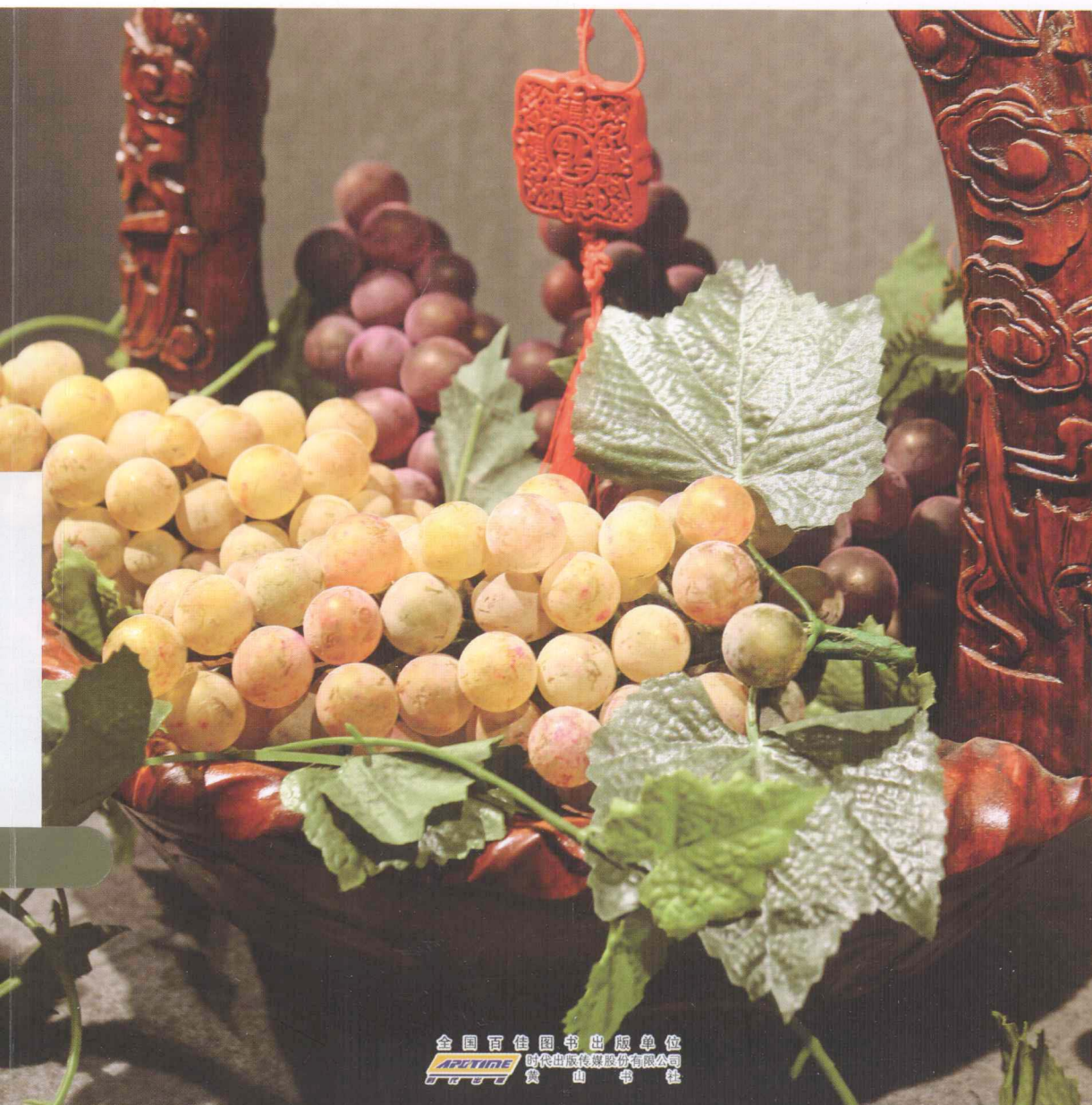


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Glassware

中国料器

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(本版图书凡印刷、装订错误可及时向承印厂调换)

料器是以中国传统琉璃工艺为基础，又融合了西方玻璃制造工艺的一种特殊工艺品，其精美程度完全可以和陶瓷、玉器等相媲美。

料器古称“琉璃”，曾是王宫贵胄专享的奢侈品。琉璃工艺发展至今，衍生出多种品类，料器就是其中之一。在中国古代，“琉璃”一词含义颇丰，既

Chinese glassware is a special product created by combining traditional Chinese glass craftsmanship with western glass manufacturing techniques. Its delicacy is such that it merits comparison with the beauty of porcelain and jade ware.

Glassware, also known as *Liu Li* in ancient China, used to be a luxury for the exclusive enjoyment of the nobility. *Liu Li*





指五光十色的玻璃器，又指建筑用的釉料，还有一种半透明的天然玉石也被称做“琉璃”。本书以“料器”统称以特种工艺制成的中国传统玻璃器。

在中国工艺美术发展的历史长河中，料器紧随着青铜时代而产生。料器匠人深受中国陶瓷文化和玉文化的影响，又吸收了来自异域的玻璃技术精华，不断提升制造和加工技艺，最终形成了不拘一格的具有中国特色的工艺品。

本书介绍了中国料器的发展历程、器形和制作加工工艺，以及各地料器的特色，配以实物图片，希望读者通过本书了解瑰丽的中国料器。

craftsmanship has developed into numerous variations, among which is glass craft. This ancient word, *Liu Li*, incorporated a lot of meanings, including colored glassware, architectural glaze and a natural semi-transparent jadestone. The traditional Chinese glass utensils are collectively referred to as glassware in this book.

In the time-honored development of Chinese arts and crafts, glassware came into existence following the Bronze Age and was deeply influenced by porcelain and jade cultures. Craftsmen learned glass manufacturing techniques introduced from abroad. Finally, after constant experimentation and innovation in manufacturing and processing techniques, this handicraft became a China-specific craft with no fixed patterns.

This book introduces glassware's course of development in China, its types and manufacturing and processing techniques, as well as features of glassware in different places, all with illustrations to better inform readers of the colorful Chinese glassware.



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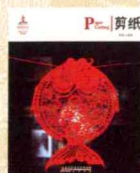
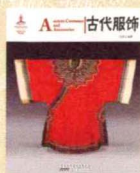
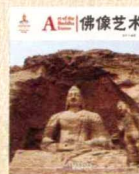
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中国料器概述

Overview of Chinese Glassware

料器是以一种近似于玻璃的原料（主要是硅酸盐和其他金属氧化物）制作而成的中国著名的传统工艺品，其质地光洁，色彩丰富，工艺精美。料器在清代以前被称为“琉璃”，清代以后才被称为“料器”。

Glassware is a famous traditional product made of glasslike raw materials (mainly silicate and other metallic oxides), displaying a bright and clean texture, with rich colors and fine techniques. It didn't get its present name until the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), before which time it was referred to as *Liu Li*.



> 料器溯源

中国料器的起源可追溯到3000多年前的西周时期（前1046—前771），古称“繆琳”、“陆离”、“琉璃”、“流离”、“罐子玉”、“药玉”、“颇黎”、“明



> Origin of Glassware

Chinese glassware was first developed more than 3,000 years ago in the Western Zhou Period (1046 B.C.-771 B.C.). Since its birth, it had acquired countless Chinese names including *Miao Lin*, *Lu Li*, *Liu Li*, *Guanzi Yu*, *Yao Yu* (medicine jade), *Po Li* and *Mingyue Zhu* (bright moon bead), etc. *Liu Li* was the most frequently used.

As to how *Liu Li* came into being, the

• 青铜器（西周）

中国是世界上最早进入青铜时代的国家之一，至今已有3000多年的历史。青铜器的铸造方法是将铜、锡、铅等熔成液态，然后灌注到模子里成型。

Bronze Ware (Western Zhou Dynasty, 1046 B.C.-771 B.C.)

China was one of the world's first countries to enter the Bronze Age more than 3,000 years ago. A bronze artifact is cast by melting, copper, tin and lead together and then pouring the mixture into a mold.



• 七璜联珠组佩（西周）

组佩是流行于商周至两汉时期的佩饰，为当时的王公贵族必佩之物。根据佩带者身份地位的高低，组佩的大小、结构不同。此组佩由七片玉璧串联组成连珠纹，每片玉璧由天蓝色的松石和土黄色琉璃串联而成。

Seven Semi-annular Jade Pendant Set (Western Zhou Dynasty, 1046 B.C.-771 B.C.)

A pendant set was an ornament popular among the nobility in the Shang and Zhou dynasties to the Han Dynasty (circa 1600 B.C.-220 A.D.). Its size and structure differed according to the wearer's rank and social status. This pendant set features a string of seven jade pieces, each consisting of azure turquoise and earthy yellow *Liu Li*.

月珠”等，但多被称为“琉璃”。

对于琉璃的起源，普遍认为是古人在铸造青铜器时附带生产出来的，后来又经过提炼加工而制成。但也有学者认为琉璃是古人在炼制丹药时无意中得到的产物。在东汉末年王充的著作中，就曾多次提到琉璃是“道士之教至宝”。

河南洛阳的西周墓中曾出土过白色和绿色的琉璃珠、琉璃管等饰品。早期的琉璃烧制技术还不成熟，成分一般为夹砂陶釉和砂釉，

most commonly accepted story says that it was a refined and processed byproduct of bronze. However, some scholars hold that it was an unexpected product in refining traditional *Dan* medicine. Wang Chong in the late Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220) wrote in his works many times that *Liu Li* was a Taoist treasure.

In the Western Zhou tomb in Luoyang, Henan Province, ornaments such as white and green *Liu Li* beads and tubes were excavated. Because of immature firing techniques, early *Liu Li*

道教与炼丹

道教是中国土生土长的宗教，以“道”为核心，以占卜、炼丹、养生等为修炼途径，追求自然和谐。道教对中国传统文化的影响无处不在，近代中国著名的文学家、思想家鲁迅认为：“中国根柢全在道教。”炼丹是古代道教的主要道术之一，是道士为追求“长生不老”而炼制丹药的方术。丹指丹砂，化学名称为硫化汞，呈红色。道士将各种化学成分（如汞、铅、铜、铁等）在炼丹炉中熔化并起反应，炼制成各种丹药，供人食用。中国四大发明之一的火药就是古人在炼丹的过程中发明出来的。在道教的炼丹师眼中，琉璃是他们的终极产物。许多方士都自称“琉璃仙”或“琉璃师”，以显示自己有炼制琉璃的深厚功力。



• 西安楼观台炼丹炉

（图片提供：微图）

楼观台位于陕西省西安市，至今已有3000多年的历史，是中国著名的道教胜迹，被誉为“天下第一福地”、“道教仙都”。

Alchemist Furnace in Louguantai in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province

Located in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, Louguantai is a famous Taoist scenic spot with a history of more than 3,000 years. It is also reputed as the World's Most Blessed Place and the Fairy Capital of Taoism.

Taoism and Chinese Alchemy

Taoism is an indigenous religion of China that emphasizes Tao and seeks to achieve harmony with nature and create a peaceful environment for the people of the country through ways such as divination, Chinese alchemy and health maintenance. It has penetrated so much into traditional Chinese culture. The renowned modern Chinese writer and thinker Lu Xun commented: "The root of China lies in Taoism." Alchemy is one major Taoist practice in pursuit of immortality employed by Taoist priests, the product being the red *Dan* medicine or cinnabar, also known as mercuric sulfide in chemistry. When practicing, Taoist priests melt in a furnace various chemical components (such as mercury, lead, copper, iron, etc) to create a chemical reaction and refine the medicine for people's consumption. One of China's four great inventions, gunpowder, was invented in the process of refining *Dan* medicine. For those Taoist alchemists, *Liu Li* is the ultimate product. That's why many of them called themselves *Liu Li* Immortal or *Liu Li* Master to manifest their ability in refining *Liu Li*.

- 元始天尊琉璃塑像（明）

元始天尊是道教的最高神，是“道”的化身和宇宙的创造者。这尊琉璃塑像体积较大，高达2.03米，上施绿、黄等颜色的琉璃釉，光色鲜艳。

***Liu Li* Sculpture of Primus (Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644)**

Primus is the supreme god of Taoism, the embodiment of Tao and the creator of the universe. This sculpture is big in size with a height of 2.03 meters and a green and yellow glaze coating highlighting its bright colors.





• 越王勾践剑 (图片提供: 微图)

越王勾践剑是春秋末期越国国君的佩剑，有“天下第一剑”、“青铜剑之王”美誉。此剑全长55.7厘米，出土时仍很锋利。剑格两面镶嵌了琉璃和绿松石，组成了精美的纹案。琉璃现存有两块，为浅蓝色，半透明状，直径不足1厘米，内含较多小气泡。

Sword of King Goujian

This was the sword of King Goujian of the Yue State during the late Spring and Autumn Period (770 B.C.-476 B.C.). It was reputed to be the Sharpest Sword in the World and the King of Bronze Swords. It measures 55.7cm in length and was still sharp when excavated. The handguard is inlaid with *Liu Li* and turquoise with beautiful patterns on both sides. There are two existing pieces of *Liu Li* that are light blue and semi-transparent with a diameter of less than 1cm and a lot of small gas bubbles.

存在较大的气泡，颜色以浅蓝、浅绿为主，且仅限于较小的尺寸。

春秋战国时期（前770—前221），琉璃被用做珍贵的饰物，如湖南长沙楚墓出土的琉璃璧和越王勾践剑上的蓝色琉璃嵌饰。受青铜业、陶瓷业和炼丹术的影响，这一时期的琉璃制造技术水平有了一定的提高。运用模铸法制造较大的琉璃器是春秋战国时期的一个突破，其中最著名的产品当属琉璃璧。琉

commonly contained sand in the ceramic glaze and sand glaze as components as well as large gas bubbles, mainly colored light blue and light green and being small in size.

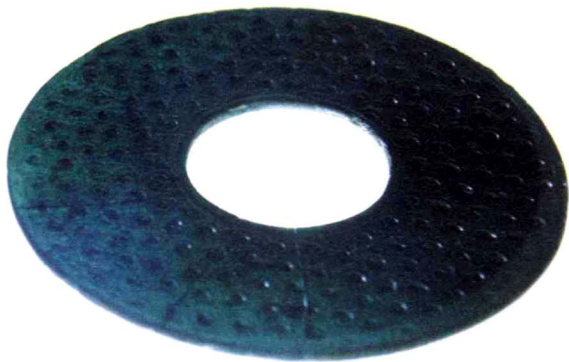
During the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period (770 B.C.-221 B.C.), *Liu Li* was a precious ornament, like the *Liu Li* wall unearched in the Chu tomb in Changsha, Hunan Province, and the blue glass abacus on the sword of King Goujian.



璃璧的纹饰通常为乳丁纹、弦纹、谷纹、方络纹等，功用与玉璧相仿，常与壶、鼎等一起作为陪葬品。据推测琉璃璧当时可能镶嵌在棺档上，后期脱落。此时的琉璃璧为一模制一品，圆饼形，一面经打磨颇为光滑，一面粗糙无光，便于镶嵌。

春秋战国时期还流行一种琉璃珠，俗称“蜻蜓眼”。蜻蜓眼最早出现于埃及，即在玻璃珠上镶上多个同心圆，制造出“眼睛”的效果。春秋战国时期，蜻蜓眼作为贸易品由西方传入中国，很快受到王

Under the influence of the bronze industry, the porcelain industry and Taoist alchemy, *Liu Li* manufacturing techniques made certain progress in this period. One breakthrough noteworthy at this period was utilization of the mold casting method in making some big glassware, the most popular being *Liu Li* wall, which was usually made into patterns featuring nipples, bow strings, grains and squares, functioning like jade pieces and used as burial objects along with pots and vessels. It is estimated that *Liu Li* wall might have been originally inlaid on the coffin but later fallen off. The single mold during this period was



• 卧蚕纹琉璃璧（战国）（图片提供：FOTOE）

Liu Li Wall with Lying Silkworm Patterns (Warring States Period, 475 B.C.-221 B.C.)