

展期：2016年10月29日起
展區：歷史文物陳列館二樓 特展區207室
票價：免費參觀
開館時間：每週三及週六，09點30分至16點30分
（逢國定假日及連續假期不開放）
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歷史語言研究所於1928至1937年間，在河南安陽殷墟進行了15次考古工作，發掘隋唐墓172座。這些墓葬分布排列有序、數量眾多且年代集中，出土遺物達兩千多件，有陶器、瓷器、陶俑、鐵器、銅錢、墓誌，是研究隋唐墓葬很好的材料。

北朝進入隋代後，北方地區在鉛釉陶的傳統及南方青瓷燒造技術上，開啟白色陶瓷器燒造的新頁。各窯口燒製鉛釉陶及青釉、醬釉瓷器的同時，因北方胎土色淺，釉層薄而透明，加上化妝土的使用，製作出接近白色的低溫鉛釉器與高溫釉瓷器，如河北邢窯、磁州窯系；河南鞏義白河窯、安陽相州窯、靈芝窯等。目前學界對白瓷始燒時間點與窯址尚有不同的見解，但最遲在隋代已成功燒製高溫白瓷，形成唐代以後瓷器生產「南青北白」的局面。

在嘗試燒製白瓷的過程中，各窯口因為胎土、釉藥及燒製技術的不同，呈現出不同的面貌。隋代晚期西安附近貴族墓出土的白瓷，已臻胎土潔白、薄可透光的境地，同時期的安陽相州窯製品，胎灰白色或夾雜黑、褐色雜質，釉色白中閃青或呈乳濁白。本次展件中的白瓷器，可以看見陶工在製造技術不純熟階段所作的嘗試，也見證了早期白瓷燒造的過程。

安陽小屯隋唐墓地的墓葬規模雖小，但出土陶瓷器數量非常多，與其他地區的隋墓明顯不同，可能與鄰近安陽相州窯有關。除了數量多，品項也很多元，包含罐、杯、碗、盤、甕、盤口壺、小瓶、香爐、硯、燭臺、屋宇模型、俑等。本次展品多出於YM243號墓，部分瓷器細緻精美，在白瓷始燒階段，堪為少見的珍品。

Between 1928 and 1937, the Institute of History and Philology had conducted 15 archeological excavations at Yinxu (Ruins of Yin), located near the modern city of Anyang, Henan. In total, 172 tombs from the Sui and Tang dynasties (581-907 A.D.) were excavated. These numerous tombs were aligned in an orderly fashion, and were built during the same period in history. More than 2,000 artifacts were unearthed, ranging from pottery, porcelain, ironwork, bronze coins and epitaph tablets.

As the Northern dynasties were coming to an end and with technique evolved from the traditional lead-glazed pottery and the celadon of the South, northern China witnessed a new age in the making of white porcelain when they were also producing lead-glazed pottery, and celadon in green or persimmon glaze. For the light-colored clay, thin and clear glaze with the applying of engobe, white lead-glazed pottery fired at low-temperature and white porcelain fired at high-temperature became available in northern kilns. Such as Xin and Cizhou Kilns in Hebei, or Baihe Kiln, Xiangzhou Kiln and Lingzhi Kiln in Henan. Academics have rather diverging opinions regarding the exact time that white porcelain became available and the kilns where the porcelain wares were made, but it was generally agreed that white porcelain fired at high-temperature was available in the Sui dynasty. The situation later developed into “celadon in the south and white porcelain in the northern” since the Tang dynasty.

Several kilns were engaged in the making of white porcelain, but they differed from each other because of the varying clay, ceramic glaze as well as firing technique used. Ultra-thin and spotlessly white porcelain were excavated from tombs of the nobles in the late Sui dynasty near Xian. The Xiangzhou Kiln in Anyang, on the other hand, was making white porcelain with slight bluish shade or black and brown impurities, and the glaze with a slight green or creamy white color. The white porcelain on display this time will allow you to have a glance on how potters attempted in making white porcelain when their skills were not yet perfect and in general, the early history of white porcelain in China.

Despite of their smaller size and scale, the Sui and Tang tombs in Anyang differed from their counterparts in the other regions and provided the excavators with a significant amount of pottery and porcelain to study about. The cause of this was probably their proximity to the Xiangzhou Kiln. The porcelain wares excavated here were rich in types, ranging from jars, cups, bowls, plates, jugs, bottles, incense censers, ink stones, candelabra, house models and figurines. Most of the items on display were unearthed from Tomb YM243, and some were rather delicate, exquisite and uncommon for this period as the making of white porcelain had just begun.