

C hinese Lacquerware | 中国漆器

郭小影 ◎ 编著





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郭小影◎编著



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漆器是在各类形态和质地的胎上髹以生漆起保护和装饰作用的器物。中国是世界上最早使用漆和制作漆器的国家。在华夏五千年的文明中，漆器以其顽强的生命力和不断更新的艺术形式表达着不同时代人们的审美需求，不但在中国文化史上独树一帜，在人类文明史上也绽



Lacquerware is an artifact decoratively covered with natural lacquer. China is recognized as the world's earliest country to use lacquer and manufacture lacquerware. In this civilization with a history of more than 5,000 years, lacquerware has been satisfying the aesthetic demands of people living in different times with vitality and updated artistic forms, outstanding not only in the cultural history of China but also in the history of human civilization. Lacquerware features a long history, a wide variety and fine techniques. Early in the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.), Chinese lacquerware had spread overseas and left a deep imprint in the history of international exchanges.

This book presents to readers a holistic view of Chinese lacquerware illustrated with beautiful pictures, including its

放着奇光异彩。漆器历史悠久、品种繁多、工艺精湛。早在汉代，中国漆器就已经远播海外，谱写了中外交流史上的重要篇章。

本书向读者全面介绍了中国漆器的发展史、工艺、器形和纹饰，以及具有浓厚地域特色的各地著名漆器，并辅以直观精美的图片，希望通过这些能够引领读者了解与中国漆器相关的知识，品鉴漆器艺术的绚烂多姿。

development, techniques, forms, patterns as well as famous lacquerware with local characteristics, with the hope that readers will know more about Chinese lacquerware and also learn to appreciate its artistic beauty.





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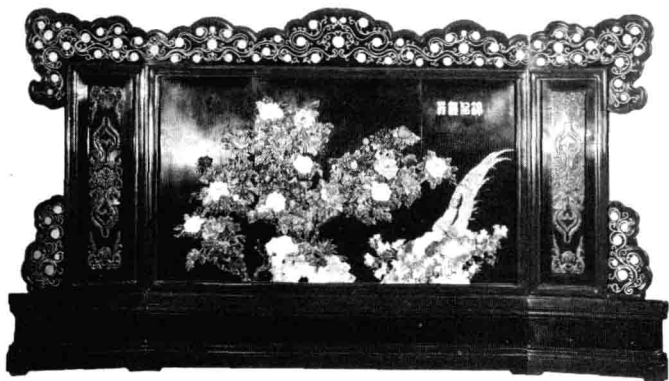
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漆器的发展史

Development of Lacquerware

中国漆器的发展史分为三个阶段：初露曙光期、逐渐成熟期和鼎盛繁荣期。在浙江河姆渡遗址（前5000—前3300）中出土的木胎漆碗，象征着中国漆文化曙光的初现。夏、商、西周时期，漆器的制造逐渐趋于成熟，漆文化的发展也蒸蒸日上。而到了2000多年前的春秋战国时期，漆器制造更是高度繁荣，并在汉代达到了漆器发展史上的第一个高峰。唐代的金银平脱漆器，宋代的素色漆器，以及元、明、清的雕漆器，均独具特色，它们共同构成了中国漆器发展史上的鼎盛繁荣期。

The development of lacquerware in China can be divided into three stages: emergence, maturity and prosperity. The red wooden bowl unearthed at the Hemudu Site (5000 B.C.–3300 B.C.) in Zhejiang Province marked the beginning of China's lacquer culture. In the Xia Dynasty (approx. 2070 B.C.–1600 B.C.), Shang Dynasty (1600 B.C.–1046 B.C.) and Western Zhou Dynasty (1046 B.C.–771 B.C.), lacquerware manufacturing was brought to maturity, accompanied by the flourishing of the lacquer culture. Lacquerware prospered when it came to the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period (770 B.C.–221 B.C.) more than 2,000 years ago and witnessed its first peak in history in the Han Dynasty (206 B.C. – 220 A.D.). Gold and silver *Ping Tuo* lacquerware in the Tang Dynasty (618–907), plain lacquerware in the Song Dynasty (960–1279), and carved lacquer objects in the Yuan (1279–1368), Ming (1368–1644) and Qing dynasties (1644–1911) co-formed the climax in the development history of Chinese lacquerware.





> 初露曙光期

中国是世界上最早发现漆的国家。在新石器时期，先民就已经认识了漆的性能并加以使用。先民们在长期的劳动实践中发现，木头制作的工具比石器容易毁坏，如果将漆从漆树上割取的生漆涂在木头上，可起到一定的保护作用。所以生漆被广泛地运用到生活领域的各个方面，从工具到建筑物上均随处可以见到对生漆的使用。中国的新石器遗址中出土了大量的漆器实物。其中，在公元前5000—前3300年之间的浙江余姚河姆渡遗址中出土的一件碗状器物，是中国目前发现的最早的漆器。其内外壁均有一层薄薄的朱红色涂料，并微有光泽。经过化学方法和光谱分析，此红色光泽涂料为朱色生漆。由此可见，漆器

> Emergence

China is the world's first country to discover lacquer. In the Neolithic Period, ancient Chinese already recognized the properties of lacquer and used it to make objects. Through practice, they discovered that tools made of wood were more easily broken than those made of stone and that raw lacquer extracted from lacquer trees could provide some protection for wooden tools. Based on this discovery, raw lacquer was extensively used in various ways from tools to buildings. A large number of lacquer objects were excavated by archeologists from the Neolithic sites, including the earliest lacquer object: the red wooden bowl in the Hemudu Site in Yuyao, Zhejiang Province (5000 B.C.-3300 B.C.). Its two sides are painted with a thin layer of red dope. According to chemical and spectral analysis, this dimly



原始社会生活场景

原始社会时期，人们用木头、石器等工具捕杀动物以食用。由于木头经常在水中浸泡容易腐蚀，人们便将能够防止木头损坏的漆液涂在木质的工具上。

Life in the Primitive Society

In the primitive society, people hunted animals for food with tools made of wood or stone. But as wooden tools were easily damaged if often soaked in water, lacquer was painted on them to prevent this.



浙江余姚河姆渡遗址中出土的漆木碗

碗高约5.7厘米，呈瓜棱形椭圆状，木胎，敛口，圈足。

Lacquer Wooden Bowl
Unearthed at the Hemudu
Site in Yuyao, Zhejiang
Province

This bowl is about 5.7cm high, oval-melon shaped, wooden-bodied, with its mouth turning inward and its foot shaped like a ring.



• 几何纹漆罐（新石器良渚文化）

Lacquer Pot with Geometric Pattern (Liangzhu Culture in the Neolithic Age, 3300 B.C.-2200 B.C.)

的制造在中国至少已经有六七千年的历史。这一时期漆器的质地以木胎为主，兼有漆胎。漆器的类别已经形成了多样化的特点，不仅有碗、豆、盆、杯、匣、盘、钵、罐等日常生活用具，还有打击乐器漆

shining red dope is raw lacquer, proving that lacquerware manufacturing in China boasts at least a history of 6,000 to 7,000 years. In this period, most lacquer objects had wooden bodies but some had purely lacquer bodies. Categories ranged from daily utensils such as bowls, stem-bowls,



木鼓和丧葬用具木棺等。漆器的色彩有红、黑、黄、白等色，染色所用的颜料大多是天然矿物，绘制出的纹饰以云纹、回纹、条带纹等几何纹为主。此外，漆器已和玉石镶嵌工艺相结合，具有了初步的审美价值。

basins, cups, boxes, plates, earthen bowls and pots to percussion instruments such as wooden lacquer drums and funeral utensils, including wooden coffins. They were colored red, black, yellow or white using natural minerals and mostly had geometric patterns such as cloud, fret and stripe pattern. In addition, lacquerware integrated jade inlaying techniques, thus adding some aesthetic value to primitive lacquer objects.

中国古代漆树的种植

中国古代漆树的种植十分普遍。远在夏禹时代，生漆就成为贡品。周代之后，漆树成为主要的经济林木，政府设有专职官员进行管理。在民间，拥有漆园的家庭被视为富裕之家。明清两代，朝廷对漆树的种植和管理尤为重视。明太祖朱元璋曾在当时的应天府（今南京）东郊建立了皇家漆园，种植了大量的漆树。如今，南京孝陵卫还留存有明代漆园的遗址。陕西平利县牛王庙则保留着清代对漆林管理的碑文。漆树生长五至十年后即可割漆，即将漆树皮用刀切口，插入竹管进行外导便可获得生漆。生漆又称“天然漆”，为乳白色胶状液体，一旦接触空气后先转为红色再转为黑色，久放可生成漆皮。生漆经过加工、提炼后，还可调制成多种色漆。漆髹涂在器物的表面制成日常器具或工艺美术品，就是漆器。漆器是中国人发明的一种古老的传统手工艺品。

Lacquer Trees in Ancient China

Lacquer trees were ubiquitous in ancient China. Raw lacquer was an article of tribute during the reign of Yu in the Xia Dynasty (approx. 2070 B.C.-1600 B.C.). After the Zhou Dynasty (1046 B.C.-221 B.C.), lacquer trees became major cash trees under the administration of officials designated by the government and owners of lacquer forests were considered prosperous. By

the Ming Dynasty(1368-1644) and the Qing Dynasty(1644-1911), the imperial court attached special importance to the planting and management of lacquer trees. The first Ming Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang built the imperial lacquer-tree garden in Yingtian Prefecture (today's Nanjing City), in which a lot of lacquer trees were planted. Its site is still preserved in Xiaolingwei, Nanjing City. In Niuwangmiao of Pingli, Shaanxi Province, people can still see tablets of the Qing Dynasty for lacquer forest administration. Lacquer can be extracted from lacquer trees aged 5 to 10 years old. You cut an opening with a knife and insert bamboo tubes to draw out raw lacquer or natural lacquer, a kind of white colloidal liquid that turns red and then black upon contact with air and that can produce a lacquer coat after being set aside for a long time. Raw lacquer can also be turned into diversified colored lacquers after some processing and refining and be painted on the surface of objects to make daily utensils or artifacts, collectively known as lacquerware. Lacquerware is a traditional handicraft invented in China.



● 割漆人在树上割漆 (图片提供: 全景正片)

A Worker Extracting Lacquer from Lacquer Trees



> 逐渐成熟期

漆器发展到商、西周时期，数量比新石器时代大为增多，而且漆制作工艺已达到了相当高的水平，不仅出现了在花纹上镶嵌松石的工艺，还产生了在木胎上雕刻花纹后髹涂色漆的方法。漆器的制作逐渐



• 缠丝线云雷纹黑漆柶（商）

柶是中国古代兵器的柄。在此柶的握手处，有五层丝线编织成的细密的方格云雷纹图案，此柶通体髹黑漆。

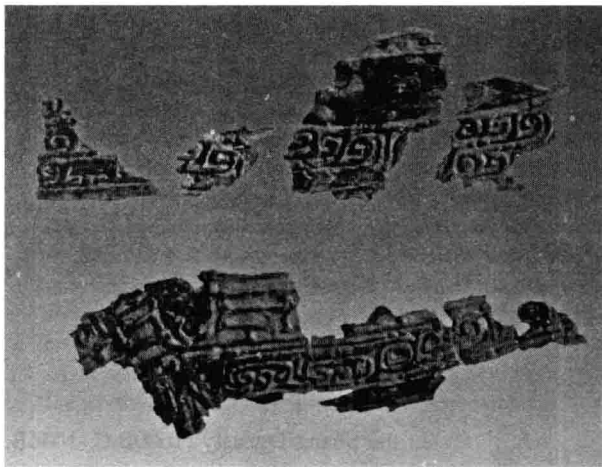
Silk-woven Black Lacquered Handle with Cloud and Thunder Pattern (Shang Dynasty, 1600B.C.-1046B.C.)

This is the handle of an ancient weapon, on which is the checkered cloud and thunder pattern finely woven from five layers of silk with black lacquer painted all over it.

> Maturity

In the Shang Dynasty (1600B.C.-1046B.C.) and the Western Zhou Dynasty (1046B.C.-771B.C.), lacquerware began appearing in large numbers and lacquer manufacturing techniques were elevated to a relatively high level, allowing people to inlay turquoise on the patterns and paint colored lacquer after carving motifs on the wooden body. Manufacturing of lacquerware gradually matured.

Unearthed lacquer objects of the Shang Dynasty (1600B.C.-1046B.C.) were limited in number, divided into early and later periods. The early period was typified by boxes, plates, coffins and other lacquer objects from the Xiaotun Yin (Yin, another name for the Shang Dynasty) excavated from the ruins in Anyang, Henan Province, the Erlitou Site in Yanshi, Henan Province and the Taixi Site in Gaocheng, Hebei Province. They



• 彩绘雷纹漆器残片（商）

Relics of Colored Thunder Pattern
Lacquerware (Shang Dynasty,
1600B.C.-1046B.C.)

趋于成熟。

商代（前1600—前1046）出土的漆器数量不多，分为早晚两期。早期以河南安阳小屯村殷墟、河南偃师二里头遗址和河北藁城台西村遗址出土的漆器为代表，有盒、盘、棺等漆器，制作工艺考究，髹饰技艺复杂。晚期的漆器在河南罗山县天湖村墓葬有出土，如缠丝线云雷纹黑漆秘等。商代漆器的花纹有饕餮纹、夔龙纹、云雷纹、圆点等多种，极为形象地再现出商代漆器威严的装饰风格。如有的在木胎上雕饰饕餮纹，然后彩绘朱、黑相间的色漆，在饕餮的眼睛上镶嵌经过磨琢的方、

were carefully made and complicatedly painted. Lacquerware of the later period was excavated in the Tianhu Tomb in Luoshan, Henan Province, such as the silk-woven black lacquered handle with cloud and thunder pattern. Lacquerware in the Shang Dynasty has many patterns, such as the *Tao Tie* (a mythical gluttonous animal) pattern, the *Kui*-dragon (a one-legged mythical animal) pattern, the cloud and thunder pattern and the dot pattern, vividly reproducing the dignified style of lacquerware in that society. For example, on some wooden objects is carved the *Tao Tie* pattern and painted with red and black lacquer, with the eyes of the *Tao Tie* inlaid with

圆、三角形的绿松石。有的为了显示富丽，还在器物表面贴上半圆形的金饰薄片，开创了在漆器上镶嵌金、银箔的先河。

square, round and triangular turquoise; on the surface of some objects are pasted semi-circular thin sheets of gold to show wealth, the first record of inlaid silver or gold sheets on lacquerware.

殷墟的发现

殷墟位于河南安阳市小屯村，是商代后期的都城遗址，也是中国历史上可以肯定确切位置的最早的都城遗址。自公元前1300年盘庚迁殷，到公元前1046年帝辛亡国，商代在此建都达273年。殷成为商代后期的政治、经济、文化和军事中心。商灭亡后，这里逐渐沦为废墟。直到1899年，随着甲骨文的发现，这个沉睡了3000多年的古都才开始闻名于世。自殷墟被挖掘开始，在殷墟先后发现了宫殿遗址、王陵遗址、都城遗址、祭祀坑和众多的族邑聚落遗址、家族墓地群、手工业作坊遗址、甲骨窖穴等，同时也出土了大量的漆器、甲骨文、青铜器、玉器、陶器、骨器等精美文物。透过文物古迹，人们可以了解三千多年前中国商代都城的生产、生活风貌和文化艺术等多方面的信息。



• 河南安阳殷墟遗址

Yin Ruins in Anyang, Henan Province





Discovery of the Yin Ruins

The Yin ruins, situated in Xiaotun Village, Anyang City, Henan Province, are relics of the late Shang capital, the first capital ever to be verified in Chinese history. Emperor Pan Geng moved the Shang capital to Yin in 1300 B.C. and settled there until the demise of the dynasty under Emperor Di Xin in 1046 B.C. For 273 years, Yin was the political, economic, cultural and military center of the later Shang Dynasty. After its demise, Yin was reduced to ruins, and remained unknown until more than 3,000 years later when the ancient capital saw the light again with the discovery of oracle bones in 1899. Since then, people have found historical sites of palaces, mausoleums, city, sacrificial pits, tribal settlements, family tomb clusters, handcraft working shops and oracle bone caves, as well as a large number of artifacts such as lacquerware, oracle bones, bronzeware, jade ware, porcelain and bone objects, etc. With the help of these cultural relics and the historical site, people today can get a picture of what production, life, culture and art were like 3,000 years ago in the Shang capital.



• 殷墟中的乙八基址

乙八基址是殷墟宫殿宗庙区内规模最宏大的建筑，由四部分组成，面积为1233平方米，目前发现柱础153个。

B8 Site of Yin Ruins

B8 Site is the largest construction in the relics of palaces and temples in the Yin ruins. It consists of four parts within an area of 1,233 square meters. To date, 153 plinths have been discovered.

西周（前1046—前771）时期的漆器制品已相当完备，日常用品、交通工具和礼、乐、兵、葬具等几乎全用漆髹涂，后来又出现了专门的漆工艺品。这一时期的漆器器形之丰富大大超过了商代，有豆、

In the Western Zhou Dynasty (1046B.C.-771B.C.), lacquerware was brought to greater perfection and found in every facet of society: daily necessities, transportation means, sacrificial vessels, instruments, weapons, funeral objects and even pure lacquer artifacts. Lacquer forms