



序 Introduction

大埔碗窰是香港目前已發現唯一的青花瓷窰址。鑑於碗窰遺址的重要歷史價值，部分發現窰爐的地區已於1983年宣布為法定古蹟。1995年及1999年，前區域市政總署博物館事務組與香港中文大學中國文化研究所組成一支考古隊，在碗窰窰址進行考古研究調查。得到碗窰上、下兩村的村民鼎力協助，考古隊在遺址發現了從採礦到入窰裝燒各項生產陶窰工序的遺蹟。調查結果對研究香港早期工業、大埔區歷史及廣東省民窰有重大意義。



碗窰遺址，攝於1982年。
Kiln site at Wun Yiu. Photo taken in 1982.

Wun Yiu is the only kiln site that produced porcelain in underglaze blue currently found in Hong Kong. With respect to the historical significance of the kiln site, part of the area where kilns remains were discovered was declared as monument in 1983. In 1995 and 1999, the former Museums Section, Regional Services Department and the Institute of Chinese Studies of The Chinese University of Hong Kong formed an archaeological team to conduct archaeological investigations at the kiln site. With the generous assistance rendered by the local villagers of Sheung Wun Yiu and Ha Wun Yiu villages, remains of the kiln site, which illustrate the various stages of porcelain production from quarrying to kilning, were unearthed. The discovery provides important information for the study of the early industrial history of Hong Kong, the history of Tai Po, as well as the private kilns in Guangdong province.



「崇禎拾伍年造」青花碗殘片
Bowl fragment inscribed with
"Chongzhen shi wu nian zao"

歷史 History

大埔碗窰在清朝年間分別以碗窰和碗窰村之名見於清康熙二十七年（1688）及清嘉慶二十四年（1819）版的《新安縣志》，地名的由來則估計與開村聚居的村民從事瓷器製作有關。根據碗窰村馬氏族譜及耆老相傳，窰址在明代由文、謝二姓人開闢，至清康熙時（1662-1722）由廣東省長樂縣馬氏購入經營。民國初年，由於廣東沿岸出產大量質優價廉的瓷器產品，碗窰出產的瓷器難以競爭，至二十世紀三十年代終告停產。

The name of Wun Yiu appeared as Wun Liu and Wun Yiu Tsuen on the maps of *Xin'an Gazetteers* published in 1688 and 1819 respectively. It is believed that the place was so named because the inhabitants who established the village were engaged in porcelain making. According to the genealogy of the Ma clan and the elders' accounts, Wun Yiu was established by the Man and Tse clans in the Ming dynasty. During the Kangxi reign (1662-1722) of the Qing dynasty, the kiln was purchased and managed by the Ma's who migrated from Changle county of Guangdong province. In the early Republic period, finer and cheaper porcelains were produced at coastal Guangdong. Wun Yiu was unable to withstand strong competitions from other coastal kilns and eventually ceased to operate in the 1930s.



新安縣全圖，1866年由意大利傳教士安西滿繪製，圖中「碗窰」即碗窰。（澳洲國立圖書館藏）
Map of the San-on-district (Xin'an district) drawn by the Italian missionary Reverend Simeone Volonteri in 1866; Wun Yiu was recorded as "Wun To" on the map. (Collection of the National Library of Australia)

碗窰展覽 Wun Yiu Exhibition

「碗窰展覽」由上碗窰村兩間空置的學校課室改建而成，毗鄰樊仙宮。展覽除介紹碗窰的歷史及考古發掘外，還展示出土的明清兩代文物。

"Wun Yiu Exhibition" is converted from two unused classrooms at Sheung Wun Yiu Village, adjacent to Fan Sin Temple. The exhibition not only introduces the history and archaeological discoveries of Wun Yiu, but also displays the archaeological finds of the Ming and Qing dynasties.



前往碗窰展覽：
可於大埔墟地鐵站步行 25 分鐘或乘 23K 專線小巴
To the Wun Yiu Exhibition:
Take a 25-minutes walk or get on Green Minibus No.23K from Tai Po Market MTR Station

地址 Address
新界大埔上碗窰村
Sheung Wun Yiu Village, Tai Po, New Territories

開放時間 Opening Hours
星期一至五至日：上午九時三十分至下午一時及下午二時至五時三十分
逢星期四、聖誕日、元旦日及農曆年初一至初三休息
Monday to Wednesday and Friday to Sunday: 9:30 am - 1:00 pm & 2:00 pm - 5:30 pm
Closed on Thursday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first three days of the Chinese New Year

免費入場 Free Admission

古物古蹟辦事處
九龍尖沙咀彌敦道136號
電話：2208 4400
傳真：2721 6216
網址：<http://www.amogov.hk>

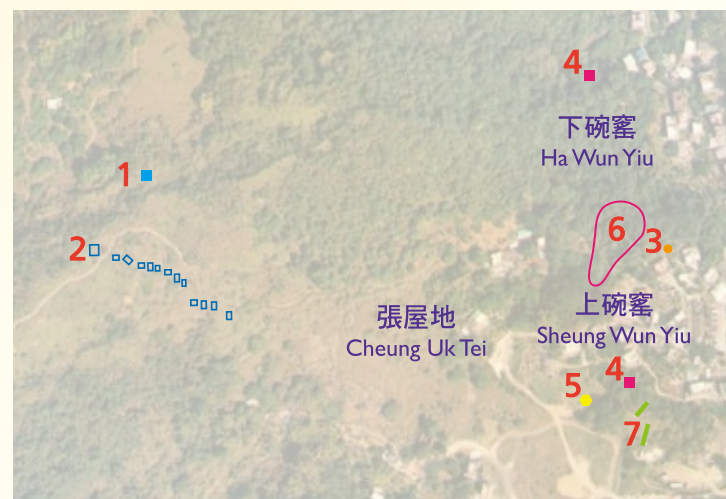
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136 Nathan Road, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon
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2011年10月製作
Produced in October 2011

考古發現 Archaeological Discoveries

在 1995 年的考古調查中，發現生產瓷器工序的相關遺蹟。1999 年發掘上碗窰龜地崗的龍窰遺蹟，為研究碗窰窰址的始燒年代、技術特點等提供重要資料。

During the archaeological investigation conducted in 1995, well-preserved remains that illustrate the different stages of production were discovered. In 1999, the dragon kilns at Guidi Gang in Sheung Wun Yiu were excavated. The data collected provides important information such as the establishment year of the kiln and the special techniques used by local potters.



1. ■ 瓷土礦洞 China Clay Pits
2. □ 水碓作坊 Watermills
3. ● 牛碾 Animal-driven Grinder
4. ■ 淘洗池 Washing Basins
5. ● 製坯工場 Paste-making Workshop
6. □ 法定古蹟（碗窰遺址）
Declared Monument (Kiln Site at Wun Yiu)
7. | 龜地崗南北窰爐遺址
Remains of Kilns (North & South) at Guidi Gang

瓷土礦洞 China Clay Pits

瓷土是製造瓷器的必需原料。碗窰張屋地村後山現稱打泥洞一帶仍保存數個昔日開採瓷土礦的礦洞。

China clay is the primary material for making porcelain. A few mined china clay pits were found in the hills behind Cheung Uk Tei Village (now called Da Nei Dong).



水碓作坊 Watermills

水碓作坊遺址依山從上而下興建，共有 16 所，每所作坊設三至六個水碓，以水力推動。

The remains of 16 watermills were found in sequence along the slope of the hill. Each mill was equipped with 3 to 6 sets of pestles and mortars, and driven by hydraulic power.



牛碾 Animal-driven Grinder

上碗窰村的牛碾遺蹟由花崗石製成的碾槽及碾砵組成，是用來把瓷石碾成粉末的工具。

The remains of an animal-driven grinder discovered in Sheung Wun Yiu Village comprise of a trough and a circular grinding blade, used for grinding china stone into powder.



淘洗池 Washing Basins

由磚砌的大長方池和數個小圓池組成，建於小溪旁，以便引導溪水注入放有瓷粉的大長方池內，再把浮在上面的泥水注入小圓池中沉澱，選取最幼滑的瓷土。

The ensemble was composed of one rectangular basin and several smaller circular basins, all built with bricks near a stream. Water was conducted from the stream and introduced first to the china clay powder in the large rectangular basin. The resulting mixture which floated on top would then be removed to the circular basins for precipitation. The finest clay would then be filtered for use.



製坯工場 Paste-making Workshop

過往考古隊在上碗窰村曾發現三條方形石柱，相信屬於製坯工場，用來承托木板，以放置器坯在上曬晾。

The archaeological team had discovered three square stone pillars in Sheung Wun Yiu Village. They believed that these stone pillars were used to support planks on which objects were laid out to dry.



窰爐 Kilns

碗窰的窰爐建築在斜坡上，通稱「龍窰」。窰室以梯級設計，能夠把一筒筒層疊的匣鉢、墊餅和墊墩平放而不墮。

The kilns in Wun Yiu were constructed on a slope, generally known as dragon kiln. The rising ground of the stacking chamber was built as steps, so that vessels in saggars or supported by discs or stands could be stacked upon one another on the level.



出土文物 Archaeological Finds

碗窰屬民窰，製成品以青花瓷為主，也有少量的青白釉瓷。除瓷器外，遺址也出土不少窰具、匣鉢、墊燒工具及廢品等，為研究本地瓷器生產過程和裝燒方法提供重要資料。碗窰窰爐裝燒量高，生產量大，除在本地市場銷售外，亦有外銷。《1899-1912年的新界報告書》中記述了碗窰當時年產四十萬件瓷器，主要輸往廣東淡水。此外，在遺址中亦發現軍持，它是伊斯蘭教徒常用的盛水器；而在廣東沿岸以至馬來西亞亦發現與碗窰極為相似的青花瓷片，這些旁證反映碗窰製成品可能遠銷至東南亞地區。



匣鉢
Saggar



川字弦帶紋碟
Dishes decorated with stripes



墊墩
Firing stand

Wun Yiu was a private kiln that produced mainly underglaze blue wares, along with a few Qingbai wares. Besides, kiln furniture such as saggars, discs, and misfired pieces were also unearthed from the site. They provide important references for the study of the production process and local kiln firing techniques. The output of Wun Yiu kilns was enormous, thus it was postulated

that the products were for both local and overseas sales. It was recorded in a government document, *Report on the New Territories 1899-1912*, that the production of Wun Yiu amounted to 400,000 pieces annually. Most of these products were exported to Danshui in Guangdong province and some were sold locally. Also, kendi, a common type of water container of the Moslems, was found in the site. Moreover, underglaze blue sherds closely resembling Wun Yiu wares have been discovered along the coast of Guangdong and in Malaysia. All these attest to the export of Wun Yiu wares to Guangdong and Southeast Asia.



軍持
Kendi



文官碗
Bowl decorated with an official



嬰戲圖小碗
Small bowl decorated with children at play design



菊花碗
Bowl decorated with chrysanthemums



八卦太極圖碗
Bowl decorated with eight trigrams and the yin yang symbols



煙斗頭
Pipe chamber



花卉紋三足爐
Tripod censer decorated with floral motif