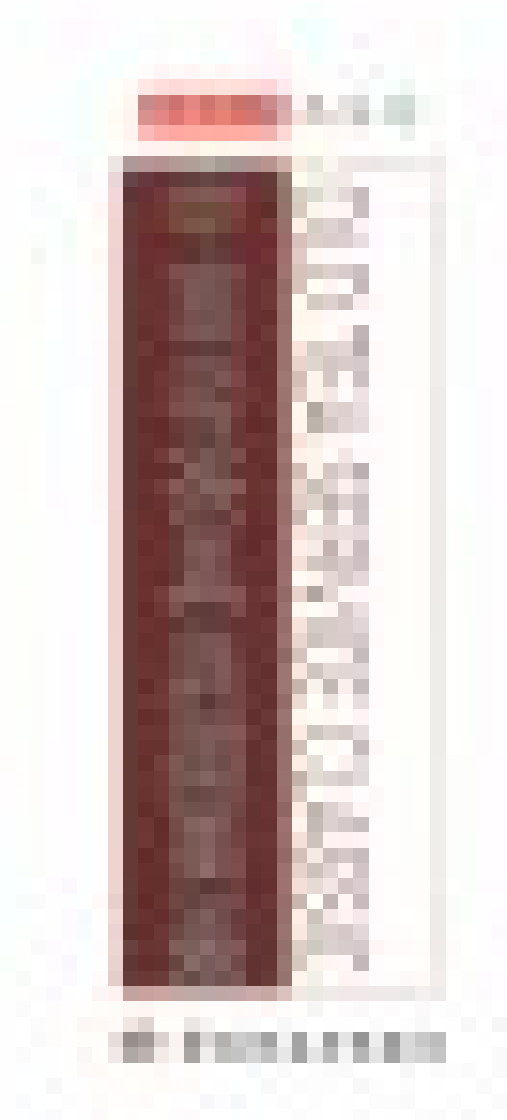
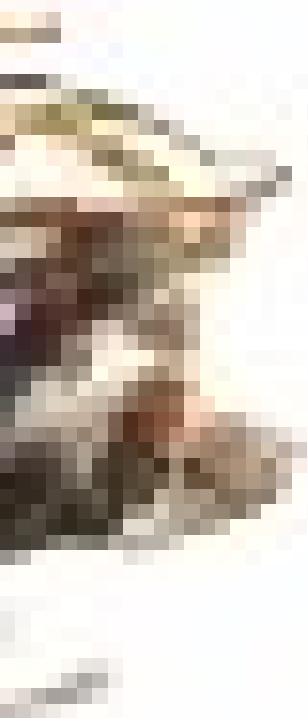


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中国老茶具典藏图鉴  
OLD TEA SERVICE CLASSIC

 中国轻工业出版社





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## 前言 Preface

法国小说家、评论家普鲁斯特曾说：“历史隐藏在智力所能企及的范围以外的地方，隐藏在我们无法猜度的物质客体中。”有些在日常生活中习以为常的器物，往往蕴含着丰富的历史信息，我们需要把它们重新放入历史的坐标中，其中的内涵就会慢慢丰富多彩。老茶具就是其中的一个门类，在历史长河中大浪淘沙遗留下来的老茶具，它的实用功能已慢慢减弱，逐渐成为现代人欣赏把玩的艺术品，但透过这些老茶具我们至少可以触摸到古人饮茶生活的局部，为我们解读古代饮茶历史提供直观的依据。

我国古代的茶具历史悠久，从广义上说，自从茶被人类利用以来，相关的茶具就应运而生。早期茶的饮用相对粗放，因此茶具也以陶制为主，并存在一器多用的现象，渐渐地随着饮茶的进一步精致化，到了唐代开始出现专用茶具。唐代的饮茶方式以煮饮为主，相应的出现了

Proust, a French novelist and critic had ever said, “History is hidden beyond the area where intellect can reach, and in the substance object that we are not able to surmise.” Some utensils that are common in daily life usually imply abundant history information. Once they are replaced on the coordinates of the history, their abundant connotation will gradually become rich and colorful. The old tea set is one of these utensils. Remained after great waves washing away the sand in the long history course, the applicable function of the old tea set has been slowly weakened, and it gradually become an artwork appreciated and played with by modern people. However, through these old tea sets we can at least get to know part of tea drinking life of the ancients, hereby providing us with intuitive reference to understand the tea-drinking history of the ancient time.

China has a long history of tea sets. In a broad sense, tea sets had come into existence since tea was used by human beings. The drinking of teas in early days were comparatively rough, so tea sets were mainly made of pottery and used for many purposes other than tea drinking. The special tea sets emerged gradually with the refinement of drinking tea in Tang Dynasty. In this period, tea was usually drunk after being boiled, so the correspondent tea sets such as tea kettle, tea

茶釜（镬）、茶炉、茶碗、茶碾、茶罗等一系列的茶具。陆羽在《茶经·四之器》中列举了28种茶器，可见唐代茶具的多样和讲究。到了宋代，饮茶更加普及，上至王宫贵族，下到乡野村夫，茶饮已成为宋代人生活的重要组成部分。宋人的饮茶较之唐人更加细腻和精致，并且更讲究艺术化，点茶和斗茶是他们生活的重要内容，于是宋代的茶具又有了新的面貌，茶釜基本不见，汤提点、茶筅、黑釉盏成了这一时期的重要茶具，当然唐代流行的茶炉、茶碾和茶罗这一时期继续盛行，这是因为唐宋都饮团饼茶，都需碾末为饮。元代基本沿袭宋代饮法，但已见散茶饮用的端倪。到了明代开始饮茶史上的一个重大变革，延续几个朝代的团饼茶被散茶所代替，散茶冲泡的饮用方式开始渐渐取代唐煮宋点，真正意义上的茶壶此时开始产生，紫砂茶具也开始登上历史舞台并大行其道，并且以其与

furnace, tea bowl, tea roller and tea sieve came into exist. The Book of Tea-Four Vessels could witness the variety and particularity of tea sets in Tang Dynasty, in which Lu Yu listed 28 types of tea sets. When it came to Song Dynasty, drinking tea became more popular and turned to be an important part for the nobles and royals as well as the common civilians. Compared with people in Tang Dynasty, people in Song Dynasty drunk tea in a more exquisite and chichi manner, and moreover, they were more particular about artistry, thus Diancha and Doucha became an important part in their life. So the tea sets turned a new leaf at that time, teapot, tea brush, Black-Glazed-Bowl became important tea sets in this time with tea kettle mostly disappeared. It was certain that tea furnace, tea roller and tea sieve were also popular, because solid tea was drunk in both Tang and Song Dynasties, and the tea had to be rolled into powder before drinking. In Yuan Dynasty, tea was drunk in the same way as in the Song Dynasty, but the loose tea begun to appear. An innovation took place in Ming Dynasty that loose tea took the place of solid drunk for a few dynasties. Drinking loose tea after dunking gradually replaced tea boiling in Tang Dynasty and Diancha in Song Dynasty. The true tea kettle was brought into existence at that time and Sand-fired tea sets stepped in the tea stage and

茶叶之间某种契合而成为明清两代最主要的茶具。

从茶具的制作材料来看,陶瓷是最重要的一类,也是现存数量最多的茶具品种。我国的陶瓷历史源远流长,早在八千年前的新石器时代,我国的先民就开始使用陶器,到了东汉时期就有了成熟的瓷器。陶瓷以其洁净、耐高温、生产量大而受到大众的拥爱,古人理所当然地选择了陶瓷作为他们的主要茶具,留存至今的大量茶具都是以陶瓷为材料制作。除陶瓷茶具外,其它的如金、银、铜、锡、竹、木、牙、角类都是茶具这个大家族中的重要组成部分,在饮茶史上占有一席之地。也正因此,我国的古代茶具才显得多姿多彩,奏响了一曲茶文化的华彩乐章。

dominated in the tea sets, which combined with the tea leaf, becoming the most important tea sets in the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

Looking from fabrication materials of tea sets, pottery is the most important category with the largest amounts of existing tea sets. With a long history, pottery was begun to be used by Chinese ancestors in the Neolithic age eight thousand years ago, and mature pottery formed in Eastern Han Dynasty. Pottery is popular among the public for its cleanliness, high-temperature resistance and rich productivity, therefore, the ancients naturally choose it as their main tea sets, and plenty of tea sets that are preserved up to now are made of potteries. Besides potteries, other materials such as aurum, argentum, cuprum, stannum, bamboos, wood, teeth, and horns are all important components of tea sets, and take their place in the history of the drinking of tea. For this reason, the ancient tea sets are rich and colorful, playing a wonderful movement of tea culture.



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宋代的茶具又有了新的面貌。到了明代，饮茶史上出现了一个重大变革，延续几代的团饼茶被散茶所代替，紫砂茶具也开始登上历史舞台并大行其道，成为明清两代最主要的茶具。

本书400余幅中国历代老茶具图片向您展示了中国“茶文化”的悠深和博大，于尘封的器物中，奏响了一曲茶文化的华彩乐章。

The origin of Chinese ancient tea sets can be traced back to long time ago. In a broad sense, ever since the tea appeared in human' life, correlative tea sets emerged as the time demands. In the early period, tea sets were mainly pottery utensils due to early coarse tea-drinking manner. It is till the Tang dynasty that tea sets became specialized.

Tea sets in the Song dynasty evolved into a new visage till the Ming dynasty, the history of tea-drinking had seen great revolution. That is, tea cake continually used for generations was replaced by loose leaf tea. Sand-fired tea sets began to step on history stage playing a leading role and dominate tea utensils in Ming and Qing dynasties.

Over 400 photographs of Chinese antique tea sets from past dynasties usher you the remote origin and profound Chinese tea culture. Those tea wares covered with dust compose a splendid movement of tea culture.

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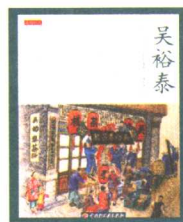
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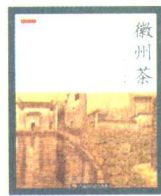
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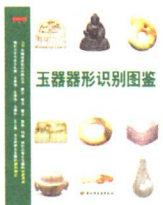
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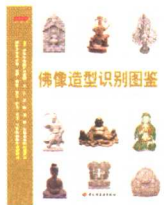
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人类历史就似一条大河，时而舒缓时而激越，而经历大浪淘沙后遗留下的物质遗存则成了见证那个时代的依据。这些散落在民间或是从地底下被考古人员发掘出来的老茶具，以我们现代人的眼光来看古意盎然，有些与我们正在使用的茶具大同小异，而有些则大相径庭，如果不是有人提醒，怕是怎么也猜不出这就是茶具。但是人都有好古之心，我们会对这些老茶具备感亲切，亲切之余会产生追根溯源的想法。我们现代使用的茶具的源头在哪里？第一件专用的茶具是在什么背景下产生的？唐代人使用的茶具是什么样的？宋代人又是如何喝茶的？明清时期与唐宋时期相比，茶具又有哪些变化？所有这些问题都是我们感兴趣的，那么就让我们沿着历史的隧道，重回历史，重回茶具发展简史，到那儿去找寻答案吧！

Human history is like a great river, leisured or drastic every now and then, and the substance legacy remained through thousands-of-year storms become the evidence to witness that times. As for the old tea sets scattered in the folk or discovered by archaeologist from underground, we modern people think it very ancient, some of them is very similar to the ones we are using, while some are rather different. If no body tells us, we just cannot dope out they are very tea sets. However, people all love ancient things, and these old tea sets make us feel so amiable that we will feel like tracing their roots. Where do the modern tea sets originally come from? Under what circumstance does the first special tea set emerge? What are tea sets used by the people of Tang Dynasty like? How do the people of Song Dynasty drink teas? What changes do the tea sets have in Ming and Qing Dynasties comparing with that of Tang Dynasty? All these questions have interested us. Then let us find the answers by reviewing the past and the developing brief history of tea sets along the historical tunnel.



越窑青瓷带托盏（东晋）  
Yue kiln celadon with saucer and tea bowl  
(the Eastern Jin Dynasty)

# 兼而用之的

## 早 期 茶 具

### Multi-functional early tea sets

新石器时代晚期,人们已经开始制造陶器,并过上了相对定居的生活。当时人对茶的认识仅停留在药用价值的阶段,他们只是把茶叶咀嚼,作为一剂中药服用,因此根本谈不上专用茶具。如果一定要找源头的话,我想新石器时代的陶罐、陶钵倒可以看成茶具的源头。

In late Neolithic age, people began to manufacture potteries, and had a more resident life. At the time, people only knew that teas had some medical uses, and took them as a potion of traditional Chinese medicine by chewing them, therefore, the tea sets at the time were far from being special ones. If we have to find the root, I think the earthen jug and ceramic mortar of Neolithic age can be regarded as the root of tea sets.



我们知道，茶这种植物最早是中国人发现的，虽然茶这一物种在地球上生存已有几十万年时间，但在其早期和其它植物一样默默无闻地生在其间，并没有引起人们的过度关注。一直到了新石器时代晚期，一位圣人出现了，他最早发明了耒耜，教会人们农业，并最早发现了草药，帮人治病疗伤，于是他成为当时的能人，后人称之为神农氏。也就是他在采集药物过程中发现了茶的神奇解毒功效，茶的药用价值于是被人认识并代代相传。

As we know that, tea, a kind of plant, is first discovered by Chinese people. Although the species of teas have existed on the earth for several hundred thousand of years, they have grown silently in their early time with other plants without arousing people's much attention. Till the late Neolithic age, one saint appeared. He first invented ploughs and plowshares and taught people agricultural knowledge. In addition, he first discovered herbal medicine and helped treat diseases, which made him an able man at the time, and later, he was called Shen Nung Shi. He found the magical detoxication efficacy of teas in the process of collecting medicament, and then the medical uses were recognized and passed on from one generation to generation.



四川蒙顶山茶园  
Tea garden of Mengdingshan in Sichuan



当时的人们已经开始制造陶器，并过上了相对定居的生活。当时人对茶的认识仅停留在药用价值的阶段，他们只是把茶叶咀嚼，作为一剂中药服用，因此根本谈不上专用茶具。如果一定要找源头的话，我想新石器时代的陶罐、陶钵倒可以看成茶具的源头，因为古人除咀嚼茶叶这一种方法外，也有可能把茶叶和其它蔬菜一起混煮或混用，这一点在云南基诺族的凉拌茶这一习俗中可以反映出来。

The people at the time had begun to manufacture potteries, and had a more resident life. At the time, people only knew that teas had some medical uses, and took them as a potion of traditional Chinese medicine by chewing them, therefore, the tea sets at the time were far from being special ones. If we have to find the root, I think the earthen jug and ceramic mortar of Neolithic age can be regarded as the root of tea sets, because besides chewing tea leaves, the ancients may probably boil or use tea leaves with other vegetables. This point could be reflected from the custom of tea salad in Jino in Yunnan Province.

