

少豐原野

# 近代淄博民间陶瓷艺术

安立华 主编

北京工艺美术出版社

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### 乡野之风——近代淄博民间陶瓷艺术

Breeze From the Countryside — Folk Ceramic Art of Zibo in Modern Times

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### 卷首语 FOREWORD

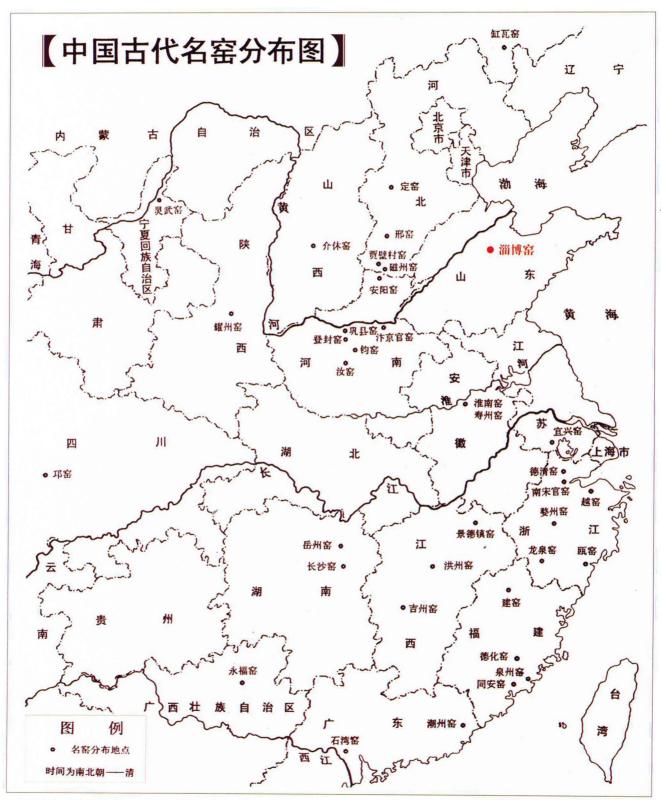
淄博窑是中国古代名窑之一<sup>①</sup>,然而,在学界它却一向不为大多数人所真正了解和认识,专门从事淄博窑研究的更是一向乏人,因此便有了"在中国陶瓷史上,至今仍有两个空白,其中之一就是淄博窑"<sup>②</sup>的说法。

淄博地区制陶历史悠久,大约从 8000年前的后李文化开始一直到今,生 产陶瓷的烟火就从未中断过。这在国内 各陶瓷产区亦是不多见的。历史上淄博 窑有两个最为繁盛的时期,分别为宋金 时期与近代时期。前者代表了淄博窑在 制瓷工艺技术方面所达到的高度与成就, 而后者则是陶瓷完全走向平民化、世俗 化和生活化的标志。本书将目光专注形 近代陶瓷,并将引领大家一起去看看晚 近代陶瓷,并将引领大家一起去看看晚 近的淄博窑到底发生了一些什么样的艺术…… The Zibo Kiln is one of the most famous ones in ancient China. However, few scholars have a true understanding and knowledge of its development and there has been no experts specialized in the relative research. As a result, there is a saying that "there are two gaps to be filled in the history of the Chinese ceramics even today, one of which is the research of the Zibo Kiln."

The region of Zibo has a long history of ceramics making and its firing of ceramics has been continued approximately from the Period of Post-li Culture about 8,000 years ago to the contemporary age. It is quite rare in other ceramic production regions in China. There are two periods of higher prosperity in the history of the Zibo Kiln, one of which is the periods of the Song and Jin Dynasties and the other, the modern age. The former represents the highest level and the greatest achievements in the technology and techniques that the Zibo Kiln acquired, and the latter means that its ceramics became an integral part of the life of ordinary people. The book, focusing upon the modern ceramics, will take all of us to see what has happened in the Zibo Kiln in the modern times.

① 国家文物局、中国历史博物馆编《中国古代科技文物》。

②摘自著名古陶瓷、博物馆学家宋伯胤先生给笔者的信。



此图引自国家文物局、中国历史博物馆编《中国古代科技文物》,淄博窑由编者用红色表示。

### 淄博历代陶瓷发展简表

A General Chart for the Development of the Zibo Kiln



大口陶尊 高60厘米, 口径35厘米,后李文化时期 临淄出土,距今约8000年。



陶器 高35.5厘米, 龙山文化时期, 临淄出土, 距今约4500年。



黑陶单耳杯 高13厘米, 口径8.5厘米,龙山文化时期 桓台出土,距今约4500年。



原始瓷豆 高8.7厘米, 口径18.3厘米, 西周时期, 临淄出土。



瓦当 高8厘米, 宽16 厘米, 战国时期, 临淄出土。



青釉莲花尊 高59厘米,口径13.1厘米,北朝时期,淄博寨里窑出土。



青釉四系罐 高25 厘 米,腹径25厘米,隋朝时期, 淄博寨里窑出土。



黑釉碗 高6厘米,口径21.4厘米,唐朝时期,张店沣水出土。



三彩执壶 高 17.2 厘 米,金代时期,博山大街窑 出土。



白釉黑花爬娃 高 3 厘 米,长6厘米,宋元时期,博 山大街窑出土。



**酱釉罐** 高22厘米,口径16.5厘米,明朝时期,张店出土。



青花大鱼盘 直径27厘 米,近代时期,征集。

## 一簇不衰的艺术奇葩

2003年,淄博市委、市政府作出了"建设文化大市"的战略决策。我撰写了《建设区域性个性化的文化大市》一文,作为"建设文化大市"征文活动的开篇。几天后,本书作者就拿着报纸找到我,请我为其大作作序。我看了厚厚的一摞草稿,被其内容所吸引,被其行动所感动,于是欣然同意。

中国是陶瓷的故乡。有史以来、瓷器的生产主要集中在东南部及长江、黄河中下游地区。淄博地区发现生产瓷器的最早的窑址是淄川寨里窑、为北朝晚期。至清代乾隆时、这里已成为江北地区一处最重要的民用陶瓷生产、销售中心、为广大城乡百姓的生活带来了无穷的便利。《山东通志》称"其利民不下于江右之景德镇矣"。

地处鲁中的淄博地区,不仅有着以齐文化为代表的丰富的地下考古文化资源,而且 也是一座内涵十分丰富的地上民间、民俗学文化艺术宝库,尤其以当地发达的陶瓷文化 而著称于世。

纵观整个淄博陶瓷历史,至少有两个堪称辉煌的时期。一是以名贵典雅的雨点釉、茶叶末釉、三彩、绞胎、青釉印花器、粉杠瓷等为代表的宋金时期,一是以乡村民俗艺术为显著特征,全面贴近普通百姓生产与生活的近代时期。前者由于年代久远,已成为一种地下考古学文化,而后者因较为晚近,在民间尚有一定数量的遗存,只是伴随着现代文明的进程,它正在迅速消失着。

当今世界兴起了一股愈演愈烈的"民间热"。这是人们对已经或正在消失的人类生存环境与状态的价值发现。在淄博,一些有识之士早就意识到近古日用陶瓷所具有的重要民俗文化和艺术价值。十多年前,有人就开始了艰辛的系统搜集工作。他们从著名的大鱼盘入手,逐渐扩大收藏范围,专心致志,不辞劳苦,凭着对家乡一草一木炽热的感情和热爱,凭着一股坚持不懈的执著追求精神,抢救和保护了一大批珍贵的具有史料和审美价值的重要实物,从而保存了一段真实可信,可以目睹和触摸到的近代陶瓷文化史。

2001年,由安立华编著的《山东大鱼盘》一书,首次向世人展示了淄博民间陶瓷艺术的独特魅力。此书在海内外产生了巨大影响。之后,淄博鱼盘再度成为人们关注的一个热门话题,引发了更多有识之士收藏和鉴赏的热情。于是,澳大利亚堪培拉大学艺术陈列室中心位置才有了淄博民间大鱼盘的身影。与此同时,这本书的出版,也标志着淄博民间陶瓷研究已步入了一个更高层次。2002年,淄博窑几位主要收藏家倡导并成立了淄博民间陶瓷文化研究会,明确提出了"抢救、保护、收藏、研究、宣传交流、开发利

用"的活动目标和宗旨,并重新打出了"爱我家乡、爱我文物"的口号,自觉地担起了文化守护神的责任和义务。他们聘请国内知名专家担任名誉会长和顾问,目前已有30多人申请入会。筹备小组也已做了大量工作。其中就有编撰完成的这部全面介绍民间陶瓷的专著《乡野之风——近代淄博民间陶瓷艺术》。书中所收录的约300幅图片中的古陶器,大多是从众多民窑爱好者、收藏家手中的数千件精美藏品中精选出来的。其中的不少作品得之不易,特色鲜明,堪称珍宝。它们真正代表了近代淄博窑艺术的整体风貌和最高成就,为人们了解和认识淄博窑、深入探究淄博民间民俗文化提供了一份翔实的资料。此书无疑具有填补空白的重要意义。

"民间艺术是一切艺术的根"。只要大家对它有一个正确的认识与评价,有有识之士的参与和支持,相信不久的将来,淄博民间陶瓷将不只是"藏宝于民",而会像北京胡同、平遥古城、天津杨柳青年画、无锡泥人、贵州蜡染、潍坊风筝一样,名扬天下,成为整个社会的财富资源,成为淄博这座城市的象征和标志。

齐文化、蒲学和近代民间陶瓷文化,是淄博最具地域文化特色的三大优势文化。愿本书作者和他们的淄博民间陶瓷文化研究会,在近代民间陶瓷文化的发掘与研究方面不断有新的突破,在建设淄博文化大市中发挥更大的作用,为淄博城市形象打造一块金字招牌。

是为序。

那時

2003年6月

### A Wonderful Work of Art

Situated in the middle part of Shandong Province, Zibo has been famous for both the rich resources of the archaeology and cultures under the ground, represented by the cultures of the Qi Kingdom, and the great treasures of art and folk cultures over the ground, especially her highly developed ceramic culture.

Taking a panoramic view of the history of the Zibo ceramics, at least two glorious periods deserve to be mentioned. The one is the periods of the Song and Jin Dynasties, being characterized by elegant and classical glazes such as raindrop glaze, tea dust glaze, tri-color, twisted colored body, celadon vessels with impressed decorations and fen gang porcelains, and the other is the modern times, strikingly characterized by the folk art of the rural land, which is closely related with the production and life of the masses. The former is underground and becomes the archaeological culture due to its long history and the latter is still alive in the society to some extent due to its shorter history, but it will fade out in the process of the so-called modern civilization.

In the current world, the craze for the folk art becomes stronger than ever. This is because people have understood the values of the vanished or vanishing environment of the mankind. In Zibo, a group of far-sighted people have already the understood important cultural and artistic values of the folk art, embodied in the ancient and modern domestic wares. Some people began their collection as early as over ten years ago. They started with collecting the large fish plates and expanded their scope of collections with the years passing by. They have spared no pains and devoted their whole minds to the collection as they have cherished their tender feelings and love for all the things on their homeland. By dint of an unremitting and indomitable spirit, they have saved and protected a great deal of important object materials with significant historical documents and values of judgement. As a result, they have recorded the history of modern cultures which is genuine and believable while people may see with their eyes and touch with their hands.

"The folk art is the source of all arts." I am firm in a belief that the folk ceramic art of Zibo will not be limited within the scope of "treasures collected by the society" if all of the people have a proper appraisal of and a full knowledge of it and far-sighted scholars give us the possible support and help. Just like the Hutong of Beijing, the ancient city of Pingyao, the Yangliuqing Spring Festival Picture of Tianjin, the clay dolls of Wuxi, the batik of Guizhou and the kites of Weifang, the folk ceramic art of Zibo will also become more well-known and a part of the social resources. It will be the symbol of the city, Zibo.

**Zheng Feng** 

June, 2003

(The author is a member of the standing committee, the municipal Party committee of Zibo and the Secretary of Propaganda)

### 山野气息扑面来

我的同事安立华先生是美术科班出身,到博物馆工作之后跟我们这些干考古的一起 下田野、钻墓室、掘探方、测石窟、整材料、搞展览。按本地的说法就是他围着桌子转 了一圈,样样干过,样样拿得起来。在耳濡目染、亲历亲为的过程中,他逐渐对文物考 古有了兴趣有了感情,将地层关系、分型分式、排队类比、标准器形、典型纹饰、历史 背景、民俗借鉴等等一套属于考古学的东西,都学到了手。由于出身美术科班,他更多 了一双慧眼, 时时处处、自然而然地从美术的角度、美学的角度、造型艺术的角度审视 古器物、古纹饰,以及什么线条、色彩、结构、透视、节奏、风格等等,每次都把我们 这些外行说得云里雾里,唬得一怔一怔的。当然,更重要的是他确实干出了让人不服不 行的成绩。单从美术专业的角度说,我认为他就有两个方面特别突出:一是参与主持或 承担了许多在全国有重要影响的大型博物馆陈列,例如北京的"中国人民抗日战争纪念 馆陈列",临淄齐古城的"齐国历史博物馆陈列",淄博市博物馆的"齐文化大展"等,这 些陈列有的已经获得了"全国十佳陈列"的荣誉;二是除发表了许多篇获得省市社科奖 的学术论文外,还编著了《齐国瓦当艺术》和《山东大鱼盘》。历尽千辛万苦,这本《乡 野之风——近代淄博民间陶瓷艺术》现在也要出版了。这对收集、整理、研究、开发具 有鲜明地方特色的民间艺术无疑是一件开拓性的工作。本书即将付梓之际,立华先生要 我为它写点东西。这对我这个美术外行来说,实在勉为其难。记得金圣叹在评论《两厢 记》中一句"绣幡开遥见英雄俺"的唱词时,曾对这种将读者的视角设想在远离中心点 的写作方法大加赞赏,我想立华先生大概也有这样的意思,想让一个搞考古的美术外行 远距离谈一谈近代艺术,或许于"假语村"言之中能发现一些干虑一得的新鲜东西。果 真如此, 我便不惴浅陋, 姑妄言之。

从清朝晚期到20世纪50年代中期,是淄博窑由古典陶瓷艺术向现代陶瓷艺术过渡的时期,在陶艺创作方面,无论是内容、形式还是技艺,都有新的探索、新的汲取、新的时尚、新的变化。彩绘方面更出现了色彩艳丽、对比强烈、成本低廉、迎合当时兴起的市民阶层喜爱的新彩绘。近代淄博陶艺最醒目之处莫过于它浓郁的山野民俗气息,集中展现了当时民间生活风貌。活蹦乱跳的游鱼、悠闲自得的牧童、时髦俏丽的摩登女郎、负重如牛的农人樵夫,还有乡村社戏中的舞台人物、创建民国的革命领袖,以至育儿的婆婆、纳凉的瓷枕、烟花柳巷的三寸金莲水烟袋……全都表现着百姓生活的实况和市民大众的向往。徜徉其中,仿佛置身于百余年间山乡村落生活的历史长河,似乎能够听到

犬吠蓬户、鸡鸣于埘、女喧溪岸、蛙噪池塘,看到男耕女织、婚嫁迎娶、豆棚瓜架、请 神送鬼。

近代淄博陶艺给人以强烈震撼,粗犷、豪放、率真、大器是它的突出表现。那横扫 千军的线条笔画,无所顾忌的色彩对比,坚如磐石的块面结构,简约草率的形象描绘,处 处洋溢着一股冲天豪情。从画面看,它虽然没有南方窑系的精致俏丽、妩媚淡雅,但是 其宏大的气度、遒劲的风格、汪洋恣肆的想像及天马行空的笔触,却是同时期其他窑系 所不能望尘的。这构成了近代淄博陶艺的显著特色,并使之傲然屹立于世界陶艺之林。

毫无疑问,近代淄博陶艺与其所产生的地理和历史背景密切相关。主产地博山地处鲁中丘陵的北麓,向北是箕形的淄博盆地通向华北大平原,向南是一条长长的峡谷通向山东丘陵的腹地。自古此处就是南北交通的要冲。博山周围矿产资源丰富,煤的开采和作为燃料使用可以追溯到汉代。这里蕴藏着一种本地称作青膏泥的瓷土,分布广、储量大、埋藏浅、开采易、杂质多、颗粒粗、尤其是含铁的金属化合物较多,烧成后胎质色重质粗。陶瓷生产所必须的三大自然条件——瓷土、燃料、相对便利的交通——这里都具备,而受瓷土质地的制约,其产品必然带有粗厚色浓的特点。

从历史背景看,这里是齐文化的中心地区,是传统文化的发祥地。齐文化的精髓就是《史记·货殖列传》中说的"宽缓阔达"。这里民风雄浑,好侠仗义,轻生死、重信诺,不尚细巧,失之粗率。同时,齐文化巫风甚盛,与楚巫齐名。民间流行万物有灵论,盛行多神崇拜,敬奉鬼神,仪式繁多。民间传说瑰丽多姿,想像力丰富,极富浪漫色彩。狐仙尸怪,牛鬼蛇神,招之即来,活灵活现。受巫文化敬神赛会的影响,民间偏爱带神秘色彩,对比强烈的大红大绿的颜色。所有这些无不对近代淄博陶艺有潜移默化的影响。

近代淄博陶艺是一座刚刚露出一角的艺术史的冰山,是一块等待研究者和艺术家开发的处女地。《乡野之风——近代淄博民间陶瓷艺术》的出版必将开辟出一片陶艺鉴赏与研究的新天地。

于加方

2003年6月

(于加方,淄博市博物馆研究员)

### **Breeze Caressing Our Faces**

It is the transformation period for the Zibo Kiln to go from the classic ceramic art to the modern one from the late Oing Dynasty to the middle of 1950s. New explorations, new learnings, new styles and new changes took place both in the ceramic art creations and in the contents, forms and techniques. For the painted decorations, a new form of decorations was pandered to the trend of the citizen society for their brighter colors, striking contrasts and low prices. In the modern times, the most extraordinary aspect of the ceramic art of Zibo is none other than the strong flavour of the rural customs, a concentrated reflection of the folk life at the time. The swimming fish, carefree cowherd, modern girls in fashionable attires, labouring farmers and woodcutters, opera characters on the local stages, revolutionary leaders who founded the Republic of China and even grannies breeding babies, pillows for cooling, concubines with small feet and tabacco pipes are depicted in a vivid way as a full demonstration of the social life and what the masses were longing for. When we look at the works, it seems as if we were living in a mountain village over one hundred years ago. We seem to have heard dogs barking from a cottage, chicken crowing from the roosts, girls chatting by the river and frogs singing in ponds. We seem to have seen men tilling the farms and women weaving, wedding ceremonies, beans and melons hanging on racks and ceremonies offering sacrifices to the deities.

People are strongly impressed with the ceramic art of Zibo of the modern times, highlighting the spirit of straightforwardness, sincerity and heroism as if it were on the top of the world. The unrestraint lines and strokes, striking contrast of colors, strongly integrated compositions and simple but life-like depictions are full of energy and vigour. Looking at the works, people cannot help thinking of the character of "Grandpa" in the film "Red Sorghum", who indomitable and decisive. The pictures and designs are not as exquisite and elegant as those of the southern kilns, but they have a magnificent spirit, a vigorous style, free and unrestrained strokes and lines so that the other kilns of the same period were unable to keep pace with it. The above features are the most striking point of the ceramic art of Zibo and, thus, the ceramic art of Zibo has finally established its position in the world ceramic art society.

The modern ceramic art of Zibo is just a tip of the golden mountain of its art history, a land to be cultivated by scholars and artists. The publication of the book, Breeze From the Countryside: Folk Ceramic Art of Zibo in Modern Times, will surely be a new road leading to a new land for our appreciation and research of the ceramic art.

Yu Jiafang

June, 2003

(The author is the fellow of Zibo Museum)





A Wonderful Work of Art



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