷制作上最大的成就莫过于青花瓷的烧制成功。元青花瓷与釉里红器皿,各以氧化钴及氧化铜为发色剂,开启了以绘画装饰陶瓷的新篇章。

至正十五年(公元1278年),元朝在江西景德镇设立浮梁磁局,奠定了设置官匠烧制官府用瓷的先例,从此瓷器生产重心移向景德镇。明代洪武期间继设御窑厂后,三百年间景德镇一直是明清两代宫廷与民间烧造瓷器的中心。

艳丽多彩——明瓷

明代景德镇御窑厂及周边民窑烧制瓷器最为 丰富,各时期代表作品完备。官窑制作开始讲究构 图、画艺与色彩,瓷器烧造技法、釉色与形制都有



明宣德青花转枝花卉纹洗

长足的发展,与唐宋时期盛行的素雅单色瓷有明显不同。宫廷专用御窑厂设于景德镇珠山,烧制 御器上贡,制器精巧,皆带皇帝年款。明代官窑就地取材,采用景德镇附近产"麻仓土"与"高 岭土",由于被官方开采,又称"官土",烧制出来的瓷胎,洁白细腻。

一般而言,明代瓷器制作可分为早、中、晚三个时期,并以釉下彩绘青花与青花五彩等瓷器 为官窑烧造的主流。从明初永乐与宣德两朝的青花及青花加彩,到成化斗彩及万历五彩等等,呈 现了明代官窑彩瓷演进的脉络。《大明会典》记载:明朝建国之初,凡烧造供用器皿等物,须先 由宫中定下样制,在江西景德镇窑(饶州)及浙江龙泉窑(处州)优先选出,供宫中御用。因此 在二窑早期作品中,可以看到相同的官样设计。由于两窑掌控的技法不同,景德镇制作以青花或 釉里红描绘为主,龙泉窑青瓷则以刻划或印花作为装饰。

明代早期官窑以永乐、宣德两朝青花瓷器最为著称。永宣青花秀丽端正,使用西亚进口苏麻 离青钴料, 釉色浓艳明丽, "渗青铁锈斑"淋漓奔放, 如水墨画般渲染自然, 尤具特色, 成为后 来明清官窑不断追求模仿的对象。永乐甜白半脱胎瓷,宣德宝石红、霁青、釉里红,以及釉下青 花与釉上黄彩、红彩及五彩等青花加彩瓷,可谓后世烧造彩瓷的滥觞。明初中国与西亚伊斯兰文 化圈交流频繁, 瓷器造型与纹饰风格均在一定程度受到西亚文化的影响。

明代中期成化、弘治及正德官窑瓷器,进入 颜色绚丽的彩绘世界。成化斗彩釉色艳丽,精细小 巧,鸡缸杯、人物杯及天字盖罐等最具代表性,而 成化斗彩瓷更是明代官窑工艺的重要成就之一。从 成化朝开始,烧造青花瓷器采用江西乐平所产"平 等青"料,让青花色泽由永宣的浓艳明丽转向淡雅 清澈,呈现出不同的时代风格。弘治娇黄器于白釉 上施低温黄釉,娇媚柔和。黄釉绿彩器也突显了鲜 明的时代特征。正德皇帝信奉回教,阿拉伯文字及 明成化斗彩鸡缸杯一对



可兰经经文出现在青花瓷上。此时钴料采用江西瑞州所产石子青,灰蓝色调的青花,又由淡雅 清澈转为低调沉稳。明代青花釉色的变化,可谓多彩多姿,奠定了青花瓷器发展史上崇高不可 取代的地位。其它如蓝地三彩、釉上五彩, 亦颇具特色。

官民竞市



万历五彩镂空云龙纹瓶

明代晚期政治经济开始步入衰 退阶段,社会急遽变化,反映在景 德镇官窑烧制上,即嘉靖、隆庆、 万历三朝官窑烧造数量虽多,但质 量已大不如前。嘉靖以后,景德镇 天灾频繁, 民不聊生。然官用瓷器 数量不减反增,以致御窑厂无法 应付,遂采用"官搭民烧"制度, 使得部分官窑质量下降。此期生产 的青花瓷器, 无论釉料、做工、形 制、纹饰都与明早期、中期截然不 同。釉料多使用由云南转进的"回 青", 釉色匀浓带紫。万历晚期则 开始使用浙江所产"浙料", 釉色 德化窑白釉兽面纹鼎式炉





雍正宜兴窑莲心铭花花鸟六方茶叶罐

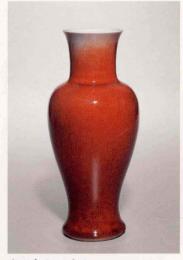
蓝中污灰, 匀青沉静。除青花釉色变化外, 嘉、万年间瓷器构图上 也出现了变化, 寓意吉祥或仙人纹饰成为流行装饰。设色浓艳的青 花五彩瓷器,则为万历时期的代表作。其构图绵密,留白较少,布 局与绘画技法甚为自由,信笔挥洒,随意妆点,粗率活泼,兼具民 俗艺术趣味,呈现出另番脱俗奔放的新气象。

"官搭民烧"制度,大大提升了明晚期民窑的烧制水平,部分 出类拔萃的民窑制作不仅可与官瓷分庭抗礼, 甚而超越, 同时也影 响邻近地区瓷业的发展。由于海运畅通,国际市场的需求增加,福 建德化窑白瓷、江苏宜兴紫砂器、广东石湾窑也应势而生。大量瓷 器输出海外,远至欧洲,并引起欧洲各国竞相模仿。青花之外,德 化窑如脂如玉的白瓷塑像或贴花生活用器,以及朱紫砂泥的宜兴茶 壶都成为欧洲皇室贵族的收藏品。

奇巧华丽——清瓷

清代官窑沿袭明代御窑厂制度, 仍以景德镇珠山为制瓷重镇, 然 一改明代以宦官兼领的传统,派遣有能力者担任督陶官,负责监造。 清代最负盛名的督陶官有郎廷极、年希尧、唐英等,他们在御窑厂监 造时, 官窑瓷器一再创新, 烧造出盛清最具代表的各种名瓷。例如: 康熙朝的素三彩、五彩、天蓝釉、红釉、青花瓷等, 皆富声誉; 雍正 一朝,虽仅十三年,然官窑品类繁多,各类"仿古采今"的单色釉, 如仿铁骨大官釉、铁骨无纹汝釉、铜骨鱼子纹汝釉、钩釉、或今通称 为茶叶末釉的"鳝鱼黄"、"蛇皮绿"、"黄斑点厂官釉"等,均呈 现出高雅秀丽的制作风格;雍正七年(公元1729年)以后更以珐琅彩 料在胎白如玉的瓷器上作画、题诗、捺印, 开创了清代最负盛名的集 诗、书、画、印于一体的珐琅彩瓷;乾隆皇帝为超越父祖,更令督陶 官唐英不断推陈出新,磁胎画珐琅、磁胎洋彩以及模仿各类质材的乔 装器等,创造出了品类齐备的各式名瓷。乾隆晚期,大清国力开始衰 退,在景德镇官窑制作上也有反映,嘉庆以后,清官窑制作几乎未见 创新作品。咸、光年间,慈禧太后御用的"大雅斋"款彩瓷,虽说也 别具一格, 然其制作已难与康雍乾盛世相比。官窑瓷器一如清朝国 势, 自此步向衰亡。

清代官窑最值得一提的是雍乾时期清宫档案内所称的"磁胎画珐 琅"及"磁胎洋彩"。这两种瓷器均以珐琅彩釉描绘,只是"磁胎画 珐琅"从绘图设计到烧制完成,均在清宫内务府造办处"珐琅作"内 完成,而"磁胎洋彩"由制胎至完工均在景德镇御窑厂内制成。"画 珐琅"工艺始于康熙晚期,由康熙皇帝亲自下令于宫中研制。所需自 瓷、紫砂胎则由景德镇御窑厂及江苏宜兴供应,千里迢迢运至京城 后,在宫廷造办处内绘制烧造完成。初创时期以铜胎珐琅为样本,珐 琅颜料则由西洋引入。其后,造办处不断研发,于雍正六年(公元1728 年)时已炼制出外国所无彩料。清宫制作的珐琅彩瓷,常令宫廷书画家 或词臣参与制作,在瓷器上作画、缮书,创造出高雅秀丽又极富人文 乾隆瓷胎洋彩转旋葫芦瓶



康熙郎红观音瓶

