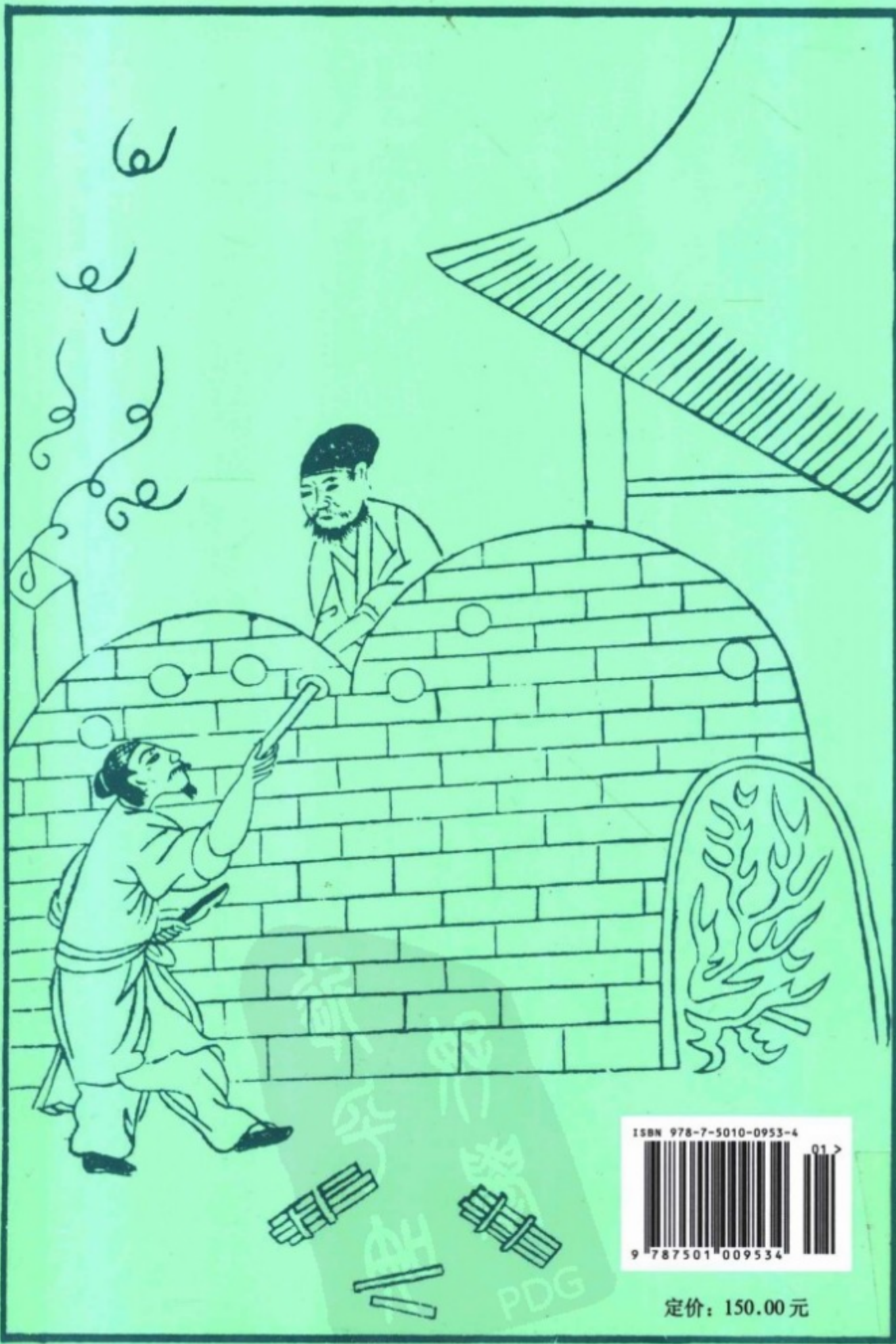


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序 言

《中国陶瓷史》是中国硅酸盐学会邀请全国各方面的陶瓷专家，用了几年的时间集体编写而成的。这本书在一九七九年初稿完成之后，经过多次修正、补充，才在最近定稿。长期以来，我国陶瓷工作者和陶瓷爱好者都迫切希望有一本我们自己编写的《中国陶瓷史》，现在这个愿望终于实现了。这本书的出版，是我国陶瓷界的一件大事，它将引起国内外专家学者的关切和注视。

中国是世界著名的陶瓷古国。早在八千年前的新石器时代，我国的先民就已经会制造和使用陶器。瓷器又是我国古代劳动人民的一项伟大发明。我国陶瓷的产生和发展对人类文化做出了卓越的贡献，特别是精湛的制作技艺和悠久的历史传统，在世界上都是很少见的，这是永远值得我们后人敬佩、学习和引以自豪的。中国陶瓷的历史是我国古代灿烂文化的重要组成部分，也是人类物质文化史上一个重要的研究对象。

但是，在我们国内关于中国陶瓷历史的著作极少，相反，国外学者在这方面却有很多专著，这是一种很不正常的现象。建国以来，在新中国文物考古工作日益发展的情况下，新发现的材料越来越多；在全国陶瓷工业蓬勃发展的今天，也有许多新的问题有待进一步研究和总结。广大从事陶瓷科研、生产、设计、教育以及文物、考古、历史研究和工艺美术等工作者都迫切需要有一部我国学者编写的《中国陶瓷史》，以供研究参考。同时，随着我国文物考古工作的迅速发展和陶瓷科学技术的不断提高，不仅为编写《中国陶瓷史》增添和提供了许多新的实物和资料，而且也为探索 and 解决我国陶瓷史上一些重大问题打下了物质基础，从而使编写《中国陶瓷史》的条件日臻成熟。为了开展对我国陶瓷历史的研究，把这份宝贵而又丰富的物质文化遗产总结继承下来，并且在新的历史时期中加以发扬光大，中国硅酸盐学会应各方面的要求，于一九七五年发起倡议，组织了编写《中国陶瓷史》的工作。

由于我国幅员辽阔，陶瓷历史十分悠久，地下的新材料又不断发掘出来，要在一定的时间内，以有限的篇幅，对我国八千年浩如烟海的陶瓷历史进行梳理和总结，是一项非常艰巨的工作。只有依靠各方面的协作和努力，编写工作才能顺利进行。因此，中国硅酸盐学会在原国家建筑材料工业总局、国家文物事业管理局、轻工业部、中国科学

院、中国社会科学院等有关部门的大力支持下，发挥了学会跨部门、跨行业、跨地区的特点，广泛发动全国有关单位共同参加这项工作。许多单位为本书提供了珍贵的实物标本和第一手资料。由于各地同志的协作和努力，并做了大量而扎实的基础工作，使本书的内容无论在深度或广度上都有新的开拓。本书的写成，体现了我国社会主义制度的优越性。

陶瓷史是中国物质文化史的重要组成部分，研究陶瓷史的意义也是多方面的，它涉及很多的学科，一部完备的陶瓷史的写作需要有多学科的协作与努力。中国硅酸盐学会在组织编写本书的过程中，全国的许多文物考古部门为本书的编写提供了大量的史料和从新石器时期到明清不同历史时期有代表性的陶瓷标本。中国科学院、轻工业部、国家建筑材料工业局以及各省市所属的陶瓷研究所和大专院校的科研力量，对这些标本作了科学分析，并从陶瓷工艺学的角度对当时的烧制工艺进行了论证，对我国瓷器的起源问题和陶瓷史上存在的一些重大疑难问题进行了研究，使本书在论述一些重要观点时有更多可靠的科学根据。陶瓷是科学和艺术的综合产物，它既是物质的产品，又是精神的产品，它同时为人类的物质生活和精神生活服务。陶瓷制品的造型、装饰、釉色都同当时社会经济、文化的发展水平有关，往往从某个侧面反映当时人们的意识形态。因此，工艺美术部门对我国几千年来的陶瓷艺术的发生、发展、风格、特点和方法、技巧、成就、贡献等问题，也作了一些探讨。虽然本书主要是从历史的角度进行叙述的，但它是文物考古学界、陶瓷工艺学界、工艺美术学界三方面许多同志共同研究的成果。它是一部比较全面而又有充分科学实验做依据的一本书。

《中国陶瓷史》出版了，但这仅仅是一个开端。通过本书的编写，大家越来越感到我国陶瓷历史涉及面很广，绝非文物考古学、陶瓷工艺学和工艺美术学所能叙述清楚的。一部陶瓷史蕴藏着大量的中国经济史的资料，包含了全部中国物质文化史和中外文化交流史的许多问题，就是自身也还有许多值得进一步探索的问题。虽然近二十多年来在这方面做了不少工作，但是仍然有许多需要重新认识和总结的问题。由于资料的不足和研究的不充分，本书疏漏之处也是难免的。再者，本书的编写出于多人之手，有些章节对于同一材料由于引证时的角度不同前后叙述不无可商酌之处；有些章节或可作更详尽些的阐发和充实；有些章节的文字体例、内容编排也多有不相一致之处，这都需要本书再版时加以修订和改进。

中国硅酸盐学会

一九八二年七月

PREFACE

The History of Chinese Pottery and Porcelain was compiled through years of efforts by a team of outstanding Chinese scholars and experts under the auspices and coordination of the Chinese Ceramic Society. The manuscript was first drafted in the year 1979, but only recently was it finalized after a series of revisions and supplements. Chinese ceramists have long cherished the hope to have a book on the history of China's ceramics. This aspiration is finally materialized with the publication of this book which is an outstanding event in the Chinese ceramics circles and it will also undoubtedly arouse the interest of ceramists in other countries.

China is the most famous country in ceramics. As early as the neolithic age, nearly 8000 years ago, our ancestors have already acquired the pottery-making skill, and the making of porcelain has been one of the most brilliant achievements of the Chinese working class in the old days. The production and development of ceramics in China represents a unique contribution to world civilization. The exquisite craftsmanship and time-honoured tradition in this field which are rarely seen in other countries would deserve Chinese people to be proud of. As a component part of China's splendid civilization, the Chinese ceramic history has naturally become an important discipline of learning in humanity's material and cultural history. However, there are relatively few publications on the history of China's ceramics written by Chinese scholars.

Following the establishment of the People's Republic of China, extensive archaeological work has been conducted and a wealth of information and materials discovered. At the same time, with the rapid development of the ceramic industry in line with social reconstruction, many new problems cropped up, which are yet to be solved. For the great number of people engaged in ceramic research, production, designing, education and cultural-relics, archaeology, history research and art and design, a book on the history of China's pottery and porcelain compiled by Chinese scholars would come in handy as ready reference. In addition, with the development of archaeological work and the advancement of scientific research of ceramics, not only are the latest information and materials added to the history of Chinese pottery and porcelain, but also a materialistic basis is furnished for the solution of numerous intricate problems in the study of China's ceramics. With a view to promoting the study of the Chinese history of pottery and porcelain and summarizing

and carrying the abundant cultural heritage, the Chinese Ceramic Society decided in 1975 for the interest and demand of ceramists to compile *The History of Chinese Pottery and Porcelain*.

There was a tremendous amount of difficult work in arranging and summarizing China's 8000-year history of pottery and porcelain in a limited time and in a short volume, especially with the constant supply of new materials from under-ground excavations. Therefore, the only hopeful means to make the work a success is to seek the cooperation from various fields of ceramics. With the support of the National Bureau of Building Materials Industry, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Chinese Ceramic Society has, by taking advantages of the specificity of academic nature, involved all organizations in this compilation work. In fact, many valuable materials, samples and first-hand information were collected through the efforts of these organizations and a great amount of substantial basic work has been carried out by them.

The history of Chinese ceramics is a significant part of the cultural heritage of China, which involves many disciplines of learning. So the study of history is of wide significance. In that sense, the compilation of this book required close cooperation and assistance of people from all walks of life. In the course of compilation, the Chinese Ceramic Society has gathered historical material and ceramic samples ranging from the neolithic age to Ming and Qing dynasties through the contributions made by many cultural relic and archaeological organizations; research institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Light Industry, the National Bureau of Building Materials Industry and many provincial research organizations and institutes of higher learning, that have conducted numerous scientific determination on these samples and also conducted discussion on the firing technique from the angle of ceramic technology; investigations have also been conducted on many intricate problems, such as the origin of Chinese porcelain and other key problems, thus, to make the compilation of this book staying on a more reliable basis.

Ceramics is a kind of product mingling technology and art. Not only it is a materialistic product, it is also a product of cultural appreciation serving to enrich the materialistic and cultural life of human race. The designing, decoration, and coloration of glazes are all related to social economy and culture and often reflect to certain extents the ideas and aspirations of the people. Therefore, organizations and departments of art and design have conducted extensive investigation on the occurrence, development, style, specifics together with methods, skills, achievements and contributions of ceramic art of several thousands years. Although the main purpose of this book is to write from a historical perspective, it is, nevertheless, a more comprehensive book compiled on the basis of sufficient scientific experimentations, drawn from the results of many researchers of cultural relics and archae-

ology, ceramic technology and art and design.

Now, *The History of Chinese Pottery and Porcelain* has come off the press. Nevertheless, it is only the beginning. In compiling this book, many people came to realize that the aspects involved in the history of Chinese pottery and porcelain are very wide and it is impossible to cover the details of all related fields only through cultural relics, archaeology, technology and art design. It involves a wealth of information on China's economic history, including China's history of material and cultural civilization as well as many issues in the history of cultural exchange between China and other countries. And there are still many problems requiring further exploration and reconsideration even though a lot of work have been done in this respect. Due to insufficient material and incomplete investigation, negligence and careless omissions are unavoidable. Some of the chapters or sections may have to be extended; the wording and writing styles in some chapters or sections have left something to be desired. All these call for further improvement in the revised version of this book.

The Chinese Ceramic Society

July, 1982

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第一章 新石器时代的陶器

(约1万年—4000年前)

陶器的发明，是人类社会发展史上划时代的标志。这是人类最早通过化学变化将一种物质改变成另一种物质的创造性活动。也就是把制陶用的粘土，经水湿润后，塑造成一定的形状，干燥后，用火加热到一定的温度，使之烧结成为坚固的陶器。这种把柔软的粘土，变成坚固的陶器，是一种质的变化，是人力改变天然物的开端，是人类发明史上的重要成果之一。

在人类原始社会的漫长发展过程中，从采集、渔猎过渡到以农业为基础的经济生活，在各个方面都发生了深刻的变化。陶器的发明，标志着新石器时代或野蛮时代的开始，它成为人类日常生活中不可缺少的用具，并继续扩大到工具的领域。陶器的出现，促进了人类定居生活的更加稳定，并加速了生产力的发展。直到今天，陶器始终同人类的生活和生产息息相关，它的产生和发展，在人类历史上起了相当重要的作用。

第一节 陶器的起源

陶器的出现只不过有八九千年的历史，但它的起源或可追溯到更早的阶段，它同人类的长期实践、认识、再实践、再认识有着不可分割的联系。首先，人类从实践中认识到粘土掺水后具有可塑性，从而可能塑造一定的形状。从旧石器时代晚期起，人类已开始用粘土塑造某些形象，如欧洲一万多年以前的马格德林文化的野牛和熊等塑像^①，便是最明显的例证。同时人类在长期用火的实践中，必然得到成形的粘土经火烧之后可变成硬块的认识，这些都是产生陶器的先决条件。至于陶器是怎样发明的，目前还缺乏确凿的证据，它可能是由于涂有粘土的篮子经过火烧，形成不易透水的容器，从而得到了进一步的启发，不久之后，塑造成型并经烧制的陶器也就开始出现了。特别是随着农业